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Aside from these core documents, the archives in the Netherlands contain vast amounts of additional information on this subject that are not included in the documentary edition or that are only lightly touched upon. Moreover, many archival sources outside the Netherlands contain information on this subject too. It is therefore the purpose of the present publication to serve as a Guide to all relevant archives, both in the Netherlands and abroad.

The Guide to the archives on relations between the Netherlands and Indonesia 1945-1963 is divided into seven chapters, in which the official and semi-official archives in the Netherlands, Indonesia, the United Kingdom, Australia, the USA, and Belgium and those of the United Nations in New York are discussed. Each chapter contains information on the role of one of these participants in the dispute, their institutions and individuals involved, their administrative and filing systems and a summary of the content of the relevant records. Since the Dutch-Indonesian dispute is often not the sole or main focus in the foreign filing systems, the archival collections outside the Netherlands are represented in greater detail, often to the level of the separate files. The Guide has been realised together with the Arsip Nasional Republik Indonesia.
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The Institute of Netherlands History (ING) is part of the Netherlands Organization for Scientific Research (NWO). The ING promotes, through faculty research and its own independent research, the disclosure of source material in the subject area of the history of the Netherlands. Works of the Institute – editions, guides to historical sources, biographical and bibliographical reference works – are published in the State Historical Publications (RGP) and in some cases made available via the Internet (www.inghist.nl).
GUIDE TO THE ARCHIVES
ON RELATIONS BETWEEN
THE NETHERLANDS AND
INDONESIA 1945-1963
GUIDE TO THE ARCHIVES
ON RELATIONS BETWEEN
THE NETHERLANDS AND
INDONESIA 1945-1963

dr. P.J. Drooglever, drs. M.J.B. Schouten
and Mona Lohanda M. Phil.

Institute of Netherlands History
The Hague, 1999
The Institute of Netherlands History (ING) is part of the Netherlands Organization for Scientific Research (NWO).

This volume is the first in a series of ING research guides.
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In the Officiële bescheiden betreffende de Nederlands-Indonesische betrekkingen 1945-1950 (20 vols, The Hague 1971-1996) a selection of documents has been published on the decolonization of Indonesia mainly drawn from the archives in the Netherlands. A supplementary series of documents on the relations between Indonesia and the Netherlands between 1950 and 1963 is underway. The present guide can be regarded as being complementary to both projects. Its aims are twofold. One is to give a description of the (mainly government-)institutions involved in this historical process in a number of countries (the Netherlands, Indonesia, the United Kingdom, Australia, the United States, Belgium) and in the United Nations. The other is to present an overview of the records that have been left and the conditions under which they have been disclosed for historical research.

Archives, especially those on recent periods, are subject to frequent reorganization owing to the processes of disclosure and destruction, transfer from filing agency to central repository and changing concepts on the part of the archivists. The present survey reflects the situation in 1998/1999. The information on archives outside the Netherlands was collected during a series of trips to these countries. On these trips we enjoyed the engaged cooperation of all concerned. Historians, indeed, owe a great deal to the never ending endeavours of archivists to bring some order to the vast amount of paper that has been left from the past. The preparations for the present book have made us once more aware of this.

Since so many have lent a hand in preparing the present guide, we must refrain from mentioning them all. Nevertheless, they may be assured of our gratitude. A few exceptions might be allowed us, however. At the Algemeen Rijksarchief in The Hague, that houses by far the largest collections on the subject, we have greatly profited once more from the cooperation of drs. F. van Anrooij, who helped us to find our way through that complex organization whenever need was felt for. In The Hague, moreover, Th. Stanton had the tricky job of converting our idiosyncratic English expressions into a more accessible format. Drs. A.J. Buijs indefatigably sorted out scores of fragmented information and brought them together into single documents and M.W. Timmermans-Horßveld and drs. A.E. Wassing read the proofs. The latter also prepared the index.

In Indonesia, we want to express our gratitude towards the former Head of the National Archives, dr. Noerhadi Magetsari, for making his staff officer Mona Lohan-da M.Phil. available for the project. She prepared the chapter on archives in Indonesia which, we are certain, greatly enhances the value of this guide. For that reason, we are happy that she was willing to share a place with us on the front page of this publication.

The Hague, december 1999

P.J. Drooglever
M.J.B. Schouten
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INTRODUCTION

This guide aims to provide a broad survey of the records in the Netherlands and elsewhere on Dutch-Indonesian relations between 1945 and 1963. These are the years in which Indonesia gained formal and real independence. Years in which the Dutch managed to regain some of their control over Indonesia only to see it slip from their fingers the moment they wanted to reap the fruit. The prospects for a flourishing Netherlands-Indonesian Union at the moment of the transfer of sovereignty to the Republic of the United States of Indonesia on 27 December 1949 resulted in an almost complete break in relations and imminent war a decade later. For the Netherlands, these years marked the end of empire in Asia. For Indonesia however this period can be described in terms of state-building, revolution, war of independence or of political and social emancipation. For all parties concerned, they meant the end of the Netherlands East Indies with its complicated social and racial fabric, which had enabled the tiny country of the Netherlands in Europe to dominate the immense archipelago in South East Asia. A social and a racial fabric, that during the preceding decades had become increasingly unacceptable to a growing number of Indonesians, and which for that very reason could not be reconstructed after the damages wrought to it by the Japanese interregnum of 1942-1945.

It is arguable to style the period under consideration as the years of the decolonization of Indonesia. This concept has a considered advantage in that it encompasses a complex sequence of developments affecting all aspects of human life, running from the top levels of state and society to the innermost feelings of the individuals who were part of it. Yet the term was not chosen for the title of this guide, since it is too broad in some respects, and too limited in others to act as the common denominator of the events covered by it. Too broad, in that the records mentioned primarily stem from state organs. It is true that in these the variegated facets of the decolonization-process are touched upon as well, but they do not exclusively do so. The archives of non-governmental organizations are (with some exceptions) outside the scope of this guide. On the other hand, the term might be considered too narrow, since the guide transgresses the period of the formal political decolonization of Indonesia. Notwithstanding the substantial Dutch influence which remained after the transfer of sovereignty, through this act political and administrative power was henceforth firmly in Indonesian hands. In many respects, the process of political and administrative decolonization had by then run its course.

For these reasons, the focus of this guide is upon relations between Indonesia and the Netherlands, though with an open eye for their interaction with internal developments inside Indonesia and with due regard for its international context. Thus conceived, ‘Dutch-Indonesian relations’ opens a field which covers the core of the decolonization-process while not claiming too much of it. Moreover, it is largely congruent with the terminology in which the dispute was understood, and in which the records were formed at the time. It is congruent too with the title of the documentary edition Officiële bescheiden betreffende de Nederlands-Indonesische betrekkingen since 1945, of which the first volume was published in 1971 by S.L. van der Wal, and to which the present guide can be regarded as a complementary instrument.
As already indicated in the preceding paragraphs, the guide covers two periods during which Dutch-Indonesian relations differed sharply. The years between 1945 and 1950 were marked by the conflict between the Netherlands and an Indonesian Republic that found itself operating from a diminishing territory and surrounded by federal states that were cooperating with the Dutch. The years after 1950 witnessed a sovereign Indonesian state slackening its remaining ties with the Netherlands and engaging in an increasingly heated dispute with the Netherlands on the sovereignty of Western New Guinea. Both periods, however, are linked by an undercurrent of social unrest and a quest for new political ideas, structures and solidarities, generated in Indonesia by long-term developments during colonial times, and made acute in the closing days of the Japanese occupation and the first months of the revolution. These forces were not subdued by the transfer of sovereignty at the end of 1949 and shaped many of the events in the following episode.

The topics generated by these developments are reflected in the archives in Indonesia and in the Netherlands. They therefore determine much of the content of this guide. These developments, however, took place in a wider international context and were not solely confined to relations between Indonesia and the Netherlands. Initially, the scene was dominated by the activities of the two Allied Commands, South West Pacific Area (SWPA) and South East Asia Command (SEAC), that had been responsible for the conduct of the war against Japan in that part of the world. The activities of the British SEAC in particular, in partnership with the Australian Forces, did much to determine the subsequent course of events in the Netherlands East Indies/Indonesia.

The moment that SEAC appears on the Indonesian scene has been selected as the starting point for the present publication. On 15 August 1945, SEAC took over responsibility from SWPA for these parts of South East Asia. It was the same day that Japan laid down arms and it was only two days later on Java that the Republik Indonesia claimed its existence as a state, thus precipitating the conflict with the Netherlands that is the subject of this guide. Archives preceding this date might be mentioned in it, but not necessarily so. For the period thereafter, however, this guide aspires to be complete, within the given limitations.

As a result of its wide-ranging responsibilities, the SEAC archives contain information, not only on its military involvement but also on its administrative (and thus political) tasks in 1945-46. They represent the mass of the archives in Great Britain and Australia on Indonesia for that period. After the military left, both countries retained an interest in developments in Indonesia. From then on, however, this remained primarily restricted to the domains of foreign policy and trade. In the guide, the reflection of their activities in these later years is limited to the fields of cabinet decisions and foreign policy making.

From 1947 on, soon after SEAC had left Indonesia in its capacity as an intermediary between the Indonesian nationalists and the Dutch, that position was taken over by the United Nations. Up until 1950, the UN was represented in Indonesia by a tripartite body or Committee of Good Offices (in 1949, United Nations Committee for Indonesia), consisting of representatives of Australia, Belgium and the United States. By 1962, the UN was on the Indonesian stage again with its United Nations Temporary Administration (UNTEA), which acted as a buffer between the administrations of the Netherlands and Indonesia in New Guinea. Within those UN-organs, the United States of America often called the tune. In many instances, the US and its
Department of State also acted as an independent player in the field. So, along with the United Nations, Great Britain, Australia, the United States and Belgium can also be listed as external parties that were interested in the dispute between Indonesia and the Netherlands. Consequently, their archives have also been scrutinized for the present guide.

We must not lose sight of the fact that other countries, especially India and the countries of the Middle East, also took a keen interest in the developments in Indonesia. However, for reasons of economy, their archives have not been included in the present guide. As a matter of fact, the influence of these countries on developments in Indonesia was often quite remarkable.

The reporting in the guide on the archives mentioned has been subjected to some limitations. Selection has been mainly determined by the concept of ‘Dutch-Indonesian relations’. It was therefore decided to be as restrictive as possible in making references to archives, files and records on direct relations between Indonesia and third countries after 1950, as these tended to develop a life of their own. These documents are often of great interest to editors from the countries in question. In that respect, the guide might be considered as complementing not only the Officiële bescheiden, but also the US and Australian documentary editions on their relations with Indonesia, that have already been published (or that might follow in due time) in the series Foreign Relations of the United States and the Documents on Australian Foreign Policy.

In keeping with the above, the content of the guide has been divided into seven parts in which the archival material, available in the Netherlands, Indonesia, Great Britain, Australia, the United States, Belgium, and the United Nations is discussed respectively. Each Part contains a number of chapters. In the first chapter (I), attention is paid to the nature of the ‘Involvement’ in the Indonesian dispute of the country under discussion. The second chapter (II) is on ‘Organization’, and contains information on institutions and personalities that were responsible for handling Indonesian affairs. The closing chapter (III) provides ‘General information on the Archives’ available (access, filing systems), followed by a (more or less) detailed survey of the ‘Content of the Archives’ in the country under discussion.

Since the level of involvement of the countries discussed in this guide varies greatly in intensity and duration, these seven parts and their three chapters vary considerably in length. The involvement between both Indonesia and the Netherlands was the most intense of all. The volume of archive material in the Netherlands is far greater than that available in Indonesia or elsewhere. Moreover, there are considerable differences in the filing systems applied by the archival services of the various countries. These inevitably lead to a different approach in chapter III (Content of Archives).

Owing to the vast amount of archival material in the Netherlands on the subject, Part One, chapter III has been limited to information on the filing system, volume and finding aids of the separate archival groups or institutional archives. More detailed information on the content has to be read from the latter and, of course, from the position of the filing agency within the administration. In other cases, for instance in certain segments of the UN archives, the number of relevant documents is (rather) limited and filing has been carried out record by record. In these cases (provided reasons of economy permit one to do so), complete lists of the separate records can be given. In other cases, especially with regard to the British, Australian and
(part of the) US archives, the quantity of material and filing systems used allowed us to give a survey of the separate folders together with a content-analysis. This is certainly the ideal middle-of-the-road approach for this type of guide; combining the maximum level of information with an acceptable degree of comprehensiveness. The disadvantages presented by the enormous dimensions of some of the relevant filing systems are partially rectified, however, by the increasingly sophisticated and detailed finding aids (inventories) that are currently being produced by the Archival services. At any rate, the guide aims to offer a broad view, giving more detailed information whenever possible, but in all cases the researcher will end up in the archives themselves, surrounded by the documents and by the variously shaped finding aids that have been prepared for him by the archival staff. It is our hope, that on the road towards these halls of pleasure, the guide will serve them well.

PD/MS
Part one
Archives in the Netherlands on relations with Indonesia
1945-1963
CHAPTER I
OUTLINE OF NETHERLANDS POLICY

a Dutch-Indonesian relations 1945-1950

On 15 August 1945, when the Japanese Government accepted the Allied terms of surrender and laid down arms, by far the greatest part of the Netherlands East Indies territory was still under Japanese rule. However, from April 1944 onwards, American, Australian and some Dutch forces that made up part of South West Pacific Area (SWPA), commanded by the USA General, Douglas MacArthur, had been penetrating Eastern parts of the archipelago step by step and had occupied New Guinea, the northern parts of the Moluccas and the oil-plants of East Borneo (Kalimantan). Preparations had been made for a SWPA-reoccupation of Java as well. Moreover, on that very same date, 15 August 1945, a decision taken at the Potsdam-conference came into force that made the reoccupation of the Netherlands East Indies the responsibility of the British. That task was now allotted to South East Asia Command (SEAC) with Vice-Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten as supreme commander. The Americans subsequently withdrew from East Indonesia while the Australian and Dutch forces consolidated their position in those parts under formal SEAC-supervision.

Thus, from 15 August 1945 on, the reoccupation of Java and Sumatra was the responsibility of the British. Their take-over from the Japanese was greatly hampered, however, by the proclamation of the independent Republic of Indonesia on 17 August 1945 and the subsequent upsurge of the Indonesian Revolution. The British, moreover, were rather short on manpower in Asia and it took the Netherlands more than one year to amass the troops deemed capable of holding their own in Indonesia. SEAC-responsibility for the NEI/Indonesia finally came to an end on November 30th, 1946.

In the meantime, the Netherlands Government had reformulated its policy with regard to Indonesia. Beginning with rather vaguely worded promises for future partnership between Indonesia and the Netherlands during the war (in a speech by Queen Wilhelmina during her exile in London on 7 December 1942) it reluctantly, and only partially, came to accept the new reality of a rival government on Indonesian soil. Though rejecting outright the claim for sovereignty of the Indonesian Republic, nevertheless it had made some moves in that direction. On 10 February 1946 it published a statement (Regeringsverklaring 10 Feb. 1946) which envisaged a kind of Indonesian Commonwealth, composed of territories enjoying various degrees of autonomy. At the Hoge Veluwe-Conferentie (14-24 April 1946) talks took place between the Dutch Government and representatives of the Indonesian Republic on the position of the Republic within such a Commonwealth. Although these talks did not result in any formal agreement, they nevertheless represented the starting point for further negotiations. These were conducted on behalf of the Netherlands by a special delegation known as the Commissie-Generaal voor Nederlands-Indië, which was formally created by law on 2 September 1946. The ensuing negotiations resulted in the Linggadjati-akkoord, that was initialled by both parties on November 15th 1946, two weeks before the dissolution of SEAC. In it, the Netherlands accepted the Re-
public as the *de facto* authority in Java, Sumatra and Madura. Furthermore, it accepted a future break up of the unity of the Kingdom of the Netherlands in the sense that the East Indies would henceforth constitute a new and sovereign federal state, the United States of Indonesia, linked with the remaining parts of the Kingdom (the Netherlands in Europe and its West Indies possessions) in a Netherlands Indonesian Union. The then Indonesian Republic would be one of the component states of this USI, alongside two other federal states, Borneo and East Indonesia.

On the structure of such a federal state and the definition of its component parts, discussions had been held not only with the leaders of the Republic, but with representatives of other groups and parts of Indonesia as well. The latter were consulted at the *Malino Conferentie* (16-24 July 1946), while the various minority-groups (Chinese, Europeans and Arabs) made their voices heard during the *Pangkal Pinang Conferentie* (1-12 Oct. 1946). The Negara (state) of Indonesia Timur (East Indonesia), comprising the whole of Indonesia East of Borneo and Java (minus Western New Guinea), was constituted during the *Den Pasar Conferentie* (7-24 Dec. 1946). Owing to the diversity of the coastal settlements on the great island of Borneo (Kalimantan) and strong Republican influences in its southern parts, the creation of a state or ‘Negara’ for Borneo proved impossible. However, *West Borneo* was given the status of special province or ‘daerah istimewa’ (12 May 1947). A provisional status of ‘daerah’ or semi-autonomous territory was furthermore reserved for other parts of islands, namely, *Djak Besar* (7 December 1946), *Borneo Tenggara* (South-East Borneo; 27 March 1947) and *Oost-Borneo* (12 April 1947), in anticipation of a merger of these separate daerah’s into a federal Borneo-state, that never took place. Some Dutch-occupied islands along the coast of Sumatra (Riau-archipelago, Bangka and Billiton) were reconstituted provisionally as a federation of self-governing territories (12 June 1947).

After its conditional acceptance by both the representative bodies of the Netherlands and the Indonesian Republic, the Linggadjati Agreement was formally signed in Batavia on March 25th, 1947. Different interpretations, and diverging aspirations indeed, impeded its successful implementation. At this point, the Netherlands forces, consisting of a temporary combination of the metropolitan Royal Netherlands Army or Koninklijke Landmacht (KL), that had been expedited to the Indies and the standing colonial army, the Royal Netherlands Indies Army or Koninklijk Nederlands-Indisch Leger (KNIL), assisted by the Royal Netherlands Navy or Koninklijke Marine (KM), launched a rather large-scale attack upon the Republic. During this operation (Eerste Politionele Actie, 21 July-5 August 1947), the more prosperous parts of Java and Sumatra were occupied.

The action was brought to a halt upon the insistence of the Security Council of the United Nations, which subsequently sent a Committee of Good Offices or CGO (Commissie voor Goede Diensten or CGD) to Indonesia to help to resolve the conflict between the Netherlands and the Indonesian Republic. This led to the Renville Agreement of 17 January 1948, which included a truce agreement and two sets (12 + 6) of political principles that had to be the core of a political agreement, to be negotiated between the parties in the months to come. These principles were formulated along the lines of the Linggadjati Agreement. Here too reference was made to a United States of Indonesia, linked to a reformed Kingdom of the Netherlands in a Netherlands Indonesian Union. The transfer of sovereignty and the realisation of
the USI and Union had to take place after an interim-period of less than one year.

The ensuing ‘Post-Renville’-discussions were held in Batavia and Kaliurang alternately and lasted for the greater part of 1948. They failed to produce the envisaged political agreement, however, since neither party was willing to give in sufficiently. That was especially true with regard to the subject of military organization during the interim-period between that political agreement and the transfer of sovereignty; with the Netherlands claiming a pivotal role for their KNIL and KL, and the Republic sticking to its Tentara Nasional Indonesia or TNI. When negotiations broke down, the Dutch once again resorted to large-scale military operations. In a ‘Tweede Politionele Actie’ (19 December 1948 – 15 January 1949) their army occupied the remaining Republican key-positions on Java and Sumatra and most of its territory.

Meanwhile, a considerable ‘federal’ build-up had taken place in the one-and-a-half years that separated these two military campaigns. The Negara Indonesia Timur (State of East Indonesia) had further consolidated itself. In the parts of Java and Sumatra that had been reoccupied by Dutch troops in their ‘Eerste Politionele Actie’, five new states (Negara) had come into existence. These were, according to the date of their entrance into the Indies Statute-book, the Negara Sumatera Timur (East Sumatra; 25 December 1947), Madura (20 February 1947), Pasundan (West Java; 24 April 1948), Sumatera Selatan (South Sumatra; 30 August 1948) and Jawa Timur (East Java; 26 November 1948).

In that same period, this growing conglomerate of ‘Federal States’ consisting of ‘Daerah’, ‘Daerah Istimewa’ and ‘Negara’ at various stages of consolidation began to aspire to a more active role in Indonesian politics. On 3 January 1948 a committee of leading federalists, the ‘Komite Indonesia Serikat’ asked for immediate reforms in advance of the creation of the projected VSI. Their action resulted in the installation of a Provisional Federal Council (Voorlopige Federale Raad) on January 13th, succeeded by a Provisional Federal Government (Voorlopige Federale Regering) on 9 March 1948. Although in the final analysis all legal powers remained with the representative of the Netherlands in Indonesia, this nevertheless provided a window of opportunity for a wider group of leading ‘Federalists’ to have some say in the conduct of the central administration.

The Federal movement did not stop there. On 27 May 1948, upon the initiative of Lt.-Governor-General Van Mook, a ‘Grote Bandoeng Conferentie’ was called together, consisting of delegates from all the federal entities, to discuss future reforms, although on rather unspecified terms. The leaders of these delegations, however, set themselves apart from the larger body to discuss more urgent policies among themselves. On 15 July this group, styled the ‘Bijeenkomst Federaal Overleg’ (BFO), came with proposals for a more fundamental revision of the central government. Their ‘Bandung Resolutie’ asked for the installation of a strong Indonesian leadership, with only vetoing powers for the representative of the Netherlands Government (Hoge Vertegenwoordiger van de Kroon; HVK) during the interim-period preceding the transfer of sovereignty. It was the line followed by the Dutch Government. When the long-planned revision of the Dutch Constitution was realised in October 1948, which facilitated reform along the lines of the Linggadjati-scheme, a law or ‘Noodwet Indonesië’ passed Parliament providing the Government with emergency-powers to enact provisional constitutional reforms forthwith. It enabled the Government to go ahead with a (still provisional) decree, the ‘Besluit Bewind In-
donesië in Overgangstijd’ (BIO-besluit), which laid down the structure of an interim government based upon the Bandung-Resolutie. It was promulgated at the beginning of the second frontal assault upon the Republic (Tweede Politionele Actie). It was now up to the HVK to open negotiations with interested Indonesian parties on the installation of such an interim-government.

These negotiations, however, came to nothing. The ‘Tweede Politionele Actie’ did not bear the fruits the Dutch had hoped for. Indeed, the main Republican leaders fell into their hands with the occupation of Yogyakarta. Yet that did not mean the end of their Republic. The campaign was condemned in a number of Resolutions by the Security Council. On Java and Sumatra guerilla-warfare proved stronger than expected and, last but not least, the leading Federalist (BFO)-statesmen proved unwilling to do business with the Dutch without the consent of the captured Republican leaders. In the process, UN-intervention led to a replacement of the Committee of Good Offices by a United Nations Commission for Indonesia (UNCI), which was provided with stronger powers than its predecessor. The ensuing stalemate could only be broken with the release of the captured Republican leaders and the restoration of their Government in Yogyakarta. This was the substance of the Van Roijen-Rum Agreement of 7 May 1949.

From that moment on, political negotiations were resumed. They were now conducted to a much larger degree according to the terms laid down by the Indonesian Republic. Between 19 July and 2 August in Yogyakarta and Batavia an Inter Indonesian Conference (IIC) was held between Federalists and Republicans. Here the outline and content of the projected United States of Indonesia were discussed and agreement was reached on all the essential points. The parties subsequently moved to the Netherlands for further discussions with the Dutch Government. At the Round Table Conference (Ronde Tafel Conferentie; 23 August – 2 November 1949) the final terms of the transfer of sovereignty were laid down. They followed the lines of the Linggadjati Agreement. A Republic of the United States of Indonesia (RUSI) was to come into existence, linked with the Netherlands in a Netherlands Indonesian Union, headed by Queen Juliana of the Netherlands. The precise content of that Union was left open. Yet separate agreements were made on financial and economic affairs, military cooperation and personnel assistance. On only one subject was agreement out of reach. On 27 December 1949, sovereignty of by far the greatest part of the former Netherlands Indies was transferred. However, Western New Guinea was not included in that transfer. It was retained by the Netherlands on the condition that its position was to be decided upon at a later date.

So, in many respects the terms of the RTC offered a compromise which retained quite a lot of the earlier Dutch proposals. The power-relations within the new RUSI, however, were weighted heavily in favour of the former Republic. As had been agreed at the Inter Indonesian Conference and RTC, the TNI would be the central part of the new army, though former Indonesian KNIL-soldiers were allowed to join it on an individual basis. Moreover, all Indonesian and Dutch officials of the ‘Voorlopige Federale Regering’ were taken over by the new administration. Within the Government of the RUSI, however, former Republican leaders held a strong position. Independent Indonesia came into being with Sukarno and Hatta at the helm; the two men who had proclaimed independence on August 17th, 1945.
With the transfer of sovereignty on 27 December 1949, a solution had been reached at long last that had something to offer to all parties. The Netherlands economic interests had been duly taken care of and indeed a reconstruction of the Dutch economic position in Indonesia proved possible in the first few years. In spite of this, however, most of the RTC Agreements were not lived up to the spirit and Dutch-Indonesian relations deteriorated accordingly. Resistance within Indonesia against the federal structure, which was perceived by many as having been imposed by the Dutch, soon led to the disbandment of the RUSI. In February 1950, the parliament of the RUSI accepted a law to that effect. Thereupon, nearly all the federal states joined the Yogya-based Republik Indonesia. Thus the Republic, that had left the Round Table Conference merely as one of the many federal states, suddenly exploded into a much larger entity. By then the few remaining states, NIT and East coast of Sumatra, made an agreement with the swollen Republic which effectuated a peaceful (and legal) transformation. On 17 August 1950, the RUSI was disbanded and replaced by a new unitary state, the Republik Indonesia.

That other fruit of the RTC Agreements, the envisaged Dutch-Indonesian Union, did not fare much better. Between 25 March-1 April and 20-29 November 1950, two conferences of ministers of the Dutch-Indonesian Union were held, but they produced rather limited results. Former NEI civil servants with Dutch nationality soon discovered that any chances they might have to further their careers were being blocked and began to leave the country in increasing numbers. When the deadline for accepting Indonesian citizenship on easy terms arrived on December 1951, the vast majority of Dutch nationals in Indonesia refused to do so and left the country in the ensuing years. Apart from the field of economics, it was only in the area of military cooperation that rather tolerable results could be recorded. Yet the Netherlands Military Mission in Jakarta had to close down by the end of 1953.

This downward spiral was marked by a series of incidents. In January 1950, a coup d’état led by the former KNIL-captain R.P.P. Westerling, although unsuccessful, set the tone. Incidents which occurred during the transfer of Amboynese troops in South Celebes and following the subsequent proclamation (and suppression) of the Republic of the South Moluccas played havoc with Dutch-Indonesian relations. In later years, lawsuits in Indonesia against Dutch nationals (L.N.H. Jungschläger and H.C.J.G. Schmidt) were accompanied by mutual sentiments of ill-feeling. The most fundamental stumbling block, however, proved to be the dispute about Western New Guinea (Irian Barat). Upon strong Dutch insistence it had been singled out from the transfer of sovereignty with the proviso that its status should be decided upon within one year. When the second Conference of Ministers of the Netherlands Indonesian Union failed to produce any sort of compromise, both parties clung to their own demands. Henceforth, Indonesia maintained a position of asking nothing short of unconditional surrender while the Dutch opted for a policy of preparing the Papua-population for their own independence. They intensified their administration on the island and, in 1961, installed a Nieuw-Guinea-Raad which was designed to be the meeting-place for a newly emerging Papua-elite. For the time being, it had advisory powers only.

In the meantime, the dispute surrounding New Guinea had sealed the fate of the Union as a still-born child and had brought the economic prominence of the
Netherlands in Indonesia to an end. In December 1955/January 1956 an attempt was made by both parties to find a way out through negotiation. These Geneva-discussions ended up in total failure. Nor did the debates held in the General Council of the United Nations between 1954 and 1957 produce the resolutions that Indonesia requested. Consequently, its Government (and some powerful segments of society) became even more embittered towards the Dutch community within its borders and more hostile with regard to Dutch interests. In 1956, Indonesia unilaterally repudiated the Union and part of the financial-economic paragraphs of the RTC Agreements. In December 1957, the remaining 50,000 Dutch nationals in Indonesia were ordered to leave the country immediately. All Dutch enterprises and other possessions were seized by the Indonesian Government (Army) and subsequently confiscated. On 17 August 1960, Indonesia broke off diplomatic relations with its former mother-country. The separation was complete.

By this time, Indonesia was gradually resorting to military alternatives. In December 1961, President Sukarno gave his ‘Last Order’ to free Irian Barat, followed by a general mobilization. The Netherlands were reinforcing their garrisons in Western New Guinea as well.

At this point, however, the United States decided to prevent the outbreak of a war that seemed imminent. The Kennedy-administration took the lead in bringing both parties towards a negotiated settlement. These negotiations, conducted once more on behalf of the Dutch by J.H. van Roijen, were supervised by the US-diplomat Elsworth Bunker. They started in New York in March 1962 and resulted in an agreement on August 15th of that same year. Most of the Indonesian claims were upheld, though in a manner which made it somewhat easier for the Netherlands to digest. On October 1st, sovereignty over New Guinea was transferred to a temporary UN-administration, the UNTEA, which in turn duly handed over the island to the Republic of Indonesia on 1 May 1963. To satisfy the Dutch demands for the right to self-determination by the native population, it was agreed that an ‘act of free choice’ would be organized by Indonesia under the supervision of the UN in 1969. Indeed that act formally confirmed the decisions of the New-York Treaty. It took place in an atmosphere of by then rapidly improving relations between Indonesia and the Netherlands, who had once again found considerable areas of mutual interest.
CHAPTER II
ADMINISTRATIVE FRAMEWORK

IIA  ADMINISTRATIVE FRAMEWORK IN THE NETHERLANDS

a  High institutions of state

a.1 Cabinet of the Queen
Laws, treaties and decisions of the Government that require the signature of the Queen before they can become valid (Koninklijke Besluiten) are dealt with by this ‘Kabinet van de Koningin’. The Cabinet serves as custodian to the final documents.

a.2 Council of State
The ‘Raad van State’ is an advisory body, made up of former Ministers and high officials. Though formally presided over by the King, in practical life it is chaired by the Vice-President. Its advice (although not binding) is sought on all bills initiated by Ministers or Parliament. The Council is made up of a number of divisions corresponding with the administrative departments. Until 1950, bills related to Indonesian affairs were discussed in the division for Overseas Territories. Though this division contained some outspoken opponents to the policies of the Government (J.Th. Furstner and J.W. Meijer Ranneft), its advice in principle was of a juridical-technical nature. After the transfer of sovereignty in Indonesia and the subsequent reorganization of the Ministry of Overseas Territories, it was rechristened successively as ‘Uniezaken en Overzeese Rijksdelen’ (1950-1953), ‘Overzeese Rijksdelen’ (1953-57) and ‘Zaken Overzee’ (1957-1960). In 1960 the separate division for overseas affairs was abolished. Henceforth, matters related to Indonesia were discussed in the division for Foreign Affairs, while matters concerning the administration of New Guinea were brought within the competence of the division for Internal Affairs.

a.3 Parliament
The ‘Staten-Generaal’, which is the formal name for the Netherlands Parliament, is made up of two chambers. Of these the Second Chamber in particular is the main forum of political life. The First and Second Chambers were involved in the Indonesian dispute both in their legislative and controlling capacities. They did so by:

a  discussing policies and related legislative activities in public meetings. On a few occasions, these discussions took place in a combined session of both chambers behind closed doors (meetings ‘in Comité-Generaal’).

b  preparation of laws by ‘commissies van rapporteurs’ from both chambers.

c  discussing policies and related legislative activities with the relevant Ministers in standing committees of members of the Second Chamber (Vaste Kamercommissies). Of these, the standing committees for Indonesia and for Foreign Affairs are of particular interest. In 1950, the First Chamber installed an ‘Indonesische commissie’ as well.

d  discussing policies within the bosom of a committee, made up of the leading spokesmen (fractievoorzitters) of the various parties, represented in the Second Chamber (Seniorenconvent).
Apart from these regular activities and institutions, in February 1948 a special committee was installed by the Government consisting of nine prominent members of the First and Second Chamber. These nine men (commissie van Negenmannen) were expected to participate in the Round Table Conference that, in due time, had to prepare the agreement that was to end the conflict in Indonesia. The committee was disbanded after the conference closed its doors on 2 November 1949. These ‘Negenmannen’ played an active role in the formulation of Government policies and thus acted as a permanent link between Parliament and Government.

a.4 Council of Ministers and Cabinets
During the years under consideration, the Kingdom of the Netherlands was governed by eight successive cabinets. The first cabinet after the war in Europe had ended was installed in June 1945. It was led by the socialists W. Schermerhorn and W. Drees. Since no elections had been held as yet it was of a provisional, extra-parliamentary character. Elections took place in May 1946. By then it was possible to fully organize parliamentary cabinets once again. Since the envisaged reforms in Indonesia demanded a revision of the constitution, new elections had to be organized in June 1948.

The Schermerhorn Cabinet was rather mixed with regard to party-affiliations, though socialists occupied most of the key-positions. Its proponents hoped for a break-up (doorbraak) of the multi-party system that had been in existence before the war and wished to exchange it for a more unitary model. To that end, the old socialist party, the Sociaal-Democratische Arbeiders Partij (SDAP) was replaced by a new party that had dropped the epithet ‘Socialist’. It was the Partij van de Arbeid (PvdA), meant to attract broad layers of voters from confessional and liberal quarters as well. The Roman-Catholics however made a counter-move with the creation of a new party of their own, the Katholieke Volks Partij (KVP). The ‘doorbraak’ subsequently failed, and after the 1946-elections Dutch politics looked very much the same as it had before the war. The main parties (according to number of seats in the Second Chamber of the States-General) were now the Katholieke Volks Partij (32), Partij van de Arbeid (29), Anti Revolutionnaire Partij (13), Communistische Partij Nederland (10), Christelijk Historische Unie (8) and Partij van de Vrijheid (6). The last party, consisting of liberals who had refused to participate in the ‘doorbraak’, reorganized themselves into the Volkspartij voor Vrijheid en Democratie in 1948 and obtained 8 seats in the elections of that year. These inter-party relationships were confirmed to a greater or lesser extent in subsequent elections. The most conspicuous development in this respect was the steady fall in the number of seats held by the communists who, by 1959, were left with only three representatives in the Second Chamber. Up until this point, cooperation between the KVP and the PvdA held the key to Dutch politics. In the last two cabinets of our period the socialists held no posts.

The developments in Indonesia demanded much of the time and attention of these cabinets. That was especially true for the first three cabinets up to the transfer of sovereignty over Indonesia on 27 December 1949 and to the De Quay Cabinet (1959-63). Indonesian affairs were discussed in the weekly meetings of the Council of Ministers (vergaderingen van de Ministerraad). These were presided over by the Prime Minister (minister-president). In fact, chairmanship of the Council of Ministers and its sub-councils (see below) was his main formal prerogative, but it was an important one in deciding the course of the cabinet. In this he was assisted by the
Secretariat of the Council of Ministers (secretariaat van de Ministerraad), whose members from 1946 onwards were also the secretaries of the subcouncils and, as such, functioned as his ‘eyes and ears’, keeping him in touch with the whole realm of government policy-making. This was certainly true with regard to the Indonesian question, which frequently figured as an item on the agenda of not only the Council of Ministers but on that of its subcouncils as well. These subcouncils, established to coordinate policies regarding categories of subjects relevant for a number of ministeries, were:

- **Raad voor Economische Aangelegenheden** or REA, 1945-1949 in connection with the economic aspects of the Indonesian question. Permanent members: Ministers of General Affairs, Economic Affairs and Finance; participating, subject to agenda items, the Ministers of Colonies, Foreign Affairs and others.

- **Raad voor Oorlogvoering** (Warfare) 1945-46 in connection with the military aspects. This ‘military council’ was successively named: **Raad voor Militaire Aangelegenheden Koninkrijk** or **MAK I**, 1946-47, **Raad voor Zaken Overzees**, 1947-48, and again **Raad MAK II** 1949-52. Permanent members: Ministers of General Affairs, War and Navy (Defence); participating subject to agenda items: Ministers of Colonial Affairs, Finance, Economic Affairs and Commanders and/or Chiefs of Staff of the branches of the military service.

- **Raad voor Aangelegenheden van Indonesië** or **RAVI** (1950-51), created in 1950 as a more general Council of Ministers for Indonesian affairs. RAVI was assisted by a committee of officials from the same Ministries (General -, Colonial – and Economic Affairs and Finance), the so-called **Commissie voor aangelegenheden van Indonesië** or **CAVI** (1950-1952).

The Secretariat of the Council of Ministers and of these subcouncils, from 1946 to 1950 was housed at the Ministry of Internal Affairs. In 1950 it was brought under the auspices of the Ministry of General Affairs.

Principal Secretaries of the Council of Ministers and of its subcouncils:

- P. Sanders, July 1945-July 1946, at the same time Secretary-General AOK
- M.J. Prinsen, July 1946-June 1950, at the same time Secretary-General of the Ministry of Internal Affairs
- J. Middelburg, June 1950-May 1977, from 1955 on secretary of the REA as well.

Until 1949, the secretariat of the ‘military council’ was in the hands of the liaison officers at the Cabinet of the Prime Minister, Commander C. Moolenburgh, Lt.-Col. P.Th. Six and, during 1949, in those of Naval Capt. J.E.A. Post Uiterweer.

Despite the importance of the Prime Minister in Indonesian affairs, the question essentially belonged to the domain of the Ministers of Overseas Territories and successors and Foreign Affairs. Dependent upon the subject, the Ministers of Finance, Economic Affairs, War and Navy/Defence and Welfare (Maatschappelijk Werk) were involved as well. To reduce the workload (or by way of compensation for political reasons) some of these Ministers were assisted by Ministers without a portefolio (ministers zonder portefeuille), who had a narrowly defined responsibility themselves. In August 1948 the institution of State Secretary (staatssecretaris) was introduced. These were underministers, operating under the supervision of a Minister.

The cabinets of this period, together with the Ministers most involved in Indonesian affairs, are:
Schermerhorn-Drees Cabinet, 24 June 1945-3 July 1946
minister-president, minister van Algemene Oorlogvoering, W. Schermerhorn (PvdA)
minister van Sociale Zaken, W. Drees (SDAP/PvdA)
minister van Overzeese Gebiedsdelen, J.H.A. Logemann (PvdA)
minister van Buitenlandse Zaken, E.N. van Kleffens; since 1 March 1946 minister zonder portefeuille (no party)
minister zonder portefeuille, J.H. van Roijen; since 1 March 1946 minister van Buitenlandse Zaken (no party)
minister van Financiën, P. Lieftinck (CHU/PvdA)
minister van Oorlog, J. Meynen (prot. chr., no party)
minister van Marine en van Scheepvaart, J.M. de Booy

First Beel Cabinet, 3 July 1946-7 August 1948
minister-president, L.J.M. Beel; from 11 October 1947 also minister of Algemene Zaken (KVP)
minister van Sociale Zaken, W. Drees (PvdA)
minister van Overzeese Gebiedsdelen, J.A. Jonkman (PvdA)
minister zonder portefeuille, L. Götzen (no party)
minister van Buitenlandse Zaken, C.G.W.H. baron van Boetzelaer van Oosterhout (no party)
minister van Financiën, P. Lieftinck (PvdA)
minister van Economische Zaken (until 14 January 1948), G.W.M. Huysmans (KVP)
minister van Economische Zaken (from 21 January 1948), J.R.M. van den Brink (KVP)
minister van Oorlog, A.H.J.L. Fiévez (KVP); from November 1947 also minister van Marine
minister van Marine until November 1947, J.J.A. Schagen van Leeuwen (no party)

Drees-Van Schaik Cabinet, 7 August 1948-15 March 1951
minister-president, minister van Algemene Zaken, W. Drees (PvdA)
minister zonder portefeuille, J.R.H. van Schaik (KVP)
minister van Overzeese Gebiedsdelen until 14 February 1949, E.M.J.A. Sassen (KVP)
minister van Overzeese Gebiedsdelen from 14 February 1949 (until June 1949 ad interim), H.J. van Maarseveen (KVP)
minister zonder portefeuille, L. Götzen (no party)
minister van Buitenlandse Zaken, D.U. Stikker (VVD)
staatssecretaris van Buitenlandse Zaken from 14 February 1950, N.S. Blom (no party)
minister van Financiën, P. Lieftinck (PvdA)
minister van Economische Zaken, J.R.M. van den Brink (KVP)
minister van Oorlog en van Marine until 16 October 1950, W.F. Schokking (CHU)
minister van Oorlog en Marine from 16 October 1950, H.L s’Jacob (no party)
staaatssecretaris van Oorlog from 1 May 1949 until 27 November 1950, W.H. Fockema Andreae (VVD)
staaatssecretaris van Oorlog en Marine resp. from 23 October 1950 and 1 May 1949, H.C.W. Moorman (KVP)

First Drees Cabinet, 15 March 1951-2 September 1952
minister-president, minister van Algemene Zaken, W. Drees
minister van Uniezaken en Overzeese Rijksdelen until 30 March 1951, W. Drees
minister van Uniezaken en Overzeese Rijksdelen from 30 March 1951, L.A.H. Peters (KVP)
staatssecretaris van Uniezaken en Overzeese Rijksdelen, L. Götzen
minister zonder portefeuille, J.W. Beyen (no party)
minister van Buitenlandse Zaken, D.U. Stikker
staatssecretaris van Buitenlandse Zaken, N.S. Blom
minister van Financiën, P. Lieftinck
minister van Economische Zaken, J.R.M. van den Brink
minister van Oorlog en van Marine, C. Staf (CHU)
staatssecretaris van Oorlog en Marine, H.C.W. Moorman

Second Drees Cabinet, 2 September 1952-13 October 1956
minister-president, minister van Algemene Zaken, W. Drees
minister van Uniezaken (until 1 January 1953) en Overzeese Rijksdelen, W.J.A. Kernkamp (CHU); after his death succeeded by C. Staf on 28 July 1956
minister van Buitenlandse Zaken, J.W. Beyen
minister zonder portefeuille, J.M.A.H. Luns (KVP)
minister van Financiën, J. van de Kieft (PvdA)
minister van Economische Zaken, J. Zijlstra (ARP)
minister van Oorlog en van Marine, C. Staf (CHU)
staatssecretaris van Oorlog, F.J. Kranenburg (PvdA)
staatssecretaris van Marine, H.C.W. Moorman
minister van Maatschappelijk Werk, J.F.M. van Thiel (KVP)

Third Drees Cabinet, 13 October 1956-22 December 1958
minister-president, minister van Algemene Zaken, W. Drees
minister van Overzeese Rijksdelen until 14 February 1957, C. Staf;
minister van Zaken Overzee from 14 February 1957, G.Ph. Helders (CHU)
minister van Buitenlandse Zaken, J.M.A.H. Luns
staatssecretaris van Buitenlandse Zaken, E.H. van der Beugel (PvdA)
minister van Financiën, H.J. Hofstra (PvdA)
minister van Economische Zaken, J. Zijlstra
minister van Oorlog en van Marine, C. Staf
staatssecretaris van Oorlog till 1 June 1958, F.J. Kranenburg
staatssecretaris van Oorlog from 25 October 1958, M. van Veen (PvdA)
staatssecretaris van Marine, H.C.W. Moorman
minister van Maatschappelijke Werk, M.A.M. Klompé (KVP)

Second Beel Cabinet, 22 December 1958-19 May 1959
minister-president, minister van Algemene Zaken, L.J.M. Beel
minister van Zaken Overzee, G.Ph. Helders
minister van Buitenlandse Zaken, J.M.A.H. Luns
minister van Financiën, J. Zijlstra
minister van Economische Zaken, J. Zijlstra
minister van Oorlog en van Marine, C. Staf
staatssecretaris van Marine, H.C.W. Moorman
minister van Maatschappelijk Werk, M.A.M. Klompé
De Quay Cabinet, 19 May 1959-24 July 1963
minister-president, minister van Algemene Zaken, J.E. de Quay
minister van Buitenlandse Zaken, J.M.A.H. Luns
minister van Financiën, J. Zijlstra
minister van Defensie until 1 August 1959, S.J. van den Bergh (VVD)
minister van Defensie from 7 September 1959, S.H. Visser (VVD)
minister van Maatschappelijk Werk, M.A.M. Klompé.

b Ministry of General Affairs

In 1942, the Government-in-exile in London installed a separate Ministry for Algemeene Oorlogvoering van het Koninkrijk or AOK (General Warfare) with coordinating tasks with respect to the conduct of the war. It was led by the Prime Minister. The leader of the first post-war Cabinet, Schermerhorn, had maintained the post. It was abolished by Dr. Beel on July 3rd, 1946, when he formed a cabinet in which he himself became Minister of Internal Affairs. On that occasion, the Rijksoorloginformatiedienst or RVD (Government Information Service) and the secretariat of the Council of Ministers went over from the Ministry of General Warfare to the Ministry of Internal Affairs as well. The remaining coordinating tasks were entrusted to an independent office, the Kabinet van de Minister-President (Cabinet of the Prime Minister). In October 1947, that office formed, together with the RVD, the (re)created Ministerie van Algemene Zaken or AZ (General Affairs, led by the Prime Minister). The Centrale Veiligheidsdienst or CVD (Central Intelligence Service) and the Buitenlandse Inlichtingen-dienst or BID (Foreign Intelligence Service), became part of AZ as well (the CVD only until August 1949). In June 1950 the Secretariat of the Council of Ministers was transferred anew to this coordinating Ministry.

From August 1949 the Prime Minister was assisted by a Vice-Premier, Minister without portefolio.

c Ministry of Colonies etc.

In February 1945, anticipating limited colonial reform, the Netherlands Government, which was still in exile in London, changed the name of its Ministry of Colonies Ministerie van Koloniën (MINKOL) to the Ministry of Overseas Territories, Ministerie van Overzeese Gebiedsdelen (MINOG). By the end of July, the London Ministry was united once more with the parts of the department that had remained in The Hague during the German occupation. Only a ‘London Bureau’ was left behind in the British capital, together with the office of the Trade Commissioner P.H. Westermann. The latter was to stay there till 1948 under direct supervision of the Embassy. The ‘London Bureau’ of the Ministry of Overseas Territories Office, led by Col. P.A. de Blieck and Col. P.G.H. van der Harst, reported directly to the division for military affairs (div. VI) of MINOG in The Hague. It was responsible for a KNIL-command in England and closed down by the middle of 1946.

Up until 1950, the Ministry of Overseas Territories was the central coordinating agency of the Netherlands Government in The Hague towards the overseas territories (Netherlands Indies, Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles). It was responsible
for the preparation of laws and decisions on all aspects of this subject, advising the minister and preparing the defence of his policies in Parliament. To that end, the department was divided into a cabinet of the minister and seven permanent divisions or ‘afdelingen’. A number of additional units for propaganda and information (Publiek Contact, Cultureel Contact) were added subsequently. The permanent divisions in charge of Indonesian affairs were:

1. afdeling juridical affairs
2. afdeling financial and budgetary affairs
3. afdeling economic affairs
4. afdeling education, religion, transport and communications
5. afdeling military affairs

In 1948, a division called ‘Voorbereiding Staatsrechtelijke Hervorming Overzeese Gebiedsdenlen’ was put in charge of planning for the reconstruction of the relationship between the Netherlands and its overseas territories. Some of its more influential officials included W.H. van Helsdingen, H.J. Friedericy, Th.H. Bot and J.A. van Beuge. Between 1948-1949, J.H. de Pont and F.E.J. van der Valk acted as advisers to the Ministers Sassen and Van Maarseveen.

Apart from these divisions, an agency of the Netherlands Indies Government was attached to the Ministry as a separate organization. This agency, the Commissariaat voor Indische Zaken (CIZMINOG), was charged with tasks by the NEI Government that had to be executed within Europe and did not fall under the direct competence of the Minister. It dealt mainly with personnel management and acquisitions for the NEI Government and was led by J.P. Bannier. Its sub-division D, that dealt with economic affairs, was led by J. de Waard.

With the transfer of sovereignty on 27 December 1949, most of the administrative tasks of the Ministry of Overseas Territories towards Indonesia (but not New Guinea and the West Indies) came to an end. Indonesia was now a foreign country, though at the same time a partner in a Netherlands Indonesian Union, that had yet to materialize. Consequently, the Ministry was renamed the Ministerie voor Uniezaken en Overzeese Rijksdenlen (MINUOR). During the first two years of Indonesian independence, it was the main organ responsible for handling relations with Indonesia. Overlapping responsibilities, however, led to conflicts of competence with the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. At the end of 1952 these were solved by handing over the tasks relating to Indonesia to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and – to a much lesser degree – to five other Ministries:

a. The Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Buitenlandse Zaken, became responsible for all matters pertaining to Indonesia (minus the administration of New Guinea) and the ill-born Union.

b. A new Ministry of Welfare, Maatschappelijk Werk, had to take care of Dutch nationals staying in or repatriating from Indonesia.

c. The Ministry of the Interior, Binnenlandse Zaken, was made responsible for the administration of pensions for widows and orphans of former NEI-officials.

d. The Ministry of Education, Culture, Science and Humanities, Onderwijs, Kunsten en Wetenschappen was charged with the task of promoting cultural relations with Indonesia and the position of the Dutch educational system in that country.

e. The Ministry of Finance, Financiën, had to deal with the financial aspects of the Dutch-Indonesian relationship, and —
the Ministry of Economic Affairs, *Economische Zaken*, for the economic aspects.

The Ministries, mentioned under b., d., e. and f. were represented at the office of the High Commissioner in Jakarta through attachés.

In 1956 the thus seriously reduced *Ministerie van Uniezaken en Overzeese Rijksdelen* got a new name once again. It was now styled the Ministry of Overseas Affairs, *Ministerie van Zaken Overzee*. In 1959 it was abolished altogether and its remaining tasks towards New Guinea were handed over to the Ministry of the Interior.

This continual reshuffling of tasks of the erstwhile Ministry of Colonies from 1950 onwards was accompanied by constant internal reorganizations. One conspicuous change (in 1950) was the installation of two separate divisions to deal with the consequences of the withdrawal from Indonesia of civil and military personnel. Another change was the installation of a separate division for New Guinea, which was upgraded in 1954 to form a ‘Directie Nederlands-Nieuw-Guinea’, led by B. Kriijger (until 1957) and A.M. Kottier (until 1960). With its transfer to the Department of the Interior, in 1959-1960, it was elevated even further to a ‘Directoraat-Generaal Nederlands-Nieuw-Guinea’. Both within the Directoraat and the Directoraat-Generaal, several subdivisions were created, corresponding with the administrative tasks towards and within New Guinea. One of its leading officials, J.A. van Beuge, moreover chaired the delegation of the Netherlands at the yearly meetings of the South Pacific Commission, installed in Sydney in November 1947. After the transfer of the authority of Western New Guinea to UNTEA, in October 1962, the Directoraat-Generaal was downgraded accordingly. By then, it was restyled as a ‘Directie Afwikkelingszaken Westelijk-Nieuw-Guinea’, to finally dissolve the administrative remains of the Dutch colonial presence in Asia.

**d Ministry of Foreign Affairs**

During the summer of 1945, upon its return from exile in London, the Netherlands *Ministerie van Buitenlandse Zaken* (BUIZA) was reorganized. To start with, it was subdivided into three ‘Directies’ (Divisions), but that number was increased soon afterwards. Although the divisions of Economic Affairs (Directie van Economische Zaken), Traffic (Directie Verkeer en Grote Rivieren) and Information (Directie Voorlichting Buitenland) sometimes touched upon Indonesian affairs (Ecosoc and Ecafe-conferences; bans on Dutch shipping and air traffic), these mainly fell within the competence of the *Directie Politieke Zaken* (DPZ), which was instituted on July 1st and led by Jonkheer H.F.L.K. van Vredenburch from December 1945 on. In February 1948 the latter was replaced by Dr. H.N. Boon, who remained in charge of Indonesian affairs after his appointment as Secretary-General of the Department in June 1949.

With the transfer of sovereignty on December 27th 1949, the scope of BUIZA-tasks towards Indonesia widened, although the reorganised MINOG continued to have a say in matters until the reshuffle of responsibilities in September 1952. On 1 January 1950 the whole Ministry was set on a new ‘regional’ footing. DPZ was dissolved and substituted by a number of regional divisions. A *Directie Oosten* was cre-
ated, comprising three offices; one for South Asia (Bureau Zuid-Azië; DOA/ZA), one for East Asia (Bureau Oost-Azië; DOA/OP) and a Bureau Indonesië (DOA/IN). DOA/IN became the central agency for all the political, economic and social tasks of the Minister of Foreign Affairs towards Indonesia until 1 January 1953. By then, the office of Directeur-Generaal Indonesië (DGIN) had been created for N.S. Blom, who had earlier held the post of Adjunct-Minister (staatssecretaris). He was put at the head of two divisions, the Directie Beleidszaken Indonesië (DBI) and the Directie Overgangszaken Indonesië (DOI). DBI took over most of the tasks of the now dissolved DOA/IN, with the exception of matters relating to New Guinea as far as they were handled by BUIZA. These were delegated to DOA/OP. The newly created DBI comprised three offices (Bureaux): Political Affairs (DBI/PL), Economic and Financial Affairs (DBI/EF) and General Affairs (Algemene Zaken; DBI/AZ). DOI was entrusted with the task of taking care of the interests of all the Dutch civil and military personnel who were returning to the Netherlands in large numbers from Indonesia. Blom was undoubtedly the most influential official on Indonesian matters at BUIZA during these years. The structure held till 1965, when DOA/IN rose from its ashes once again.

Between 1945 and 1950, the Minister of Foreign Affairs had his own representative in Batavia. This measure had been deemed necessary because during the phase of decolonization international contacts with the NEI/Indonesia had increased greatly. Furthermore, negotiations with the Republic Indonesia promised to have a fundamental impact on the international position of the Kingdom of the Netherlands. In December 1945 the diplomat H.N. Boon was sent to Batavia to act as ‘political adviser’ to the Lt.-Governor-General (Lt.-GG), H.J. van Mook. His main task was to keep in touch with the consular (and effectively political) representatives of various foreign powers in the city and to act as the ‘eyes and ears’ of the Minister of Foreign Affairs, finally reporting to DPZ. His position was formalised at the end of March 1947. A Directie Verre Oosten van het Ministerie van Buitenlandse Zaken (DIRVO) led by T. Elink Schuurman (instructions in NIB VII no. 315) had by this time been instituted. Boon was succeeded in June 1949 by J.G. de Beus. Both men took part in the Dutch delegation for negotiations with the Republic and, in June 1949, Elink Schuurman was appointed head of the delegation. Among its many other tasks, DIRVO had to lay the foundations of a Foreign Service of the United States of Indonesia. It was dissolved early in 1950, soon after the transfer of sovereignty, and its remaining tasks were taken over by the High Commissioner (Hoge Commissaris) of the Netherlands in Indonesia (see infra, sub iib, e).

International interest in the development of the decolonization-process in Indonesia and the subsequent dispute over Western New Guinea occasionally resulted in the rather prominent involvement of the Netherlands diplomatic representations in those countries. This was especially true of the representative bodies (Embassies, Legacies, Consulates, Military Missions) in:

- **Bangkok** (C.W.A. Schürmann 1948-1950)
- **Brussels** (B.Ph. van Harinxma Thoe Slooten 1945-1957; P.D.E. Teixeira de Mattos from 1958)
- **Cairo** (W.C. van Rechteren Limpurg 1945-1951)
- **Canberra** (F.C. van Aerssen Beijeren van Voshol 1945-1947; P.E. Teppema

Chungking (A.H.J. Lovink, 1943-1947; Chunking/Nanking F.C. Aerssen Beijeren van Voegd from 1947; Nanking/Peking A.J. Voogd 1949-1951)

Djeddah (H.H. Dingemans 1945-1950)


Kuala Lumpur (M.J. Rosenberg Polak 1949-1951; R.M. van Gulik from 1959)

London (E. Michiels van Verduynen 1942-1952; D.U. Stikker from 1952; A.W.C. Bentinck van Schoonheten from 1958)


New Delhi (A.Th. Lamping from 1947; A.M.L. Winkelman from 1950; van Pallandt from 1953; H.A. Helb from 1956; G. Beelaerts van Blokland from 1960)

Paris (A.W.L. Tjarda van Starkenborgh Stachouwer 1946-1948; C.G.W.H. van Boetzelaer van Oosterhout from 1948; J.W. Beyen from 1958)

Rangoon (W.H. de Roos from 1946; J.C. van Beusekom 1948-1950)


Tokyo (Lt.-Gen. W. Schilling from 1946; H. Mouv from 1948; P.E. Teppema from 1951; O. Reuchlin from 1953; N.A.J. Voogd from 1960)


One should also mention the Permanent Representatives at the United Nations in New York, who were in the picture in 1946 and after 1954 (J.H. van Roijen, 1946; J.W.M. Snouck Hurgronje, 1947-1950; D.J. von Balluseck from 1950; C.W.A. Schürmann from 1955). Yet between 1947 and 1950 it was not they who played the key role, but the heads of special missions to the Security Council of the UN, who were directly involved in the Indonesian question.

These special representatives were E.N. van Kleffens (1947-1948) and Van Roijen (1948-1949). Also relevant were the special missions, all headed by H.C.J.H. Ge, which were sent to the second, third and fourth Ecafe Conferences held respectively at Baguio (Philippines, November/December 1947) Ootacamund (India, June 1948) and Lapstone (New Zealand, November/December 1948).

**Ministries of War and Navy/Defence**

Between 1945 and 1950, the main task of the Ministry of War (Oorlog) was to recruit, fit out and train the Netherlands army and air force (Koninklijke Landmacht and Militaire Luchtvaart) in destination for Indonesia. It did so in cooperation with
the 6th Division of the Ministry of Overseas Territories, whose key responsibility was to take care of the interests of the KNIL. Once in Indonesia, these forces were placed at the disposal of the Lt.-GG, through the Bevelhebber der Strijdkrachten in het Oosten (BSO; Commander of the Netherlands Forces in the East), Lt.-Admiral C.E.L. Helfrich (1945), the commander of the combined Netherlands Forces in Indonesia, Lt.-Gen. KNIL S.H. Spoor (January 1946-May 1949) and Lt.-Gen. D.C. Buurman van Vreeden (until 1950).

The Ministry of the Navy (Marine) was responsible for the outfit and expedition of ships and men, including the Mariners Brigade, to Indonesia. They too were put under the operational command of the Netherlands authorities in Asia, i.e. the Lt.-GG of the NEI and, after 1 November 1948, the Hoge Vertegenwoordiger van de Kroon. Administrative command remained with the Bevelhebber der Zeestrijdkrachten (BDZ; Commander of the Netherlands Naval Forces) in the Netherlands.

After 1950, both Ministries remained responsible for the outfit and expedition of naval, air and land forces to Western New Guinea, where they were placed at the disposal of the Governor. Moreover, between 1950 and 31 December 1953 they were responsible for cooperation with Indonesia through the Military Mission in Jakarta, which had a segment for KL and KM. In 1959, both ministries fused into a single Ministry of Defence.

f Ministry of Economic Affairs

In 1945 the Ministry of Economic Affairs (Economische Zaken) was organized into three main divisions or ‘directoraten-generaal’. One of these, the Directoraat-Generaal van Handel en Nijverheid (Trade and Industry) had a subdivision called Directie Indische Zaken (1945-1950) which was in charge of the Netherlands’ economic affairs in Indonesia. The Directorate was led by C.Th. de Booy.

The Directoraat-Generaal voor Buitenlandse Economische Betrekkingen (BEB; Foreign Economic Relations) was created in 1946 to coordinate activities in the field of economic foreign relations of various departments. It was led by A.B. Speekenbrink (until 1949). Congruent with its interdepartmental position, it was instructed by the Sub-Council for Economic Affairs (REA) of the Council of Ministers. It had a separate Division for overseas territories. In 1950, within BEB a ‘Directie C’ was created to deal with trade and monetary relations with ‘Indonesia, New Guinea, the Netherlands Antilles, Surinam, Japan and China’. It was led by J. de Waard. In 1954 its position was reduced to that of a subdivision (Hoofdafdeling II) of the ‘Directie Bilaterale Samenwerking’ (Bilateral Cooperation) led by W.P.H. van Oorschot.

g Ministry of Finance

The Minister of Finance took a keen interest in the development of the conflict in Indonesia as the expenses incurred by the Netherlands in Indonesia coupled with the outstanding direct and indirect revenues from that country greatly influenced the budget of the Netherlands state in Europe, a budget already in a precarious condition during the post-war period. His commitment is evident from his role in the Council of Ministers and its sub-councils.
In his department, affairs relating to NEI/Indonesia were handled by the Division, since 1949 Directorate for Foreign Payments (Buitenlands betalingsverkeer) of the Treasury. This Division/Directorate was headed by E.A. Liefrink, who in 1949 was succeeded by L. de Block.

In May 1947 a special Bureau Indische Zaken was set up directly under the Treasurer-General within the Foreign Payments Division. In March 1949 this Bureau was transformed into the Overseas Territories Division of the Foreign Payments Directorate. After the transfer of sovereignty it was renamed Indonesia and Overseas Territories Division of the same Directorate. The Bureau/Division was successively headed by M. Talma (1947), J. Everts (first few months of 1949), R.H. Haentjes (April 1949-1951) and E.P.M. Tervooren. In December 1957 the Division was dissolved. Remaining affairs relating to Indonesia then became the responsibility of the General Affairs Division of the Foreign Payments Directorate.

The Dienst der Rijksbegroting (National Budget), which also came under the Administration of the Treasury, was more formally involved in NEI/Indonesian/WNG affairs. Indeed, according to the rules of the Governments Accounts Act (Comptabiliteitswet), intended policy and estimated accompanying expenditures in relation to these territories first had to be discussed within Parliament and later had to be accounted for before Parliament.

During 1945-46 the Minister was represented in Batavia by his deputy Treasurer, H.A.M. van den Dries. At the end of 1946 the function of Representative of the Minister at the Lt.-GG/HVK was created. It was filled by M. Talma during the first months of 1947. Then H.L. s’Jacob took over, who as Secretary-General of the Ministry of Finance took part in the negotiations with the Republic of Indonesia till medio 1948. As the Ministers Representative he was succeeded by R.H. Haentjes (till May 1949) and G.W. van der Feltz (till 1950). After the transfer of sovereignty the representative’s task was taken over by the Financial Counsellors at the High Commission in Jakarta (W. Drees till May 1953) and D.A.P.W. van der Ende (till December 1957).

**Ministry of Welfare (Maatschappelijk Werk (MAWE))**

With its institution in 1953, the Ministerie voor Maatschappelijk Werk or MAWE (Welfare) took over from the Ministerie voor Uniezaken en Overzeese Rijksdelen responsibility for the care of Dutch citizens, repatriating from Indonesia and for needy Dutchmen in Indonesia. The implementation of the first of these two tasks was given to the ‘Afdeling Bijzondere Maatschappelijke Zorg’, a division of the ‘Hoofdafdeling Maatschappelijke Voorzieningen’. It was advised by a ‘Coördinatiecommissie voor Gerepatrieerden’ that was installed in 1953 under chairmanship of the Secretary-General of the department, Ph. H.M. Werner. In that ‘Coördinatiecommissie’, representatives of the Ministries of MAWE, Finance, Social Affairs, War and a private organization, the ‘Centraal Comité van Kerkelijk en Particulier initiatief voor sociale zorg t.b.v. gerepatrieerden’ had a seat.

A separate institution within the Department was the ‘Commissariaat van Ambonezenzorg’. It was put in charge of caring for another group of immigrants from Indonesia, i.e. the Moluccan KNIL-soldiers and their families, who were sent to the Netherlands for a ‘temporary stay’ in 1951. It was supported by an advisory committee, the ‘Adviescommissie voor de culturele en sociale zorg en voorlichting t.b.v.
An ‘Afdeling VIII’ to support needy Dutchmen in Indonesia was created at the Department in The Hague. It was advised by a ‘Commissie voor Maatschappelijke Aangelegenheden Nederlanders in Indonesië’ under the chairmanship of H.J.W.A. Meijerink. From early 1954 the Ministry was represented in Indonesia by the ‘Raad voor Sociale Aangelegenheden’ (Counsellor for Social Affairs), G.A.F.A. Bouricius, who coordinated the activities in his field of the various attachés stationed at the HC. His operative arm was the ‘Centraal Maatschappelijk Werkkantoor’, (Central Welfare Office) led by J.J. te Kaat. The Werkkantoor initially had its main seat in Jakarta but was relocated to Bandung in 1955. It possessed dependencies (rayonkantoren) in Jakarta, Bandung, Semarang and Surabaya.

Moreover the Counsellor for Social Affairs was assisted by a central advisory committee, the ‘Centraal College van Advies en Bijstand’, coordinating the activities of local advisory councils in Jakarta, Bogor, Bandung, Semarang, Surabaya and Malang.

### Ministry of Internal Affairs

Since 1950, and especially since the transformation of the department of Overseas Affairs, the Department van Binnenlandse Zaken (Internal Affairs) increasingly assumed tasks with regard to the administration of pensions from civil and military Dutch personnel in and from Indonesia. Together with the Ministers of Overseas Affairs and Finance, in 1951 the Minister of Internal Affairs took control of the executive organization, the ‘Stichting Administratie Indische Pensioenen’ or SAIP, that had been instituted by then. In 1959, Internal Affairs took over responsibility for the administration of Netherlands New Guinea from the then defunct department of Overseas Affairs. It subsequently was augmented with the:

- Afdeling Algemene Zaken voor Nederlands-Nieuw-Guinea
- Hoofdafdeling bestuurlijke en juridische zaken voor Nederlands-Nieuw-Guinea, led by J.A. van Beuge
- Bureau van de attaché voor Nieuw-Guinea te Canberra
- Directie Financiële en Economische Zaken voor Nederlands-Nieuw-Guinea, led by A.M. Kottier.

The tasks of these agencies were brought to an end by the ‘Directie Afwikkelingszaken Westelijk Nieuw-Guinea’, led by A.M. Kottier, in 1963.

### Ministry of Justice

The Ministerie van Justitie (Justice) had no direct political or administrative responsibilities towards the NEI/Indonesia. As to the judiciary, the advisory role of the Supreme Court (Hoge Raad der Nederlanden) in petitions for clemency was limited to cases of fiscal crime in the NEI. The Supreme Military Court (Hoog Militair Gerechtshof) exercised only limited powers towards verdicts on Military (Naval) personnel in the NEI. Special courts were installed after 1945 (Bijzondere Raad van Cassatie; Raad voor Rechtsgericht) to deal with the juridical consequences of the Second World War.
k Secretariat of the Netherlands Indonesian Union

The Netherlands Indonesian Union, created at the Round Table Conference in 1949 to give shape to the voluntary cooperation between the two countries in the fields of foreign affairs, defence, finance, economic and cultural affairs, was embodied in 5 institutions, namely:

- Conferences of Ministers
- Special committees
- Cooperation between the two Parliaments
- a permanent Secretariat of the Union
- a Court of Arbitration of the Union

In 1950, two Conferences of Ministers were held. On both occasions, committees were created which did not produce any notable results. The same was true of the cooperation between the parliaments and the work of the Court of Arbitrage.

The Permanent Secretariat was embodied in two Secretariats, one in The Hague and one in Jakarta. In 1950, P.J.A. Idenburg was Secretary-General of the office in The Hague, while A.K. Pringgodigdo was his opposite number in the Jakarta Secretariat. The Union was dissolved unilaterally by Indonesia in 1956.

I De Nederlandsche Bank NV

De Nederlandsche Bank NV, ‘the bank of banks’, has traditionally functioned as the circulation bank for the Netherlands. In 1948, the shares in the company stock were nationalized by the state (Law dated 23 April 1948, Stb. No. I 165) and the statutes of the Nederlandsche Bank NV were adapted to fit in with its new nationalized status with the ‘Bank Law’ of 1948 (Law dated 23 April 1948, Stb. No. I 166). According to this bank law, that was valid for most of the period covered in this guide, the following were listed as being among some of the more important tasks of the DNB: ‘regulating the Dutch unit of currency in a way that would best enhance the prosperity of the country and that would stabilize the value of the currency unit as much as possible’; furthermore, ‘the issuance of banknotes – the Nederlandsche Bank enjoyed a monopoly here’; ‘promoting post office giro and foreign payments’; and finally, ‘supervising the credit system’.

IIB ADMINISTRATIVE FRAMEWORK IN THE NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES / INDONESIA AND WESTERN NEW GUINEA

a The Netherlands East Indies Government 1945-1950: central institutions

According to the Constitution, which was last revised in 1922, supreme powers (Oppervestuur) within the Kingdom of the Netherlands, including the NEI, were in the hands of the King and his Ministers. In the NEI, however, effective powers (Algemeen Bestuur) had been placed in the hands of the Governor-General. Not only was he at the head of the Civil Administration and Judiciary, but he also had supreme
command (Opperbevel) over the land-, sea – and air forces of the Netherlands in that part of the world. Though enjoying a rather high degree of autonomy, his powers were more closely defined by law. Moreover, he was always subject to the rulings or ‘Aanwijzingen’ of the Minister of Colonies, who was primarily responsible for the maintenance of the rights of the ‘Opperbestuur’.

Shortly before the capitulation of the KNIL on 8 March 1942, a small group of 15 NEI top-officials was sent to Australia by Governor-General A.W.L. Tjarda van Starkenborgh Stachouwer to take care of the interests of the NEI during the forthcoming Japanese occupation. The group was headed by Dr. H.J. van Mook, a former Director of Economic Affairs and at that moment acting as Lt.-Governor-General. Soon afterwards he was made Minister of Colonies of the Netherlands Government in exile in London. In addition to the normal ministerial responsibilities (opperbestuur), he was put in charge of the (few remaining) powers of the Governor-General in the field of civil administration (algemeen bestuur) as well. By transitional decree of 23 December 1943 (Ned. Stb. no. D 65), provisions were made for the transfer of these powers to a Lt.-Governor-General. This decree was put in force on 14th September 1944, and the position of Lt.-GG was given once more to Van Mook. He subsequently installed a provisional NEI-Government in Brisbane.

On 4th March 1942, the armed forces of the Netherlands in Asia were placed under the command of one single military authority, the Bevelhebber der Strijdkrachten in het Oosten (BSO), Lt.-Admiral C.E.L. Helfrich. The ‘Opperbevel’ was taken from the Governor-General and exercised directly by the Netherlands Cabinet in its London exile. That came to an end on 19th November 1945, when by Royal Decree (Ned. Stb. no. F 287) the BSO was made responsible again to the Lt.-GG. With the abolishment of the post of BSO in January 1946, the single command was also dissolved. Supreme command over separately organized land- and sea forces (including air forces) in the NEI once more rested with the Lt.-GG. In some respects, his powers now exceeded those of the pre-war GG, who had been obliged to share his powers with a number of institutions (Council of the Indies, Volksraad) that were not revived, owing to the changed circumstances. These provisions of Stb D. 65 c.a. remained in force until the moment of the transfer of sovereignty on December 27th, 1949. Van Mook was succeeded on November 1st 1948 by L.J.M. Beel. The post was later taken over by A.H.J. Lovink on June 1st 1949. Anticipating forthcoming constitutional and administrative reform, both assumed the title of Hoge Vertegenwoordiger van de Kroon or HVK (High Commissioner of the Crown) in Indonesia.

During the conflict in Indonesia 1945-1950, on a few occasions the Government in The Hague felt obliged to delegate some of its powers of ‘Opperbestuur’ to temporary agencies in the NEI. It did so to strengthen control over the Lt.-GG and to facilitate more efficient and decisive negotiations with its Republican counterparts. As such, mention has to be made of the Commissie-Generaal (Sept. 1946 - Nov. 1947), chaired by W. Schermerhorn, and the two Gedelegeerden van het Opperbestuur, H.F.L.K. van Vredenburgh and L. Neher, who acted as such in Indonesia respectively from March till August 1948 and from March till November 1948.

In the execution of his tasks, the (Lt.)-GG was assisted by an administrative apparatus, the Algemene Secretarie. It was created in 1816 as the necessary complement for a centralized administration in which all power in the final analysis rested in one quarter. The Algemene Secretarie was responsible for the publication of laws and
decrees from and for the NEI in the Staatsblad van Nederlandsch-Indië/Indonesië (Ind. Stb.) and the Bijblad op het Staatsblad van Nederlandsch-Indië (Bijblad). It also kept its own archives which, owing to its central position, contain essential information on all aspects of the NEI administration. It was led by a General Secretary (Algemeen Secretaris), assisted by one or more ‘Gouvernementssecretarissen’. From the middle of 1947 till the middle of 1949 K.F.J. Verboeket was Algemeen Secretaris. He was succeeded in that capacity by E.O. baron van Boetzelaer, who had been in charge of the position of 1st Gouvernementssecretaris since 1945.

In May 1940, matters of a more general political nature had been taken away from the Algemene Secretarie and given to a newly created Cabinet of the Governor-General. It was recreated in 1945. During that period, its successive directors were P.J.A. Idenburg (1945-1946), F.M. baron van Asbeck (interim) and P.J. Koets (1946-1950).

A number of special services came directly under the General Secretary. Among these were the Landsarchief (Central Archives), the Kantoor voor Japanse Zaken (Office for Japanese Affairs) and the Regeringsvoorlichtingsdienst or RVD (Government Information Service).

The NEI Regeringsvoorlichtingsdienst (RVD) was the successor of the Regeerings Publiciteitsdienst (RPD) (1940-1942) and the NEI Government Information Service (NEI GIS), that had been operating from Australia from 1942 till October 1945. It was given the task of informing the public and the press on political, economic and cultural matters in writing and through the media of radio and film. The RVD was led by K. Posthumus (1945-July 1946), K.F.J. Verboeket (till March 1947); J. Ozinga (till June 1948) and J.H. Ritman. Its main office was in Batavia, with local branches in Semarang, Surabaya and Macassar. The latter was transferred to the Ministry of Information of the newly created Negara Indonesia Timur in 1947. In the wake of the Second Military Action, branches of the RVD were established in Yogyakarta, Surakarta and Magelang.

The Kantoor voor Japanse Zaken (Office for Japanese Affairs) was established in 1922 and in 1945 it was brought directly under the Secretary-General. In 1946 it was led by W.H. de Roos who was succeeded by G.H. de Heer. It provided the government with information and advice on matters related to the Japanese occupation and during this period it was, in fact, primarily occupied with the prosecution of Japanese war criminals. To that end, it cooperated closely with the office of the Attorney-General (Procureur-Generaal), that had been charged with investigating war crimes (Het Regeringsbureau tot Nasporing van Oorlogs misdaden), the Judges-Advocate (auditeurs-militair) and Presidents of the Temporary Military Courts (tijdelijke krijgsraden).

The Procureur-Generaal (Attorney-General) was in charge of maintaining the Law, prosecuting criminal acts and executing sentences. He was also in charge of the Police and was assisted in his activities by a number of ‘Advocaten-Generaal’, the ‘Dienst Algemene Recherche’ for criminal and political investigation, the ‘Regeringsbureau tot nasporing van Oorlogsmisdadigers’ mentioned above and a ‘Secretariaat voor Speciale Diensten’ (Special Services) in Singapore for intelligence activities in that city. The Procureur-Generaal was responsible to the Lt.-GG only.

The Lt.-GG was the personal embodiment of the NEI Government. Most tasks were delegated to separate administrative departments. These were led by Heads of De-
partments (Departementshoofden). Together they constituted a Council (Raad van Departementshoofden), which in 1944 assumed the advisory role of the pre-war Raad van Nederlandsch-Indië. It was chaired by the Lt.-GG. On January 13th, 1948 a Voorlopige Federale Raad (Provisional Federal Council) was installed by Van Mook to prepare for the reform of the central administration, that had to be kept in line with the developing federal structure. As a result, on 9 March 1948 the Raad van Departementshoofden was replaced by a Voorlopige Federale Regering or VFR (Provisional Federal Government). The Department Heads were now given the title Secretaris van Staat. Although the main administrative structure was kept intact and, in a formal sense, the reforms did not diminish the final responsibility of the Lt.-GG/HVK, it was nevertheless intended to strengthen the position of the Indonesian element. Indonesian officials were now appointed as Secretaris van Staat and in this capacity they were assisted by a Dutch Adviser (Adviseur-Generaal or AG).

The composition of the Raad van Departementshoofden/VFR from its installation in Brisbane till the end of 1949 was as follows:

**Justitie** (Justice): N.S. Blom (September 1944 till the end of May 1946); A.H.C. Gieben (till March 1948); Dzulkarnain (SS from 9 March 1948 with Gieben as AG).

**Financiën** (Finance): R.E. Smits (1945); L. Götzen (till October 1946); L. Korthals (till August 1947); W. Alons.

**Binnenlands Bestuur** (Interior): Ch.O. van der Plas (September 1944-December 1945); W. Hoven (till April 1947); H. van der Wal).

**Volksgezondheid** (Health): Karamoy (SS from 9 March 1948 with O. Veenbaas as AG).

**Onderwijs en Eredienst** (Education and Religion): P.A. Husein Djajadiningrat (from September 1944); R.W. van Diffelen (October 1946-9 March 1948).

**Opvoeding, Kunsten en Wetenschappen** (Education, Arts and Sciences): P.A. Husein Djajadiningrat (SS since 9 March 1948 with Van Diffelen as AG).

**Economische Zaken** (Economic affairs): J.E. van Hoogstraten (September 1944-9 March 1948).

**Handel en Nijverheid** (Trade and Industry): J.E. van Hoogstraten (SS since 9 March 1948).

**Scheepvaart** (Shipping): B.S. van Deinse (since April 1947). Previously Van Deinse was Head of the Office for Sea Transport (Bureau Zeevervoer).

**Landbouw en Visserij** (Agriculture and Fisheries): Wisaksono Wirjodihardjo (SS since 9 March 1948 with J. van der Ploeg as AG).


**Waterstaat en Wederopbouw** (Waterworks and Reconstruction): Semawi (SS since 9 March 1948).

**Sociale Zaken** (Social Affairs): B. Krijger (1946-May 1948); A.Th. Bogaardt.


The Naval Department in Batavia was not reconstituted after 1945 as the Koninklijke Marine (Royal Netherlands Navy) was administered directly from The Hague.
Yet, the commanders of the Royal Netherlands Navy in Indonesia, Lt.-Admiral C.E.L. Helfrich (till January 1946), Vice-Admiral A.S. Pinke (till September 1949) and Vice-Admiral F.J. Kist were members of the Raad van Departementshoofden and SS in the VFR.

Special membership of the Raad van Departementshoofden/VFR was reserved for H.W. Felderhof, succeeded in June 1949 by Urip Kartodirdjo in their capacity of Procureur-General (Attorney-General). The same was true for K.L.J. Enthoven, who had been adviser to the Lt.-GG and in July 1948 was appointed SS voor Staatkundige Hervormingen (Constitutional Reforms).

In September 1946 the post of Directeur-Generaal voor Algemene Zaken was created to alleviate the task of the over-burdened Lt.-GG. He also acted as Vice-President of the Raad van Departementshoofden/VFR. The post was held by P.J.A. Idenburg (till October 1947) and R. Abdulkadir Widjojoatmodjo (till November 1948).

b The Netherlands East Indies 1945-1950: civil administration

During the Second World War, the NEI had been within the range of two Allied operational theatres. Up till 15th August 1945, the greatest part of the Netherlands East Indies had been within the South West Pacific Area (SWPA) under the supreme command of the U.S. General Douglas MacArthur. On that day, however, the whole of the NEI (except Timor) was transferred to the British-led war-zone, South East Asia Command (SEAC) under Vice-Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, the Supreme Commander of the Allied Forces.

In April 1944, SWPA-forces landed in Hollandia and, from there, gradually progressed along the northern coast of New Guinea up to Morotai and Tarakan. Plans were laid down (OBOE) for an Allied reoccupation of Java. However, with the transfer of the whole of the NEI (minus Timor) to SEAC, it was now up to the British to handle the consequences of the Japanese surrender in the Netherlands East Indies. In the Eastern parts of the archipelago, where American and Australian troops under SWPA-command had already set foot, that task was allotted to the Australian Army till the British took over in February 1946. On 15th July 1946 the latter transferred those Eastern parts of Indonesia to the Dutch authorities. On 30th November 1946 they did the same for the rest of Indonesia. By then, SEAC as such was disbanded.

As an integrated command, SEAC comprised land, sea and air forces. Between 30 September 1945 and 31 May 1946, its units, operating in the Netherlands Indies, formed a separate command. It was named the Allied Forces in the Netherlands East Indies (AFNEI).

The task allotted to SWPA/SEAC comprised both military and civil affairs. The latter were defined in Civil Affairs Agreements with the Americans and the British respectively. In December 1944, a Civil Affairs Agreement was concluded between the United States and the Netherlands Government (by then in exile in London). Such an agreement with the United Kingdom was underwritten by the Netherlands Government in August 1945. In these agreements, the principles which regulated the relationship between the Dutch administration and the Allied military command were laid down. Provision was also made for the gradual transfer of administrative power from the Allied command to the Netherlands authorities. To that end, the
Government of the Netherlands would put officers at the disposal of the Allied command to deal with *Netherlands Indies Civil Affairs (NICA)*. The resulting apparatus was manned by militarized civil servants (Binnenlands Bestuur). By the end of October 1945 it had been renamed the *Allied Military Administration Civil Affairs Branch (AMACAB)* under the agreement with the British, although in the Eastern parts of Indonesia the name NICA remained in use.

Within SEAC, the NICA/AMACAB-organization was represented at the headquarters of the Supreme Allied Commander by Major-General KNIL, F.G.L. Weijerman in his capacity as Chief Staff Officer NICA (CSO-NICA). Once Allied troops had entered Netherlands Indies territory, regional units were created, commanded by the Chief Commanding Officers NICA/AMACAB (CCO-NICA/CCO-AMACAB). For Java, Madura and Sumatra, the post of CCO-NICA was initially entrusted to Major-General KNIL, N.L.W. van Straten, assisted by Colonel KNIL, R. Abdulkadir Widjojoatmodjo as his deputy. The administrative link between SWPA/ALFSEA and the NEI Government was provided by the Head of the NICA/AMACAB-office of the Departement van Binnenlandsch Bestuur, N.S. Blom. Functions within the organization shadowed those of the Binnenlands Bestuur along the following lines (Ind. Stb. 1946 no. 5):

1. **Chief Commanding Officer NICA/AMACAB (CCO-NICA/CCO-AMACAB)** = gouverneur.
2. **Staff Officer NICA (SONICA) = resident**
3. **Commanding Officer NICA/AMACAB (CONICA/CO-AMACAB) = assistant-resident or (from 28 September 1945 onwards), resident.**
4. **Sub-Commanding Officer NICA / AMACAB = assistant-resident.**

At the beginning of 1946, CCO-AMACAB were functioning in Batavia (N.L.W. van Straten), Medan (A.I. Spits) and Surabaya (C.C.J. Maassen), while a CCO-NICA (C.C. de Rooy) held seat in Macassar. They were the key figures of the militarized BB. By then, however, the other specialised services of the NEI Administration were also working hard on their own come-back. On January 26th it was deemed worthwhile to remind them of their obligation to keep in touch with the AMACAB/NICA-functionaries, to enable them to play their role vis-à-vis AFNEI. (Ind. Stb., Bijblad 15023)

With the phased withdrawal of the Allied troops in 1946, NICA/AMACAB was replaced by a new temporary administrative set-up. For the whole of Borneo and East Indonesia, including Bangka and Billiton, a *Regeringscommissariaat voor Borneo en de Grote Oost* was created on 15 July 1946. It was entrusted to a ‘Regeringscommissaris’ (W. Hoven). Apart from taking over the administrative responsibilities of the CCO-NICA, he had to advise the Lt.-GG on administrative reforms (Ind. Stb. 1946 nos. 64 and 70). The former CONICA/CO-AMACAB-officials now became ‘residenten’ once more. Residents were by then already functioning in Bangka and Billiton, Bali and Lombok, East and South Borneo, South Celebes, Manado, Ternate, Ambon and Western New Guinea (J.P.K. van Eechoud). In all those places where new ‘Daerah’ and ‘Negara’ had been created (see infra, sub c) these functionaries increasingly had to share administrative responsibilities with these semi-autonomous bodies. With the creation of the Negara Indonesia Timur by ordinance of the Lt.-GG of 24th December 1946 (Ind. Stb. 1946 no. 143), the office of Regeringscommissaris Bor-
neo en de Grote Oost was abolished. It was replaced by a Commissaris van de Kroon voor Oost-Indonesië (Comcroi). Hoven took the post till April 1947, when he was succeeded by H. van der Wal (till February 1947), M. Brouwer (till February 1948) and J.J. Mendelaar. In March 1949 the name of the function was changed again. Mendelaar now became the Gedelegeerde van de Hoge Vertegenwoordiger van de Kroon voor Oost-Indonesië. Apart from being an adviser to the government of the new state, these successive functionaries exercised the remaining powers of the central government. One of their tasks was to provide the personnel that was needed by the administration of the Negara Indonesia Timur. The residents and other BB-personnel, though formally still employees of the central government, from this point on had to act as officials of the Negara Indonesia Timur.

On Java and Sumatra, the AMACAB-administration ceased to exist on 30 November 1946 – the moment that these islands were transferred to the Netherlands authorities. AMACAB was now demilitarized and renamed the Tijdelijke Bestuursdienst (Temporary Administration; Ind. Stb. 1946 no. 130). The position of the CCO-AMACAB Batavia, Ch.W.A. Abbenhuis, who had by August already assumed responsibility for the whole of Java, was reformulated as Algemeen Hoofd Tijdelijke Bestuursdienst or AHTB (General Head of the Temporary Administration) in Java. The office of CCO-AMACAB Medan was abolished. In Batavia, Buitenzorg, Bandung, Semarang, Surabaya, Medan, Padang and Palembang, the CO-AMACAB was replaced by a Hoofd Tijdelijke Bestuursdienst (HTB). They now actually resumed the position (and title) of the pre-war residents. On a local level, the former ‘sub-commanding officer AMACAB’ (assistent-resident) now acted as Hoofd Plaatselijk Bestuur (HPB).

On 19th July 1947, in anticipation of the expansion of Dutch-occupied territory on Java and Sumatra as a result of the first Military Action, the administrative system was modified once again. The function of ‘Algemeen Hoofd Tijdelijke Bestuursdienst’ (AHTB) was abolished. As stricter enforcement of the State of War and Siege was to be expected in the newly occupied territories, in West-, Central- and East Java and in North – and South Sumatra, a Regeringscommisaris voor Bestuurlijke Aangelegenheden (Recomba) was placed in charge of civil authority. These five officials actually retook the seats of the pre-war Provincial Governors and were directly responsible to the Lt.-GG. They in turn were the superiors of the Residents/HTB in their resorts (Ind. Stb. 1947 nos. 120, 121).

The situation became more complicated once a federal state was established in Recomba-territory. By then, the Recomba had also been given the task of acting as the ‘Commissaris van de Kroon’. Such a functionary had existed in East Indonesia since the installation of the Negara Indonesia Timur at the end of 1946. In the states that came into existence after the first Military Action, the Recomba remained directly responsible for those tasks that had been retained by the central government. Moreover, as ‘Commissaris van de Kroon’, he had to act as adviser and, to a certain degree, supervisor of the government of the new federal state. Such a situation came to pass in Sumatra’s Eastcoast (Negara Sumatera Timur) on 16 February 1948 (Ind. Stb. 1948 no. 41), West Java (Negara Pasundan) on 11 June 1848 (Ind. Stb. 1948 no. 116), South Sumatra (Negara Sumatera Selatan) on 18 December 1948 (Ind. Stb. 1948 no. 326), Madura (Negara Madura) on 19 August 1949 (Ind. Stb. 1949 no. 218), East Java (Negara Djawa Timur) on 20 September 1949 (Ind. Stb. 1949, no. 250).
The reshuffling of the Indies Administration took a new turn with the Noodwet Indonesië (Indonesia Emergency Law) of 29 October 1948 (Ind. Stb. 1948 no. 271). In its aftermath, the office of the Lt.-GG was replaced by that of a Hoge Vertegenwoordiger van de Kroon or HVK (Ind. Stb. 1948 no. 272). In March 1949, the ‘Commissarissen van de Kroon’ in East Indonesia, North – and East Sumatra and West – and East Java were restyled accordingly into Gedelegeerde van de HVK in their resort (Ind. Stb. 1949, nos. 82, 83).

In the meantime, administrative responsibility for those parts of East – and Central Java, Yogyakarta, Surakarta, East Sumatra, Tapanuli and the Westcoast of Sumatra, that had been occupied in the wake of the second Military Action, had been given to a Territoriaal Bestuursadviseur or TBA. These officials had to remain in close contact with the military commanders (Ind. Stb. 1948 nos. 316, 317). Whenever possible, the task was added to that of the HTB or Recomba of the adjoining resorts (Ch. O. van der Plas in East Java; P.H. Angenent and, from August 1949 on, J.H. Statius Muller in Central Java; H.J. Wijnmalen and, from August 1949 on, N. Makkes in South-Sumatra; L.B. van Straten in West Sumatra). New TBAs were stationed in Bantam (N. Makkes), Benkulen (J.Ch. Winterwerp), Tapanuli (F.P. Heckman), Djambi (J.J. van de Velde, from March 1949 onwards D.J.A. van der Vliet), Lampongs (S.H. Pruys), Riouw (J.J.C.H. van Waardenburg) and East Sumatra (W. Veenbaas). On a local level, they were represented by a Gedelegeerd TBA (GTBA) or a Plaatselijk Bestuurs Adviseur (PBA).

The NEI 1945-1950: federal states/daerah istimewa

The process of federalization was initiated at a conference that took place in July 1946 at Malino, in South Celebes. It was held immediately after the transfer of East Indonesia by the British into the hands of the Netherlands Indies authorities had taken place. At that conference, representatives of the territories, controlled once again by the Dutch, accepted the idea of a federal reconstruction of Indonesia. That reconstruction was based partially upon the ideas underpinning, and the legal forms of, the pre-war law on administrative reforms (Wet op de Bestuurshervorming) of 1925. It was within the competence of the (Lt.) Governor-General to define the status and degree of autonomy of a given territory. By now, however, that policy aimed at providing a much greater degree of political decentralization than had been anticipated before the war. The process was implemented differently in various parts of the land, according to the local circumstances. Thus, roughly speaking, two types of federal construction came into being between 1946 and 1949. Six states in Indonesian ‘Negara’, were created, each of which had political autonomy and a certain degree of internal autonomy which was laid down in charters, to be found in the Indisch Staatsblad. They were provided either with a presidential or a West European parliamentary type of government. These six states, together with their successive presidents, cabinets/prime ministers and chairmen of their representative bodies were:

1 Negara Indonesia Timur (parliamentary state, instituted on 24 December 1946)
Head of State (President): Tjongkorde Gde Rake Sukawati
First Nadjamuddin (Daeng Malewa) Cabinet (10 January-2 June 1947)
Second Nadjamuddin Cabinet (2 June–11 October 1947)
Warouw Cabinet (11 October–15 December 1947)
First (Ide) Anak Agung (Gde Agung) Cabinet (15 December 1947–12 January 1949)
Second Anak Agung Cabinet (12 January 1949–27 December 1949)
Tatengkeng Cabinet (27 December 1949–14 March 1950)
Diapari Cabinet (14 March–10 May 1950)
Putuhena Cabinet (10 May–16 August 1950)
Chairman Provisional Representative Body: Tadjuddin Noor, succeeded on 25 May 1947 by the Sultan of Sumbawa, Mohamad Kaharuddin.

2 Negara Sumatera Timur (presidential state, instituted on 25 December 1947)
Head of State (Wali Negara): Tengku Mansur
Chairman Provisional Representative Body: R. Kaliamsjah

3 Negara Madura (state since 20 February 1948, but without a constitution. The elected Head of State derived his administrative powers from his position as a ‘Resident’ within the NEI administrative system)
Head of State (Wali Negara): R.A.A. Tjakraningrat
Chairman Provisional Representative Body: R. Abdurrasid Kusumodiwirjo

4 Negara Pasundan (parliamentary state, instituted on 24 April 1948)
Head of State (Wali Negara): R.A.A. Mucharam Wiranatakusuma
Adil Puradiredja Cabinet (29 April–10 January 1949)
First, second and third Djumhana (Wiraatmadja) Cabinet (10 January 1949–January 1950)
Chairman Provisional Representative Body: R.Tg. Djuarsa

5 Negara Sumatera Selatan (presidential state, instituted on 30 August 1948)
Head of State (Wali Negara): Abdul Malik
Vice-Chairman Provisional Representative Body: R. Zainudin bin P. Tasir

6 Negara Djawa Timur (presidential state since 26 November 1948, provided with a constitution in September 1949)
Head of State: R.T. Achmad Kusumonegoro
Chairman Provisional Representative Body: R.T. Djuwito

Apart from these more or less structured federal states, a number of more elementary constructions or Daerah (autonomous regions), were created, which had to be integrated in the near future into the island-states of Sumatra and Kalimantan as envisaged in the Linggadjati Agreement. These entities consisted of (federations of) reformed traditional Indonesian states (zelfbesturen and neo-zelfbesturen), where the ruler or his substitute was put at the head of an elected (or appointed) council with administrative powers. Though working within the framework of the NEI administration, their Indonesian leaders nevertheless enjoyed some position of their own as participants in the federal political game. These entities were:

7 Daerah Istimewa Kalimantan Barat (West Borneo) (instituted on 12 May 1947)
Head (Kepala Daerah) and chairman of the ‘West-Borneo Raad’: Sultan van Pontianak, Hamid II Alkadari
8 Daerah Dajak Besar (Groot Dajak) (instituted on 7 December 1946)
Chairman ‘Groot Dajak Raad’: J. van Dyk

9 Daerah Kalimantan Tenggara (Zuid-Oost Borneo) (a federation of 3 semi-autonomous territories or ‘neo-zelfbesturen’, formed on 27 March 1947)
Chairman ‘Borneo Tenggara Raad’: Abdul Gaffar Noor

10 Daerah Kalimantan Timur (Oost Borneo) (a federation of 5 semi-autonomous territories or ‘neo-zelfbesturen’, formed on 12 April 1947)
Chairman ‘Raad van Zelfbestuurders’: Sultan van Kutei, A.M. Parikesit
Chairman ‘Kalimantan Timur Raad’: M.D. Saad
Chairman Executive Committee (Bestuurscollege): Adjji Pangeran Soesronegoro

11 Daerah Bandjar (semi-autonomous territory or ‘neo-zelfbestuur’, formed on 14 January 1948)
Chairman ‘Bandjar Raad’: M. Hanafiah

12 Federatie Bangka, Billiton en Riouw (a federation of 3 semi-autonomous territories or ‘neo-zelfbesturen’ formed on 23 June 1948.)
Chairman Executive Committee (Federatief College), representing the councils of the three component parts: Masjarif gelar Lelo Bandaharo

13 Voorlopig Federaal District Batavia (11 August 1948)
Governor: R.A.A. Hilman Djadjadiningrat.

In September 1946, C.J.H.R. de Waal was appointed Regeringscommissaris voor de Bestuurshervorming in de Buitengewesten to see through the federal project and provide for the proper legal forms. Early in 1948, when the first step was taken to establish federal states on Java, his position was defined anew. He then became an Adviseur voor de Bestuurshervorming. After the Second Military Action, endeavours were made to establish federal constructions/states in the newly occupied territories on Central-Java and Sumatra (Tapanuli, Djambi, Bengkulu, Asahan, Labuhan-Batu). On 29 March 1949 a conference was opened in Medan to discuss the possibilities for closer cooperation among the various federalist parts of Sumatra, or even the formation of a ‘Negara Sumatra’. These initiatives sprang forth from NEI civil administrators, federalist leaders and local committees. Through lack of support and the general weakness of the Dutch military and political position at that point, these initiatives came to nothing. Furthermore, the 13 states/daerahs, summed up here were incapable of surviving the transfer of sovereignty for long. They were participants at the Inter-Indonesian Conferences with the Republic in July/August 1949 and the RTC in The Hague. As such, they became members of the Republic of the United States of Indonesia (RIS), that came into being on December 27th, 1949. In February 1950, the RIS-Parliament voted for a law which opened the way for an unitary structure of Indonesia. Most federal states in the following weeks joined the Yogya-based Republic Indonesia. In May 1950 it was agreed that the Republik Indonesia and the RIS (then still including the NIT and Sumatra Timur) would be merged into one unitary state. On August 15, 1950 that new Republik Indonesia came into being.
The NEI 1945-1950: Allied and Netherlands military forces

d.1 South West Pacific Area (SWPA) and South East Asia Command (SEAC)

During the war against Japan, the decisions of grand strategy were taken by the Combined Chiefs of Staff in Washington, who did so in close consultation with the President of the United States and the British Prime Minister. At this Anglo-American committee, Major-General A.Q.H. Dijxhoorn and Rear-Admiral G.W. Stöve represented the Netherlands.

Under the overall umbrella of the Combined Chiefs of Staff, US-warfare was directed by the American Joint Chiefs of Staff, consisting of the Chief of the US Army Staff, General G.C. Marshall and the Commander-in-Chief (C.-in-C.) of the US Navy, Admiral E.J. King. For operational purposes, the Pacific Area was subdivided into three war-zones. The southern zone (South West Pacific Area or SWPA) was based upon Australia. It was placed under the command of the US-General Douglas MacArthur, who thus bore the main responsibility for warfare in the waters and islands adjoining the eastern parts of the Netherlands East Indies. His forces comprised the Australian land-, naval – and air forces, commanded by General Sir Thomas A. Blamey. The small Dutch forces and units of militarized civil servants as organized in the NICA (see marchal, sub b), were also at the disposal of SWPA.

British warfare was, again under the umbrella of the Combined Chiefs of Staff, coordinated by the British Chiefs of Staff in London. The British operational theatre in the war against Japan was in the Indian Ocean. South East Asia Command (SEAC) had been instituted at the Quebec-conference in 1943. Its formation was entrusted to Vice-Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, who became Supreme Allied Commander South East Asia (SACSEA). It was set up as a combined British-American endeavour. To that end, American officers were placed in every important division of the headquarters organization. The Americans were strongly represented in the air force in particular. From November 1944 until October 1945 the post of Deputy Supreme Allied Commander was retained by the Lt.-General, R.A. Wheeler of the US Army. The Netherlands were represented at SACSEA HQ by Major-General KNIL, D.C. Buurman van Vreeden as Head of the Netherlands Military Mission.

Initially, the line of demarcation between SWPA and SEAC ran through the Sundra Straits. At this time, of the NEI only Sumatra fell within the British war-zone. In July 1945, at the Potsdam conference, the rest of the Netherlands Indies (except Timor) was added to the operational territory of SEAC as well. The decision was brought into effect on August 15th, the day that Japan capitulated.

By the same measure, the Australian and Dutch forces, which up until then had been operating within SWPA in the Eastern parts of the NEI, entered SEAC. In consultation with Mountbatten, the Australians reserved an operational zone of their own. They accepted initial responsibility for Borneo and the islands east thereof (DAF no. 227), including Timor. The Dutch units that had been operating within SWPA on 15 August were transferred to SEAC or its Australian dependency. The presence of the Australians lasted until the end of January 1946, when SEAC took over formal control of East Indonesia as well.

As a reflection of the overall power relations within the Anglo-American alliance, General MacArthur was appointed Supreme Allied Commander in 1945. The basic principles for dealing with the surrender of all Japanese forces were laid down in General Order no. 1 of 15 August to MacArthur, given by the President of the
United States of America, acting on behalf of all the Allied Powers. The Allied cooperation ended to all practical effect soon after the ceremony of surrender in the Bay of Tokyo on 2 September 1945 had taken place.

By August 1945 Mountbatten had at his disposal, for operational purposes, a force of some 350,000 mobile troops, a fleet of some 120 ships and an air force of 50 RAF (and one Dutch) squadrons. These had been massed together for an assault upon Singapore (operation Zipper), planned to take place in September. With the defeat of Japan, a process of redistribution and reallocation started. American and Chinese forces had already been withdrawn from SEAC by 1 June 1945. The subsequent capitulation, the extension of the theatre boundaries, the changing tasks and the by now high priority for the repatriation of many of the troops made reorganization necessary. The net effect for the naval -, land – and air forces within SEAC may be summarized as follows:

a During the war, the British Eastern Fleet, after November 1944 known as the East Indies Fleet, had been at the disposal of SACSEA for landing operations. The Netherlands naval forces in Asian waters, commanded by Lt.-Admiral C.E.L. Helfrich, had been put at the disposal of either SEAC or SWPA. After the transfer of the operational boundaries in August 1945, all ships of the ‘Koninklijke Marine’ (Royal Netherlands Navy) in Asian waters were placed under the operational command of the Commander-in-Chief of the Indies Fleet. In September 1945, a reallocation of British naval forces took place and while Mountbatten moved his headquarters from Kandy to Singapore, the East Indies Fleet stayed behind in Ceylon (Colombo). It remained within SEAC, but was now far away from its headquarters and considerably reduced in strength. Its Commanders-in-Chief were Admiral Sir Arthur Power (22 November 1944-14 December 1945), Vice-Admiral Sir Clement Moody (till 8 March 1946) and Vice-Admiral Sir Arthur Palliser (till 31 May 1946). At the same time, a new naval headquarters was opened in Hong Kong for the British Pacific Fleet, that was kept completely outside the SEAC-orbit.

On 15 September, units of the 5th Cruiser Squadron arrived at the roadstead of Batavia, accompanied by some ships of the Royal Netherlands Navy (Koninklijke Marine or KM). The squadron was under the command of Rear-Admiral W.R. Patterson, who was to stay in Indonesian waters until 31 May 1946. As Flag Officer, he was responsible for the operational command of the naval forces of SEAC south of the equator. Operational command of the naval forces of SEAC north of the line was in the hands of the Flag Officer Malaya. The ships of the Koninklijke Marine, then entering Indonesian waters, were placed under the command of AFNEI (see infra, sub b). From December 1945 onwards they gradually moved into Surabaya. The KM remained within SEAC until 30 November 1946.

b In November 1944 new headquarters, called the Allied Land Forces South East Asia (ALFSEA), were set up for the ground troops of SEAC. Between 16 August and 8 December 1945, General Sir William Slim was Commander-in-Chief of ALFSEA. He was succeeded by Lt.-General Sir Miles Dempsey (till 19 April 1946) and Lt.-General Sir Montagu Stopford (till 30 November 1946). With the arrival of the first Allied troops in Batavia, on 30 September, a subordinate command for the Netherlands Indies, Allied Forces Netherlands East Indies (AFNEI) was installed. It was successively
commanded by Lt.-General Sir Philip Christison (till 30 January 1946), Lt.-General Sir Montagu Stopford (till 19 April 1946) and Lt.-General E.C. Mansergh (till 30 November 1946). The number of British and Indian troops deployed in the NEI increased from one thousand at the beginning of October 1945 to approximately 40,000 by the end of the year. They were composed (mainly) of elements of the 23rd and 5th Indian Division (on Java), 26th Indian Division (on Sumatra) and, after January 1946, a brigade from 20th Indian Division in Macassar. The Netherlands forces, either taken over from SWPA or gradually dripping in from Europe or elsewhere, were placed under the operational command of AFNEI as well.

Mountbatten remained in command of SEAC until the end of May 1946. At this point he was ordered to hand over his command to Lt.-General Stopford, Commander-in-Chief ALFSEA. The latter retained both positions until SEAC was closed down on 30 November 1946.

c Air forces within SEAC were under the command of Air Chief Marshal Sir Keith Park (24 February 1945-23 April 1946), who was succeeded by Air Marshall Sir George Pirie (till 31 May 1946). For service in the NEI, a separate headquarters of the Royal Air Force was set up on 1 October 1945 under the command of Air Commodore C.A. Stevens (till 31 May 1946). The Dutch air force, initially consisting of one squadron of Catalinas of the Navy and three squadrons of the Militaire Luchtvaart of the KNIL, were part of this RAFNEI.

d.2 Command structures of the Netherlands forces in NEI/Indonesia 1945-1950

During the Japanese occupation of South East Asia, the vast majority of the Netherlands land forces were prisoner-of-war (POW) of the Japanese. Only the (surviving units of the) Koninklijke Marine and some small units of the KNIL had escaped captivity or annihilation. They continued to operate within the context of the Allied defence, which was coordinated under the Combined Chiefs of Staff in Washington. Operational command was effectively in the hands of either MacArthur or Mountbatten, the Allied Commanders of SWPA and SEAC.

According to an instruction dated 4 March 1942, command over all the Dutch naval -, land - and air forces in Asia had been entrusted to the Bevelhebber der Strijdkrachten in het Oosten (BSO), Lt.-Admiral C.E.L. Helfrich. After the retreat from the NEI and the disappearance of the NEI-Government in Batavia, he had been made directly responsible to the Minister of the Navy in the Netherlands Exile Government in London, Lt.-Admiral J.Th. Furstner who, at the same time, was Bevelhebber der Zeestrijdkrachten or BDZ (Commander of the Netherlands Naval Forces). During the war Helfrich had his headquarters in Colombo, near the seat of SEAC. His command, already limited by the Allied superstructure, remained restricted to parts of the Koninklijke Marine, operating from Ceylon. It was mainly of an administrative character. In Australia he was represented by the Rear-Admiral P. Koenraad. Effective command over the land forces, which were based in Brisbane in Australia, rested with his Second-in-Command or Onderbevelhebber der Strijdkrachten in het Oosten (OBSO), Lt.-General KNIL, L.H. van Oyen. In October 1945 both Helfrich and Van Oyen moved their headquarters to Batavia.

After the capitulation of Japan, the Dutch military apparatus remained part of the Allied organization until the dissolution of SEAC on 30 November 1946. In this way,
operational command, including matters of dislocation, remained in British hands. Their influence was all-decisive as long as the Dutch remained thin on the ground. However, from March 1946 onwards, when the Dutch were able to start rebuilding their military strength, they gradually took over from the British.

After the return of a central Dutch administration in Batavia in October 1945, the direct linkage of the BSO to the Netherlands Cabinet was brought to an end. By Royal Decree of 19 November 1945 (Ned. Stb. 1945 no. f287) BSO was made accountable once again to the (Lt.)-Governor-General. Within these confines, the BSO retained his combined command over both land – and naval forces. On 1 October 1945 a Gecombineerde operationele staf was set up in Batavia and placed under his command. It consisted of Helfrich himself, the Commander of the Army (Legercommandant) NEI Lt.-Gen. KNIL L.H. van Oyen, Acting Commander of the Naval Forces (Wd. Cdt. Zeemacht) in the NEI Rear-Admiral P. Koenraad, Chief of Staff Major-General KNIL J.H. Uhl, Chief of Staff of the Naval Forces Naval Captain J.J.L. Willeling, Commander of the Dutch forces in Western Java Major-General KNIL W. Schilling and the Director of the NEFIS, Colonel KNIL S.H. Spoor.

This situation lasted until February 1946. By then the Lt.-GG was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Dutch land – and naval forces in the NEI on a pre-war footing, while the combined command of the BSO came to an end. Separate commands for land – and naval forces (both comprising air forces of their own) were introduced once again, as had been the case before 1942. Vice-Admiral A.S. Pinke took over command of the Navy as Commandant Zeemacht in Nederlands-Indië; CZMNI (Commander of the Netherlands Naval Forces in the NEI). At the same time, Lt.-General KNIL S. Spoor replaced Van Oyen as legercommandant (Commander of the Army). Upon his death at the end of May 1949, Spoor was succeeded by Lt.-General KNIL, D.C.Buurman van Vreeden, who up until then had been his Chief of Staff. A few months later, on 30 September 1949, Pinke was replaced by Vice-Admiral F.J. Kist who, after the transfer of sovereignty, stayed on until 1 January 1951 as Flag Officer of the Koninklijke Marine (Royal Netherlands Navy) in Indonesia.

As a part of the reorganizations of February 1946, a single headquarters was created for the combined forces of the KNIL and the troops of the Dutch metropolitan army, the KL, that by then were entering Java in increasing numbers. This Algemeen Hoofdkwartier (AHK) comprised:

1. ‘Kabinet van de Legercommandant (kab.clg)’
2. ‘Hoofdkantoor van de Generale Staf (HKGS)’, which was placed at the head of the troop- and territorial commands, the air forces (Lucht Strijd Krachten or LSK) and intelligence and training services.

Moreover, it included the HQ of the Adjudant-Generaal (AG), responsible for personnel affairs and that of the Kwartiermeester-Generaal (KMG), responsible for the acquisition etc. of supplies.

Spoor became the Commandant van het Leger in Nederlands-Indië. Operational command over the ‘Mariniersbrigade’ (though administratively still part of the Royal Netherlands Navy) was also given to him. Army policy was discussed in the Legerraad, which consisted of the heads of the military services and commanding officers, with the Commander of the Army in the chair. For administrative purposes, Spoor and his successor were appointed as Director of the department/secretaris van staat (State Secretary) of War in Batavia. The CZMNI had no administrative department of his own in Batavia, since for administrative purposes he remained di-
rectly under the Commander of the Dutch Naval Forces and the Minister of the Navy in the Netherlands. Both CLG and CZMNI had a seat in the advisory council of the Lt.-GG, the Raad van Departementshoofden (in 1946 Federal Interim-Government (Voorlopige Federale Regering) of Indonesia).

**d.3 Composition of the Netherlands forces in NEI/Indonesia 1945-1950.**
The Netherlands forces which operated in NEI/Indonesia after 1945 were made up of the following elements:

*Koninklijk Nederlands-Indisch Leger (KNIL)* (Royal Netherlands-Indies army)

In August 1945, in Australia and the Eastern parts of Indonesia the KNIL only had a small force of about 12 companies of ground troops available. Moreover, it had a modest air force (circa 900 men) at its disposal, the *Militaire Luchtvaart* (ML). The KNIL expanded rapidly after the reoccupation by Allied troops of Tarakan, Balikpapan and other parts of Indonesia and Southeast Asia. Everywhere, Dutch and Indonesian KNIL-personnel that had been made prisoners-of-war by the Japanese flocked towards the recruiting stations which had been especially created for that purpose. These were called *Leger Organisatie Centrum or LOC*. Later on, new drafts of professional soldiers and recruits were added to the list. Initially, the KNIL was operating through small units (companies) which were mainly occupied with the reoccupation of the Outer Provinces. On Java its role remained confined to Batavia, till from March 1946 onwards a greater influx of Dutch troops became possible. By then the KNIL was gradually integrated into larger units together with the newly arriving KL-troops from the Netherlands. Owing to their greater knowledge of the country and their professional background, the crack-units of the Netherlands Army in Indonesia such as the ‘Korps Speciale Troepen’ remained essentially KNIL.

Moreover, an additional task of the KNIL became the training of fresh troops from Europe. In 1948, the KNIL numbered circa 62,500 officers and other ranks, against 70,500 of the KL.

*Koninklijke Landmacht (KL)*
The troops of the Koninklijke Landmacht (KL) that had been sent to NEI comprised volunteers, conscripts and professional soldiers with various types of contracts. It was possible to send civilian conscripts overseas thanks to a couple of laws which had been placed on the statute book in 1944 and in subsequent years. The first batch of troops sent from Holland consisted of volunteers, often with a background in the Resistance movement during the German occupation, and was partially staffed by professional soldiers. The recruitment of such ‘Oorlogs vrijwilligers’ (OVW) (War Volunteers) had already occurred in 1944 in the Southern parts of the Netherlands, that had been liberated earlier than the rest of the country. As a result of the early capitulation of Japan and different priorities on the part of the Allies, in August 1945 less than 600 OVW-ers were available in Australia for use in the Indies. For the same reason, larger units of OVW could be only introduced in Indonesia from March 1946 onwards. By that time, circa 21,000 OVW-ers organized into 23 Light Infantry Bataljons, were at the disposal of the NEI authorities. Together with the KNIL-units, already available, and the soldiers of the ‘Mariniersbrigade’, they made up the A- and B-divisions that were formed in that same month. They were stationed in East Java (HQ Surabaya) and Central Java (HQ Semarang) respectively.
The training of conscripts for service in Indonesia only started in April 1946, due to a variety of reasons. This Expeditionary Force (Expeditionnaire Macht; EM) was organized in divisions. In October/November the first of these divisions arrived in Indonesia. When still in Holland, it was given the name of the ‘Zeven December-Divisie’, alluding to the speech of Queen Wilhelmina of 7 December 1942, which promised an unspecified form of autonomy for the Indies after the end of the war with Japan. Upon its arrival in the Indies, it was registered as C-Divisie. This ‘C-Divisie Zeven December’ was maintained as a separate unit and stationed in West Java (HQ in Buitenzorg). Subsequent divisions of the Expeditionnaire Macht (D- and E-Divisie) arrived in March/June 1947 and December 1947/March 1948 respectively.

Three more KL-brigades joined the troops in Indonesia in 1949. Both the D- and E-Divisie and the brigades of 1949 were used to relieve earlier drafts from the KL- and KNIL-recruits.

Kommen Marine (KM)

In August 1945, the Koninklijke Marine (Royal Netherlands Navy) in Asia possessed only a few capital ships, with a total crew of 800 men. Furthermore, it only had a modest air force at its disposal, the Marine Luchtvaart Dienst (MLD). These ships and planes, together with smaller units, were helpful in the early phase of the reoccupation as they provided various facilities, especially transport and manpower for the landing parties. The Navy managed to establish itself firmly in the archipelago, especially after it had regained control of its naval base in Surabaya. Its main task was to police the seas and to enforce the import and export regulations. These regulations had been made explicit by Van Mook in a couple of acts (Uitvoer- en Invoerordonnantie; Ind. Stb. 1947 nos. 17 en 18) from February 1947 to curb foreign trade of the Republic, which was considered to be damaging to Dutch interests.

Another conspicuous contribution of the Koninklijke Marine to the enforcement of Dutch policy in Indonesia was delivered by a division of seaborne troops, the Mariniersbrigade. Since 1943 preparations had been underway to train a substantial force of Dutch Marines in the United States to participate in the war against Japan. In August 1945, circa 4000 men were being trained in Camp Lejeune by the United States Marine Corps, while in Holland a few thousand additional recruits were busy preparing for their departure to the United States. Plans now had to be altered to fit in with the new circumstances. Since the Dutch authorities had attached great importance to a fully rounded training and a complete quota of equipment, the now formed Mariniersbrigade with approximately 5000 men, was only able to leave for the NEI in November/December 1945. After a series of misunderstandings and heated discussions with the British and a stay of several more weeks in Malaka, they finally debarked in February 1946 in Surabaya, the pre-war headquarters and main base of the Royal Netherlands Navy. Since their main task consisted of the territorial defence of the base and related land tasks in East Java, they were placed under the operational command of the Commander of the Army (legercommandant). Together with units of the KNIL and OVW (X-Brigade) they now came to form the A-Divisie. The ‘Mariniersbrigade’ was disbanded in May/June 1949.
Dislocation of the Netherlands forces in NEI/Indonesia 1945-1950

East Indonesia and Borneo

As early as the second half of 1945, Dutch forces were able to establish themselves firmly in East Indonesia/The Great East and Borneo as a result of the activities of SWPA and the Australian command preceding and immediately following the capitulation of Japan. The best positioned Dutch officer in these eastern parts of the NEI was Colonel KNIL, C. Giebel. Before the transfer from SWPA to SEAC he had been a liaison-officer for MacArthur’s headquarters. In August 1945, he was appointed by the Indies Government (then still in Brisbane) as liaison-officer to the advanced headquarters of the Australian Army in Morotai under General Sir Thomas A. Blamey. He effectively constituted a command of his own, collecting scattered Dutch and Indonesian KNIL-troops wherever he found them and directing them to places not yet occupied by the Australian Army or where it was too thin on the ground. On 1 February 1946 he was appointed Troepencommandant Borneo en de Grote Oost (Commander of the Land Forces Borneo and the Great East). In March, the islands of Bali and Lombok were re-occupied by two KNIL battalions under Lt.-Col. KNIL, F.H. ter Meulen. By then, the Great East and Dutch Borneo were garrisoned by approximately 70 companies from KNIL and 1 battalion from KL. In Macassar the British had left behind an Indian Infantry Brigade that had taken over from the Australians in February. They were to stay until the formal transfer of those parts of Indonesia to the Dutch in July 1946.

Sumatra

In Sumatra, the first landing of allied forces took place in Sabang on 31 August 1945. In the following month, a Dutch administration was re-established in the Riouw Archipelago. In October 1945, the 26th Indian Division occupied sectors within the three larger cities, Medan, Palembang and Padang. These cities were taken over by Dutch forces in October/November 1946. They were garrisoned by the Z-Brigade and the 6th Infantry Brigade (Medan), Y-Brigade (Palembang) and U-Brigade (Padang) respectively. Earlier, in October 1945 and February 1946, KNIL forces had occupied the islands of Billiton and Banka that were famous as producers of tin ore.

Java

March 9th, 1946 saw a more massive entry of Dutch troops into Java and the beginning of the withdrawal of British and Indian troops. By the end of the month the remaining British troops on the island were concentrated in the key areas Batavia and Buitenzorg, with the headquarters of the 15th Corps and 23rd Indian Division left intact.

During the remaining months of the British occupation, and with new troops arriving from the Netherlands, a further reorganization of Dutch troops took place. The formation into Divisions and Brigades took shape, while a number of territorial commands was created. Territorial and troop command was coordinated wherever possible. The results may be read from the following list of territorial commands and their commanders from 1946 into 1950. These commanders are mentioned according to the highest rank they held at the time:
Territoriaal – tevens Troepen Commando West-Java, HQ at Bandung
Commander B-Division (V+V-Brigade): Major-General KNIL, S. de Waal (till 2 August 1947); Commanders C-Division: Major-General KL, H.J.J.W. Dürst Britt (till September 1948) and Major-General KNIL, E. Engles (from September 1948).

Territoriaal – tevens troepencommando Midden-Java, HQ at Semarang
Commander Tijger-Brigade: Colonel KNIL, D.R.A. van Langen (till 2 August 1947); Commanders B-Division: Major-General KNIL, S. de Waal (till December 1948), Major-General KNIL, J.K. Meijer (till 5 October 1949) and Major-General KNIL, F. Mollinger.

Territoriaal – tevens troepencommando Oost-Java, HQ at Surabaya
Commander: Major-General KNIL, C. Giebel (till 1 September 1946); Commanders A-Division: Major-Gen. Mariniers, M.R. de Bruyne (till 1 October 1947), Major-General KL, W.J.K. Baay (till mid-October 1949) and Colonel KNIL, J.A. Scheffelaar.

Territoriaal – tevens troepencommando Noord-Sumatra (including Sabang), HQ at Medan
Commander Z-Brigade: Major-General KNIL, P. Scholten.

Territoriaal – tevens troepencommando Midden-Sumatra, HQ at Padang
Commanders U-Brigade: Colonel KNIL, J.W. Sluyter (till March 1949); Colonel KL, J.C.C. van Erp.

Territoriaal – tevens troepencommando Zuid-Sumatra (till 1948 including Bangka-Billiton-Riouw), HQ at Palembang
Commanders Y-Brigade: Colonel KNIL F. Mollinger (till October 1949) and Colonel KNIL, K.J. Luchsinger.

Territoriaal – tevens troepencommando Banka-Billiton-Riouw, HQ Tandjong Pinang

Territoriaal – tevens troepencommando Borneo (till mid 1947) en de Grote Oost/Oost-Indonesië en Nederlands-Nieuw-Guinea, HQ at Macassar

Territoriaal – tevens troepencommando Zuid- en Oost-Borneo, HQ at Bandjermasin

d.5 Withdrawal of Dutch forces from Indonesia
With the transfer of sovereignty to the Republic of the United States of Indonesia in December 1949, the tasks of the Dutch army and navy in Indonesia ended. On 26 July 1950, the KNIL was disbanded. By then, approximately 26,000 of its soldiers of
Indonesian nationality had entered the new Indonesian army, the Angkatan Perang Republik Indonesia Serikat (APRIS). Another part returned to civil occupations, while circa 4,000 soldiers of Moluccan (Amboynese) origin, who refused either to join the APRIS or to demobilize on Indonesian soil outside the Moluccas or New Guinea, were transported to the Netherlands for a temporary stay until their anticipated return to Indonesia at a more suitable time (which has not arrived to this day). KNIL soldiers of Netherlands nationality were allowed to enter the KL.

On the day of the dissolution of the KNIL, a special command (Afwikkellingscommando) was installed, to take over the care and command of the remaining ex-KNIL-soldiers who had been given temporary KL-status and other KL troops who still remained in Indonesia. On 4 June 1951 the last Netherlands troops left Indonesia. The Koninklijke Marine stayed to perform services for the Indonesian Government until 1 January 1951.

At the time of the dissolution of the KNIL, a Dutch Military Representation, Nederlandse Militaire Missie (NMM), started functioning (it did so officially on 1 January 1951), to take care of the military cooperation between the Netherlands and Indonesia and to assist in the training of the Indonesian land-, naval – and air forces. It was commanded by Major-General (ex-KNIL), A.J.A. Pereira. He was appointed by the Netherlands Government, but was accountable to the Indonesian Minister of Defence. Administratively, he was responsible to the Netherlands Minister of Defence, while political responsibility rested with the High Commissioner in Jakarta, the Minister of Union Affairs and Overseas Territories and the Minister of Foreign Affairs in The Hague. The NMM was divided into 3 sections, for land-, air – and naval forces respectively. It was disbanded on 1 January 1954.

e. High Commissioner in Indonesia 1950-1957

The ‘Hoge Commissariaat’ (High Commissioner’s Office or High Commission) in Indonesia began its somewhat hybrid existence on the day that sovereignty was transferred. It was expected that its role would transgress that of an ordinary embassy since it was not clear how the Union would develop and to what degree it would retain the elements of statehood for which the Dutch had hoped. Furthermore, under the RTC Agreements it was quite obvious that the Hoge Commissariaat would continue to carry a heavy administrative responsibility with regard to the Dutch community in Indonesia and the significant economic interests of the Netherlands in that country. Up until the end of 1952 it had to report to the successor of MINOG, the newly created ‘Ministerie van Uniezaken en Overzeese Rijksdelen’ (MINUOR). The Minister of Foreign Affairs was simply kept informed. When MINUOR’s tasks were reduced in November 1952, contact by the HC with MINUOR was cut short and taken over by Foreign Affairs and the specialist departments, mentioned above (see supra, PI, Ch.IIA, pp. 45, 46). After the Ministry of ‘Maatschappelijk Werk’ and its agencies in Indonesia took over the care for the Dutch community in Indonesia in 1953, the HC, to all intents and purposes, came to function solely as an embassy only. The reduction of its activities was reflected in the size of its staff. Starting in 1950 with a staff of 500 or more, it was reduced from 350 staff members in February 1956 to approximately 35 staff members by the end of 1957.

The first High Commissioner was the economist H.M. Hirschfeld (28 December
1949-August 1950) who was succeeded by the diplomats A.Th. Lamping (till November 1952) and W.F.L. graaf van Bijlandt (January 1953-March 1956). The latter was recalled to the Hague in March 1956 and replaced by acting representatives of junior rank, H. Hagenaar (till October 1957), A.H. Hasselman (till September 1959) and J. Vixseboxse (who arrived in Jakarta on 5 August 1960). With the disruption of political relations by Indonesia on August 17th, 1960 the post was closed down completely. The remaining tasks were taken care of by the British Embassy in Jakarta, until even that indirect contact was broken off at the request of the Indonesian Government in March 1961.

During Hirschfelds’ term of office, the HC was assisted by two deputies, one for the liquidation of the relics of the former VFR (A.H.C. Gieben) and one for the handling of diplomatic and political affairs (J.G. de Beus). The former post was abolished after Gieben’s departure in October 1950. Henceforth, all matters on administration, compatibility, juridical affairs, information, culture, military issues and the contacts with the representative of New Guinea in Jakarta, also belonged to the Department of the Deputy HC/Chief of the Division for Political and Diplomatic Affairs. Another, and amply staffed segment was the Division (Afdeling) for Financial and Economic Affairs, led by the Councillor, A.B. Speekenbrink. Throughout the country the HC was represented by local Commissioners in Surabaya, Semarang, Bandung, Macassar, Palembang and Medan. Apart from more regular consular functions for the benefit of Dutch communities under their care, they were to build up and maintain good contacts with Indonesian officials and report on developments in their district. Though gradually reduced in strength, the structure of the HC was maintained until the demise of 1957.

f Western/Netherlands New Guinea 1945-1963: central institutions and civil administration

In the years preceding the Second World War, West New Guinea was part of an administrative superstructure, created in 1938. This ‘Gouvernement Groote Oost’ covered the whole of the Netherlands Indies east of Borneo and had Macassar as its capital. It was divided into four residencies. One of them was the residency of the Moluccas, which had Amboyna as its capital. The residency of the Moluccas consisted of five sectors (afdelingen): Amboyna, Tual, Ternate, North New Guinea and West New Guinea. The sectors North and West New Guinea were placed under an ‘Assistent-Resident’, based in Manokwari and Fak-Fak respectively. The AR of North New Guinea was assisted by five European civil servants with the rank of ‘Controleur’ or ‘Gezaghebber’, stationed in Manokwari, Sorong, Seroei, Sarmi and Hollandia. In West New Guinea, controleurs were stationed in Fak-Fak, Inanwatan and Mimika.

In theory, North and West New Guinea belonged to the territory of the ruler (zelfbestuurder) of Tidore. So, the Dutch administrators had to share administrative responsibility with the Sultan (indirect rule). South New Guinea was organized as two sub-divisions (onderafdelingen) of the ‘afdeling’ Tual. These subdivisions, Boven Digul (Tanah Merah) and Merauke, were directly administered by a European civil servant with the rank of ‘Controleur’ or ‘Gezaghebber’.

During the war, a token Dutch administration could be maintained in the
Southern half of the island. Military administration was introduced in the northern and western parts during the Allied reoccupation which began when American (SWPA) forces landed at Humbold Bay near Hollandia in April 1944. The last units of the US Army left the city on 15 January 1946.

Administration within SWPA-occupied Dutch territories was carried out by (militarized) officials of the Netherlands Indies Civil Affairs (NICA). Between October 1944 and August 1945, NICA was led by Raden Abdulkadir Widjoaatmodjo who was the Senior Officer NICA (SONICA). He was assisted in the administration of West New Guinea by J.P.K. van Eechoud who was Commanding Officer at NICA (CONICA), a rank equal to that of Resident. Using that standard, the whole of West New Guinea had effectively become a separate residency. In November 1947, it was subdivided into four divisions or ‘afdelingen’ (North -, West -, South – and Central New Guinea), while an additional ‘Afdeeling Schouten-Eilanden’, created as a temporary device in February 1945 was dissolved at the same time.

The administrative powers of the ‘zelfbestuur’ from Tidore were taken over by the Resident and not reinstated after the war. In July 1949, these territories were formally separated from the zelfbestuur of Tidore (Ind. Stb. 1949, no. 180). The direct rule of the Resident was extended to comprise the Radja Empat Islands as well by a decree of that same year (Ind. Stb. 1949 no. 420).

New Guinea remained a separate residency (under Van Eechoud) until the transfer of sovereignty on 27 December 1949. For political reasons, it was not included in the federal state of East Indonesia or Negara Indonesia Timur (NIT), which came to comprise the rest of the ‘Groote Oost’. In the document that served as the provisional constitution of the NIT, the ‘Den Pasarregeling of December 1946’ (Ind. Stb. 1946 no. 143), with reference to the residency of New Guinea it was explicitly stated that its territorial division and position towards NIT and the United States of Indonesia would be decided on at a later date. In the same vein, it was excluded from the transfer of sovereignty. In art. 2 of the Charter it was laid down that the status quo of New Guinea would be maintained with the stipulation that the question of its political status be determined through negotiations within one year.

To facilitate the continuation of Dutch rule in New Guinea for the time being, it had to be separated administratively from the rest of Indonesia. To that end, by Royal Decree of 29 December 1949 (Besluit Bewindsregeling Nieuw-Guinea, Stb. 1949 J 599; rev. Stb. 1955) a new administrative set up was initiated. It provided for a governmental system that closely paralleled that of the now defunct NEI-administration. The tasks and responsibilities of the Indies Government towards the island were transferred to a Governor of West New Guinea. The general conduct of the administration (algemeen bestuur) was placed in his hands. He had to act in accordance with the laws and prescriptions (‘wetten’ and ‘algemene maatregelen van bestuur’) of the central government (opperbestuur) in The Hague. For his own decrees (ordonnanties) he had to seek the consent of the Council of Directors of administrative departments (Raad van Diensthoofden). As to military matters, he was Commander-in-Chief of all the Dutch land -, naval – and air forces, stationed within his area. In the early weeks of 1950 the erstwhile resident, J.P.K. van Eechoud, took up the post of acting Governor. He was succeeded by S.L.J. van Waardenburg (on 8 February 1950), J. van Baal (on 24 April 1953), J.C. Baarspul (acting governor from 31 March 1958), P.J. Platteel (from 1 May 1958) and H. Veldkamp (acting governor 28 September-1 October 1962).
The Governor was assisted by a ‘Gouvernementssecretaris’, who among other things was responsible for publishing the decisions and decrees of the administration in the Gouvernementsblad van Nieuw-Guinea. For legal and juridical affairs, a ‘Bureau Wetgeving en Juridische Zaken’ was attached to Internal Affairs (till 1953), to the Governor (till 1959) and, finally, to Social Affairs. An Information Service (Kantoor voor Voorlichting en Radio-Omroep) and a Department for Personnel Management (Kantoor voor Algemene Personeelszaken) were part of the central apparatus. Between 1951 and 1959, the Central Office for Native Affairs (Kantoor voor Bevolkingszaken) operated directly under the Governor.

The tasks of the ‘Kantoor voor Bevolkingszaken’, which was installed in 1950, were rather varied. It was in charge of the coordination of development projects and the maintenance of contacts with research institutes in the Netherlands and elsewhere. Furthermore, it reported to and on behalf of the South Pacific Commission and the Commission on Information from Non-Self Governing Territories of the United Nations (see infra).

The Head of the ‘Kantoor voor Bevolkingszaken’ was also Chairman of the Advisory Council for Native Education (Raad voor de Volksopvoeding), in which a number of religious and missionary functionaries participated. These were the Representatives of the Roman Catholic Church (Apostolisch Vicarissen) from Hollandia and Merauke, the Field Leader (Terreinleider) of the Mission of the Dutch Reformed Church (de Zending van de Nederlands Hervormde Kerk), the Representative (gemachtigde) from the Moluccan Protestant Church in Fak-Fak, the Field Director of the ‘Christian and Missionary Alliance’ in Enarotali, the Field Leader of the ‘Un-evangelized Fields Mission’ in Sentani and the Reverend (Pandita) of Biak. The post of Head of the ‘Kantoor voor Bevolkingszaken’ was successively held by J. van Baal (1951-1953), Ch.J. Grader (till September 1955) and J.V. de Bruyn (till 1961).

Regional advisory councils were installed in 1951 in North-, West- and South New Guinea, in 1955 in Hollandia, Manokwari, Doom, Schouteneilanden and Japan and, in 1958, in Fak-Fak. They were to smoothen contacts between the population and the Government and had a non-Dutch majority. In 1960, provisions were made for the installation of an elected advisory council for the central administration. This short lived ‘Nieuw-Guinea-Raad’ started its work in the closing days of the Dutch administration, in April 1961.

The main administrative body or ‘Raad van Diensthoofden’ was composed of the Directors of a varying number of Administrative Services (Diensten), supplemented by the ‘Procureur-Generaal’, the Commander of the Navy and the ‘Gouvernementssecretaris’. In 1950, four such ‘Diensten’ existed for Internal Administration and Justice (Binnenlands Bestuur en Justitie), Finance (Financiën), Economic and Technical Affairs (Economische en Technische Aangelegenheden) and Health (Gezondheid). By 1956, the number of services had expanded to: 1. Internal Affairs (Binnenlandse Zaken), 2. (Finance) Financiën, 3. Social Affairs (Sociale Zaken), 4. Health (Gezondheidszorg), 5. Cultural Affairs (Culturele Zaken), 6. Agriculture and Fisheries (Landbouw en Visserij), 7. Water Management and Construction (Waterstaat en Opbouw) and 8. Traffic and Energy (Verkeer en Energie). In 1959, numbers 6 and 7 were combined to form the ‘Dienst voor Economische Zaken en Openbare Ordening’ (Economic Affairs and Planology).
The successive Directors for Internal Affairs (directeur Binnenlandse Zaken) were: J. Couvreur (till 1952), N. Makkes (till 1955), H.K.J. Cowan (till 1957), J.C. Baarspul (till February 1961), A. Boendermaker (till 1962). In the name of the Governor they supervised the administrative divisions that were placed under the Resident. By decree of the Governor of June 1950, the existence of four such divisions or ‘Afdelingen’ was reconfirmed. These were North-, South- and West- and Central New Guinea. North-, South- and West-New Guinea were administrated effectively to a large extent. To that end, they were divided into Sub-divisions (Onderafdelingen) under a ‘controleur’, who was Head of the Local Administration (Hoofd Plaatselijk Bestuur or HPB) and as such had responsibility for a wide range of tasks in the areas of administration, police, justice and taxes. The ‘Onderafdeling’ in its turn was subdivided into a number (ranging from 2 to 6) of districts, ‘districten’, more often than not administered by a civil servant of Moluccan origin. In large parts of the interior, no administration emanating from Hollandia had been established as yet. These parts were called ‘Exploratie-afdeling’. In Central New Guinea, effective administration was carried out in one ‘onderafdeling’ only, called ‘Wisselmeren’ with Enarotali as its centre. There, a controleur/HPB was stationed in 1952. In 1953 and 1954, two new ‘afdelingen’ were created, Geelvinkbaai and Fak-Fak, which now made a total of 6 ‘afdelingen’. By then the administrative set up of New Guinea had become as follows (with rectifications for 1962):

1. **afdeling Noord-Nieuw-Guinea/Hollandia** (North New Guinea/Hollandia department)
   - centre: Hollandia
   - onderafdelingen (sub-departments): Hollandia, Nimboran, Sarmi, Keerom (since January 1960) + exploitatieressort Oost-Bergland

2. **afdeling Geelvinkbaai** (Geelvinkbaai department)
   - centre: Biak
   - onderafdelingen (sub-departments): Schouteneilanden, Japen (since January 1960 Japen/Waropen), Wandammen (till January 1960)

3. **afdeling Centraal-Nieuw-Guinea** (Central New Guinea Department)
   - administered from: Hollandia, Biak (from July 1954)
   - onderafdeling (sub-department): Wisselmeren + exploitatieressort West- and Midden Bergland

4. **afdeling Zuid-Nieuw-Guinea**
   - centre: Merauke
   - onderafdelingen: Merauke, Mappi, Boven Digul, Asmat, Muju

5. **afdeling Fak-Fak**
   - centre: Fak-Fak
   - onderafdelingen: Fak-Fak, Kaimana, Mimika

6. **afdeling West Nieuw-Guinea**
   - centre: Manokwari, Sorong-Doom
   - onderafdelingen: Sorong, Radja Amapat, Manokwari, Ransiki, Teminabuan, Makbon (April 1947-July 1954), Bintuni

External contacts for New Guinea were taken care of by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in The Hague, in more or less close cooperation with the Ministry of Overseas Affairs and its successors. Between 1950 and 1953, A.J. Piekaar was stationed at the High Commission of the Netherlands in Jakarta as special contact-officer for New Guinea.
At a conference in Canberra in February 1947, the Netherlands participated in the founding of a South Pacific Commission (SPC), together with Australia, France, New-Zealand, the United Kingdom and the United States. SPC was an advisory commission on native welfare in that area, which comprised the whole of New Guinea and the British and French territories in the South Pacific, including Pitcairn. In 1951 the American Mandated Territories were also included. Officials from the West New Guinea administration participated in the work of its Research Council and its Conferences, where matters of common interest were discussed.

In accordance with art. 72 of the 'Declaration Regarding Non-Self-Governing Territories', contained in Chapter XI of the Charter of the United Nations, from 1950 the Netherlands Government regularly transmitted ‘statistical and other information of a technical nature relating to economic, social and educational conditions in New Guinea’ to the Secretary-General of the United Nations. It did so in annual reports, brought out by the Ministries of Overseas and Foreign Affairs in The Hague between 1950 and 1962. The yearly Rapport inzake Nederlands-Nieuw-Guinea was prepared by the ‘Kantoor voor Bevolkingszaken’ in Hollandia.

In accordance with the New York Agreement of 15 August 1962 between the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the Indonesian Republic, in October 1962 the administration of Netherlands New Guinea was taken over by a UN-agency, the United Nations Temporary Executive Authority (UNTEA), which remained in control until the moment of the conditional transfer to Indonesia on 1 May 1963. UNTEA was led by the UN-administrators Djalal Abdoh and José Rolz-Bennett. The administration was carried out, under their supervision, by Dutch, local and Indonesian officials (see infra, part VI).

Western/Netherlands New Guinea 1940-1962: military organization

As a result of the RTC-decision to exclude West New Guinea from the transfer of sovereignty on 27 December 1949, measures were taken to provide for its defence as a separate entity. Supreme command over all Netherlands forces in the territory was given to the Governor. Until 1955, West New Guinea was garrisoned by units of the Koninklijke Marine and the Koninklijke Landmacht, both with air forces of their own (Marine Luchtvaart Dienst and Militaire Luchtvaart/Koninklijke Luchtmacht). In March 1955, the defence of the island was taken over completely by the Navy. Apart from a handful of ships (frigates, destroyers, landing craft) and some squadrons of aeroplanes and flying boats for patrol tasks it also had a battalion of Marines at its disposal.

In 1960, Dutch forces were strengthened in response to a growing military build up by Indonesia. The Koninklijke Landmacht and Koninklijke Luchtmacht entered the scene once more. A new overall-structure was introduced. It was the task of the ‘commandant der strijdkrachten in Nederlands-Nieuw-Guinea’ (COSTRING) to provide for a combined command of land-, naval - and air forces, under the final responsibility of the Governor. More ships, planes and troops were sent. In 1962, COSTRING had approximately 10,000 men at his disposal, including a small Papua Corps of Volunteers (Papoea Vrijwilligers Korps) that had been formed in February 1961. After the New York Agreement on 15 August 1962 most troops could be withdrawn, while
preparations were made for the transfer of military authority over West New Guinea to UNTEA-troops on 1 October of that same year. The Papua Vrijwilligers Korps was disbanded on 1 May 1963, with the transfer of the territory to Indonesia.

Commandant landmacht Nieuw-Guinea (CLNG):
Major F.W.J.M. Peters (till 1954)
Col. D. Huiting (1954-February 1955);
Commandant marine Nieuw-Guinea (CMRNG):
Commander (Cdr.) A.H.J. van der Schatte Olivier (February 1949)
Naval Capt. S. den Boeft (January 1951)
Naval Capt. G.B. Fortuyn (November 1952)
Commandant der zeemacht in Nederlands-Nieuw-Guinea (CZMNNG)
Naval Capt. G.B. Fortuyn (October 1954)
Cdr. A.C.M. de Neeve (March 1955)
Rear-Admiral A.M. Valkenburg (August 1956)
Rear-Admiral G.J. Platerink (June 1959)
Commandant der strijdkrachten in Nederlands-Nieuw-Guinea (COSTRING) annex CZMNNG
Rear-Admiral G.J. Platerink (November 1960)
Rear-Admiral L.E.H. Reeser (August 1961)
Commandant Zeemacht (CZM) Nederlands-Nieuw-Guinea
Naval Capt. A. van Altena (October-November 1962)

The Javasche Bank

The Javasche Bank was the bank of circulation of the NEI. It had its main seat in Batavia and, after 1945, had 15 branches spread throughout the archipelago. Moreover, it had a separate branch (Bijkantoor) in Amsterdam and a representative in New York. Members of the Board of Directors were R.E. Smits (President; succeeded after his death in 1949 by A. Houwink), H. Teunissen (First Vice-President), P. Spies (Second Vice-President), D.G. van der Meer (First Vice-Director) and jhr. L.H.L. de Stuers (Second Vice-Director). The Bijbank in Amsterdam was directed by G.J.H. de Graaff and H.J. Manschot.

After the transfer of sovereignty, the statutes remained unaltered for a while, though close cooperation with the Indonesian Government was prescribed in the RTC Agreements. Houwink was succeeded by Parmentier, who together with among others Teunissen retained their positions when the bank was taken over by the Indonesian Government at the end of 1951. In July 1953 the Javasche bank was replaced by the Bank Indonesia.
Access to the archives of Government institutions in the Netherlands is regulated by the ‘Archiefwet’, which was revised as recently as 1995 (Stb. 1995 nos. 276, 277 and 671). In that revision the principle was laid down that records should be made accessible to the public after a period of 20 years. The law, however, provides for exceptions to this rule in two directions. According to the ‘Wet Openbaarheid Bestuur’ or WOB (Stb. 1991 no. 703, 1992 no. 185), which defines the measure of public access to Government information, part of it might be available at an earlier date. However, other parts may be kept closed for a much longer time. This could happen for a variety of reasons, depending (within the limits of the law) upon the opinion of the Minister responsible. With the exception of some personnel files, all Government records in the Dutch archives on the subject of Dutch-Indonesian relations between 1945-1963 are open to the public at the present day.

Archives can be consulted in the reading rooms of the Archival Services of the departments of administration to which the relevant filing agencies belonged. According to the Archiefwet, in due time they have to be transferred to the repositories of (Government) archives. These are repositories which have been organized by communalities, provinces or the central state. The Algemeen Rijksarchief in The Hague (ARA) is the repository of the records of the central institutions of the state.

The transfer of documents on the decolonization of Indonesia to the ARA started in the 1970s, but has not been completed as yet. By now (1998) the bulk of the archives of the former Ministry of Overseas Territories and its successors has been transferred to the ARA, while those of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Defence are, for the most part, still in departmental hands. However, to complement the new Archiefwet, efforts are being made to accelerate the transfer process for records older than 20 years from the central institutions. The operation is called PIVOT, which stands for ‘Project Invoerend Verkorting Overbrengings Termijn’ (project to shorten the term of transfer). As a result, the records on Indonesia 1945-1963 will probably have been brought over by the year 2004. In the survey of holdings, presented in the next chapter, indications are given on location. In cases where the transfer process to the ARA has already begun a double indication is given, referring to the filing department as well (e.g. MINOG\ARA).

Up to around 1950, most administrative departments maintained their archives as a chronological file (Verbaalstelsel), containing various devices such as ‘Agenda’, registering incoming correspondence in chronological order, and ‘Indices’ on subject or personal name (klappers). For a more complete description of the system, see the manuscript of M.G.H.A. de Graaff, Gids voor de koloniale archieven in beheer bij het Algemeen Rijksarchief, deel II, archieven van na 1795, available at the reading room of the ARA. The main exception was the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, which continued
its pre-war subject file (Dossierstelsel), operating under a decimal code set up anew in 1945. After 1950, as a result of a general instruction, other departments gradually went over to a decimal subject file as well. The original access systems still exist in the form of agendas, indices, code books, card systems etc., but almost all central files of the Ministries have by now been provided with a more recent inventory.

Apart from these central (chronological or subject) files, all the Ministries have produced quite a lot of collections outside the main body, either stemming from individual officials or services that have been kept apart for some reason or another. These collections have finding aids of their own.

A separate category of archives is made up of collections, stemming from Government filing agencies in the Netherlands East Indies/Indonesia or Western/Netherlands New Guinea. Rather large clusters of archives of Netherlands civil and military institutions, operating between 1945 and 1962 in these parts of the world, have subsequently been brought over to the Netherlands. In the following chapter, such archives are discussed under the heading of the administrative departments in the Netherlands, to which these overseas organizations were linked at the time of their operational life. Most of these collections have been arranged anew since their arrival in the Netherlands.

For practical reasons, in the survey given in the next chapter information is mainly limited to volume, place and access of the relevant archives. The sheer bulk of them discourages a more serious endeavour with regard to content-analysis. To that end, reference has to be made to the existing inventories. Much work in the field has already been done in preceding years. Once transferred to the ARA, most archives were provided with inventories. These vary in quality from a simple list (plaatsingslijst) through to more sophisticated finding aids to very detailed inventories, giving insights into the nature of the organization and the content of the separate folders. The best of them are mentioned explicitly with the authors name in the following survey.

We also focus on the inventories that are being produced for the speeded up transfer process of archives to the ARA under the PIVOT procedures. Under the project, selection for destruction is being made according to an analysis of the decision-making and resulting administrative processes within a given field of administration. For each institution or group of institutions active in the field such analyses are being made and laid down in reports (PIVOT-Rapport Institutioneel Onderzoek). Apart from serving their primary destructive goal, these reports might also retain their value for historical research. A list of such PIVOT-reports within the field of the present guide is included in the bibliography in Appendix c. It must be added, moreover, that PIVOT-archivists are operating with due care and consideration in the field of Indonesia-related archives. Most of it is being retained, re-arranged and described in high quality inventories.

In the following survey, all archives related to the subject of the present guide, formed by Government agencies in the Netherlands or overseas, are listed under IIIB.

b Archives of individuals and private institutions

The ARA is the repository of central state institutions. It also has in its custody a wide range of records of individuals and institutions that can be regarded as com-
plementary to the official archives. In the following survey, archives of individuals at ARA are listed under IIIC a.

The ARA also preserves a wide variety of archives of committees, institutions, companies and banks. Those active in the NEI/Indonesia after 1945 have been listed in the following under IIIC, b, c and d.

Private collections might also be found in local and provincial archives or in private ownership. A central register of such collections in the Netherlands is kept at the ARA. These have not been reviewed for the present guide. One exception, however, has been made for the the private archives of Dr. J.E. de Quay who as Prime Minister played a prominent role in the final phase of the dispute with Indonesia on the future of Western New Guinea (WNG).

Apart from the official repositories, quite a number of documentary institutions in the Netherlands possess collections of archives on Indonesia. Among these, the most outstanding are the Royal Institute of Anthropology and Linguistics (Koninklijk Instituut voor Taal- Land- en Volkenkunde or KITLV) in Leyden, the Royal Institute for the Tropics (Koninklijk Instituut voor de Tropen or KIT) in Amsterdam and the Netherlands Institute for Documentation on the Second World War (Rijks Instituut voor Oorlogsdocumentatie or RIOD; since 1998 the Nederlands Instituut voor Oorlogsdocumentatie or NIOD) in the same place.

Private collections of KITLV and KIT that might be relevant for the subject of the present guide are separately listed under IIIC a and b.

For a survey of all collections on Asia in the Netherlands since 1796, both in Government and in private repositories, see. E.G.P. Jaquet, Guide to the sources in the Netherlands on the history of Asia and Oceania (London, München, Zug 1983). A more recent survey of archives in the Netherlands, entitled Archiefengids van de Tweede Wereldoorlog: Nederland en Nederlands-Indië (RIOD, Zutphen 1994) by E. Somers and M. Pier, is limited to period of World War II and after and also touches upon developments in the NEI. Also of relevance are the IISS publication: Guide of Asian Collections at the International Institute for Social History (Amsterdam 1996) and the PEGIN-database at ARA. The latter sums up the ‘Persoonsgebonden Informatie’ available in all collections at ARA, linking together personal names with a wide range of selected topics and the places where they can be found. A print-out of the database is published as POP-gids Personen op Papier (ARA, Den Haag 1997), edited by J.H. Kompagnie, who is also responsible for the briefly before published Onderzoekgids soldaten overzee (The Hague 1996).

IIIB ARCHIVES OF GOVERNMENT INSTITUTIONS, FORMED IN THE NETHERLANDS AND OVERSEAS

a Archives of the high institutions of state

a.1 Archief van het Kabinet van de Koningin 1946-1975 (ca. 252 m. open files for the period 1946-1962 in ARA; secret file at the Cabinet of the Queen; access to both
under ARA, access no. 2.02.20; inventory/research manual G.M. Keijzer and J.G. van Ingen, ARA 1996.)

The Cabinet of the Queen is the repository for the minutes of the Laws, Royal Decrees, Orders in Council (Wetten, Koninklijke Besluiten, Algemene Maatregelen van Bestuur) of the Kingdom of the Netherlands and for the related reports and advices from the Raad van State. Among these are documents relevant to Indonesia. The record group also contains petitions to the Queen in chronological order.

The original access systems to this record group have been partly placed on microfiche (agendas, lists of the numbers of the ‘Verbalen’ and indexes on names and/or keywords). Accessibility of documents less than 75 years old is restricted and needs a well-argued request to the head of the ARA.

a.2 Archief van de Raad van State

The main body of documents etc. of the Council of State is made up of the minutes and appendixes of the weekly meetings of the plenary council (Volle Raad). They contain counsel and advice to the Queen on concepts of laws, orders in council and royal decrees, demanding her signature. No separate archives have been formed by the divisions. The archives might be open for research upon petition to the Secretary.

a.3 Archief van de Staten Generaal

The proceedings of the debates in both Chambers and the accompanying appendixes and additional documents, namely Handelingen van de Staten-Generaal, Bijlagen and Aanhangsels are available in printed form. Not included in the Proceedings are:

Centraal archief van de Eerste Kamer (in EK/ARA; new inventory envisaged; the largest, mainly not confidential part will be transferred to ARA)

Contains printed and not printed documents. As a rule the latter are open for research upon petition to the Secretary (Griffier).

Archief Comité-Generaal 1945-1950

Confidential correspondence deposited by the Government at the Secretary (Griffier) for inspection by the members of the House. (As yet only accessible for the post-1983 period. Documents on the years 1945-1983 are waiting for the new inventory).

Records of the Standing and Extraordinary Committees (Vaste en Bijzondere Commissies). Relevant for the subject of this guide are the archives of the Standing Committees for Union and Overseas Affairs/Indonesian Affairs and for Foreign Affairs.

Minutes of the records of the plenary meetings of the First Chamber.

Minutes of the records of the combined meetings of Parliament.

Archief College van Senioren (the Council of the leaders of the political parties in the First Chamber, whose main task was to advise the Chairman on the listing of agenda items).

Centraal archief van de Tweede Kamer (in TK/ARA; inventory in preparation)

Contains printed and other documents of the Second Chamber and of the supporting services, common to both Chambers. As a rule, these records are not confidential. Some documents, however, are classified, mostly because a third party is involved. They can be consulted only with a permit from that party.
The proceedings of the debates in both Chambers and the accompanying appendices and additional documents, namely *Handelingen van de Staten-Generaal, Bijlagen* and *Aanhangsels* are available in printed form. Not printed are:

Confidential correspondence deposited by the Government at the Secretary (Griffier) for inspection by the members of the House.

Records of the Standing and Extraordinary Committees (Vaste en Bijzondere Commissies) of the Second Chamber. Relevant for the subject of this guide are the archives of the Standing Committees for Overseas/Indonesian and Foreign Affairs.

Minutes of the plenary meetings of the Second Chamber. These records sometimes contain documents, not printed in the ‘Handelingen’ or not filed with the archives of the Standing or Special Committees.

Archief Comité-Generaal (records of the meetings ‘behind closed doors’ (3 boxes)).

Archief Seniorenconvent (records of the meetings of the chairmen of the parliamentary parties (1 box)).

*a.4 Archief van de Ministerraad en onderraden* (in ARA, access no. 2.02.05.02; list of folders 1823-1973 with summary introduction by H.H. Jongbloed, ARA 1994).

Agenda and minutes of meetings of the Council of Ministers and its sub-council for Economic Affairs (REA) are accessible on microfiche through ARA, access no. 2.02.05.01; list of microfiches 1945-1973, H.H. Jongbloed, ARA 1994).

Ministerraad (MR), notulen en bijlagen 1945-1962 (137 boxes)

Agenda, minutes and annexes of the weekly meetings of the Council of Ministers. Matters related to Indonesia and WNG were frequently discussed sub 3 of the Agenda.

Raad Algemene Oorlogvoering Koninkrijk, notulen en bijlagen (45-46); Raad Militaire Aangelegenheden Koninkrijk (46-47); Raad voor Zaken Overzee (47-48); Raad voor Militaire Aangelegenheden van het Koninkrijk (49-52) (13 boxes)

Agenda, proceedings and annexes of the successive sub-councils of the Council of Ministers where military matters were discussed. The military build up in Indonesia and related questions were prominent on the agenda.

Raad voor Economische Aangelegenheden (REA), notulen en bijlagen 1945-1962 (50 boxes)

Agenda, minutes and annexes of the meetings of the subcouncil of the Council of Ministers, where economic matters were discussed. Incidentally, economic matters with regard to Indonesia were on the agenda.

Raad voor de Aangelegenheden van Indonesië 1950-1951 (2 boxes)

Though intended as the main forum for discussing matters on Indonesia, this special Council for Indonesian Affairs failed to develop as such. The Council of Ministers remained functioning as such.

Concept minutes and notes of the meetings of the Council of Ministers and its sub-councils, put on record by the Secretary, Jhr. A. van Nispen tot Panneken 1948-1962 (30 boxes, nos. 682-710 and 1279)
b Archives of the Ministry of General Affairs (Algemene Zaken)

b.1 Archief van het ‘Ministerie van Algemene Oorlogvoering van het Koninkrijk’ (1940)1942-1946 en Bescheiden uit het archief van het ‘Kabinet van de Minister-President (1940) 1946-1962 betreffende oorlogsinstellingen, zuivering en de United Nations War Crimes Commission, en Indonesië in overgangstijd en Nieuw-Guinea’ 1940-1962 (35 m.; in ARA, access no. 2.03.01; inventory by CAS, Winschoten 1994)

This group contains the archives of the Ministry for the General conduct of the War of the Kingdom (Algemene Oorlogvoering Koninkrijk), set up in 1942 by the Netherlands Government in exile in London, and a selection of the archives of the Cabinet of the Prime Minister between 1946-1962. The records were brought together in one integrated archive group and are organized as a decimal subject file. The system has been kept intact in the recent rearrangement of the archives, but new numbers have been allotted to the separate folders. These are summed up in the new inventory. For the subject of the present guide, the 533 folders on Indonesia that are grouped under code 353.83. (Indonesië, politiek en bestuurlijk), are of special interest. They touch upon all the main aspects of developments in and Dutch policy towards NEI/Indonesia and WNG between 1942 and 1962. The archives of the Foreign Intelligence Service (BID), that developed some important activities in Indonesia after 1950, are not open to the public; see however Bob de Graaff and Cees Wiebes, Villa Maarheeze, p. 20.

c Archives of the Ministry of Colonies and successors (Overzeese Gebiedsdelen 1945-1950; Uniezaken en Overzeese Rijksdelen 1950-1956; Zaken Overzees 1956-1959; Directoraat-Generaal Nederlands Nieuw-Guinea van het ministerie van Binnenlandse Zaken 1960-1963) and of civil institutions overseas

Introduction

The central archives of the Ministry of Colonies and its successors between 1945 and 1959/62 fall into two separate categories. The archives were kept as a chronological file (Verbaalarchief) until the end of 1950. From January 1951 on, documents were filed by subject under a numerical code system (Dossierarchief). However, not all departmental divisions introduced the new system at the same time and some reshuffling took place later on, so January 1st, 1951 is not a clear-cut dividing line. The Verbaalarchief kept receiving documents, though in vastly decreasing numbers, up until 1954. Indeed, in 1951 the Dossierarchief took over almost completely, but was augmented with documents from an earlier period. Quite a number of retroacta from the Verbaalarchief from 1900 onward were inserted into the system. Retroacta formed between 1900 and 1940 were filed separately as ‘A dossiers’. Documents from more recent years were inserted into the newly formed subject files. In the accompanying finding aids, note was taken of these replacements. The Verbaal- and Dossier-archives of the Ministry of Colonies etc. have been listed hereafter under c.2-3.

Not all archives formed and/or kept by the Ministry of Colonies and its successors were inserted into the Verbaal- or Dossier systems. Firstly, the archives formed by the Ministry during war time in London have been kept separate from the archives formed at the same time in the Netherlands. Since these ‘London Archives’ contain documents up to 1946, they are mentioned separately under c.1.
Secondly, some office and personal files have not been inserted into the central filing systems, but have been kept apart. Among these are regular series of documents on internal developments in the overseas territories that were sent to the Ministry as a matter of routine for information only, without expecting a reaction. These are the sets of reports, sent by the overseas mail from 1869 (Mailrapporten) and the ‘Memories van Overgave’. Such collections, formed in The Hague but kept apart from the central archives, are listed under c.4-18.

Apart from reports sent from Batavia (and Hollandia) to The Hague as part of the normal procedure to keep the Minister informed and enable him to defend his policies in the meetings of the States-General, there are blocs of archives, formed in NEI/Indonesia, and even parts of the central archives of the Indies administration, that were sent for various reasons to the Netherlands after the transfer of sovereignty. These are listed under c.19-33.

c.1 Archief van het ministerie van Koloniën te Londen 1940-1946 (308 boxes; in ARA, access no. 2.10.45; inventory by A.M. Tempelaars, ARA 1994)
Though the Ministry moved to The Hague at the end of July 1945, its records cover quite some months thereafter, some well into 1946. Among these are files on:
- internees and prisoners-of-war (Nos. 256-301), reconstruction issues (Nos. 403-481), re-establishment of an administration in NEI 1943-1945 (Nos. 496-572), foreign currency affairs NEI (Nos. 543-556), KNIL in England (no. 643), military affairs NEI (Nos. 669-702), recruitment of personnel for NEI via Australia (Nos. 777-783).

c.2 Centraal archief van het ministerie van Koloniën en opvolgers, Verbaalarchief
Geheim verbaal 1945-1957 (ca. 41 m.; in ARA, access no. 02.10.36.052; copies of the indices, containing lists of incoming mail, are available at reading room)
Openbaar verbaal 1945-1952 (ca. 45 m.; in ARA, access no. 02.10.36.04; ditto)

In the ‘Verbaalarchief’, correspondence classified as secret and/or of special interest, to be disposed of by the Minister, was kept apart from the rest. It was filed in the ‘Geheim Verbaal’. Correspondence that had to be dealt with by one of the divisions (afdelingen) was filed in the ‘Openbaar Verbaal’. Thus, the ‘Verbaalarchief’ has been divided into two physically distinct series.

Access to these two sets was and is provided by a number of registers or ‘agenda’. At the Ministry, note was taken of all incoming and outgoing correspondence in a central register (Algemene Agenda). According to subject or importance, it was sent either to the Cabinet of the Minister or to one of the divisions (afdelingen), who kept registers for themselves. Thus, access to the ‘Geheim Verbaal’ is made possible through a ‘Geheime Kabinetsagenda’, divided in yearly volumes. Access to the ‘Openbaar Verbaal’ is possible through the ‘Algemene Agenda’ or through one of the ‘Afdelingsagenda’ (existing ‘afdelingen’ in 1950: sociale en ambtenarenzaken; wetgeving en juridische Zaken; financiële zaken; comptabiliteit; economische zaken; culturele zaken; militaire zaken; militaire personeelszaken; Nieuw-Guinea; voorlichting). The Kabinetsagenda Geheim and the various Afdelingsagenda are provided with indices (klappers) on subjects and persons. For a survey of these agenda, see ARA, Ingangen op het Geheim Archief van het ministerie van Koloniën en opvolgers, access nos. 02.10.36.013 and Algemene ingangen op het Openbaar Verbaal, access no. 02.10.36.011.
c.3 Centraal archief van het ministerie van Koloniën en opvolgers, Indisch Archief 1945-1949 (8.0 m.; in ARA, access no. 02.10.36.15; preliminary finding aid).
Contains a collection of working files originating from the Minister and the highest officials of the department. It should have been stored in the secret Verbaal-archief, but having been kept out for practical reasons at the time of their actual relevancy, this separate storage has remained unimpaired after 1953, though it was formally brought within the verbaal system by marking the whole collection as a single ‘Verbaal’ under Letter F 63, 31 Dec. 1953. It contains, among others, the semi-official correspondence of Minister Van Maarseveen with Beel, Romme, Drees and Lovink (IA 181), correspondence of the Lt.-GG van Mook with the Ministers Logemann and Jonkman and with Prime Minister Beel (IA 178), the records of the meetings of the Ministers with the Commissie van Negen Mannen (IA 120) and a collection of ministerial correspondence and records from May 1945 - December 1949, stored in chronological order (IA 177).

c.4 Centraal archief van het ministerie van Koloniën en opvolgers, Dossierarchief 1945-1963 (ca. 207.0 m., 11922 files; in ARA, access no. 2.10.54; inventory by CAS, Winschoten 1997)
In the subject file (Dossierarchief) as it was formed at the Ministry from 1951 on, separate series were kept for (1) retroacta before 1941 (A dossiers), (2) open records and (3) secret records. The system was made accessible either through the ‘Algemene’-, ‘Afdelings’- and ‘Kabinetsagenda’ of the preceding Verbaal-archief (which was continued until the end of the 1950s), or through a special filing card-system. In 1996/97 the ‘Dossierarchief’ was rearranged by the CAS and provided with a new inventory. In that operation, the three series were put together while a number of office-files, related to the work of the department but kept separate till then, were also integrated into the new system. Among these are the archives of the Cabinet of the Vice Minister-President 1950-1959 and the archives resulting from the participation in the South Pacific Commission 1948-1962. Yet, the essence of the original structure of the ‘Dossierarchief’ has been maintained, in that all the documents have been filed once more using a decimal code as the organizing principle. Access through the old Agenda is still possible, but rather outmoded due to the creation of a new inventory, which gives brief descriptions of the content of the separate folders of the open file, groups them together by subject according to the decimal code, and provides the whole with an index on subject and person. No content analysis of the separate folders is given for the secret file (Geheim dossier). Yet, the subjects can still be traced quite easily since they too have been grouped according to a decimal code and have been inserted into the new inventory between the open files. Moreover, the new inventory contains three internal reference systems (concordans) which link the new inventory to the old entries (agenda and card index).

c.5 Code- en open telegrammen 1945-1963 (10.4 m.; in ARA, access no. 2.10.36.17; checklist)
Copies of code (cipher) and open telegrams on relations with Indonesia, WNG, Surinam and the Netherlands Antilles, received and sent by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. Box nos. 24-63 and 69-81 contain code telegrams.

c.6 Archief van de afdeling Economische Zaken 1950-1954 (0.2 m.; in ARA, no access available)
c.7 Archief van de afdeling Culturele Zaken 1950-1953 (1 box; in ARA, access no. 2.10.35.05)

C.8 Archief van de afdeling Wetgeving en Juridische Zaken 1949-1959 (0.9 m.; in ARA, access no. 2.10.35.02)

Files of the working-group on application and interpretation of the Statute 1957-1961.

Documents on the discontinuation of the Department of Overseas Affairs etc., 1949-1960.

C.9 Archief van het Commissariaat voor Indische Zaken van het Ministerie voor Overzeese Gebiedsdelen (CIZMINOG) 1927-1949 (8.75 m.; in ARA, access no. 02.10.49; inventory by CAS, Winschoten 1996)

CIZMINOG was an agency of the NEI Government, established in The Hague. Its archives contain records on acquisitions, personnel, fiscal and banking affairs of that Government. The boxes 103-105, 110, 111, 116, 118, 141 and 142 contain records and reports on the internment camps in Indonesia during the war, their subsequent evacuation and more or less related financial and economic affairs between the Netherlands, NEI and Japan during the 1945-1950 period.

C.10 Archief Bannier 1947-1952 (1.4 m., in ARA, access no. 02.10.36.14; checklist)

This record group contains the working files of Director CIZMINOG, J.P. Bannier, which were formally brought in the Verbaal system under Letter O 121, 31 Dec. 1950. Physically, it remained a separate body and was made accessible in 1970 by archivists of the Ministry of Internal Affairs where it was then housed. The archivist created an elaborate card index, which still forms part of the record group containing files pertaining to financial and economic affairs (among others tin and rubber policy, Matthew Fox affair) as well as 3 files of Bannier’s private correspondence.

C.11 Mailrapporten 1945-1962

The ‘Mailrapportlijsten’ contain extracts of the most important decisions and internal and external correspondence of the NEI administration, sent by mail to The Hague from 1869 and thereafter for the attention of the Minister of Colonies. They concern personnel management and administrative and political developments. When deemed necessary, copies of the complete correspondence were added. In The Hague, these copies were filed separately as ‘Mailrapporten’. After the transfer of sovereignty, the tradition was continued by the High Commissioner in Jakarta (till 1952) and by the Governor of WNG (till 1962). Mail lists and reports are numbered by year. The secret reports are marked with an x.

The ‘Mailrapporten’ are either filed as ‘Mailrapport openbaar’ and ‘- geheim’, or transferred to the ‘Verbaalarchief’. After September 1952, the mail from Jakarta was sent to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. From that time on, at the Ministry of Overseas Affairs copies of reports from Jakarta, received through Foreign Affairs, were filed in the Dossierarchief. Reports from Hollandia were systematically filed in the ‘Dossierarchief’ after 1950.
Mailrapportenlijst, open 1945-1952 (2 boxes; in ARA, access no. 2.10.36.03)
box 27, 28
contain lists with abstracts of the mail, sent from Batavia/Jakarta.

Mailrapporten, open 1945-1950 (11 boxes; in ARA, access no. 2.10.36.02)
box 443-453
contain mail reports sent from Batavia.

Mailrapportlijst, classified 1945-1963 (8 boxes; in ARA, access no. 2.10.36.07)
box 25-28
contain lists with abstracts of the secret mail, sent from Batavia/Jakarta 1945-
September 1952.
box 29-32
contain lists with abstracts of the secret mail, sent between Hollandia and The

Mailrapporten, classified 1945-September 1952 (5 boxes; in ARA, access no. 2.10.36.06)
box 184-188
contains secret mail reports from Batavia/Jakarta.

c.12 Rapportage Indonesië 1945-1950 (16 m.; in ARA, access no. 02.10.29;
preliminary finding aid; microfiches available)
Collection of intelligence information and regular series of regional reports by the
NEI administration on developments throughout the NEI, arranged in chronologi-
cal and topographical order. The series has been put together using various record
groups in the former Ministry of Overseas Territories (Verbaal, Indisch Archief, Mail
etc.) by its archivists during the years 1959-1981.

c.13 Memories van Overgave 1849-1962 (511 + 952 docs.; in ARA, access no. 2.10.39;
inventory by M.G.H.A. de Graaff and A.M. Tempelaars, ARA 1991; microfiches
available)
These ‘memories van overgave’ are reports from civil servants in the NEI to inform
their successors on recent developments within their administrative units. As a rule,
they cover a couple of years and touch upon a wide range of subjects of an adminis-
trative, political, economic and military nature. The collection available at the ARA
is of twofold origin. A first set, numbered 1-511, consists of reports that at the time
were sent directly by the Indies Government from Batavia to the Ministry of
Colonies in the Hague through the secret mail (geheim mailrapport). At the Min-
istry, the reports submitted by the higher echelons were sorted out and filed sepa-
rately. ‘Memories van overgave’ by lower-ranking officials, if sent over at all, re-
mained in the ‘mailrapport’. For the postwar years, many copies can be traced in the
Rapportage Indonesië 1945-1950 as well. Within the set of the Ministry, circa 90
‘Memories’ are on WNG after 1945.
A second set, numbered 512-1463, consists of ‘memories van overgave’ and oth-
er reports, that initially were sent to the ‘Koloniaal Instituut’ in Amsterdam. This in-
stitute (the predecessor of the present day ‘Koninklijk Instituut voor de Tropen’) was
set up at the beginning of the 20th Century by private colonial interests for the pur-
pose of information, documentation and research. From the outset, the Institute co-
operated closely with government institutions. From 1930 onwards it received on a
regular footing copies of reports (including ‘memories van overgave’) of civil ser-
vants, to serve as a documentary base for its publications. These copies were cen-
sured (geknippt), in that more sensitive information was left out. Today, both collections have been brought together in the ARA and are partially complementary to each other.

c.14 Archives Netherlands Forces Intelligence Service 1939-1952 (2.7 m.; in ARA, access no. 2.10.37.02)
Contains copies of NEFIS-documents, sent for information to the Ministry of Overseas Territories. For the main body of NEFIS-material, see infra, sub e.26 p. 103.

c.15 Verzameling stukken afkomstig van het ministerie van koloniën (in ARA; access no. 2.10.03; inventory by F.J. Otten, ARA 1970)
Part IIB of the finding aid, listing 75 folder numbers, is about NEI 1945-1952. It refers mostly to documentary material (cuttings of Indonesian papers) collected by RVD and NEFIS/CMI.

c.16 Archief van de Ronde Tafel Conferentie Indonesië 1949 (18 boxes, ARA, access no. 02.10.38; inventory by R. Kramer, ARA 1984)
Contains - mainly cyclostyle copies of - documents, correspondence, minutes of meetings etc., originating from the secretariat of the RTC in the Hague.

c.17 Archieven van de Nederlandse delegatie en van de delegatie van de voorlopige Federale Regering van Indoneesië bij de Ronde Tafel Conferentie 1949 (10 boxes; in ARA, access no. 02.10.40; inventory by R. Kramer, ARA 1985)
Contains the working files of the Netherlands and NEI delegations at the Round Table Conference. The working files of the Federalist delegation (BFO) are in archief Vleer (see under IIIC.a p. 115).

These records of the secretariat of the Netherlands-Indonesian Union in The Hague contain among other things minutes and related documents on the first three conferences of the Ministers of the Netherlands-Indonesian Union (March/April 1950, November 1950 and December 1950 (New Guinea Conference).

c.19 Archieven van regeringscommissarissen van het ministerie van Koloniën 1904-1952 (2.8 m.; in ARA, access no. 2.10.46.01; inventory by M.W.M.M. Gruijthuysen, S.U. Sabarudin and A.M. Tempelaars, ARA 1991)
From 1904 onwards, government commissioners were placed on the Boards of Directors of a limited number of companies that served the public interest in one way or another. For the subject of this guide, the archives of the commissioner at the Koninklijke Paketvaart Maatschappij 1930-1952, A.F. Gooszen (ca. 1 m.) and the Koninklijke Nederlandsch-Indische Luchtvaart Maatschappij 1938-1947, J. Blackstone (ca. 1 m.) are relevant.

c.20 Archief van de Algemene Secretarie van de Nederlands-Indischel/Indonesische regering en de daarbij gedeponeerde archieven 1942-1950 (62 + 60 m.; in ARA, access no. 02.10.14.1-4; inventory by M.G.H.A. de Graaff and A.M Tempelaars, ARA 1990)
The classified part of it (ca. 52 m.), i.e. the confidential files of the central Netherlands Indies Administration between 1945 and 1950, is stored in ARA, the non-confidential part (ca. 60 m.) in the Arsip Nasional Republik Indonesia (ANRI) at Jakarta. Both parts are elaborately introduced and described in the inventory.

The following is a list of separately formed collections that have been inserted in the confidential AS-files and that have also been described in the inventory.

Archief van de Nederlandse delegaties in de onderhandelingen met de Republiek Indonesië 1947-1950;
Archief van onderhandelingen gevoerd onder auspicien van de United Nations Commission for Indonesia;
Archivalia van dr. J.H. van Roijen, voorzitter van de Nederlandse delegatie;
Archief van het departement van justitie 1944-1949;
Archief van het departement van binnenlands bestuur en het departement van binnenlandse zaken, 1944-1949;
Archief van de Dienst der Volksgezondheid, het departement van gezondheid en de Medische Coördinatie, 1944-1949;
Archief van het departement van verkeer en waterstaat en het departement van verkeer, energie en mijnwezen 1945-1949;
Archief van het departement van sociale zaken 1946-1949;
Archief van het kantoor voor Japanse zaken, 1942, 1945-1949;
Archief van de Netherlands-Indies Government Information Service en de Regeringsvoorlichtingsdienst 1944-1949;
Archivalia afkomstig van mr. C.C. de Rooij, staff officer en chief commanding officer N.I.C.A. te Morotai, later Makassar, 1945-1946;
Archivalia van mr. Ch.W.A. Abbenhuis, algemeen hoofd tijdelijke bestuursdienst op Java, 1946-1947;
Archivalia van dr.ir. P. Honig, voorzitter van de coordinatie-commissie voor natuurwetenschappelijke zaken 1946-1947;
Copie archivalia van raden mas mr. A.K. Pringgodigdo, secretaris van staat van de Republik Indonesia 1944-1945 (original at ANRI, Jakarta);
Copie archivalia van ir. Soekarno als voorzitter van de Dewan Sanyo, 1943-1945 (original at ANRI, Jakarta);
c.21 Archief van de Procureur-Generaal [PG] bij het Hooggerichtshof van Nederlands-Indië/Indonesia 1945-1949 (ca. 21 m.; in ARA, access no. 02.10.17; inventory by M.G.H.A. de Graaff, ARA 1995)
Only this ‘vulnerable’ part of the archives originally formed by the PG in NEI/Indonesia was shipped to the Netherlands in December 1949. Thanks to the elaborate indexes the collection has become a rich source of information on (groups of) persons, organizations, ‘affairs’, (especially communist) movements/activities, etc.

c.22 Archief van de Commissie-Generaal voor Nederlands-Indië 1946-1947 (1949) (41 boxes; in BZ; preliminary finding aid)
Archives of the committee, presided over by W. Schermerhorn, that negotiated the Linggadjati-agreement in 1946-1947 and participated in the decision-making process that led to the first ‘Police Action’ in 1947.
c.23 Archief van het kabinet van de Gouverneur van Nederlands-Nieuw-Guinea 1959-1962 (ca. 4.4 m.; in ARA, access no. 2.10.36.13; preliminary finding aid)
The archives of the Governor’s cabinet for the 1950-1959 period are missing; it is possible they were left behind in Hollandia/Jayapura in 1962/63. (see also sub c.24)

c.24 Archief Netherlands Liaison Mission Hollandia 1962-1963 (92 folders; in BZ; preliminary finding aid under decimal code)
This collection was put together by the head of the Netherlands Mission to UNTEA, L.J. Goedhart. The 5 files under the code 912 and the 3 under code 921 are relevant. The collection also contains five boxes originating from the archives of the Cabinet of the Governor of Netherlands New Guinea, among other things a box of documents on the Papua Volunteer Corps.

c.25 Kopie-telegrammen Nederlands Nieuw-Guinea van het ministerie van Koloniën 1948-1962 (1 m.; in ARA, access no. 2.10.36.017; checklist)

c.26 Paspoortenadministratie/nationaliteitsonderzoek NNG 1950-1962 (18.8 m.; in ARA, as yet no access number or finding aid).

c.27 Archieven van Stichtingen m.b.t. NNG 1948-1966 (In ARA; access nos. 2.10.60.01 - 2.10.60.06; inventories by J.A. Bervoets, A.M. Tempelaars, M.W.M. Gruyzen and J.G.A. Bartels, ARA 1993, 1997)
Contains the archives of six foundations and institutions related to WNG. The finding aids have been brought together in a single binder and have been provided with a common introduction.

1 Stichting tot voorbereiding van agrarische bedrijven in Nederlands Nieuw-Guinea 1957-1963
2 Stichting Agrarisch onderzoek Nederlands Nieuw-Guinea (1 and 2 together enclose 10 m.)
3 Stichting Geologisch Onderzoek Nederlands Nieuw-Guinea 1959-1966 (94 folders)
4 Stichting ‘Het Exportbevorderingsfonds Nederlands Nieuw-Guinea’ 1957-1963 (0.4 m.)
5 Archief van de Directeur van het Demografisch Onderzoek Nederlands Nieuw-Guinea 1959-1962 (8.6 m.)
6 Rapportenarchief van het Agrarisch Proefstation in Hollandia 1948-1962 (12 boxes)
This collection, put together by one of the staff members of the research station, is considered to be complementary to the archives of the Stichting Agrarisch Onderzoek WNG (2.10.60.02) that ordered many of the reports.

c.28 Archief van de Commissie illegale censuur NNG 1959 (0.5 m.; in ARA, no finding aid)

c.29 Archives on contacts with the U.N.-committee on non self-governing territories 1953-1954 (0.3 m.; in ARA, no finding aid)

c.30 Handelingen van de Nieuw-Guinearaad 1961-1962 (1 m.; in ARA; available in search room)
c.31 Rapportenarchief van het Kantoor Bevolkingszaken (1912) 1950-1962 (5.6 m.; in ARA, access no. 2.10.25; inventory by P. Nienhuis, ARA 1968)
The Office for Native Affairs was founded in 1951 for the study of ethnological, linguistic and social-economic aspects of Papua life. The archives contain a collection of smaller or larger studies, reports and memoranda on these subjects.

c.32 Personeelsdossiers van het ministerie en Bronbeek 1950-1962 (ca. 2.6 m.; in ARA, access no. 2.10.36.22)

c.33 Register van de burgerlijke stand van Nederlands Nieuw-Guinea 1946-1962 (16 m.; in ARA, access no. 2.10.48; checklist)

d Archives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and its overseas agencies

Introduction
The central archives of the Department of Foreign Affairs are organized as a subject file (dossierarchief) under a decimal code system that was introduced in 1950. The files from the immediately preceding years (1945-1950) have also been incorporated into the system. The archives from 1945 onwards have been divided into 10-year blocks. Thus, the central files that are relevant for the subject of the present guide are stored in two blocks, covering the periods 1945-1954 and 1955-1964.

The same decimal code and subdivision into blocks was prescribed for filing the records of embassies and other diplomatic and consular posts of the Netherlands (Postarchieven), including those of the High Commissioner in Jakarta. Yet, very often this was only half-heartedly executed. The remnants of earlier filing systems can be traced in many places.

The central files (dossierarchief) are listed hereafter under d.1. The ‘postarchieven’ are discussed under d.2. Apart from these, three other archive groups at the Ministry are mentioned, which contain material that is relevant to the subject of our guide. These are:

d.3 archives of the representation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Batavia (Directie Verre Oosten, DIRVO) 1946-1950

d.4 archives of the representative of the Kingdom of the Netherlands in Jakarta (Hoge Commissaris, HC) 1950-1957

d.5 collections of records and documents of offices and individuals related to the Ministry that have been kept apart for one reason or another.

d.6 copies of (code)telegrams, sent from and received by the Codedienst of the Department to and from the foreign missions and authorities in the overseas possessions of the Netherlands.

Though preparations for their transfer to the ARA under PIVOT-procedures have started and the ‘postarchieven’ for Canberra and Brussels 1945-54 have already been brought over, these six archive groups are presently still in the custody of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and can be consulted there upon request. Access is possible through the decimal code and a series of (more or less provisional) finding aids, available in the reference room. The folders that have been formed using the decimal code are mentioned in these finding aids and are sometimes described in greater detail. During the sorting and reallocation processes new numbers are given to the (re-
maining) folders. Care is taken, however, to keep the underlying decimal code traceable throughout the inventories. In due time (before 2004) new inventories will become available for most collections. To do justice to the present (1998) transitional situation, in the following survey archives are marked ‘BZ/ARA’ just in case preparations are being made for their final transfer. In all other cases they are marked either BZ or ARA, according to their present repository.

For a survey of the meaning of the codes used by the archivists of the Ministry and its overseas agencies see the binder *Archiefcode van het ministerie van Buitenlandse Zaken*, available in the reference room of the Ministry. Most relevant for the subject of this guide are codes that begin with 3 (juridical affairs), 6 (economy, migration and labour) and 9 (political affairs and defence). Within these, the richest clusters are under the following combinations:

322.30 Incidents (Ambon; Westerling; Schmidt and Jungschlager; arrests of Dutch citizens in Indonesia)
610 Economy, general
611 Money and banking
612 Public finances (budget; taxes; loans and debts)
613 Commodities (take-overs; caretaking; insurances)
614 Production and consumption (tenders and contracts with regard to public works; problems in industry and trade; migration)
9 Politics and Defence
911 Political affairs (internal)
912 International relations (bilateral)
913 Multilateral relations
921 Defence
99 International organizations
996 South Pacific Commission; International Trade Organization
999 United Nations

Also under the codes 0, 1, 4, 5 and 7 a comparably small number of files relating to NEI/Indonesia and Western/Netherlands NG are stocked, viz.:

1 organization (e.g. establishment of organizations like Dirvo)
4 questions of law and order, intelligence, safety (intelligence on persons and organizations)
5 questions of transport and communications (mostly technical, unclassified material)
7 social affairs (handling of affairs of Dutch citizens in Indonesia, pensions and other payments)

*d.1 Centraal archief van het ministerie van Buitenlandse Zaken (Dossierarchief (subject files)) 1945-1954, 1955-1964 (resp. 584 and 837 m.; in BZ/ARA; an new inventory is being prepared within the scope of the Pivot project).*

These central archives of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs are originally filed using a decimal subject code (see above). Presently it is being renumbered in the process of re-inventarization. The classified (Geheime Stukken, GS) and unclassified (Openbare) archives are kept apart and subdivided in their turn in time segments. The GS-archief is handled as one unit. A folder might be defined as: archief BZ, GS 1945-1954 912.10 + def. subject. In cases where the folder has already been given a number, it
becomes: archief BZ, GS 1945-1954 no. 1523. The unclassified documents are defined by the first figure of their decimal code. A folder might be defined as (archief BZ, code 9 1945-1954 912.10 + def. subject. In cases where the folder has already been given a number, it becomes: archief BZ. code 9 1945-1954 912.10 no. 11234.


As a result of the preponderance of the ‘Indonesian question’ in the foreign policy of the Netherlands during these years, especially up until 1950, the subject is widely covered in this archive. Though present under all subject-codes, it is especially prevalent under the code series 6, 9 and 99. So of the circa 307 folders arranged under the code combinations 610-614 and 65./66., circa 98 pertain more or less specifically to NEI/Indonesia; of the 954 folders arranged under the code combinations 911, 912, 921 and 999, circa 900 are on NEI/Indonesia or directly related subjects.

**Geheime stukken (GS) Dossierarchief 1955-1964 (185 boxes)**

Ditto. Especially from 1957 onwards Indonesia and WNG once again loom large in Dutch foreign policy and the foreign affairs archives. Twenty seven folders under the code combinations 610-612 are linked more or less directly to these subjects. The same is true for more than 750 out of a total of 1068 folders, arranged under the code combinations 911, 912, 921 and 999.

**Openbaar (code 0 through 9) archief 1945-1954 (code 6 and 9 together 857 boxes)**

Under the combinations 610-614 and 65./66. about 96 folders on NEI/Indonesia and WNG are listed. Under the code combinations 911, 912, 921, 996, 999, ca. 752 folders are on Indonesia/WNG.

**Openbaar (code 0 through 9) archief 1955-1965 (code 6 and code 9 together 1405 boxes)**

Under the combinations 610-614 and 65., about 442 folders on Indonesia and WNG are listed. Under the combinations 902, 911, 912, 921, 996 and 999, circa 786 folders are on Indonesia and WNG.

**Geheime stukken (GS) Departements/Ministerraads-archief 1945-1954 (182 boxes)**

Contains the minutes and appendices of the Council of Ministers, as preserved by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. See above, under a.4 p. 81).

**Geheime Stukken (GS) Departement/Ministerraads-archief 1955-1964 (182 boxes)**

Ditto.

**d.2 Archief van de Directie Verre Oosten te Batavia van het ministerie van Buitenlandse Zaken (DIRVO) (1944) (1947-1950) (1955) (19.5 m., 589 folders; in ARA, access no. 2.05.52; CAS-inventory no. 200, Winschoten 1995)**

Contains documents and records of DIRVO, that was stationed as an outpost-‘directie’ for Far Eastern Affairs of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs at Batavia between 1947 and 1950.

In conformity with the tasks of DIRVO, its archives contain documents and records on contacts between Netherlands and Netherlands-Indies officials with representatives of foreign powers stationed in Batavia and correspondence with and from Netherlands diplomatic and consular posts in the Middle East and in South
and East Asia on a wide range of subjects of a political, economic, financial or consular nature. Moreover they contain documents on negotiations with the Republik Indonesia, especially on the subject of preparations for a future foreign service of the projected United States of Indonesia.

42 boxes of this archive were transferred to the files of the High Commissioner (see infra).

d.3 Archief van het Hoge Commissariaat Jakarta et al.
The archives of the High Commission (after 1956 diplomatic representation) of the Netherlands in Jakarta and its dependencies in the big cities of Indonesia (‘commissariaten’) have only been partially preserved. Much was destroyed in 1957 and in later years, preceding transport to the Netherlands. In 1964 several files were sent back to the embassy in Jakarta again, only to be returned to the ministerial archives some years later. Besides some parts were destroyed later on as part of the archives’ selection procedures.

In 1954 most welfare tasks of the HC towards the Dutch community in Indonesia (including education, emigration and labour) were handed over to the Dutch ‘Ministerie van Maatschappelijk Werk’ or Welfare (MAWE), which set up an organization of its own in Indonesia. Since the MAWE-archives formed in Indonesia before and after 1954 are fully complementary and inventorized together, both are discussed under the archives of the Ministry of ‘Maatschappelijk Werk’. See under h pp. 109-110.

The HC-archives fall apart in the correspondence of the High Commissioner in Jakarta and that of its six dependencies in Semarang, Surabaya, Medan, Palembang, Makassar and Bandjermasin. Originally, they were filed using the decimal code that was developed by the Department of Foreign Affairs in The Hague. The restricted and open records were filed separately. For most of the High Commissioner’s archives, only summary checklists exist as yet. More detailed finding aids are available for the archives of the local ‘commissariaten’.

**Hoge Commissariaat Jakarta 1950-1961** (630 boxes; in BZ; preliminary finding aid on classified documents only)

Contains correspondence etc. from and to the High Commissioner on internal developments in Indonesia and on the position of Netherlands citizens and enterprises in that country. Contains open and classified files (GS-dossiers). The GS-dossiers (ca. 161 pieces organized according to a decimal code) are on a separate list. Another 42 boxes with records that were sorted out by the CAS from the Dirvo files will be added to the collection.

**Hoge Commissariaat Jakarta 1950-1962** (151 boxes; in BZ; preliminary finding aid under decimal code)

This block is made up of the HC-archives that were evacuated to the Dutch Consulate-General in Singapore and from there sent to The Hague. Contains mainly files on the names of applicants for naturalization in alphabetical order.

**Commissariaat Bandung 1950-1957** (103 boxes, 605 folders; in BZ/ARA; inventory by A.C. van der Zwan, BZ 1985)

Contains correspondence etc. on Dutch citizens, economic and other consular mat-
ters, internal developments and contacts with local authorities. After reinventarization the separate folders were numbered anew.

_Commissariaat Semarang_ 1950-1957 (34 boxes, 178 folders; in BZ/ARA; inventory by J.A.M. Poulisse, BZ 1985)
Idem.

_Commissariaat Medan_ 1950-1957 (25 boxes, 206 folders; in BZ/ARA; inventory by A.C. van der Zwan, BZ 1988)
Idem.

_Commissariaat Palembang_ 1950-1957 (32 boxes, 182 folders; in BZ/ARA; inventory by A.C. van der Zwan, BZ 1986)
Idem.

_Commissariaat Makassar_ 1950-1957 (28 boxes, 219 folders; in BZ/ARA; inventory by A.C. van der Zwan, BZ 1987)

_Commissariaat Bandjermasin_ 1952-1957 (10 boxes, 88 folders; in BZ/ARA; inventory by R.T.G. Bos, BZ)
Idem.

_Commissariaat Surabaya_ 1950-1957 (192 boxes, 430 folders; in BZ/ARA; forms part of the Inventaris van de archieven van de diplomatieke en consulaire posten in het buitenland (1856) 1945-1954 (1963) made by CAS, Winschoten 1996 (nos. 1517-1947)).

_d.4 Postarchieven (Archives of Embassies, Legations, Consulates and Missions abroad)_

_Legation Bangkok_ 1945-1954 (23 boxes; in BZ/ARA; inventory by G.J. Lasee, BZ 1989)
Relevant might be the folder nos. 343 and 344 (arms smuggling and other subversive activities by Indonesians 1946-1949), 350, 354, 359 (political relations Siam-NEI/Indonesia), 365, 366 (economic relations Siam-Republic 1947-1948).

_Embassy Brussels (1839) 1945-1954_ (72 boxes; in ARA, access no. 2.05.43; inventory by G.P. de Vries en A. Eman, BZ 1993)
This record group is part of the archives of the Dutch Legacy/Embassy in Belgium and Luxemburg 1839-1954 (1961). The registration of the originally open and secret files (nos. 1205-1311) is separated. Relevant for this guide are fo. nos. 1279-1283 (on relations between the Netherlands and Indonesia 1945-1947, Belgium and Indonesia 1949-1950, request of asylum of Mrs. Sjahrir 1946-1948, request for the extradition of Westerling by the Netherlands 1951-1956).

_Embassy Brussels 1955-1964_ (308 boxes, including a number of boxes with classified documents; in BZ; preliminary finding aid of classified material only):
Relevant might be: in box IV and V, 6 folders (code no. 613.211.45: war material deliveries to Indonesia), in box VII 1 folder (code no. 911.21: visits Sukarno), in box X 1 folder (code no. 912.13: confiscation of Dutch ships by Indonesia), in boxes XI and
XII 10 folders (on Dutch-Indonesian relations, including 3 folders especially on the New Guinea dispute).

Legation/Embassy Cairo 1920-1954 (35 boxes; in BZ/ARA; inventory by G.P. de Vries, BZ 1990)
Folder nos. 716 and 729 refer to two bundles with reports etc. on the attitude of the Arab world towards Indonesian independence 1945-1950.

Embassy Cairo 1955-1964 (83 boxes; in BZ/ARA; preliminary finding aid (consisting of 3 checklists))
The list of confidential files refers to 2 folders respectively on Indonesia (1958) and on the New Guinea conflict (1957-1962), the list of open files to 2 folders on the Dutch-Indonesian conflict (1952-1960).

Legation/Embassy Canberra (1940) 1942-1954 (56 boxes; in ARA, access no. 2.05.50.02; inventory by G.J. Lasee, BZ 1989, 1993)
More or less relevant for the subject of this guide are folder nos. 43 (NEI evacuees); 49-60 (political developments and problems in the NEI generally, evacuation of Australian forces, Dutch-Australian relations, Australian observers at Seac talks 1946, shipping ban); 74 (Dutch forces in Australia ’42-’46); 75 (Institutions in NEI); 84 (reestablishment of NEI Government); 119 (Sjahrir in Australia 1947, ’48); 120-122 (relations with Netherlands and Indonesia); 125, 126 (Slamet, Bondan and Usman Sastroamidjojo); 132 (smuggling); 136, 139 (evacuation and repatriation of Indonesians); 143 (desertions KNIL); 148 (punishment of Indonesians in Australia); 155 (shipping ban); 156 (Australian press on Indonesian question); 166 (visit Luns to Australia); 202 (Netherlands-Australian cooperation on WNG affairs 1952-1954).

Embassy Canberra 1955-1964 (including Attaché WNG-affairs) (116 boxes with folders under decimal code; in BZ/ARA; preliminary finding aid)
The relevant files are in box 74 (information); 75 (Oltmans); 77 (travelling Papuas); 82, 83, 85, 87-96, 101-103 (WNG/Netherlands-Indonesian relations). The single box from the attaché WNG affairs consists of duplicates of the correspondence between the Ambassador at Canberra and his Minister on Australian foreign policy with regard to South East Asia and Indonesia (1955-1960).

Consulate-General Sydney 1946-1960 (Netherlands delegation at South Pacific Commission) (57 boxes; in BZ/ARA; preliminary finding aid)
Files pertain to WNG and/or the Netherlands in South Pacific Commission/Area. See also in ARA the archives of the consular representatives in Melbourne and Sydney 1930-1954 (access nos. 2.05.48.13 and 2.05.48.14).

Consulair correspondent Port Moresby/Konedobu 1963- (2 folders in 1 box; in BZ/ARA; inventory by P.L. Groen, BZ 1985)
The documents of both folders pertain to relief affairs in connection with Papua refugees from WNG to Australian New Guinea after the transfer of the Western part to Indonesia.

Legation/Embassy Chungking/Nanking/Peking 1862-1954 (299 boxes; in BZ/ARA;
inventory G.J. Lasee, P.F.C. de Bruin and A. Eman, BZ 1990

Boxes nos. 758, 782, 792, 796, 801, 852-855, 887-889 contain folders on NEI/Indonesia.


Fo. nos. 118, 119, 131, 135, 229 and 230 contain correspondence etc. on NEI/Indonesia (pilgrims) 1945-1950.


In fo. no. 2171 documents re negotiations on aviation treaty between the Netherlands and Pakistan 1948-1954.

Embassy Kuala Lumpur 1957-1965 (15 boxes, containing 24 folders in a decimal code system; preliminary finding aid 1986)

Fo. nos. XVIII, XXI and XXII contain documents on Netherlands-Indonesian relations.


These archives have been divided into open and classified segments and were initially filed according to a letter code which in 1952 was replaced with the new decimal code of the Foreign Office. In the present inventory, the four segments are discussed as a whole, though the structure, as defined by the underlying codes, has been maintained.

Contains circa 50 folders with documents on NEI/Indonesia: Fo. nos. 1817-1820 (open documents on commerce, refugees, Red Cross 1940-1949); the bulk of classified documents is to be found under the nos. 2119 and 2120 (16 folders 1943-1951) and 2121-2125 (5 bundles NEI/Indonesia 1946-1961 in chronological order).

Embassy London, GS 1955-1964 (class.) (107 boxes; in BZ/ARA; preliminary finding aid, BZ 1986)

The bulk of classified documents on the Indonesian/New Guinea question is contained in box nos. 20 (code 553: shipping in Indonesia; KPM, British companies, etcetera 1951-1964), 23-27, 31-33 (code 610-614: economic relations), 34-35 (social affairs), 41, 42 (Indonesian internal affairs), 47-54 (Dutch-Indonesian relations, New Guinea), 56, 57 (Indonesia, foreign affairs), 66 (British handling of Dutch affairs in Indonesia 1957-1960), 73-76 (military aspects of the New Guinea dispute, arms deliveries etcetera).

Embassy London 1955-1964 (open) (261 boxes; in BZ; preliminary finding aid arranged by code numbers)

In box 48: 1 folder on Yoshida-Stikker agreement, in box 194: 3 fos. under code 912.10 on WNG dispute.

Legation/Embassy Manila GS 1947-1966 (class.) (4 boxes; in BZ/ARA; preliminary finding aid, BZ 1986)
1 folder under code number 912.10 on Netherlands-Indonesian relations 1956-1964 and 3 folders under no. 912.13 on WNG 1960-63.

*Legation/Embassy Manila 1945-1964 (open)* (76 boxes; in BZ/ARA; preliminary finding aid, BZ 1986)
20 folders on Netherlands-Indonesian relations (WNG dispute) under code nos. 911, 912, 913 and 921.

*Embassy Moscow GS 1954-1964 (class.)* (7 boxes; in BZ/ARA; preliminary finding aid (list of boxes), BZ 1986, notification of incoming and outgoing correspondence by year)
On this guide’s subject: secret correspondence on Russian-Indonesian relations (visits Nasution and Sukarno to Moscow, Nikita Khrushchev (Chroesjtsjow) to Indonesia, arms deliveries by SU, SU position in WNG affair) in the boxes 1-3.


*Embassy New Delhi GS 1955-1964 (class.)* (1 box; in BZ/ARA; preliminary finding aid, BZ 1986)
Under code no. 912.13 documents on the WNG dispute.

*Embassy New Delhi 1955-1964 (open)* (44 boxes; in BZ/ARA; preliminary finding aid, BZ 1986)
Under code no. 911.4 documents on the WNG dispute 1957-1964.

The fo. nos. 1120-1124 contain documents on Dutch-Indonesian relations.

*Embassy Paris GS 1952-1964 (class.)* (147 boxes; in BZ/ARA; preliminary finding aid. BZ 1986)
Folders on this guide’s subject under the code numbers 611.441.1 (econ.); 911 (reports 1-12 on Indonesia/New Guinea); 912.12 and 912.13 (Jakarta-processes/New Guinea dispute) and 921 (monthly reports on Indonesia by military attaché).

*Consulate-General/Legation Rangoon 1946-1954* (10 boxes; in BZ/ARA; inventory by G.J. Lasee, BZ 1990)
Fo. nos. 43 (Burmese position in WNG dispute 1950-1954) and 48 (Burmese/Dutch/Indonesian relations 1947-1954).

*Legation/Embassy Rangoon GS (class.)* 1955-1964 (5 boxes; in BZ; preliminary finding aid)
7 Folders in box 4 (code 912) on Netherlands-Indonesian relations and 1 on WNG.

Fo. nos. 210-212, 219-223 (Marine-, commercial affairs, data on suspected persons) and 248 (Jungschläger process) contain correspondence etc. on NEI/Indonesia.

Consulate-General Singapore 1955-1964 (40 boxes; in BZ; preliminary finding aid (3 checklists))
From the classified collection the documents in box nos. 4, 5, 7, 8, 10, 11, 13 and 14 are on political developments in and between Indonesia, Singapore/Malaya v.v. and the Netherlands.

From the open collection only box 1 (Jungschläger 1954) is of relevance.

The folder nos. 346-349, 352 (Mouw-Mac Arthur talks 1948-52) are on relations between Netherland/NEI/Indonesia/Japan. Part of the collection, though separately ordered, was formed by the Netherlands Division of the International Prosecution Section of Supreme Command Allied Powers, Tokyo 1945-1952.

Embassy Tokyo GS (class.) 1955-1965 (9 boxes, in BZ; preliminary finding aid)
2 Fos. (code no. 610.22) on economic relations between Japan/WNG, 1 fo. (code 912) on subversive activities in connection with WNG and 1 fo. (code 912) on Japanese/Indonesian relations 1957-1962.

Embassy Tokyo (open) 1955-1964 (40 boxes, in BZ; preliminary finding aid)
1 folder under code no. 912.10 on Japanese-Dutch relations (visits of Luns 1958-1962.

Relevant for this guide’s subject are the folder nos. 2566-2571 (Dutch Ministers visiting US); 2762-2991 (bundles and folders on economic and political developments pertaining to NEI/Indonesia/Netherlands/US and the relations between these countries).

Embassy Washington 1940-1953/press department (111 boxes, in BZ/ARA; preliminary finding aid)
The bulk of folders relevant for this guide’s subject are in the boxes 82-90 (Indonesia in the media, especially press cuttings and analyses; includes 1 file on W. Oltmans); 90-96 (political, economic etc. aspects of Indonesia as situated in the Far East).

Embassy Washington 1955-1963/New Guinea dispute (22 boxes, in BZ; preliminary finding aid)
This, for the subject of the present guide, very important part of the embassy’s collection will be inserted in the embassy’s collection 1955-1964 in the forthcoming reinventarization.

Permanent Representative New York/Netherlands Information Bureau New York 1940-1955 (22 boxes; in BZ/ARA; preliminary finding aid)
Relevant here are the boxes 15-16, 18 (NIB, department NEI) and 20-22 (personnel).
Permanent Representative New York/Netherlands Information Bureau 1957-1966 (class.) (1 box; in BZ, preliminary finding aid)
1 folder classified documents on W. Oltmans.

All documents pertain to the Indonesian question 1945-1950.

Permanent Representative at the UN at New York 1946-1955 (open) (92 boxes; in BZ; preliminary finding aid)
The documents are ordered by year and, from 1953, by decimal code:
1947, box 5 (5 fos. on the Indonesian question); 1948, box 13 (Indonesian question); 1949, box 21 (Indonesian question); 1950, box 30 (Ambon, Westerling, Indonesia, general); 1951, box 38 (Ambon, UNCI, Indonesia, general); 1952, box 47 (Ambon, Indonesia, general); 1953 code 910 (WNG); 1954 code 910 (WNG, Union talks, South Moluccas); code 999.214 (WNG).

Permanent Representative at the United Nations Organization New York 1955-1964 (open) (118 boxes; in BZ; preliminary finding aid)
The documents are ordered by year under decimal code.
For the years 1955-1963 under code 910 folders on Dutch-Indonesian relations in general and/or especially on Jakarta processes (1956, 1957); WNG dispute (1955-1962); Westerling (1956, 1957); under code no. 999.214, 15 folders on the (UN involvement in the) WNG dispute/Untea 1959-1964.

The above mentioned archives contain the records of diplomatic posts of the Netherlands that are of special relevance for the subject of the present guide. The archives of the Representations in New Caledonia and the Vatican should also be consulted.

d.5 Codetelegrammen
The Ministry which was responsible for the handling of cipher-telegrams to and from the Netherlands government still possesses an (almost) complete collection of the telegrams that were encoded and decoded by its cipher-room during the relevant period. Only the Army, Navy and the Javasche Bank had cipher facilities of their own. Incoming and outgoing codes are filed in chronological order by post. Minutes of outgoing telegrams are filed separately.

With regard to this guide’s subject the series code telegrams sent to and received from the above mentioned representations of the Netherlands in foreign countries are relevant. Let it be it enough only to specify here the available sets of code communications between The Hague and Batavia/Jakarta:

Incoming codes 1945-1984 (783 boxes, ca. 30 boxes for the years 1945-1960 from Batavia/Jakarta)

Outgoing codes 1945-1984 (297 boxes; it is difficult to sort out the telegrams to Batavia/Jakarta for the years 1945-1960. As a rule the number of incoming telegrams vastly surpasses that of the outgoing codes).
Minutes of outgoing codes 1945-1984 (369 boxes; the relative bulkiness of these boxes is explained by the fact that minutes are stored together with copies of the incoming documents (telegrams etc.), they were reacting on).

Minutes of outgoing codes 1945-1954 (36 boxes)

Minutes of outgoing codes 1955-1960 (17 boxes)

d.6 Personal collections and office files
Personal or Office-files that were left behind at the Department of Foreign Affairs:
J.W. Beyen 1952-1957 (7 boxes; in BZ; inventory by J.A.M. Poulisse, BZ 1986)
Confidential correspondence on various subjects.

H.N. Boon 1947-1965 (11 boxes; in B.Z.; no finding aid)

E.N. van Kleffens 1947-1950 (7 boxes; in BZ; checklist 1963)
Various correspondence, including 4 folders on Indonesia.

J. Rookmaaker (1 box in BZ; inventory by J.A.M. Poulisse, BZ 1980)
Private correspondence especially on restoration of the relations with Indonesia after 1962, between J. Rookmaker (Chief Directie Oosten/Beleidszaken Indonesië) and E.L.C. Schiff (pol. representative in Jakarta), 1965-1968.

D.U. Stikker 1948-1952 (4 boxes; in BZ; inventory J.A.M. Poulisse, BZ 1986)
Various correspondence etc. Boxes 10-14 are on Indonesia 1948-1949.

L.Th. Vervloet 1952-1957 (6 boxes; in BZ; inventory by P.L. Groen, BZ 1988)
Final report and related documents on lawsuits in Jakarta against L.N.H. Jungschläger, H.C.J.G. Schmidt, H. de Braal and 32 others, drawn up by Vervloet on behalf of the Ministry.

CAVI 1945-1950 (8 boxes; in BZ; no finding aid)

d.7 Archief van de Nederlandse delegatie bij de ‘Security Council Committee of Good Offices on the Indonesian Question’; (the finding aid is under the nos. 1999-2044 of the ‘Inventaris van de Archieven van de diplomatieke en consulaire posten in het buitenland’ (1856) 1946-1954 (1963-)’, CAS, Winschoten 1996)

d.8 Inventory of printed matter belonging to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs (1.6 m.; in ARA; access no. 2.05.41; collection of so-called grey literature with briefly introduced finding aid)

d.9 Archief van het Bureau Schadeclaims Indonesië (DOA/SI) (30 m.; in BZ; access through card index on applicants and payments)
In 1957/58 the Indonesian Government nationalized Dutch property on a grand scale. The archives of the ‘Bureau Schadeclaims’ contains files on private and business claims resulting from the settlement, agreed upon between the Netherlands and Indonesia in September 1966.
e Archives of the Ministry of Defence and its overseas military organizations

Introduction
The archives on Indonesia 1945-1963 of the Ministries of War and the Navy (Oorlog en Marine), which fused into the Ministry of Defence in 1959, are still largely in the custody of the Centraal Archiefen Depot (CAD), the records administration of the Ministry. Preparations are in progress for their transfer to the ARA. To do justice to their transitory status, in the headings of each fund, as placed between brackets, the repository is described as ‘CAD/ARA’; in those cases where preparations for transfer to the ARA have not yet started the repository is still given as ‘CAD’.

Apart from the ministerial records department or CAD, the staff organizations of the Land, Sea and Air Forces have historical sections of their own. They are engaged in documentary and publicity activities but still possess collections of historical records as well. This is true for the ‘Sectie Militaire Geschiedenis Landmachtstaf’, the ‘Instituut voor Maritieme Historie’ and the ‘Sectie Luchtmachthistorie’.

e.1 Archief van het kabinet van de minister van Oorlog 1945-1954 (CAD/ARA)
These are the central files of the War Office, originally consisting of four parts. The cabinet archives are still kept as a subject-file, poorly accessible through a rather chaotic card index. The three other parts, set up as a chronological file, have been moulded together and are accessible through one single finding aid (database) drafted at the CAD by H.E.M. Mettes, 1998/1999.
- Kabinetsarchief (4.5 m.)
- Algemeen archief (12 m.)
- Geheim archief (15 m.)
- Zeer geheim archief (3 m.)

e.2 Archief van het ministerie van Defensie 1955-1980 (in CAD/ARA)
Central archives, organized as a subject file. Preparations for transfer to the ARA under PIVOT-procedures are underway.

e.3 Archief van het ministerie van Marine 1946-circa 1980 (circa 250 m.; in CAD)
Central archives, organized as a subject-file. Will in due time be reinventarized under PIVOT procedures.

e.4 Departementaal archief van het ministerie van Marine met betrekking tot NNG (31 boxes; in CAD; preliminary finding aid)

e.5 Archief van de staatssecretaris van Marine (Stasmar) 1942-1973 (20 m.; in CAD; preliminary finding aid)

e.6 Archief van de staatssecretaris van Oorlog (Stasvo) 1945-1971 (3 m.; in CAD; preliminary finding aid)

e.7 Archief van de Chef van de Marinestaf en de Bevelhebber der Zeeëinigingen en de Bevelhebber der Zeeëstrijdkrachten 1945-1948 (circa 3.4 m.; in ARA, access no. 2.12.19; inventory by R.H.C. van Maanen, Ministry of the Navy 1987)
Chronological file (Verbaal) accessible through indexes on persons, subjects (among others, ships) and places.

Most records are on NEI/Indonesia/WNG: this is true for the folder nos. 1-110 (general political/military/naval affairs 1950-1962); 116-166 (ship movements); 170-173 (infiltration and smuggling); 176-187, 199-211 (reports/logbooks on operations etc.); 212-666 (reports on patrol activities, alphabetically ordered according to the names of the ships involved) and the nos. 750-766 (reports on activities/functioning of ships and land-installations of the Royal Netherlands Navy.

e.8 Archief van de vertegenwoordigers bij de Combined Chiefs of Staff in Washington 1942-1949 (3 m.; in CAD/ARA; inventory by H.E.M. Mettes, CAD 1997/1998)

e.9 Archief van het Bureau Opzending Personeel Nederlandsch-Indië [in London] 1945-1947 (3 boxes; in CAD; no finding aid)

e.10 Archief van de Bevelhebber der strijdkrachten in het Oosten (Helfrich) 1940-1946 (108 boxes; in CAD/ARA; inventory by H.E.M. Mettes, CAD 1998/1999)
The collection contains much intelligence material.

e.11 Archief van het kabinet van de legercommandant in Nederlands-Indië/Indonesië (circa 2.5 m.; in CAD, preliminary finding aid)

e.12 Archief van het hoofdkwartier van de legercommandant in Nederlands Oost-Indië (HKGS NOI) (circa 108 boxes; in CAD; preliminary finding aid with summary introduction).
The collection contains much intelligence material.

e.13 Archief van de assistent adjudant-generaal KL in Ned.-Indië (25,3 m.; in CAD; preliminary finding aid in progress)

e.14 Archief [van de Dienst] Legercontacten Indonesië 1946-1950 (108 boxes; in ARA, access no. 2.10.53; inventory by A.M. Tempelaars, ARA 1996)
Contains photographs and correspondence of the ‘Dienst Legercontacten’ of the Netherlands Forces in Indonesia. The ‘Dienst’ was designed both as an internal and external information service.
box 1-101
  Photographs, mainly on military subjects.
box 102-108
  Correspondence

e.15 Archivalia van onderdelen 1e divisie 7 December (9.25 m.; in CAD, checklist on the records of each subdivision)

e.16 Archivalia van onderdelen van de T t/m Z-brigade (3.70 m.; in CAD, preliminary finding aid)

e.17 Archivalia van AAT-onderdelen (19 m.; in CAD, preliminary finding aid)
e.18 Archief van het subsistenten-bataljon Koninklijke Landmacht in Nederlands-Indië (2 m.; in CAD, checklist)

e.19 Archief van de Marinecommandant Australië 1942-1947 (10 m.; in CAD/ARA, inventory by H.E.M. Mettes, CAD 1998)

e.20 Archief van de Netherlands Purchasing Commission 1940-1945 (5 m.; in CAD/ARA, inventory by H.E.M. Mettes, CAD 1998)

e.21 Archief van de commandant zeemacht Nederlands-Indië 1945-1950 (circa 20 m.; in ARA; inventory by CAS, Winschoten 1998)

e.22 Verspreide archivalia van de strijdkrachten in Indonesië, speciaal Oost-Java 1945-1949 (6,80 m.; in CAD, preliminary finding aid with a summary introduction)
This collection contains the rather complete archives of the Intelligence Service East-Java and intelligence/military reports originating from the Mariniersbrigade, the A- and B-division and the 4th Infantry Brigade.

e.23 Archief van de Mariniersbrigade 1945-1950 (circa 50 m.; in CAD, preliminary finding aid)

e.24 Scheepsjournalen ministerie van Marine 1813-1968 (305 m. registers and 1 box; in ARA, access no. 2.12.03; inventory by T.M. Polak, ARA 1971)
Contains logbooks (journalen) of ships and land establishments of the Royal Netherlands Navy. The logbooks are alphabetically ordered according to the names of the ships or establishments.

e.25 Scheepsjournalen van marineschepen en instellingen van het ministerie van Marine 1939-1985 (in ARA; access no. 2.12.17; part of the sub e.24 mentioned collection, pertaining to World War II, inventory The Hague 1985)

e.26 Archief Netherlands Forces Intelligence Service/Centrale Militaire Inlichtingendienst 1942-1950 (ca. 100 m.; in BZ/ARA; inventory in preparation by P. Groen, BZ 1998/99)
These central archives of the Nefis/CMI headquarters in Bandung are a rich source of information on (groups of) individuals, organizations and movements, as seen from a security point of view. Moreover, they include:
  a the so-called Yogya-collection, consisting of more than 5000 (copies of) documents of the Republican Government institutions and individuals, captured by the CMI during the occupation of Yogyakarta, December 1948-July 1949;
  b a series of interrogation reports on conditions in the internment camps during and after the Japanese occupation, drafted on behalf of the War Crimes Investigation Committee in the NEI.

e.27 Archief van de Inlichtingendienst Hoofdkwartier Militaire Luchtvaart (4 m.; in CAD; checklist)
e.28 Archief van de militaire politie in Ned.-Indië (2.70 m.; in CAD; no finding aid, numbers and years are indicated on the boxes only)
Contains charges.

e.29 Archief van de Nederlandse Militaire Missie in Indonesië 1949-1955 (5 m.; in CAD; preliminary finding aid)

e.30 Archief van de Marine Inlichtingen Dienst (A) Indonesië 1944-1962 (5 m.; in CAD; some indications on boxes only)

e.31 Archief van de Marine Inlichtingen Dienst (B) Nieuw-Guinea 1954-1962 (4.5 m.; in CAD; ditto)

e.32 Archief van de Centrale Veiligheidsdienst Nederlands-Nieuw-Guinea 1945-1962. (5 m.; in ARA, access no. 02.10.37.01; finding aid)
During most of the period, internal security tasks in NNG were carried out by the Police (Algemene Politie) and coordinated by the Attorney-General in Hollandia. In October 1960 the CVD was created which operated under the direct supervision of the Director of Internal Affairs. Most of its archives were destroyed in 1962. The remaining part contains 94 subject- and 388 personal files, covering the period 1945-1962.

e.33 Archief van de commandant zeemacht NNG 1945-1962 (211 boxes; in CAD; preliminary finding aid)

e.34 Archief van het Afwikkelingsbureau Landmacht NNG 1952-1955 (104 boxes; in CAD; preliminary finding aid)

e.35 Archief van de KL-macht H.K.G.S. N.O.I. 1946-1949 (42 boxes; in CAD; preliminary finding aid)
Contains the collection of records and documents, formed by the Section for Military History at Bandung

e.36 Archief van de brigade NNG 1958-1962 (45 boxes; in CAD; finding aid: letter books and summary indications on the boxes)

e.37 Archief van de commandant landmacht Nederlands-Nieuw-Guinea 1950-1962 (8 boxes; in CAD; preliminary finding aid)

e.38 Archief van de staf landmacht Nederlands-Nieuw-Guinea 1950-1957 (143 boxes; in CAD; preliminary finding aid)

e.39 Archief van het Commando Luchtverdediging Nederlands-Nieuw-Guinea 1958-1962 (11 boxes; in CAD; preliminary finding aid)

e.40 Notulen van het Comité Verenigde Chefs van Staven (incomplete set, will be completed in due time; in CAD)
e.41 Archief Lt.-Admiraal J.Th. Furstner 1932-1968 (0.5 m.; in CAD; Inventory by G.J.A. Raven)
e.42 Archief Lt.-Admiraal C.E.L. Helfrich 1940-1962 (0.5 m.; in CAD; inventory by I.C. de Regt)
e.43 Collectie van de Sectie Militaire Geschiedenis van de Landmachtstaf (SMG/LAS) 1945-1949 (35 m.; at SMG/LAS; access through database by C.E.M. Strik-Zijlstra et al.)
Collection of miscellaneous records and documents, (being) put together from donations and legacies from individual servicemen. Presently about half of the collection consists of documents/archives at headquarters-level, the remaining half is made up of material from the lower echelons and - not the smallest part of it - from (semi) personal collections. For instance, this applies to the collection of H.J. de Vries, who from 1947 onwards was commander of the army in East-Indonesia (this collection is relevant among other things for its records pertaining to the ‘Zuid-Celebes’-affair) or the collections of battalion commanders which give insights into the daily life of the troops.

e.44 Collectie van het Instituut voor de Maritieme Historie van de Marinestaf
The Institute keeps a collection of miscellaneous files and a great number of separately administered personal collections. Both categories are put together from donations and legacies from individual servicemen.

Miscellaneous files (circa 30 m., 1600 items; circa 80 items are on Indonesia/NG 1945-1962; access through database).
This category consists of a variety of mostly small collections of records, containing (copies of) battle orders, official and private reports and letters, newspaper cuttings and a lot of ‘grey’ literature, mostly from military institutions. Among the larger collections is that of intelligence officer R. Groenewoud, (inv. nos. 912-930), with intelligence-material and documents on military operations in East Java between 1947-1950.

Bevelhebber der Strijdkrachten in het Oosten/Netherlands Forces Intelligence Service (26 boxes 1939-1945; card index)
J.C. van Epen (11 boxes 1937-1957; inv.)
C.E.L. Helfrich (5 boxes 1940-1962; inv.)
J.Th. Furstner (6 boxes 1930-1968; inv.)
A. de Booy (1 box 1918-1940; inv.)
C.J.W. van Waning (7 boxes 1929-1953; inv.)

H.C.W. Moorman (1 box 1946-1947; inv.)

Notulen Ministerraad ca. (34 boxes 1945-1971; no finding aid)
Netherlands Forces Intelligence Service (7 boxes + 12 folders 1941-1986; no finding aid)

Reisverslagen Smaaldeel V (4 boxes 1951-1968; no finding aid).
Covers among other things the trip of the aircraft carrier HMS Karel Doorman to New Guinea in 1959/60.

Personendocumentatie - Collectie Nalatenschappen van overleden/vermist Marine-personeel (17 boxes 1939-1989; access through database)

Vragenlijsten landingsstranden Indonesie en NNG (4 boxes circa 1955; no finding aid).
Contains information on ships and ship-movements

Vragenlijsten geregaptrieerde officieren uit Nederlands Indië (4 boxes 1946; no finding aid)

Stukken Marine Inlichtingen Dienst, o.a. proces verbaalen (4 boxes + 1 m. folders 1959-1962; no finding aid)

Marine Inlichtingen Dienst (miscellaneous) (1946-1970; no finding aid)

e.45 Collectie van de Sectie Luchtmachthistorie/Staf Bevelhebber der Lucht Strijdkrachten
The collection as a whole is made accessible through a decimal code system stemming from the old ‘registratuurplan’ of the Ministry of the Navy. It contains miscellaneous records and documents mostly put together by donations and legacies.

Pertaining to the subject of this guide are the:
Collection documentation Military Air Force KNIL 1914-1950 (2.5 m.)

Introduction

The central archives of the Ministry of Economic Affairs for the period 1944-1965 are organized as a subject-file under a decimal code. They do not cover the whole field of activities of the Ministry. Quite a number of divisions, directorates and individuals have maintained their own archives. Some of them are reorganized and inventorized by CAS. The classified central archives (Geheim Archief 1912-1988; 15 m.) have not gone through the process as yet. They are available at the Ministry and access is provided through the original card index. They have not been searched for the present guide, though they certainly do contain some relevant information. Most of the information relevant for the subject of this guide, however, is to be found in the following archives:
f.1 Centraal archief van het ministerie van Economische Zaken (1906)1944-1965 (157 m.; in ARA, access no. 2.06.087; CAS-inventory no. 155, Winschoten 1994)

See folder nos. 21 and 22 (tasks and competences of the Minister of Economic Affairs); 143 (NEI affairs 1946); 473 (Van den Brink papers, partly in connection with Indonesia 1952-1953) and 637 (outgoing notes 1948). The fo. nos. 1857-1878 are all on various aspects of the economic relations with Indonesia 1946-1952 (instruction for the ‘Commissie-Generaal’; Coordination Committee; representative of the department in Batavia; interdepartmental deliberations on Indonesia).

See also folder nos. 1996 (aid to ‘Nederlandse Overzeese Financieringscompagnie’); 2770 (export credit); 2917 (Ecafe 1951-1957); 2993 (Association of South East Asia 1960-1962) and 3257 (report EEG officials re Indonesia 1959-1965)

f.2. Archief van het Directoraat-Generaal voor Buitenlandse Economische Betrekkingen 1944-1965 (196 m.; in ARA, access no. 2.06.010; CAS-inventory no. 114, Winschoten 1992)


f.3 Archief van de vd. directeur Indische Zaken en adviseur van de Minister van Economische Zaken in Indische aangelegenheden, C.Th. de Booy 1946-1950 (332 folders, 277 on NEI/Ind.; in ARA, access no. 2.06.052; inventory by H.H.M. Dekkers, ARA 1988)

The ‘Directie Indische Zaken’ (1947-1950), a subdivision of the Directorate-General for Trade and Industry, was led by C.Th. de Booy. It had among other things to prepare an import and export programme for NEI, to watch over the Dutch trading interests and to look after investment interests in NEI.


The folder nos. 274, 275, 281, 282 and 287 are on subsidies to institutions for the promotion of economic investments in Indonesia (Royal Institute for the Tropics etc.).

g Archives of the Ministry of Finance (Financiën)

Introduction

Up until 1953, the archives of the Ministry of Finance were organized as a chronological file (Verbaalstelsel). With due respect to the exigencies of the system, however, most divisions kept their own archives. After being registered centrally in chronological order they took the records out of the verbal system, reorganized them into subject files and provided them with numerical finding aids. In May 1953, a regular subject file system using a decimal code was introduced for the whole department.

Some folders on Indonesia are in the archives of the Directie Bewindvoering van de Generale Thesaurie 1945-1954 (fo. nos. 194-198), idem 1953-1965 (fo. no. 57) and in those of the Directie Binnenlands Geldwezen 1940-1953 (fo. nos. 16, 34, 46, 47, 211-213). Most material related to the NEI/Indonesia/WNG, however, is to be found in the archives of the Directie Buitenlands Betalingsverkeer (Foreign Payments) and in those of the Dienst der Rijksbegroting (National Budget).
g.1 Archief van de afdeling Indonesië en Overzeese Rijksdelen van de directie Buitenlands Betalingsverkeer van de Administratie/Algemeen Beheer der Generale Thesaurie (1940) 1947-1953 (1955) (4.38 m., 308 folders; in the Ministry of Finance/ARA; inventory by M. Maanen and J. Hazemeijer, Ministry of Finance, 1994)

In the inventory the files are divided into eight groups, respectively:

**Group (0), general affairs**
contains among other things 11 folders with correspondence from and to the representatives of the Minister in the NEI/Indonesia.

**Group (1), political affairs**
mentions folders on the federal build up in Indonesia (nos. 21-23a), on Lingga-jati (no. 24b), on nationality (no. 110) and on the nationalisation of Netherlands possessions (nos. 27-31).

**Group (2), trade policy, monetary and fiscal affairs**
15 out of the 27 folders pertain to NEI/Ind./WNG.

**Group (3), exchange control**
28 of the 33 folders relate to NEI/Ind./WNG, among other things on agreements with oil, air, and shipping companies, transfer arrangements etc.

**Group (4), budget affairs**
38 of the 47 folders relate to NEI/Ind./WNG, among other things on (the financing of) rehabilitation payments, NEI pensions, the budget of the High Commission, WNG and overseas military commitments.

**Group (5), aid from the Netherlands and other countries to Indonesia and overseas territories**
24 of the 34 folders relate to NEI/Ind./WNG, among other things on the Netherlands and US credits and military assistance to Indonesia (Exim, ECA, CCC credits).

**Group (6), debts**
24 of 25 folders relate to NEI/Indonesian debts.

**Group (7), boards, committees and conferences**
86 folders relate to NEI/Ind/WNG, among others on RTC, RAVI, CAVI, Netherlands-Indonesian Union, ministerial conferences after December 1949, ‘Commissie Generaal’, Ecafe, various coordination- and contact-committees, Pelita, Netherlands Education in Indonesia and NIWIN. This group also includes some deposited archives, such as the diary of Counsellor A. Mey on his trip to NEI May/June 1947.

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g.2 Archief van de Dienst der Rijksbegroting (123 m.; in ARA, access no. 5.015.01; CAS-inventory no. 220: Toegang op de gegevensbestanden met betrekking tot het beleidsterrein beheer van de Rijksbegroting, Winschoten 1997)

The files pertaining to the budgets of various Ministries are especially relevant:

fo. nos. 1544 (Overzeese Gebiedsdelen 1945); 1574 (ditto 1947); 1632 (ditto 1949); 1651 (Uniezaken en Overz. Rijksdelen 1950); 1667 (ditto 1951); 1683 (ditto 1952); 876 (Overzeese Rijksdelen 1954-1957 + Zaken Overzee 1957-1960). Further nos. 1848 (General Affairs 1946-1953); 875 (Foreign Affairs 1954-1961) and 868, 2671 (Welfare 1953-1963).

Also of relevance for the financial aspects of the subject of this guide are:

fo. nos. 170, 2671 (care for repatriates from Indonesia 1950-68); 193, 2661, 2662, 2678, 2679, 2912 (policy towards/care for/financial support of Amboinees in the
The departmental archives of the Ministry of Welfare were recently reorganized. The collections formed by the separate divisions of the Ministry, or which relate to a specific task, have now been grouped together as far as possible in new inventories. A few personal or ‘office files’ are without an inventory as yet. All departmental archives for the period are in the custody of the ‘Ministerie van Volksgezondheid, Welzijn en Sport’ (VWS) but will be transferred to the ARA in the near future.

In 1954 the Ministry assumed responsibility for the care of Dutch citizens in Indonesia (a task which previously belonged to the High Commissioner in Jakarta), in addition to its activities on behalf of the refugees and repatriates from Indonesia/WNG in the Netherlands. The archives of the HC on the subject are included in the same inventory with those of the MAWE organization in Indonesia. The full name of the inventory is: Inventaris van de archieven van de Raad voor Sociale Aangelegenheden in Indonesië en van het Centraal Maatschappelijk Werkkantoor in Indonesië 1954-1958 by L.J. van der Post, Ministerie van Cultuur, Recreatie en Maatschappelijk Werk, Den Haag 1974.

h Archives of the Ministry of Welfare (Maatschappelijk Werk (MAWE))

Introduction
The departmental archives of the Ministry of Welfare were recently reorganized. The collections formed by the separate divisions of the Ministry, or which relate to a specific task, have now been grouped together as far as possible in new inventories. A few personal or ‘office files’ are without an inventory as yet. All departmental archives for the period are in the custody of the ‘Ministerie van Volksgezondheid, Welzijn en Sport’ (VWS) but will be transferred to the ARA in the near future.

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h.1 Archieven van het ministerie van Maatschappelijk Werk 1952-1965 (18 m; at VWS/ARA; inventory VWS)

Though the repatriates from Indonesia must have been involved in other programs of the Ministry as well, special clusters of relevant material are:
fo. nos. 346-406, Voorzieningen voor gerepatrieerden uit Indonesië
fo. nos. 440-448, Algemene Oorlogsongevallen regeling Indonesië;
fo. nos. 473-501, Nederlanders in Indonesië (including paragraphs on subsidies for education in Indonesia and emigration),
fo. nos. 527-530, Commissie voor Maatschappelijke Aangelegenheden Nederlanders in Indonesië (COMANI)
fo. nos. 534-551, Commissie Algemene Oorlogsongevallen Indonesië (AOR)
fo. nos. 552-553, Coördinatie commissie voor gerepatrieerden
h.2 Archief van het Commissariaat van Ambonneenzorg 1952-1970 (4 m., 212 folders; at VWS/ARA; inventory VWS)

h.3 Office files of Ph.H.M. Werner at MAWE departement (ca. 2 m.; at VWS; no finding aid)

h.4 Office files of Ph.H.M. Werner as member of CAVI (ca. 2 m., at VWS; no finding aid)

h.5 Archief van het Hoge Commissariaat Jakarta/MAWE 1950-1954 (12 boxes, 69 folders; in BZ/ARA; inventory by L.J. van der Post, pp.46-48)

h.6 Archief van de Raad voor Sociale Aangelegenheden in Indonesië 1954-1958 (124+7 folders; in ARA, access no. 2.27.01.01; inventory by L.J. van der Post, pp. 23-42)

h.7 Archief van het Centraal Maatschappelijk Werkkantoor in Indonesië 1954-1958 (210 folders; in ARA; access no. 2.27.01.02.; inventory by L.J. van der Post, pp. 54-81)

i Archive of the Ministry of Internal Affairs (Binnenlandse Zaken (BIZA))

Introduction
When in 1959 the Ministry of Internal Affairs took over responsibility for the administration of WNG from the Ministry for Overseas Affairs, it did so together with the archives and much of the personnel of its predecessor. The archives formed under BIZA remained part of the central body of archives and are described in the Inventory on the subject-file of the Ministry of Colonies and successors, mentioned above, under c.4, p. 84. The archives, formed by its resulting responsibility for the administration of these archives are mentioned infra, sub i.1. Some other collections resulting from its various responsibilities towards Indonesia etc. (pensions, repatriation) are summed up under i.2-i.4.

i.1 Archief van de afdeling Financieel-Administratieve Zaken (FAZ), sectie archieven overzeese rijksdelen 1952-1980 (6 boxes; in ARA, access no. 2.04.53.20; checklist)

i.2 Archief van de Coördinatiecommissie voor gerepatrieerden 1950-1952 (12 folders; in ARA, access no. 2.04.48.16; the finding aid is part of CAS-inventory no 23, a bundle of concisely introduced inventories of archives of 16 committees of the Ministry of Internal Affairs, Winschoten 1986)

i.3 Archief van de afdeling Maatschappelijke Zorg 1946/1948-1952 (in ARA, access no. 2.04.52; inventory by CAS, Winschoten 1985)
Fo. nos. 132-157 pertain to the housing problems experienced by repatriates from Indonesia, fo. nos. 158-163 to the financial assistance given to them.

i.4 Archief overzeese pensioenen en eenmalige uitkeringen aan Indische oorlogs-slachtoffers (BIZA, SAIP/ARA; inventory by CAS)
Contains general correspondence and individual files on pensions of Dutch civil and military personnel in Indonesia and the administration of a number of relief-payments for losses etc. suffered during the years of war and internment in NEI. Most material will be retained in microfilm.

**Archives of the Ministry of Justice (Justitie)**

**Introduction**

Till 1950, the central archives of the Ministry of Justice were organized as a chronological file, made accessible through registers on date and subject (‘agenda’ and ‘klappers’). In the latter year a change was made towards a subject file (dossier-archief) under decimal code, as happened elsewhere in the Netherlands central administration. Access is provided by the ‘Centraal documentatie-register’, which is divided in blocks for 10 years each.

Records related to laws, treaties, petitions for clemency and naturalization (wetten, verdragen, gratieverlening en naturalisatie) were filed in separate series before and remained so after 1950. Separate collections were also maintained for ‘Algemeen’ (e.g. on the ‘Indische Verzekeringskamer’ and ‘HC Jakarta, Optieverwervingen-verklaringen’) and for ‘Depot’ (various groups of records related to the work of specific committees, officials etc.). These groups do contain material, relevant for the subject of the present guide and have finding aids of their own. The main series with records of a more ‘political’ character are listed hereafter sub j.1-5.

The above mentioned files resulted from the work of the Department of Justice in the Netherlands. A separate group consists of archives, formed in Indonesia and transported to the Netherlands later on. These are listed sub j.6-9:

The archives of the Ministry of Justice are in the process of being transferred to the ARA. Declassification is taking place under the general rules on the subject (Archiefwet, Wet Openbaarheid Bestuur). However, the rules are handled rather restrictive, owing to the confidential and personal nature of the information in many of these collections.

**j.1 Archief kabinet chronologisch geheim 1940-1950 (8 m.; at Just.; agenda and klapper)**

**j.2 Archief kabinet chronologisch 1941-1957 (52 m.; at Just.; agenda and klapper)**

**j.3 Chronologisch archief 1915-1950 (1955) (1329 boxes; in ARA, access no. 2.9.22; checklist on the registers with introductory remarks on the original filing system, ARA 1988)**

**j.4 Dossier archief 1950- (at Just.)**

In the registration system, the records are grouped together according to filing agency within the Ministry or to some other qualifications. These are either indicated by the number of the departmental division or a letter code. Relevant material is available in:

- 252-253 dossiers (referring to Division no. 2 on ‘Staats- en Strafrecht’)
- 649-651 dossiers (referring to Division no. 6 on ‘Wetgeving’)

A-dossiers (subject-files on incidental affairs (op zichzelf staande zaken))

C-dossiers (subject-files on collective affairs (collectieve zaken)). Much of its content refers to later research on specific subjects.

R-dossiers (a collection of secret, ‘rubricated’ subject-files, assembled from various sources. Access is possible through a card index and database. Relevant for our subject are, e.g.:

R 43/69/1 (19 boxes with records, collected for the preparation of the ‘Excessennota’ presented to Parliament in 1969. It covers the alleged crimes, committed by Dutch soldiers in Indonesia during the operations in the period 1945-1950).

j.5 Archief Politie-kabinet 1946-1966 (17 m.; at Just.; access through card-system or database)

Contains documents and records on police-activities in the Netherlands on various matters related to the NEI, Indonesia and WNG.

j.6 Archief Netherlands War Crimes Commission 1945-1949 (219 boxes; in ARA, access no. 2.09.14; inventory, ARA 1981)

This is a composite record group, made up of various archives on the adjudication of war crimes, committed both in Europe and Asia. Relevant for Indonesia are the archives of the Netherlands Representative at the United Nations War Crimes Commission (UNWCC), especially box nos. 102-148.

j.7 Archief van het Hoog Militair Gerechtshof 1942-1962 (ca. 315 boxes; in ARA, access no. 2.09.19; inventory by R. Braad, J. Sterk and B. Zijlema, ARA 1973)

Contains files of the supreme military courts in The Hague and Batavia and of the (temporary) courts martial (KL, KNIL and Navy) in NEI/Indonesia, WNG, Australia and Korea between 1942-1962. File number 182 (4 folders) pertains to the so-called South Celebes affair. Index on personal names available.

j.8 Archief van de Raad voor het Rechtsherstel 1945-1967 (in ARA, access no. 2.09.48.01; inventory in preparation by H. van Schie, ARA)

This council for the legal rehabilitation of damages and losses suffered during the war had branches in the Netherlands and overseas. The NEI branch between 1946-1950 was the ‘Indische Raad voor het Rechtsherstel’, which at the end of 1949 was transformed into the Panitia untuk Menyelesaikan (afwikkeling) Urusan Pemilihan Hak (1950-1958).

Though the archives of this organization are not available in the Netherlands, documents from or concerning this branch are in the following files of the mother council: fo. nos. 11, 28, 46, 92, 160-172, 258, 858-870 (files of the agent in the Netherlands of the Indonesian branch, among others records of the meetings, correspondence with Ministers of Overseas Affairs, Finance and Justice and the publication of verdicts of the judiciary of the council).

j.9 Archief van het Hoofdkantoor van het Nederlands Beheersinstituut 1945-1967 (in ARA, access no. 2.09.49; CAS-inventory no. 221, Winschoten 1996)

This institute was part of the administrative department of the ‘Raad voor het Rechtsherstel’ mentioned supra, sub j.8. It had a NEI branch of its own, the ‘Nederlandsch-Indisch Beheersinstituut’. No archives are known from this branch either. Docu-
ments originating from the NEI branch in the archive of the central office are in the file numbers 129-134.

k Archives of De Nederlandsche Bank (DNB)

All the archive material of the DNB has been gathered together in one central archive and can be accessed using a registration code system. The archive contains many items on the Dutch East Indies and Indonesian concerns, focusing in particular on the monetary and economic aspects associated with them. The contents covers:

1. Mutual trade and monetary agreements and pay settlements;
2. Traffic in payments;
3. The nationalization of companies of Dutch origin;
4. Issues governing stocks and shares
5. Items relating to the Round Table Conference on Indonesia in 1949, which are deemed to be important from a monetary or economic perspective.

The archive of the DNB is not unconditionally open. In order to view the archive material one first has to obtain written permission. Researchers should therefore address their applications, in writing, to the departmental head of the Secretariat, indicating the goal of their research. For their postal address see Appendix e.

IIIc ARCHIVES OF INDIVIDUALS AND PRIVATE INSTITUTIONS

a Archives of individuals

a.1: At ARA:
Adriaanse, C. (access no. 2.21.205; coll. 402)
Asbeck, F.M. van (access no. 2.21.183; coll. 451)
Baal, J. van, (access no. 2.21.205; coll. 385)
Beel, L.J.M., (access no. 2.21.017; coll. 254)
Beerrnik, H.K.J., (access no. 2.21.189; coll. 35).
Bergh, S.J. van den, (access no. 2.21.183; coll. 377)
Blom, N.S., (finding aid in preparation)
Boon, H.N., (access no. 2.21.183; coll. 347)
Boon, M., (access no. 2.21.183; coll. 304)
Bot, Th.H., (access no. 2.21.281.14; coll. 565)
Buurman van Vreeden, D.C., (access no. 2.21.036; coll. 177)
Coelhoas, W.Ph., (access no. 2.21.225; coll. 415)
Drees, W., (access no. 2.21.285; coll. 536)
Dronkers, P.L., (access no. 2.21.281.25; coll. 577)
Eichoud, J.P.K. van, (access no. 2.21.277; coll. 545)
Einthoven, L., (access no. 2.21.231; coll. 345)
Feuilletau de Bruyn, W.K.H., (access no. 2.21.063; part of coll. 205, Fam. Feuilletau de Bruyn)
Gelissen, H.C.J.H., (access no. 2.21.282; coll. 555)
Gerbrandy, P.S., (access no. 2.21.68; coll. 155)
Gerretson, C., (part of Fam. Gerretson collection no. 458, access no. 2.21.246))
Goedhart, F., (access no. 2.21.281.18; coll. 570)
Goes van Naters, M. van der, (access no. 2.21.198; coll. 334)
Goudoever, W.A. van., (access no. 2.21.205; coll. 428)
Graaff, J. de, (access no. 2.21.281.15; coll. 564)
Helsdingen, W.H. van., (access no. 2.21.183; coll. 329)
Hollander, F.Q. den., (access no. 2.21.205; coll. 402)
Idenburg, P.J.A., (access no. 2.21.183; coll. 359)
s’Jacob, E.H., (access no. 2.21.183; coll. 303)
Jagt, M.B. van der, (access no. 2.21.205)
Japing, C.H., (access no. 2.21.205; coll. 438)
Jaquet, L.G.M., (access no. 2.21.278; coll. 552)
Joekes, A.M., (access no. 2.21.094; coll. 156)
Jonkman, J.A., (access no. 2.21.183; coll. 199)
Kernkamp, J.A., (access no. 2.21.205; coll. 478)
Kersten, P.A., (access no. 2.21.183; coll. 378)
Kleffens, E.N. van, (access no. 2.21.205; coll. 581)
Klompé, M.A.M., (access no. 2.21.183; coll. 358)
Koets, P.J., (access no. 2.21.100; coll. 249)
Kollewijn, R.D., (access no. 2.21.258; coll. 519)
Lief tinck, P., (access no. 2.21.279; coll. 554)
Lion Cachet, C., (access no. 2.21.205; coll. 427)
Logemann, J.H.A., (access no. 2.21.111; coll. 220)
Lovink, A.H.J., (access no. 2.21.281; coll. 557)
Luns, J.M.A.H., (in ARA; not open to the general public)
Makkes, N., (access no. 2.21.205.39; coll. 423)
Manschot, H.J., (access no. 2.21.205; coll. 447)
Meijer Ranneft, J.W., (access no. 2.21.121; coll. 190)
Mook, H.J. van, (access no. 2.21.123; coll. 176)
Niessink, J.W., (access no. 2.21.183; coll. 362)
Oud, P.J., (access no. 2.21.252; coll. 481)
Pelt, A. van, (access no. 2.21.281.29; coll. 582)
Piekaar, A.J., (access no. 2.21.205/2.21.281; coll. 540)
Pinke, A.S., (access no. 2.21.130; coll. 181)
Plas. Ch. O. van der, (access no. 2.21.266; coll. 251)
Platteel, P.J., (access no. 2.21.215; coll. 409)
Poll, M.J.M. van, (access no. 2.21.133; coll. 249)
Riel, H. van, (access no. 2.21.197; coll. 266)
Röling, B.V.A., (access no. 2.21.273; coll. 544)
Romme, C.P.M., (access no. 2.21.144; coll. 322)
Roij en, J.H. van, (access no. 2.21.183; coll. 282)
Sanders, P., (access no. 2.21.147; coll. 250)
Schaik, J.R.H. van, (access no. 2.21.151; coll. 159)
Schemerhorn, W., (access no. 2.21.183; coll. 312)
Schokker, E., (access no. 2.21.281; coll. 510)
Schüller, C.W., (access no. 2.21.275; coll. 474)
a Archives of individuals

Seret, A., (access no. 2.21.205.55; coll.449)
Smit, C., (access no. 2.21.272; coll. 549)
Sonius, H.W.J., (access no. 2.21.295; coll. 437)
Spies, P., (access no. 2.21.183; coll. 231)
Spoor, S.H. (en Buurman van Vreeden, D.C.), (access no. 2.21.036; coll. 177)
Sprangers, P.Ch.E., (access no. 2.21.205.60; coll. 450)
Starkenborgh Stachouwer, A.L.W. Tjarda van, (access no. 2.21.183.83; coll. 264)
Steenberghe, M.P .L, (access no. 2.21.276; coll. 551)
Stikker, D.U., (access no. 2.21.156/2.21.183; coll. 194)
Stok, E.M., (access no. 2.21.183; coll. 301)
Teunissen, H., (access no. 2.21.2105; coll. 301)
Tilanus, H.W., (access no. 2.21.163; coll. 240)
Veld, J.J. van de, (access no. 2.21.281; coll. 543)
Vleer, A.J., (ARA, access no. 2.21.216; coll. 414) (Federalism; BFO; RTC; South-Sumatra 1950-1955)
Vredenburch, H.F.L.K. van, (part of Fam. Van Vredenburch collection, access no. 3.20.61.02)
Warners, C.J., (access no. 2.21.249; coll. 464)
Welter, Ch.J.I.M., (access no. 2.21.175; coll. 195)
Weijer, G.A.Ph., (access no. 2.21.183; coll. 289)
Vettevaal van Stoetwegen, C.W.I., (access no. 2.21.196; coll. 279)

a.2: - at KITLV
W.J. Beck, civil servant at Sumatra, documents from - 1912-1946, (access no. H 900)
B.J. Lambers-collection, civil servant at the disposal of the Procureur-Generaal (Attorney-General) 1945-1947, (access no. H 973)
J. van Bodegom, Documents from - on the transfer of sovereignty to Indonesia 1949-1950, (access no. H 118)2
G.W. Locher, Treaty on WNG 1950-1963 by -, (access no. H 1032)
H.G. Schulte Nordholt, Documents on the Round Table Conference; minutes and records from Secretary - 1949 (67 volumes; access no. H 1074)
J.C. Verschuuren en J. van Baal, Papers on WNG by -, 1929-1965 (access no. H 1173)
C. Schermers, Ditto by -, circa 1940 (access no. H 1174)
A.A. Gerbrands, Ditto by -, 1950-1964 (access no. H 1178)
W.G.F. Winia, Ditto by -, 1939-1958 (access no. H 1185)
J. Prins, Papers by - especially on the administration of justice, 1936-1974 (access no. H 1190)
J. van Baal, Documents on among others Merauke from -, 1936-1984 (access no. H 1197)
G.C. Zijlman-colleciion containing among others interviews with civil servants. no date (access no. H 1201)
H.W. Krops, Documents from - on among others Indonesian nationalism, 1946-1955 (access no. H 1204)
L.G.M. Jaquet, Texts en pamphlets on Indonesia from -, 1946-1956 (access no. H 1211)
W.C. Klein, Report by - of his two journeys to WNG and Papua, among others impressions of government policy, 1948-1949 (access no. H 1212)
G.J. Held-collection. Held, specialized in Papua languages, was in the service of the 'Nederlands Bijbelgenootschap' in WNG and Bandung, later to become Profes-
sor in the Batavia/Jakarta University, 1935-1955 (access no. H 1220)
C. de Koning-colleciton of documents on the foundation Opbouw-Pembangunan and the publishing house Djambatan-De Brug, 1947-1951 (access no. H 1241)
P.J. van Leeuwen-collection of documents on the administration of the Republik Indonesia and on advisory activities on behalf of it, 1946-1971 (access no. H 1242)
R. de Haan, ‘Memorie van overgave’ of -, ‘controleur’ of the Wisselmeren, 1956 (access no. H 1245)
C.J. Schneider, ‘Memorie van overgave’ of -, ‘controleur’ of Baliemvallei, 1962 (access no. H 1246)
E. van Leeuwen Boomkamp-collection of documents among others on the organization of police and administration on Java and Sumatra., 1910-circa 1955 (access no. H 1247)
J.W. Kroon-collection of documents on the preparation of the scientific expedition to the Sterrengebergte. 1950-1961 (access no. H 1248)
F.H. Peters-collection of documents on administrative affairs on WNG, 1926-1959 (access no. H 1256)
W. IJzereef-collection of documents concerning his historical research on South Celebes in time of revolution from a political-military point of view, 1909-1986 (access no. H 1284)
W.P. van Dam, Letters and diary notes of -, civil servant on Western Sumatra and Java, 1942-1945 (access no.H 1288)
L.G. Boldingh, Memoirs of -, civil servant at Aceh, NICA-officer at Ambon, civil servant at Merauke, Blitar en Hollandia, 1911-1954 (access no. H 1289)
E.A. Mehilbaum’s papers on the PTT [PO] in NEI, its reconstruction after Japanese occupation and the PTT on WNG, circa 1940-1962 (access no. H 1291)
E.H. Toxopeus, Program of visit of -, Minister of Internal and WNG Affairs, to WNG, 1960 (access no. H 1293)
J.A. Reus-collection. Reus was a civil servant at Padang, Bandung, Banjumas, Wonosobo and Semarang, 1938-1953 (access no. H 1297)
F.J.M. Cappetti-collection. Capetti was civil servant at Biak, Mappi en Teminabuan, 1952-1961 (access no. H 1300)
J.H.M.C. Boelaars, Text of six introductions by -, ethnologist of the Roman Catholic missionary work, entitled ‘De Papua in zijn milieu en in het onze’ [The Papua in his environment and in ours], 1961 (access no. H 1311)
E. Polansky, ‘Memorie van overgave’ of -, district head of Salawatti te Sorong, onder-afdeling Radja Ampat, WNG, 1957 (access no. H 1323)
H. Roethof-collection of documents among others on the RVD [Public Information Service] at Batavia, the Partai Demokrasi Assosiatif Federal Indonesia (Pardafi), the Federale Bandung Conferentie and the daily paper Warta Indonesia, 1945-1949 (access no.H 1326)
b Committees, conferences, foundations and societies

a.3: at other archives
Quay, J.E. de, Rijksarchief Den Bosch
Rijkens, P.C., Archief Unilever te Rotterdam

b Archives of committees, conferences, foundations and societies

b.1: at ARA
Bilderbergconferentie 1952-1988, secretariaat (6.4 m.; access no. 2.19.045; checklist with summary introduction)

Documentatiebureau voor Overzees Recht 1894-1958 (3 m.; access no. 2.20.61; inventory)

Kartinifonds 1912-1960 (4 m.; access no. 2.20.38.02), Tjandi Stichting 1913-1979 (1.8 m.; access no. 2.20.38.03) and Van Deventer-Maassstichting 1947-1979 (1.8 m.; access no. 2.20.38.04). Separate checklists, with brief introduction.

Koloniale school voor meisjes en vrouwen 1930-1953 (1.7 m.; access no. 2.20.24; checklist, with brief introduction by W.A. Fasel, ARA 1953)

Koninklijk Instituut voor Technisch Hoger Onderwijs in Nederlands-Indië en de Stichting Bandoengse Technische Hogeschoolfonds 1920-1981 (0.7 m.; access no. 2.20.37; checklist)

Nationaal Nederlands-Nieuw-Guinea Comité 1949-1963 (4.2 m.; access no. 2.20.26; checklist with introduction by W.L.A. Roessingh, ARA 1972)

Nationale Aktie Steunt Spijtoptanten Indonesië 1958-1969 (25.8 m.; access no. 2.20.27; briefly introduced checklist)

Nederlandse Hervormde Kerk; archief van het Centraal Comité van Kerkelijk en Particulier Initiatief voor de Sociale Zorg ten Behoeve van Gerepatrieerden (CCKP) 1950-1968 (6.5 m.; access no. 2.19.080; checklist with summary introduction)

Nederlands-Indische Officiers Vereniging 1915-1958 (1.3 m.; access no. 2.20.42; checklist, introduced by J.A.A. Bervoets and A.M. Tempelaars, ARA 1986)

Stichting Administratie Indische Pensioenen 1894-1959 (581 boxes; access no. 2.20.31; checklist by R.L. Eggermont, ARA 1980)

Stichting voor Nederlands Onderwijs in Indonesië 1950-1964 (16.6 m.; access no. 2.20.30; inventory, OK en W 1966)

b.2: at KITLV
Bureau of Native Affairs of the United Nations Temporary Executive Authority, Records of the conference at Wamena held under the auspices of the -, entitled ‘Working papers in Dani ethnology’ no. 1, 1962 (access no. H 1312)

Vereniging van Ambtenaren bij het Binnenlands Bestuur [Union of Civil Servants] in In-
donesië, Request of the Executive Committee of the - to Prime Minister W. Drees concerning the precarious position of Dutch civil servants in the independent Indonesian Republic, 1950 (access no. H 1278)

b.3: - at KIT
Hulpinstituten [of the Koloniaal Instituut] 1928-1951 (0.05 m.; checklist, which also gives access to the archives of the Bataksch and Molukken Instituut, mentioned below)
Contains for the postwar period some lists of members, verbatim records and ‘articles of association’ of the Atjeh- and Groote-Oost Instituut.

Bataksch Instituut 1908-1952 (2 m.; above-mentioned checklist)
Contains for the post-war period, among others, correspondence from and to the Secretariat and some documentary material.

Molukken Instituut 1918-1952 (0.15 m.; above-mentioned checklist)
Contains for the period after 1945 among others some correspondence and a few documents on the Institute’s accountability.

Oostkust van Sumatra Instituut 1916-1960 (8 m.; checklist)
Contains correspondence and documentary material for the relevant period on a wide range of subjects.

Vereniging Indië-Nederland 1931-1953 (circa 1 m.; checklist)

c Archives of banks, agricultural/industrial/commercial companies and organizations at ARA

Amsterdam Rubber Cultuur Maatschappij 1803-1984 (75.1 m.; access no. 2.20.40; checklist with brief introduction)

Billiton Maatschappij NV 1852-1970 band 1: Nederlands-Indische/Indonesische aktiviteiten (38.5 m.; access no. 2.20.51; elaborately introduced inventory by M.W.M.M. Gruythuysen and R. Kramer, ARA 1989)

Bond van Eigenaren van Nederlands-Indische Suikerondernemingen 1917-1975 (3 m.; access no. 2.20.33 01; the checklist of this archive, together with the checklist of the archives of the following organizations is briefly introduced in the same binder by J.A.A. Bervoets, ARA 1981:)
   Algemeen Syndicaat van Suikerfabrikanten in Nederlands-Indië/Indonesië 1913-1961 (1.2 m.; access no. 2.20.33.02), Vereniging Proefstation Java Suikerindustrie 1930-1974 (0.3 m.; access no. 2.20.33.03)
Pensioenfonds voor Geëmployeerden in dienst van de Suikerondernemingen in Nederlands-Indië en Indonesië (20 folders; access no. 2.20.33.04)
Pensioenfonds der Centrale Organisaties van de Suikerindustrie en de Stichting Afwikkeling van de zaken van het Pensioenfonds 1925-1975 (8 folders; access no. 2.20.33.05)
Cultuur-, Handel en Industriebank ‘Koloniale bank/Cultuurbank NV’ [1] 1881-1969 (85.2 m.; access no. 2.20.04; original inventory, including the records of the
- Cultuurmaatschappij Banjaratma 1908-1958
- Cultuurmaatschappij Beliri 1891-1958
- Cultuurmaatschappij Kein Getas 1901-1959
- Landbouwmaatschappij Soekamadjo 1909-1959
- Cultuurmaatschappij Gending 1888-1962
- Landbouwmaatschappij Pager Alam 1902-1959
- Cultuurmaatschappij Kanigoro 1882-1967
- Cultuur Maatschappij tot Exploitatie der Abolanden 1924-1954
- Cultuurmaatschappij Batoe Lempit 1940-1960
- Indonesische Rubber- en Koffiecultuurmaatschappij 1938-1960
- Maatschappij voor Ondernemingen in Nederlands-Indië 1927-1960
- Cultuurmaatschappij Leidong West 1930-1960
- Sumatra Cauutchouc Maatschappij 1930-1960
- Bond van Eigenaren van in Indonesië gelegen Suikerondernemingen (BEVISO) 1918-1968
- Verenigde Ondernemersraad voor Nederlands-Indië 1922-1968
- Federatie van Cultuurondernemingen 1954-1969
- Vereniging van Kinabast Producenten 1928-1966

Cultuur-, Handel en Industriebank ‘Koloniale bank/Cultuurbank NV’ [2] supplement 1881-1973. (9.9 m.; access no. 2.20.05; original inventory includes the records of the
- Cultuurmaatschappij Kanigoro 1938-1958
- Mergokarahadjan Landbouwmaatschappij 1930-
- Stichting Onderling Pensioenfonds Nederland 1899-1972

Delimaatschappij en daarmee gefuseerde bedrijven 1869-1967 (35 m.; access no. 2.20.46; elaborately introduced inventory)

Federatie van Vereniging van Bergcultuurondernemingen in Ned.-Indië 1936-1968 (28.75 m.; access no. 2.20.50; inventory). This federation includes the
- Internationale Vereniging voor de Rubberrcultuur (1913-1981), De Rubber-Stichting (1936-1979)
- Vereniging voor de Theecultuur in Nederlands-Indië (1918-1968)
- Koffie en Cacao-Producenten Vereniging (1926-1968)
- Vereniging voor de Kinacultuur (1935-1968)
- Vereniging voor de Kapok- en Cacaoculturen (1934-1968)

NV Handelsoenootschap vh. Maintz & Co 1874-1970 (48.7 m.) and Algemene Nederlands-Indische Electriciteits Maatschappij 1926-1958 (30 m.) (respective access nos.
Javasche Bank was the bank of circulation of the NEI. It had its main seat in Batavia and, after 1945, had 15 branches scattered throughout the archipelago. Moreover, it had a separate branch (Bijkantoor) in Amsterdam and a representative in New York. Members of the Board of Directors were R.E. Smits (President; succeeded after his death in 1949 by A. Houwink), H. Teunissen (First Vice-President), P. Spies (Second Vice-President), D.G. van der Meer (First Vice-Director) and Jhr. L.H.L. de Stuers (Second Vice-Director). The Bijbank in Amsterdam was under the direction of G.J.H. de Graaff and H.J. Manschot.

After the transfer of sovereignty, the statutes remained unaltered for a while, though close cooperation with the Indonesian Government was prescribed in the RTC Agreements. H. Teunissen and F.H. Parmentier were appointed as Director and Vice-Director of the Bank Indonesia. The bank was taken over by the Indonesian Government at the end of 1951 and replaced by the Bank Indonesia in July 1953.

For the archives of the Javasche Bank see Part II, sub III C, p. 170.

Kadhipaten Cultuurmaatschappij (1858) 1905-1957 (1959) (14.7 m.; access no. 2.20.08; inventory by H.D. Hondius, ARA 1972)

Lindeteves-Jacoberg 1889-1978 (30 m.; access no. 2.18.23; checklist with introduction by M. Baertl, ARA 1984).

Nederlands-Indische Portland Cement Maatschappij 1910-1960 (0.1 m.) and Nederlands-Indische Escompto Maatschappij (Nedescobank) 1859-1976 (2.8 m.); (resp. access nos. 2.20.37.02 and 2.20.37.04; briefly introduced checklists, ARA 1985)

Nederlands-Indische Vereniging tot afzet van Suiker, NIVAS 1932-1958 (22.7 m.; access no. 2.20.09.03; preliminary finding aid)

Nederlands-Nieuw-Guinea Maatschappij/Nederlandse Maatschappij voor Nieuw-Guinea (NEGUMIJ) 1938-1958 (3.7 m.; access no. 2.20.29; inventory by R.Th.M. Guleij, ARA 1985)

Nederlandsch-Indische Handelsbank NV 1863-1950 en de Nationale Handelsbank NV 1950-1967 (76.5 m.; access no. 2.20.03; original inventory)

Nederlandse Handel Maatschappij, Het hoofdkantoor van de - en de hierbij gedeputeerde archieven (1784) 1824-1964 (1065 m.; access no. 2.20.01; inventory by H.H. Jongbloed c.s., ARA 1998)

The inventory of the collection is presented in great detail. The collection itself has been divided in three parts:

1 The records of the central office
2 The records brought in from agencies, ‘cultuurondernemingen’, affiliated companies and from employees (office files), of which those of D. Crena de Jongh and E. Heldring are relevant for the subject of this guide.
3 The collection of maps and drawings.
Ondernemersraad voor Indonesië 1921-1968 (27.5 m.; access no. 2.20.02.01; checklist)
The Ondernemersraad voor NEI (ONRANI)/Indonesië was the cooperative body of
the governing boards of the Netherlands industries and enterprises with invest-
ments in the NEI/Indonesia. Between 1945 and 1958 it was led by W.G.F. Jongejan
(till 1949) and J. van Oldenborgh.

Part of the archives of the Ondernemingsraad relates to the
Indische Ondernemersbond (IOB)/ Ondernemersbond voor Indonesië (OBI). This was the cooperative
body of the Dutch business community in NEI/Indonesia. Between 1945 and 1955,
the IOB/OBI was successively chaired by Jhr. C.H.V. de Villeneuve (till April 1947)
and J.S. Sinninghe Damsté. The introduction to the checklist (by H.M.F. Bolder et al.,
ARA 1979) also gives some explanation of the other checklists in the same binder of
the archives of the

Michiels-Arnold Cultuur- en Handelsmaatschappij te A’dam 1887-1957 (24 m.; ac-
cess no. 2.20.02.2)
Cultuurmaatschappij ‘Wonolangan’ te ‘s-Gravenhage, 1895-1963 (28 m.; access no.
2.20.02.3)
Klattensche Cultuurmaatschappij te ‘s-Gravenhage 1884-1966 (27.5 m.; access no.
2.20.02.4)
Firma Waller en Plate, e.a. Cultuurmaatschappijen 1887-1958 (14 boxes; access no.
2.20.02.5)
Oost-Java Rubbermaatschappij NV 1898-1969 (0.2 m.; access no. 2.20.02.07)
NV Dusseldorp & Co Cultuurmaatschappij te A’dam 1844-1966 (access no.
2.20.02.12)

Plantage Spieringshoek 1819-1955 (0.1 m.; access no. 2.20.28; inventory, with a short in-

Tjomal, NV Maatschappij tot Exploitatie van de Suikeronderneming - 1898-1968 with
some documents of its legal predecessor and successor 1872-1971 (2.6 m.; access no.
2.20.39; inventory by R.G.P. St.Jago, ARA 1985)

Verenigde Majanglanden, Maatschappij tot exploitatie van - 1890-1970 (27.6 m.; access
no. 2.20.07; preliminary finding aid with introduction by R. Braad and S. van der
Sluis, ARA 1973). This company includes the

Cultuurmaatschappij Lidjeng 1935-1955
Cultuurmaatschappij Mangli 1900-1957
Cultuurmaatschappij Penataran 1955-1970
Senambah Maatschappij 1951-1957
Preanger Rubbermaatschappij 1911-1957
Rubercultuur- en Handelmaatschappij Djambi 1925-1970

Archives of transport companies at ARA

Batavia Electrische Tram-Maatschappij NV 1897-1953 (1 m.; access no. 2.20.37.09;
briefly introduced checklist)

Deli Spoorwegmaatschappij (D.S.M.) 1883-1970 (29.6 m.; access no. 2.20.11; prelimi-
nary finding aid by J.W.T. van het Hekke)
Kediri en Malang Stoomtrammaatschappij 1895-1970 (4.2 m.; access no. 2.20.12; inventory by H.B.N.B. Adam, ARA 1976)

Koninklijke Paketvaart Maatschappij 1888-1970 and the Koninklijke Java-China Paketvaartlijnen 1902-1970 (325.5 m.; access no. 2.20.35; original finding aid; for the description of the classification system used herein see access nos. 2.20.21 and 2.20.22) Jaarverslagen en balansen van de - 1891-1972 (18 m.; access no. 2.20.59; inventory)

The Koninklijke Paketvaart Maatschappij or KPM was a shipping company with contractual obligations for interinsular shipping towards the NEI/Indonesian Government till 1958.

Madoera Stoomtrammaatschappij [incl. personeelsfondsen 1911-1963] 1897-1973 (8 m.; access no. 2.20.48; inventory by S.M. Oenkeng-Sunito, ARA 1988)

Mojokerto Stoomtrammaatschappij 1895-1972 (0.8 m.; access no. 2.20.13.05; checklist)

Nederlands-Indische Spoorwegmaatschappij 1861-1973 (30.2 m.; access no. 2.20.10; checklist)

Pasoeroean-Probolinggo Stoomtrammaatschappij, Directie en vertegenwoordigers van de - (2 collections: [1] no indication of the period; (1 m.) and [2]: 1930-1956 (2 m.); access no. 2.20.13.04; checklist)

The access numbers of the archives of the separate companies are

2.20.13.03 Pasoeroean Stoomtrammaatschappij 1895-1953 (4 m.) and 1895-1972 (3 m.); checklist.

2.20.13.02 Probolinggo Stoomtrammaatschappij 1901-1972 (2.2 m.); checklist.

Stoomvaartmaatschappij Nederland 1869-1972 (29 m.; access no. 2.20.23; briefly introduced checklist)

Vereniging van Nederlands-Indonesische Spoor- en Tramwegmaatschappijen 1917-1970 (11.4 m.; access no. 2.20.20; preliminary finding aid by S.L. van Rees, ARA 1975)

Zuster Stoomtramwegmaatschappijen, Gemeenschappelijk archief van de - 1880-1970. (238 boxes; access no. 2.20.14.01; preliminary finding aid)

Zuster Stoomtramwegmaatschappijen, Personeelsdossiers van de - 1982-1966 (167 boxes, access no. 2.20.15; preliminary finding aid)

The Zuster Stroomtramwegmaatschappijen includes the Oost-Java -, Semarang-Cheribon -, Serajoedal - and Semarang-Joana Stoomtramwegmaatschappij.

Only part of the records of the latter fall within the period, relevant for this guide, viz. 1881-1947 (1952) (31.2 m.; access no. 2.20.18; checklist)
Part two
Archives in the Republic of Indonesia
on relations with the Netherlands 1945-1963
CHAPTERS I AND II
POLICIES AND ADMINISTRATIVE FRAMEWORK IN INDONESIA

a General remarks

Between 1945 and 1950 two competing state systems existed side by side on Indonesian soil. These were the Republic of Indonesia (Republik Indonesia), proclaimed on 17 August 1945, and the returning Netherlands Indies administration, which was modified in the process into a provisional Indonesian Federal State. On 27 December 1949, both systems amalgamated into a sovereign Republic of the United States of Indonesia (Republik Indonesia Serikat). On 15 August 1950, the latter transformed itself into a unitary state, once again bearing the name Republik Indonesia (Negara Kesatuan Republik Indonesia).

The history of the Netherlands Indies after 1945 and its relationship with the Indonesian Republic up until 1963 have already been explained in some detail in the preceding chapters. Therefore, for the time being, it should suffice to give some additional information about the internal developments of the Indonesian Republic, both before and after the transfer of sovereignty on 27th December 1949, and to examine its central institutions and some of the key players involved. More specific information on the institutions and individuals that have deposited their archives in the Arsip Nasional Republik Indonesia (ANRI) can be found in the survey of records in Chapter III, written by Mona Lohanda M.Phil.

b Constitution, Presidency and Cabinets of the Indonesian Republic

b.1 Constitution

The constitution of the Indonesian Republic (Undang Undang Dasar or UUD) as accepted by the Komite Nasional Indonesia on 18 August 1945 provided for a presidential system of government. The first Sukarno Cabinet that was subsequently formed followed this model. This meant that Sukarno, as President, was both head of state and leader of the cabinet. Moreover, the UUD 1945 established a series of representative, advisory and executive institutions of state.

In October 1945, for various reasons, the administrative system was changed by presidential decree. A Western European type cabinet system was introduced in which the president was set apart somewhat as the formal head of state, while actual administrative responsibilities were placed in the hands of a cabinet, headed by a prime minister. For their part, the ministers were accountable to a provisional representative body, the Indonesian Central National Committee (Komite Nasional Indonesia Pusat or KNIP). Elections could not be held because of the conditions prevalent at the time. There was the ever-present threat of revolution and persistent conflict with the Dutch. Consequently, for the time being, members of the Indonesian Central National Committee had to be appointed by presidential decree. When not assembled in pleno, as was usually the case, a smaller body called the Working Committee (Badan Pekerdja), that represented the KNIP as a whole, performed the parliamentary functions on a day-to-day basis.
On 27 December 1949, the Republic of the United States of Indonesia (Republik Indonesia Serikat or RIS) came into being under a provisional constitution (UUD 1949) which provided for a Western-European type parliamentary system combined with a federal structure of the state. The original Republik Indonesia only survived as one of the federal states. However, it soon expanded as most of the other federal states joined it during the first few months of 1950. In August, a merger took place between the thus aggrandized RI and the two remaining federal states, East Indonesia and East Sumatra, and a new, unitary Indonesian Republic (Negara Kesatuan Republik Indonesia or NKRI) emerged.

In the accompanying revision of the (still provisional) constitution (UUD 1950) the federal elements were shed. The parliamentary system was retained and implemented more fully. By the early 1950s, Parliament had already started to meet in pleno on a permanent footing. General elections took place for the first time in 1955. In the same year, a Legislative Assembly (Konstituante) assembled and was given the task of deciding upon a definitive constitution. It had not yet fulfilled its task when it was disbanded by President Sukarno in 1958. Instead, the 1945 Constitution was reintroduced.

This time the UUD 1945 was implemented with the presidential form of government that had been foremost in the mind of its authors in August 1945. A council representing the population (Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat or DPR) possessed budgetary and law-giving rights. The Madjelis Permusyawaratan Rakyat or MPR was a larger representative body. It consisted of members of DPR, augmented with appointed representatives from regional and professional organizations. Its main task was to elect a president and pass judgement on broad lines of policy. In effect, the system gave ample leeway to full fledged presidential rule.

b.2 Presidency
From August 1945 till 1966 Sukarno was President of the Republic Indonesia in all its different manifestations. Between December 1949 and September 1950 he was President of the RIS, and after that, of the unitary Republik Indonesia. Moh. Hatta was Vice-President from the beginning till his resignation on 1 December 1956.

b.3 Cabinets
Successive Indonesian Cabinets, with the names of the ministers that are of special relevance for the subject of the present guide, are:

1  CABINETS, REPUBLIK INDONESIA 1945-1950
First Sukarno Cabinet 2 Sept.-14 Nov. 1945
President Sukarno
Vice-President M. Hatta (non-party)
Foreign Affairs Achmad Subardjo (Persatuan Perdjuangan)
Economic affairs R.M.P. Surachman Tjokroadisurjo (non-party)
Information Amir Sjarifuddin (Partai Sosialis; PS)
First Sjahrir Cabinet, 14 Nov. 1945-12 March 1946
Prime Minister/Foreign Affairs Sutan Sjahrir (PS)
Defence Amir Sjarifuddin (PS)
Economic affairs Darmawan Mangunkusumo (non-party)
Information Amir Sjarifuddin (PS); M. Natsir (Masyumi)
Second Sjahrir Cabinet, 12 March-2 Oct. 1946
Prime Minister/Foreign Affairs Sutan Sjahrir (PS)
Defence Amir Sjarifuddin (PS)
Welfare (economic affairs) Darmawan Mangunkusumo (non party)
Information M. Natsir (Masyumi)

Third Sjahrir Cabinet, 2 Oct. 1946-3 July 1947
Prime Minister/Foreign Affairs Sutan Sjahrir (PS)
Vice-Minister for Foreign Affairs Hadji Agus Salim (Partai Serikat Islam Indonesia; PSII)
Defence Amir Sjarifuddin (PS)
Economic Affairs A.K. Gani (Partai Nasional Indonesia; PNI)
Information M. Natsir (Masyumi)

First and Second Sjarifuddin Cabinet, 3 July-11 Nov. 1947/29 Jan. 1948
Prime Minister Amir Sjarifuddin (PS)
Vice-Premiers A.K. Gani (PNI) and Setiadjit (PS)
Foreign Affairs Hadji Agus Salim (PSII)
Defence Amir Sjarifuddin (PS)
Economic Affairs A.K. Gani (PNI)

First Hatta Cabinet, 29 Jan1948-4 Aug. 1949
Prime Minister/Defence a.i. M. Hatta (non-party)
Foreign Affairs Hadji Agus Salim (PSII)
Economic Affairs Sjafruddin Prawiranegara (Masyumi)
Information M. Natsir (Masyumi)

Sjafruddin Prawiranegara Emergency Cabinet (Pemerintahan Darurat RI or PDRI), 19 Dec. 1948-13 July 1949
Prime Minister and Minister of
Defence and Information Sjafruddin Prawiranegara (Masyumi)

Second Hatta Cabinet, 4 Aug.-20 Dec. 1949
Prime Minister M. Hatta (non-party)
Foreign Affairs Hadji Agus Salim (PSII)
Defence Hamengku Buwono IX, Sultan of Yogyakarta (non-party)
Welfare I.J. Kasimo (Partai Katolik Republik Indonesia (PKRI))
Information Sjamsuddin Sutan Makmur (Masyumi)

II CABINETS, REPUBLIK INDONESIA AS A FEDERAL STATE IN THE REPUBLIK INDONESIA SERIKAT, 20 DEC. 1949 - 6 SEPT. 1950
First and Second Halim Cabinet, 20 Dec. 1949-21 Jan./6 Sept. 1950
Prime Minister A. Halim (non-party)

III CABINET, REPUBLIK INDONESIA SERIKAT (RIS), DEC. 1949 - SEPT. 1950
Hatta Cabinet, 20 Dec. 1949-6 Sept. 1950
Prime Minister and Minister of
Foreign Affairs M. Hatta (non-party)
Defence Hamengku Buwono IX, Sultan of Yogyakarta (non-party)
Part two, I-II. Indonesia, policies and administrative framework

Interior
Justice
Information
Economic affairs

Ide Anak Agung Gde Agung (non party)
Supomo (non-party)
A. Mononutu (Gabungan Partai-Partai Kemerdekaan Indonesia (Gapki)
R. Djuanda (non-party)

IV CABINETS, UNITARY REPUBLIK INDONESIA, AUG. 1950 - NOV. 1963

Parliamentary cabinets

Natsir Cabinet, 6 Sept. 1950-27 April 1951
Prime Minister M. Natsir (Masyumi)
Foreign Affairs M. Rum (Masyumi)
Defence a.i. A. Halim (non-party)
Justice Wongsonegoro (Persatuan Indonesia Raya; PIR)
Information M.A. Pellaupessy (Fraksi Demokrat)
Trade and Industry R. Djuanda (non-party)

Sukiman Cabinet, 27 April 1951-3 April 1952
Prime Minister Sukiman Wirjosandjojo (Masyumi)
Foreign Affairs Achmad Subardjo (Masyumi)
Defence Sumitro Kolopaking (PIR)
Justice M. Yamin (non-party)
Information A. Mononutu (PNI)
Trade and Industry Sujono Hadinoto (PNI)

Wilopo Cabinet, 3 April 1952-1 Aug. 1953
Prime Minister Wilopo (PNI)
Foreign Affairs Mukarto Notowidigdo
Defence Hamengku Buwono IX, Sultan of Yogyakarta
Justice Lukman Wirianata
Information A. Mononutu
Economic Affairs Sumitro Djojohadikusumo

First Sastroamidjojo Cabinet, 1 Aug. 1953-12 Aug. 1955
Prime Minister Ali Sastroamidjojo
First Vice-Premier Wongsonegoro (PIR)
Foreign Affairs Sunario (PNI)
Defence Iwa Kusumasumantri (Progressive Fraction)
Justice Djody Gondokusumo (Partai Rakyat Nasional; PRN)
Information F. Lumbang Tobing (Serikat Kerakjatan Indonesia; SKI)
Economic Affairs Iskaq Tjokroadisurjo (PNI); after 6 Nov. 1954 ir. Roosseno

Harahap Cabinet, 12 Aug. 1955-24 March 1956
Prime Minister/Defence Burhanuddin Harahap (Masyumi)
First Vice-Premier Djanu Ismadi (PIR)
Foreign Affairs Ide Anak Agung Gde Agung (Fraksi Demo-krat)
Justice Lukman Wiriadinata (PSI)
Information Sjamsuddin Sutan Makmur (PIR)
Economic Affairs I.J. Kasimo

Second Sastroamidjojo Cabinet, 24 March 1956-9 April 1957
Prime Minister / Defence Ali Sastroamidjojo (PNI)
First Vice-Premier M. Rum (Masyumi)
Foreign Affairs Ruslan Abdulgani (PNI)
Justice Muljatno (Masyumi)
Information Sudibjo (PSII)
Economic Affairs Burhanuddin Harahap (Nahdatul Ulama (NU), ex Masyumi)

Djuanda Cabinet, 9 April 1957-10 July 1959
Prime Minister / Defence H. Djuanda (non-party)
Foreign Affairs Subandrio (PNI)

Presidential cabinets
First ‘Kabinet Kerdja’ Sukarno, 10 July 1959-18 Feb. 1960
President / Perdana Menteri Sukarno
Premier R. Djuanda (non-party)
Vice-Premier J. Leimena
Foreign (Economic) Affairs Subandrio (PNI)
Defence General A.H. Nasution

Second ‘Kabinet Kerdja’ Sukarno, 18 Feb. 1960-6 March 1962
President / Perdana Menteri Sukarno
Premier H. Djuanda
Vice-Premiers J. Leimena and Subandrio
Foreign Affairs Subandrio
Defence General A.H. Nasution

Third ‘Kabinet Kerdja’ Sukarno, 6 March 1962-13 Nov. 1963
President / Perdana Menteri Sukarno
Premier H. Djuanda
Vice-Premiers J. Leimena and Subandrio
Foreign Affairs Subandrio
Defence General A.H. Nasution

State Secretariat and Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Indonesian Republic

The State Secretariat (Sekretariat Negara) played an important role in the development of the Indonesian state. It started the process of institutionalization by registering laws and decrees and laying down formal procedures that lay at the root of every state system. A.G. Pringgodigdo performed this task until 1950. In early January 1946, the various departments of the central administration in Jakarta and Bandung, that had been taken over from the Japanese Military Administration under the Bucho Cabinet, moved to Yogya. A Republican delegation and a group of officials belonging to the apparatus of the Prime Minister remained in Jakarta to keep in touch with the Allied Powers and the rest of the world. A Republican city administration also continued in Jakarta until well into 1947.
In 1950, the Republik Indonesia Serikat took over the departmental apparatus of the former NEI Government that was located in Jakarta and Bandung. Consequently, the seat of Government became concentrated in Western Java once more. By this time, a more regular foreign representation had also been organized. During the 1945-1950 period, many diplomats of the Republic were sent abroad on various missions. This had always been on an irregular footing, for example, Subandrio had represented the RI in London, Sudarsono in New Delhi and Usman Sastroamidjojo in Australia, while successively L.N. Palar, Basuki and Sumitto Djojohadikusumo had led the Indonesian office in New York. In Singapore, an ‘Indonesian Office’ had been installed by Utojo Ramelan. In 1949, during the occupation of Yogyakarta by Dutch forces, A.A. Maramis, operating from New Delhi, had acted as the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Pemerintahan Darurat Republik Indonesia.

From January 1950 onwards, formal diplomatic posts were established in a large number of capital cities. In The Hague, the representative of the Republik Indonesia (Serikat) was formally registered as the High Commissioner (HC), until the disbandment of the Union between both countries in 1956.

The following diplomats were heavily involved in the development of relations between Indonesia and the Netherlands after 1950:

**The Hague:** Moh. Rum (HC Jan.-Sept.'50); R.T. Djumhana Wiriaatmadja (dep. HC 1950-1951); Susanto Tirtoprodjo (1952-Oct. 1955); Moh. Sjarif (dep. HC 1955); Kwee Djie Ho (Chargé d’affaires Oct. 1955-1957); A.A. Maramis (Chargé d’affaires from 1957)

**Washington:** Ali Sastroamidjojo (1950-1953); Mukarto Notowidigdo (1953-1960); Zairin Zain (1961-1965)

**New York:** representative at UN: L.N. Palar (1950-1953); Sudjarwo Tjondronegoro (1953-1957); Ali Sastroamidjojo (1957-1960); L.N. Palar (1961-1964)

**London:** Subandrio (1949-1954); Supomo (1954-1956); Sunario (1956-1961); B.M. Diah (1962-1964)


**d  Armed Forces of the Indonesian Republic**

The core of the Indonesian army, as it took shape during the initial days of the Revolution, consisted of former members of Japanese-trained units such as the PETA and Heiho. Former soldiers of the Royal Netherlands Indisch Army (Koninklijk Nederlands Indisch Leger or KNIL) also took part including scores of well-trained officers. Moreover, everywhere in the country young men (pemuda) assembled to form more or less irregular units, demonstrating a large diversity in ideology, social background, discipline and armament. Leadership came to those who were able to enforce it. The first attempt at streamlining was made in August 1945 with the formation of the People’s Peace Keeping Corps (Badan Keamanan Rakyat or BKR). On 5 October it was renamed the People’s Salvation Army (Tentara Keselamatan Rakyat or TKR). From January 1946 onwards the Indonesian Army successively operated under the name Tentara Republik Indonesia or TRI (Indonesian Republican Army) and Tentara Nasional Indonesia or TNI (Indonesian Nasional Army (1947-1950)).
During the process, efforts were made to give shape to a more formal military organization. At the beginning of 1947, the strength of the TRI was estimated at 170,000 men, 40% of whom, at most, were properly armed. Outside the army proper, large units still defied, or were denied integration. The guerilla warfare that had become endemic in the wake of the Dutch military operations actually discouraged integration and ‘rationalization’. Consequently, the reorganization of the army was one of the central issues of Republican life from the early days of the Revolution until well into the 1960s.

In 1950, as a result of the outcome of the Round Table Conference, the Indonesian Armed Forces were renamed the Armed Forces of the Republic of the United States of Indonesia (Angkatan Perang Republik Indonesia Serikat or APRIS), consisting of land, sea and air forces. The army now became the Indonesian Land Forces (Angkatan Darat Republik Indonesia or ADRI). Their number increased considerably with the influx of former KNIL personnel.

Alongside the army, navy and air force had already been created in 1945. These were the Angkatan Udara Republik Indonesia or AURI (Indonesian Air Forces) and Angkatan Laut Republik Indonesia or ALRI (Indonesian Navy). Although they had a few ships and aircraft at their disposal for a while during the Revolution, these forces were only able to play a role more fitting to their nature after 1950, when more resources became available.

Notwithstanding the state of permanent reorganization, the Indonesian Armed Forces demonstrated remarkable stability in the composition of their upper echelons. On 12 November 1945, Sudirman was elected Commander-in-Chief (Panglima Besar) of the Army. On 26 June 1946 he was appointed by the Government as Commander of the Armed Forces (Panglima Besar Angkatan Perang). He remained in this position until his death on 19 January 1950. The staff work for the TKR was done by R. Urip Sumohardjo, who remained Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces until 2 January 1948. He was succeeded by Commodore R. Surjadi Suriaadarma. Only a few months later, in May, the commander of the Siliwangi Division in West Java, Colonel A.H. Nasution, took over the post. Colonel Tahi Bonar Simatupang, who had also served with the Siliwangi Division, became his Deputy Chief of Staff.

In 1950, upon the death of Sudirman, the position of Panglima Besar Angkatan Perang was abrogated. Simatupang, who was now a Major-General, was appointed Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces (Kepala Staf Angkatan Perang or KSAP). He retained the post till 1954. In 1950, Colonel Nasution was appointed Chief of Staff of the Land Forces (Kepala Staf Angkatan Darat or KSAD). He retained his position until the end of 1952, when he was suspended as a result of his participation in the ‘17 October Affair’, a demonstration of army leaders directed against Parliament. Major-General Bambang Sugeng and, in May 1955, the Colonels Bambang Utoyo and Zulkifli Lubis took over. On 7 November 1955 Nasution made his come back as KSAD and was promoted to the rank of Major-General. In 1959 he became Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces (Kepala Staf Angkatan Bersenjata or KSAB) and made a General in 1960. He remained Chief of Staff until 1966.

Commodore Suriadarma, one of the founders of the Air Forces of the Republik Indonesia (Angkatan Udara RI or AURI) was its Chief of Staff from April 1946 until early 1962. In 1948 he also held the position of Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces for
a few months. He was succeeded as Commander of the Air Forces by Air Marshal Omar Dhani, who remained so until 1965.

At the beginning of 1946, the Navy (Angkatan Laut RI) got its first commander in Admiral Atmaji, with M. Nazir as his Chief of Staff. In 1954, Admiral Subiyakto was appointed Chief of Staff of the Navy and was succeeded by Vice-Admiral R.E. Martadinata in 1960, who held this position until 1966.

By order of President Sukarno dated 19 December 1961, the so-called ‘Tri Kommando Rakyat’ (Trikora) was proclaimed in order to prevent the manifestation of a ‘Negara Papua’ and to prepare for military operations against Western New Guinea (WNG). It was implemented on 2 January 1962 when a special command was created consisting of army, navy and air force. It was called Kommando Mandala and placed under a single commander, Major-General Suharto. From January onwards, raids against WNG were organized from bases in East Indonesia. In July, Mandala had massed together a force of approximately 30,000 Indonesian naval, air and land forces on bases in East Indonesia for ‘operation Djajawidjaja’, which was the code word for a planned assault upon WNG. The navy was under Captain R. Sudomo’s command. However, the operation was cancelled on August 14th, after agreement had been reached in New York between Indonesia and the Netherlands. The remaining task for Kommando Mandala now was to take over WNG from UNTEA. This was called ‘Operasi Wisnamurti’. The Mandala command was dissolved on 1 May 1963.
CHAPTER III
ARCHIVES IN THE ARSIP NASIONAL REPUBLIK INDONESIA
by Mona Lohanda M. Phil.

III A ORGANIZATION OF THE ARCHIVES

During the colonial period, responsibility for keeping the state records was delegated to the central administrative office of the Governor-General, the ‘Algemene Secretarie’. At that office, in 1892, the post of ‘Landsarchivaris’ was created. It was the task of the occupant to take care of the older materials. His position essentially has remained the same since independence. In this respect, the present day ‘Arsip Nasional Republik Indonesia (ANRI)’, like its predecessor the ‘Landsarchief’, still belongs to the administrative domain of the ‘Sekretariat Negara’. It is the central repository for records of the Indonesian State and has its main buildings at the Jalan Ampera Raya, Cilandak Timur in Jakarta. The ANRI also has branch offices in Banda Aceh, Serangkang and Ujung Pandang.

Archives for the period 1945-1950 were formed by the NEI administration, by some of the federal states and by the Indonesian Republic. The central parts of the archives of the NEI military and civil administration, reflecting the pre-1950 years of conflict with the Republic, were transferred to the Netherlands in the late 1940s and early 1950s. These have been discussed in the preceding chapters on archives in the Netherlands. Pre-1950 NEI archives reflecting the day-to-day administrative routine have partly remained in Indonesia. They are currently in the possession of the original filing agencies and their successors, have been lost or are transferred to the ANRI. The first category is probably rather small. Important segments, however, have been transferred to the ANRI. Among them are parts of the archives of the ‘Algemene Secretarie’. Though the confidential files are now in the Netherlands, the open parts are kept at the ANRI. They are organized as subject-files, divided over 1742 folders (circa 60 m.). These have been described in part I of M.G.H.A. de Graaff en A.M. Tempelaars, Inventaris van het archief van de Algemene Secretarie van de Nederlands-Indische regering en de daarbij gedeponeerde archieven, 1942-1950 (4 vols, Den Haag 1990).

The inventory of these Algemene-Secretarie archives was part of a cooperative program between the ARA in The Hague and the ANRI in Jakarta. Another aspect was the microfilming of parts of the archives in ARA on Indonesia and placing them at the disposal of ANRI. For the post-1945 period, these included the confidential files of the ‘Algemene Secretarie-archief 1942-1950’, the ‘Mailrapporten 1945-1948’, the ‘Rapportage Indonesië 1945-1950’, the ‘United Nations Commission on Indonesia 1947-1949’ collection and the private collections of H.J. van Mook, A.J. Vleer and P.J. Koets.

Many of the records of the Republik Indonesia between 1945-1963 dealing with the subject of relations with the Netherlands are currently available at the ANRI. Notable exceptions, however, are the records of the Department of Foreign Affairs (Departemen Luar Negeri) and the Defence Ministry (Departemen Pertahanan dan Keamanan; HANKAM), that are still held by their filing agencies at Taman Pejambon no. 6 and in Cilangkap in Jakarta. Some of the Republican records for the period
up to 1949 were seized by the Dutch during their military operations in Indonesia. That happened especially during the period between 20 December 1948 and 6 July 1949, when the Netherlands Army occupied the administrative seat of the Republic, Yogyakarta. It gave them ready access to the Republican archives. Most of these were restituted at the time of the take-over by the Republican administration on July 6, 1949. However, some of the seized documents were withheld at the time and inserted into the Netherlands intelligence archives. Restitution of these ‘Nefis-documenten’ to the Indonesian Government took place in the 1970s and later. A set of these so called ‘Djojja-documenten’ is administered by the ANRI, where they are listed in a separate inventory.

The archival collections that have been transferred to the ANRI are summed up hereafter. The tasks and responsibilities of the ANRI are laid down in the Archival Law of 1971 no. 7. There are, however, no particular rules that regulate public access. Essentially, archives brought over to ANRI are open for public inspection, although accessibility might be cross referenced with security procedures. Prospective users are advised to contact ANRI well before their arrival in Indonesia and/or their research, since time-consuming procedures can be expected. An essential prerequisite is the acquisition of a research permit (Surat Ijin Penelitian) from the Indonesian Institution of Sciences, the ‘Lembaga Ilmu Pengetahuan Indonesia’ or LIPI.

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**IIIIB KOLEKSI LEMBAGA TINGGI NEGARA (HIGHER STATE INSTITUTIONS)**

- **1945-1950 PERIOD**

  a **Sekretariat Negara Republik Indonesia (State Secretariat) 1945-1949**

  On 2 September 1945, together with the appointment of 12 Ministers, some higher state officials were also nominated. One of them was the State Secretary, a position that, up until 1950, was held by Mr. A.G. Pringgodigdo.

  The main duties of the State Secretariat were to provide the administrative facilities and a formal framework to enable the President, Vice-President and Ministers to accomplish their tasks. That remained much the same after the change from a presidential to a parliamentary system, through which the office of Prime Minister was installed. By the time the Republic had moved to Yogyakarta in January 1946, the State Secretariat reopened its office in the new capital.

  The conditions of war, occupation and revolution that had reigned in Indonesia since the early 1940s, severely affected the preservation of government archives, especially the Indonesian ones. Many were destroyed in the process. Irregularities in the filing systems was another handicap. When the Republican administration took over the central archives upon its return to Jakarta in December 1949, this did not automatically result in an improvement in the archives that were already in a state of disarray.
The archives of the State Secretariat for the years 1945-1949 were originally mingled with papers from the President’s Cabinets. Presently, both categories are kept separately, and altogether come to 1056 files. In addition to papers on administrative matters, there are files on higher state institutions such as KNIP (nos. 143 to 169), DPA (nos. 170 to 174), DPR (nos. 175 to 178). Others deal with law and regulations, organization and various government agencies or ministries, education and the establishment of schools, government personnel, public welfare, trade and industry, internal security, political parties and mass organizations. File nos. 814 to 869, are about Indonesian-Dutch affairs, although the papers they contain are mostly presidential decrees and state announcements.

Highlights from the collection:
No. 834; Original letter of the Ministry of Defence, briefly noting its stance against the Indonesian-Dutch agreement, 24 December 1946.
No. 835; Incomplete report on activities in Dutch-occupied areas, 1947.
No. 837; Journal of the Indonesian Delegates to India, March-April 1947.
No. 842; Letter of the Ministry of Information regarding Dutch protest against Gelora Pemuda radio broadcasting, 2 March-7 April 1948.
No. 844; Letters dealing with tactics against Dutch offences, 29 January 1947, 21 May 1948.
No. 852; Reports on torture carried out by Dutch Militaire Inlichtingsdienst, n.d.
No. 854; Letter of Surakarta inhabitants in support of preliminary agreement between Indonesian and Dutch delegations of 7 May 1949 in Jakarta, June 1949.
No. 856; Resolutions on the appointment of New Guinea representative as staff member of Indonesian Delegation for RTC in The Hague, 23 February 1948, 8 August 1949.
No. 858; Telegrams on Indonesian-Dutch agreement, 1 March 1948-27 August 1949.
No. 861; Guidelines issued by the Executive Board of Nahdatul Ulama regarding the Rum-Van Roijen Agreement, 14 September 1949.
No. 863; Statement of Masyumi regarding the Rum-Van Roijen Agreement, 6 October 1949.
No. 866; Letters of various mass organizations regarding responses of the people towards the Rum-Van Roijen Agreement, 25 July-22 November 1949.
No. 867; Files on Indonesian-Dutch agreement, 6 February 1948-26 November 1949.
No. 869; Letter of Minister of Justice concerning the attitude of the people of East Sumatra before and after the Dutch occupation of the area, 30 November-8 December 1949.
No. 947; Telegrams of 1945 on people’s declaration supporting the Indonesian Republic.
No. 956; Resolutions of people of West Java rejecting Negara Pasundan, 17 May-19 May 1947 (see also no. 1048, dated 8 May 1947-17 March 1948).
No. 957; Telegrams about the establishment of the Negara Pasundan, 1-2 March 1948.
No. 1006; Letters and resolutions from mass organizations and individuals expressing their loyalty to the Government of the Republic of Indonesia, 13 September-25 November 1949.
No. 1035; Letter to the Prime Minister of the Negara Indonesia Timur regarding preparations for the Inter-Indonesian Conference, 21 July 1949.
b Pemerintah Darurat Republik Indonesia (PDRI; Emergency Government of the Republic of Indonesia) 1948-1949

By 22 December 1948, a few days after the second Dutch military attack was launched, the PDRI was set up in Payakumbuh, West Sumatra. The mandate for the establishment of an Emergency Government of the Republic of Indonesia was discussed during the Cabinet meeting of 19 December 1948 in Yogya and given to Mr. Sjafruddin Prawiranegara, who happened to be in Sumatra when the Dutch attacked Yogya.

While the seat of the PDRI was in Payakumbuh, Sumatra, a PDRI Commissariat was also set up in Java. The armed forces had already divided their territorial defense. There was a military command for Java under the ‘Panglima Tentara dan Teritorium Djawa’ or PTTD (Java Military and Territorial Commander) and Sumatra-command under the ‘Panglima Tentara dan Teritorium Sumatera’ or PTTS (Sumatra Military and Territorial Commander).

On 31 March 1949, Sjafruddin reshuffled and enlarged his Cabinet, that henceforth comprised 11 Ministries. At a meeting of the leaders of the Emergency Government and those of the Indonesian Republic held in Jakarta on 13 July 1949, it was agreed that the PDRI would return its mandate to the Central Government in Yogya. This actually took place on the same day. Mr. Sjafruddin Prawiranegara as chairman of PDRI then handed over his mandate to Vice-President Mohamad Hatta.

Archives (330 items; in ANRI; ‘Daftar sementara Koleksi Arsip PDRI’ (checklist of the PDRI collection), manuscript, 68 pages).

This collection mostly comprises telegrams and letters sent to the seat of the PDRI in West Sumatra, covering a variety of administrative and other subjects such as the appointment of local government officials, guerilla warfare, comments on the Rum-Van Roijen Agreement and military defence. For further information see PDRI (Pemerintah Darurat Republik Indonesia) Dalam Khasanah Kearsipan (Penerbitan Sejarah Lisan no. 3 of ANRI, Jakarta 1989) and PDRI (Pemerintah Darurat Republik Indonesia) Dikaji Ulang (Penerbitan Masyarakat Sejarawan Indonesia, Jakarta 1990).

Highlights from the collection:
No. 30; Police report on the situation in Muara Tebo during Dutch occupation, 1 May ’49; original.
No. 33; Disavowal of the news that PDRI approved with Rum-Van Roijen Agreement, 16 Sept.’49.
No. 34; Telegram from Lukman Hakim to Mr. Susanto Tirtoprodjo and Pusposutipto (in Aceh) requesting report on the recent political situation in Java and Aceh in connection with the Rum-Van Roijen Agreement, 16 March 1949.
No. 36; Telegram dated 24 May ’49 from PDRI Chairman to Military Governors of Aceh, West Sumatra, South Sumatra, and Tapanuli, requesting the list of areas or places being occupied by the Dutch before and after 7 May 1949.
No. 50; Telegram from PDRI Chairman to Government Commissaris in Sumatra, requesting information on public responses and situation after Rum-Roijen Agreement, 2 June ’49.
No. 65; Telegram from Colonel T.B. Simatupang to PDRI and Indonesian Representative in New Delhi, concerning reaction to Dutch aggression, 19 March ’49.
No. 68; Telegram from Mayor Haryono, Chief Information Services, to PDRI, Indonesian Representative in New Delhi and to all radio stations concerning the statement by the Vice-Chairman of the Netherlands delegation that the final decision to resume negotiations with the Indonesian Republic would be taken by the United Nations; date unclear.

No. 69; Telegram from Colonel A.H. Nasution to PDRI, explaining the practice of cease-fire to comply with the resolution of the United Nations; date unclear.

No. 70; Telegram to Indonesian Representative in New Delhi and Mayor Maladi, reporting on Dutch military action in Yogya, 9 April ’49.

No. 72; Telegram to PDRI and Indonesian Representative in New Delhi requesting information about Java for Indonesian Representative in the United Nations, 11 April ’49.

No. 74; Telegram from Colonel T.B. Simatupang to PDRI and Indonesian Representative in New Delhi concerning matters related to preliminary talk in Jakarta, 11 April ’49.

No. 76; Telegram from PDRI to I.J. Kasimo, requesting consideration on the recent resolution of the Security Council of the United Nations, 25 March 1949.

No. 77; Telegram from Colonel T.B. Simatupang to PDRI and Indonesian Representative in New Delhi, regarding Cochran’s speech at the opening session of the conference, that any order or instruction be issued by both parties after technical military discussion, 16 April ’49.

No. 84; News from PDRI about provincialism and economic blockade by the Dutch; date unclear.

No. 85; Telegram from Mayor Haryono to PDRI and Indonesian Representative in New Delhi concerning situation after the second Dutch Military Action, 9 May 1949.

No. 86; Telegram dated 9 May 1949 from Mayor Haryono to PDRI informing about Dutch attack on 18 December 1949.

No. 88; Telegram from Colonel T.B. Simatupang to PDRI and Indonesian Representative in New Delhi, concerning the extension of TNI-occupied areas and the extra burden for the guerilla army to counteract robbery and attacks by Dutch soldiers, 9 May 1949.

No. 90; Telegram from General Sudirman to Colonel Hidayat informing him that the coming talks should be the last ones and forbidding him from negotiating any local agreement, 7 May ’49.

No. 91; Draft telegram from Col. A.H. Nasution to PDRI and Indonesian Representative in New Delhi with details of 300 TNI soldiers having been captured by the Dutch, several TNI officers having joined the federal army, and casualties as a result of Darul Islam attacks; date unclear.

No. 91b; Telegram from Mayor Haryono concerning Dutch order to close PMI (Palang Merah Indonesia; Indonesian Red Cross)-branches on the outskirts and the lack of medicine and medical staff, 9 May ’49.

No. 92; Telegram from Mayor Haryono about the Dutch patrol in Indrapura and the mopping-up operation against Darul Islam, 9 May ’49.

No. 93; Telegram from Mayor Haryono about the rejection of an effort of a Dutch local commander to contact a TNI commander; date unclear.

No. 100; Telegram from S.K. Bonar to M. Sitompul, PDRI Minister of Public Works, about the murder of 2 alleged Dutch spies and 10 casualties of a Dutch attack, 16 May ’49.
No. 123; Telegram from Colonel T.B. Simatupang on the United Nations’ resolution and Dutch aggression, 11 March ’49.
No. 127; Telegram from Dr. A.K. Gani to PDRI concerning the Rum-Van Roijen and Renville Agreements, 19 May ’49.
No. 128 Telegram from Colonel Subiyakto, Chief of the Navy, to PDRI Chairman, announcing that the termination of the Dutch blockade is a prerequisite condition for cease-fire, 19 May ’49.
No. 146; Telegram from GMSS (Gubernur Militer Sumatera Selatan) to PDRI and PTTS (Panglima Tentara dan Teritorium Sumatera (Sumatra Army and Territorial Commander)) reporting that Muara Tebo had been occupied by the Dutch, 3 June ’49.
No. 150; Letter of the VIIth Sub-Territorial Commander to PDRI Chairman concerning Dutch-occupied cities in Sumatra, 23 June ’49.
No. 154; Situation in Yogya: Dutch convoy of troops; schools, 9 June 1949.
No. 157; Telegram from Dr. A.K. Gani to PDRI concerning our stance, i.e. Independence or Guerilla Forever, 10 June 1949.
No. 158; Telegram from Mayor Haryono to PDRI and Indonesian Representative in New Delhi about the Indonesians and Chinese who had now come to realize how they had been tricked by the Dutch, 3 June 1949.
No. 172; Telegram from PTTS (Sumatra Army and Territorial Commander) to PDRI informing on the leakage of codes and Dutch occupation in Piobang, 20 June 1949.
No. 178; Telegram from Moh. Jacob to PDRI, PTTS, Chief of General Staff, informing that Piobang airport had been occupied by Dutch soldiers, 13 June 1949.
No. 186; Telegram from Staff of West-Sumatra Military Governor to PDRI and PTTS informing that Dutch soldiers burned people’s houses around Kota Baru, Bukit Tinggi, and Payakumbuh, 22 June 1949.
No. 196; Telegram from Captain Sumantri, staff of Java Commander, concerning the battle in and around Solo, 8 March 1949.
No. 197; Telegram from Java Command to PDRI and PTTS informing about the battle in East-Java, 25 March 1949.
No. 198; Telegram from Captain Sumantri to PDRI and PTTS concerning the battle in and around Yogya, 25 May 1949.
No. 204; Telegram dated 13 May 1949 from Military Governor of West Sumatra to all Sub-Command and Battle Front Commanders, ordering all of them to attack at once on 17 May 1949.
No. 207; Telegram from PTTD (Panglima Tentara dan Territorium Djawa; Java Army and Territorial Commander) to Mayor Maladi and PDRI concerning unwillingness of MKBD (Markas Besar Komando Djawa; Java Command Headquarters) to make mistake on strategy such as Renville, 16 May 1949.
No. 219; Telegram from Moh. Rasjid and M. Sitompul to PDRI informing that Dutch soldiers might occupy Piobang and about delegation from Java to come to Sumatra, 14 June 1949.
No. 222; Telegram from Dr. M. Isa to Mr. Lukman Hakim concerning Rum-Van Roijen Agreement and its relationship to our struggle, 22 June 1949.
No. 223; Telegram from Temporary Command of Sumatra Government to PDRI concerning casualties of Dutch attack, 24 June 1949.
No. 225; Telegram to RRI (Radio Republik Indonesia) Aceh and Java, announcing that Dutch soldiers had occupied Lampung (centre of rice production) and
about the battle in Lematang (Palembang), 24 June 1949.
No. 230; Telegram from Dr. A.K. Gani to PDRI and PTTS with details about Dutch airships, 24 June 1949.
No. 231; Telegram from Dr. A.K. Gani to PDRI and PTTS concerning the bombing of Tanjung Sakti and Indonesian-Dutch negotiations, 24 June 1949 (see also no. 232 of 26 June 1949).
No. 234; Telegram from R.M. Utoyo, Military Governor of Riau to PDRI and PTTS, announcing that Dutch soldiers had set foot on Kijang island, 25 June 1949.
No. 236; Telegram from Colonel Nasution to PDRI and New Delhi, and PTTD, about escalation of the struggle, Dutch lack of manpower and the defeat of the Darul Islam, 1 June 1949.
No. 239; Telegram from PTTS to PDRI on the delivery of goods to Tapanuli and Aceh during Dutch occupation, 21 June 1949.
No. 241; Telegram from Dr. A.K. Gani to PDRI and PTTS reporting on the opening of bus route by the Dutch, 20 June 1949.
No. 242; Letter from Colonel A.H. Nasution to PDRI and PTTS about the Dutch buying time to occupy Yogya, 20 June 1949.
No. 243; Telegram from Military Governor of Aceh to PDRI, Military Governors of West Sumatra, Tapanuli and South Sumatra, about Dutch air and sea attacks and their casualties, 28 June 1949.
No. 244; Telegram from First Lieutenant Rachman to PDRI, informing about the battle in and around Banjarnegara and Kemrajen, 26 June 1949.
No. 247; Telegram from Colonel T.B. Simatupang to PDRI, PTTS and PTTD, about cease-fire, 29 June 1949.
No. 249; Telegram from Dr. A.K. Gani to PDRI, PTTS and Colonel T.B. Simatupang, concerning the implementation of cease-fire, 1 July 1949.
No. 252; Telegram from Dr. A.K. Gani to PDRI, PTTS, RRI Aceh and RRI Yogya, about election held by the Dutch in Bukit Tinggi, resulting in the majority being in favour of the Indonesian Republic, 1 July 1949.
No. 254; Telegram from Dr. A.K. Gani to PDRI, PTTS, KSAP (Kepala Staf Angkatan Perang), RRI Java, concerning Dutch air attack in Tanjung Sakti, 1 July 1949.
No. 256; Radiogram from Colonel A.H. Nasution to PDRI on the prohibition of local contact with the Dutch, 29 June 1949.
No. 257; Radiogram from PTTD about the activities of Dutch soldiers, local cease-fire and strong action against Dutch strategies, 20 June 1949.
No. 258; Radiogram from PTTD to Military Governors that cease-fire proposed by the Dutch is intended to end hostilities, The Netherlands’ rejection of the Republic and their opinion of guerillas as being troublesome, 22 June 1949.
No. 291; Resolution of Masyumi Conference in Solok concerning their full confidence in the President’s policy to resolve Indonesian-Dutch problem, supporting the policy of PDRI and Hatta’s Cabinet, etc., 18 June 1949.
No. 300; Telegram from Mr. Sjafruddin Prawiranegara, chairman of PDRI to Mr. Maramis, Indonesian Representative in New Delhi, with details about Indonesian military defence, Dutch military enclaves in Java; that there might be a rebellion among Dutch soldiers in Bukittinggi, 14 February 1949.
No. 304; Telegram from Java Command to PDRI regarding military districts and sub-
districts in Central and East Java; Dutch activities; propaganda for non-cooperation, etc. 13 February 1949.

No. 305; Letter from Colonel A.H. Nasution to PDRI and New Delhi concerning the aftermath situation of Dutch attack, 12 February 1949.

No. 306; Letter from Lieutenant Colonel Kawilarang to PTTS reporting Dutch infiltration to East Sumatra, economic blockade in Sibolga and civil government in Tarutung, 14 January 1949.

No. 307; Report of I.J. Kasimo, Minister of Welfare and People’s Food Overseer, to PDRI, concerning Cabinet meeting of 19 December 1948, foreign relations, Dutch reconnaissances and military activities, 7 February 1949.

No. 308; Letter of Vice-Chairman of Military Commander of Sumatra territory concerning PDRI’s stance on Indonesian-Dutch negotiations, 13 February 1949.

No. 311; Cable from I.J. Kasimo to PDRI Chairman requesting him to make an effort for the United Nations Commission to visit Java’s hinterland, 16 February 1949.

c Komite Nasional Indonesia Pusat 1945-1950

Established on 18 August 1945, KNIP comprises former members of the Panitia Persiapan Kemerdekaan Indonesia (Committee for the Preparation of Indonesia’s Independence), augmented with representatives of various functional and regional groups. The Committee held its first plenary meeting on 29 August 1945 in Jakarta when the Japanese Army was still occupying the city, even though it had surrendered to the Allied Forces on 15 August 1945.

The Committee had a working body called the Badan Pekerja KNIP, which took responsibility for implementing all matters that presented themselves on a day-to-day basis. Moreover, each province in the Republic had a Komite Nasional Daerah of its own. According to Declaration no. X of 16 October 1945, issued by the Vice-President in view of the non-existence of Parliament and General Assembly at that moment, KNIP had been given legislative authority to define the National Guidelines or ‘Garis-Garis Besar Haluan Negara Indonesia’.

After the formation of the United States of Indonesia (Republik Indonesia Serikat or RIS) the KNIP, together with members of the representative bodies of the federal states, became the Parliament. With the formation of the United Republic of Indonesia (Negara Kesatuan Republik Indonesia or NKRI) in August 1950, it was renamed Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat (DPR), taking over the functions of both the Parliament and Senate.

Archives (ca. 1 m.; in ANRI; inventory Jakarta 1987).
The KNIP archives mostly cover administrative regulations, membership of committees and documents on status and responsibilities of the various agencies rather than the substance of their activities and organization.

Highlights from the collection:
No. 9; Draft of legal status of the Working Body (Badan Pekerja) membership, 31 October 1947.

No. 11; List of the BP KNIP members, 1945-1947.

No. 16; List of KNIP members, 1947.
No. 77; Decree of the Formation of the Committee on Indonesian-Dutch Negotiations, 14 April 1948.

No. 80; Minutes of meetings of Section for Information, Foreign Affairs and Politics, discussing Indonesian Government stance at the Cochran Proposal in Indonesian-Dutch negotiations, 19 October 1948.

No. 35; Decision of Section I (Foreign Affairs and Information) on KNIP members as delegate members to Indonesian-Dutch negotiations, 15 April 1948.

No. 74; Minutes of meetings (Section I) regarding Renville Agreement, dated 10 January 1948.

No. 75; Report of Section I regarding public responses on Renville Agreement, January 1948.

No. 76; Report of Section I regarding Renville Agreement and questions on plebiscit held in various Dutch-occupied areas, February 1948.

Nos. 77-80; Minutes of meetings and reports of Section I on Renville Agreement, 1948.

Nos. 84-91; Minutes of meetings, discussions and KNIP hearing with Indonesian delegates on political instructions, and with Political Committee of BP KNIP, 1948.

No. 106; Minutes of meeting of Section I and Political Committee of BP KNIP with Dr. Tjoa Sek len on 11 October 1948, regarding Indonesian-Dutch negotiations and the Komisi Tiga Negara.

No. 126; Files on Indonesian political affairs, November-December 1947.

No. 127; 'Memorie van Toelichting' on Indonesian Government politics, 1948.

No. 158; Files on the solution of the Indonesian Teachers Association concerning education and teaching matters conducted in Dutch-occupied areas, 29 February 1948.

Nos 187, 188; Letter of West Java Provincial Office of Social Affairs concerning labour with regard to article 14 of the Linggajati Agreement, 5 and 12 May 1947.

d Mahkamah Agung (Supreme Court) 1945-1949

Based on the Indonesian Constitution of 1945 article 1 paragraph 1, the Supreme Court conducts judicial functions together with other subordinate Councils of Justice. Law no. 7 of 1947 defines institutional structures and authority of the Supreme Court and the Attorney-General which, among others, is to monitor and observe the conduct of public judges.

Archives (ca. 1 m.; in ANRI; checklist)
The collection of archives kept at the Arsip Nasional, Jakarta, only covers the period 1945-1949, including files of the Military Supreme Court. This is because Law no. 7 of 1946 states that the Chief of the Supreme Court also chairs the Military Supreme Court.

Note: see also the archives of the Kejaksaan Agung.

Highlights from the collection:


The 1945 Indonesian Constitution does not specify the position of the Office of Attorney-General. Law no. 7 of 1946 states that the Attorney-General has the function of Supreme Military Attorney-General and that of Chief of the Supreme Court, which together with board members of the Court is empowered to act as Supreme Military Court. Law no. 7 of 1947 confirms the position of both the Supreme Court and Attorney-General as the highest institutions of justice, supervising all courts and monitoring the performances of judges and judicial bodies. The same Law moreover empowers the Attorney-General to keep an eye on the conduct and performances of attorneys and police-functionaries in their surveillance of criminal and law-breaking actions. A revision of the powers and organization of the judicial agencies and the Office of Attorney-General was provided for by Law no. 9 of 1948.

Archives (ca. 250 files; in ANRI; checklist)
The collection of archives has 250 files on various subjects. These are files on administrative matters (personnel, secretariat, training) and files on supervising political and mass organizations, observing allegedly subversive activities, maintaining law and order and files with papers or reports on NICA infiltrations. There are also files on the management of justice and prisoners.

Highlights from the collection:
No. 44; File on declaration by various mass organizations of being unable to cooperate with the Semarang Resident, 8 November 1946.
No. 79; Letter of State Secretary regarding some actions against the Resident of Semarang, 13 September 1946.
No. 101; Report of an Indonesian returning from Australia, reporting on the Indonesians living there, 22 May 1947.
No. 113; Letters of State Police Service in Yogya concerning the purchase of Netherlands-Indies valuta, 27 July, 3 September 1948.
No. 114; Letter of the Attorney-General concerning the seizure of NICA money by post Krebet, Central Java, 27 July, 9 September 1948.
No. 122; Files on the murder of 2 Japanese prisoners in Purwokerto, Central Java, 21-24 May 1946.
No. 134; Letter of the Jakarta Resident concerning NICA infiltration in Jatinegara, Cawang and Kebayoran, 11 December 1946.
No. 135; Letter of the Bogor Police Service concerning the NICA round-up in Bogor, 11 December 1946.
No. 136; Letter of the Bogor District Attorney on the closure of his office by NICA, 17 December 1946 (see also no. 137).
No. 138; Letter of the Cirebon District Police concerning the capture of an alleged NICA spy in Kaliwungu, Cirebon, West Java, 24 January 1947.
No. 140; Letter of the Bondowoso District Attorney in connection with Attorney-General Notice no. 1 of 1947 regarding a NICA attack in Mojokerto, East Java, 9 May 1947.
No. 141; Letter of the State Police Service concerning the distribution of NICA money outside Netherlands-Indies territories, 31 May 1947.
No. 157; Military Attorney-General’s minutes on the shooting of some Australians in Caringin village, Bogor, 4 May 1946.
Delegasi Indonesia (Indonesian delegation) 1947-1951

The collection has been compiled from records of the office of the Delegasi Indonesia, which was set up permanently after the Renville Agreement to handle further negotiations with the Dutch. A special reason for reorganizing the office of the Delegasi Indonesia was that the Indonesian question had become the subject of international debates at the United Nations. After the UNCI had been created to settle the Indonesian question and to implement the UN Security Council resolution of 28 January 1949, the Delegasi Indonesia did much preparatory work for the Round Table Conference to discuss the transfer of authority.

The Office of the Delegasi Indonesia was dissolved after the establishment of RIS and the transfer of authority by the end of December 1949. Two prominent figures of the Delegasi Indonesia were Mohammad Rum, who defended the position of Indonesia in the negotiations leading up to the Rum-Van Roijen Agreement of 1949 and Mohammad Hatta, the leader of the Indonesian Delegation to the Round Table Conference in The Hague.

Archives (1624 files; in ANRI; inventory Jakarta 1995)
The Office of the Delegasi Indonesia was run by the secretariat of the delegation. It thereby acted as the filing agent for the resulting collection of records. In the inventory, files have been divided by organization and subject. It is a division that might not accurately fit into specific archival criteria, but which nevertheless has its advantages. The first part consists of archives of the Committee of Good Offices on the Indonesian Question. It comprises 895 files, including the archives of its secretariat. The second part deals with the office of the UN Commission for Indonesia (UNCI). Here, the majority of the documents consist of copies. Further subdivisions are made to cover files on the Round Table Conference and on the Uni Indonesia-Belanda. In addition, files of the Panitia Persiapan Nasional for the preparation of the RIS are set apart.

With regard to subject matters, file nos. 61-84 and nos. 85-108 respectively deal with the Linggajati and Renville Agreements. File nos. 1231-1286 are about various commissions of the Round Table Conference such as government, economy and finance, military matters and culture. Within the archives of the Uni Indonesia-Belanda papers on Irian-Barat (WNG) are in file nos. 1494-1509.

Highlights from the collection:
No. 7; Colonel Simatupang; Notes on politics and talks between the Indonesian Delegation and the Dutch General Commission, 8 May 1947.
No. 18; Concept letter of the office of the Indonesian Delegation in Jakarta regarding the interpellation by Rasuna Said, a member of BP KNIP, on the Indonesian-Dutch negotiations, 5 April 1948.
No. 22; Letter to the President concerning the draft of a pamphlet on the Renville Agreement and Principles, 17 May 1948.
No. 24; Radiogram of the Security Committee to Colonel Bambang Sugeng regarding minutes of meetings on the status quo line between Puring and Purworejo, Central Java, 23 August 1948.
No. 31; Report on military meetings between the Indonesians and the Dutch, 22-23 November 1948.
No. 32; Minutes of meetings held in Sukorejo, Central Java, on truce between Indonesia and the Dutch under the auspices of KTN (Komisi Tiga Negara), 24 January 1948.

Nos. 32 to 60; Misc. files on truce, cease-fire order in various areas in Sumatra (Padang, Lahat, Prapat, Tanjung Balai) and in Java (Lumajang, Purwokerto, Ambarawa, and Semarang).

No. 62; Concept of agreement concerning Dutch acknowledgment of Indonesian sovereignty in Java, Madura and Sumatra, 1 November 1946.

No. 64; Considerations by the Dewan Pertimbangan Agung or DPA (High Advisory Council) regarding a draft agreement, 3 December 1946.

No. 68; Notes of a meeting discussing Dutch attacks in Krian, Sidoarjo and its neighbouring areas, 4 February 1947.

No. 73; Report on a discussion with Mr. Sunarto concerning Indonesia’s stance after the Linggajati agreement, 3 April 1947.

No. 76; Memorandum from Sanders to Mr. Budiardjo concerning the visit of Dr. Idenburg to Yogya, 19 May 1947.

No. 206; List of the missing Dutch KL and KNIL soldiers, 26 February 1948.

No. 231; Minutes of meetings regarding evacuation of the Japanese and Germans from Republic-occupied areas, 10 May–18 June 1948.

Nos. 233, 235, 237, 238; Files on evacuation of KNIL soldiers’ families to Dutch-occupied areas, June–July 1948.


No. 271; Files on Luitenant (Air Force) R. Visser, who was shot down in Pandaan, East Java, 28 May–5 June 1948.

No. 272; List of Germans staying in Republican-occupied areas, 30 May 1948.

Nos. 280, 284; Telegrams reporting the apprehension of 3 Dutchmen who crossed the status quo line and their being later returned, 27 August, 8 September 1948.

No. 290; Letter of the Military Executive Board on the relief of 30 Dutch in Prapat, East Sumatra, 8 December 1948.

Nos. 292–303; Files on the status quo line in Purworejo, Mandirejo, Puring, Cintaraja in Sumatra.

No. 304; Report by Territorial Command XVII on chronology of visits of British, Australian and American representatives in East Java, 11 March 1948.

No. 341; Letter from the Chief of the Army, giving consent to Mr. Harry Belcher to visit and inspect the graves of Australians in Jombang, Blimbing, Rembang, Serang, Bengkalis and Pakanbaru, 26 November 1948.


No. 397; Copy of a letter from Major-General D.C. Buurman van Vreeden to the Chairman of the Security Council of Good Offices on the Indonesian question regarding the organization of the desa defence, 17 March 1948.

No. 411; Report on Dutch violation of cease-hostilities order, 21 November 1947.

No. 414; Letter from Captain A. Zikir regarding memorandum of Dutch delegation on Rawagedeh affair, 20 January 1948.

No. 420; Letter of Ministry of Home Affairs regarding pamphlets issued by the Dutch, 19–27 February 1948.

No. 438; Graphic account of battles and Dutch violations, 16 March 1948.
No. 443; Files on Dutch violations in East Java, Central Java and Sumatra, 5-20 March 1948.

No. 464; Letter of State Police reporting on Dutch policemen wearing Indonesian military uniforms, 7 April 1948.

No. 468; Letter of Governor of Central Java reporting on the death of 22 people caused by an injection given to them by a Dutch medical doctor, 8 April 1948.

No. 474; Letter of the Minister of Public Works on Dutch ships, disturbing people’s boats in the Japara waters, 10 April 1948.

No. 475; Report on call to the youth of Ajibarang, Central Java, to enlist as soldiers for the Dutch, 10 April 1948.

No. 505; Proces-Verbaal on the hold up of a train in Karanganyar, Central Java, just because one of its passengers was a Dutch photographer, L.H. Muis, 6 May 1948. (see also no. 512)

No. 526; Report on Dutch violations of Truce Agreement in Surabaya, 8 June 1948.

Nos. 539, 543, 546, 562, 573, 601, 617, 643, 646; Files on Dutch violations of Renville agreement, June-July 1948.

No. 596; Report on civil boats shot by the Dutch in the Sukun water, Central Java, 18 August 1948.

No. 645; Report from State Police on kidnappings done by the Dutch in Karanggedeh, Central Java, 14 September 1948.

Nos. 411 to 669; Files on violations of status quo line and demilitarized zones.

Nos. 692 to 828; Files on secretariat and administrative matters.

Nos. 829 to 868; Files on financial affairs.

Nos. 868 to 895; Files on personnel.

No. 906; Minutes of meetings of the Indonesian Delegation discussing Cochran proposal, 17 September, 5 October 1948.

No. 907; Compilation of Indonesian Delegation members’ view (Mr. A.A. Maramis, Dr. Sumitro Djojohadikusumo, Sudarpo Sastrosatomo, C. Thambu) on Cochran proposal concerning Provisional Federal Government, October 1948.

Nos. 934 to 1038; Archives of Central Joint Board concerning truce agreement, return to Yogya of the Indonesian Government, organizing a committee for implementation of article 7 of the Rum-Van Roijen Agreement, and concerning political prisoners.

Nos. 1000, 1012; Telegrams noting Dutch consent to release 13 Indonesian political prisoners: Mr. Abikusno Tjokrosujoso, Adam Malik, Mr. Iwa Kusumusumantri, Mr. Achmad Subardjo, Sajuti Melik and others, 16 July, 18 July 1949.

No. 1022; Various telegrams on the death penalty of Sungkono cs., sentenced by the Dutch, 13-17 September 1949.

No. 1028; Motion for unconditional release of the Indonesian prisoners and the demise of concentration camps, 12 October 1949.

No. 1037; List of persons detained by the Dutch, 1949.

No. 1123; Copy list of federal and state officials being taken prisoners and abducted by the Indonesian Armed Forces, 31 October 1949.

No. 1187; Copy of letter from Drs. Moh. Hatta to Chairman of all commissions of the Indonesian Delegation regarding Indonesian stance, BFO and Dutch, n.d. prob. 1949.

No. 1195; Original telegram from Mr. Moh. Rum concerning draft of the rules and procedures for the Round Table Conference, 20 August 1949.
No. 1209; Copy letter about secret meeting in Raja Gowa’s residence to set plan for abduction in the event of RTC failure, 14 October 1949.

No. 1215; Press release on interviews conducted by American journalists (A.C. Brackman, N. Buckley, K. Likes) regarding the RTC, 1949.

No. 1225; Principle of segregation of Dutch citizens noted in transfer of authority to Indonesian Republic, 1949.

No. 1372; Decisions taken in the first Ministerial Conference of Indonesian-Netherlands Union concerning membership of RIS in IARA (International Allied Repatriation Agency) and FEC (Far Eastern Commission), 1 April 1950.

No. 1398; Correspondence from Secretary-General of Indonesian-Netherlands Union, The Hague, to the office in Jakarta regarding informal talks between Prof. P. Lieftinck and Mr. Sjafruddin Prawiranegara on pension given to the widows and orphans of KNIL soldiers, 21 December 1950 – 3 January 1951.

No. 1400; Concept of the main principles of Indonesian-Netherlands Union, 1950.

Nos. 1354 to 1540; Misc. files of the office of Indonesian-Netherlands Union regarding meetings of various commissions on membership, military matters, economy and finance, law and government, council of arbitration, Irian (WNG) and culture.

Nos. 1587 to 1611; Misc. files dealing with process of transfer of authority to Indonesia.

No. 1610; Letter from Council of Indonesian Ministers regarding the status of West Kalimantan in RI-RIS conference, 15 June 1950.

Nos. 1612 to 1624; Misc. files concerning transfer of various departments to RIS.

g Negara Indonesia Timur (NIT; East Indonesian State) 1946-1950

The NIT was set up on 24 December 1946 on the last day of the Denpassar Conference. Tjokorde Gde Rake Sukawati was its President and the first Cabinet was formed on 13 January 1947 chaired by Prime Minister Nadjamuddin Daeng Malewa. During its term of existence, Negara Indonesia Timur had 8 cabinets, resp:

1. First Nadjamuddin (Daeng Malewa) Cabinet, 13 January-2 June 1947;
2. Second Nadjamuddin Cabinet, 2 June-11 October 1947;
5. Second Anak Agung Cabinet, 12 January-27 December 1949;
6. (J.E.) Tatengkeng Cabinet, 27 December 1949-14 March 1950;
7. Diapari Cabinet, 14 March-10 May 1950;
8. (J.) Putuhena Cabinet, 10 May-16 August 1950;

Besides the Cabinet, there was also the Temporary Representative Body. According to the constitutional regulations of the NIT, the ministers were responsible to it. The territorial authority of the NIT extended throughout all the regions in the Eastern part of Indonesia (Sulawesi, Maluku and smaller Sunda islands) except WNG (Irian Barat).

The NIT and other federal states later joined forces to become the Bijeenkomst Federal Overleg (BFO). Together with the Indonesian Republic they drafted the constitution for the Republik Indonesia Serikat. The group then came to The Hague for the RTC (Round Table Conference) to discuss the transfer of authority from the
Dutch to Indonesia. In maintaining the idea of a unitary state and nation as the basic principle for the establishment of the Indonesian Republic, the Republik Indonesia Serikat inclusive NIT and other federal member states, was dissolved on 15 August 1950.

Archives (ca. 3.4 m., 253 files; ANRI Ujung Pandang; inventory Ujung Pandang 1987)

The archives of the NIT Government are kept at the Provincial Branch of the National Archives in Ujung Pandang, South Sulawesi. Geographical coverage of the collection is South Sulawesi and the southeastern parts of the island; some files are on North and Central Sulawesi, Bali, Lombok, Timor and Ambon (the Moluccas).

Besides files on administrative matters (personnel, finances, structure of organization), the collection keeps files on important subjects such as: politics and government, law and security, forestry, fishery, land ownership, education, religion and local customs, public health and mass media.

Highlights from the collection:

No. 53; Memorie van Overgave (MvO, Note of transfer of authority) from L.L.A. Maurenbrecher, Ass.-Resident of Mandhar, 13 January 1946-2 June 1947, in Dutch.

No. 54; MvO from Ir. M. Hoek, Chief of Residential Forestry, August 1946-1947, in Dutch.

No. 55; MvO from L.A. Emanuel, Ass.-Resident of Bone, 25 October 1945-20 April 1948, in Dutch.

No. 56; MvO of the ‘onderafdeeling’ Makassar from J.W. de Klein, 17 December 1948, in Dutch.

No. 57; MvO from W.G. van der Wolk, Controller of Maros, 1946-1947, in Dutch.

No. 58; MvO from J. van Bodegom, Controller of Saleier, 22 June 1947, in Dutch.

No. 59; MvO from J.M. van Lijf, Controller of Tana Toraja, 23 June 1947, in Dutch.

No. 60; MvO from J.T.K. Pool, June 1947; MvO of Gowa from J. van Bodegom, June 1948, in Dutch.

No. 61; MvO from G.J. Wolhoff, Advisor from Wajo, September-October 1947, in Dutch and Indonesian.

No. 62; MvO from Sampara Daeng Lili, Chief of Administration in Jeneponto, 1 July 1949, in Indonesian.

No. 64; Minutes of meetings of South Celebes self-government in Watampone, Makasar and Mandhar, 21-22 August 1946, 10 March 1947, 29 February 1948, 24 September 1949.

No. 65; Daily records of Chief of Administration in Mandhar, 16-28 February 1949, 3 March 1949.

No. 67; Journal of Nadjamuddin Daeng Malewa on his visit to Batavia; report on the visit of the NIT Prime Minister, Ministers and Junior Minister of Public Welfare to Majene, Tana Toraja, Palopo and Bone, February 1946, February 1948, in Dutch, partly in Indonesian.

No. 68; Report on the visit of the Parliamentary Commission of NIT to the regions of the Indonesian Republic, February 1948.

No. 69; General/administrative report of the South Celebes residency, July-September 1946.

No. 70; Journal of the Resident of South Celebes on his visit to Takalar, Jeneponto,
Bonthain, Bulukumba, Sinjai, Watampone, Sengkang, Palopo, Malili, Masamba and Siwa, March 1948.

No. 71; Journal of the Resident of Makasar on his visit to the neighbouring islands in the ‘afdeling’ Makassar, September 1946, 2-10 June 1947, September-October 1949.

No. 72; Report of Police Inspector, A. Sjamsuddin Daeng Malewa, 29 January-2 February 1949, in Dutch.

No. 73; Report of the Resident of Timor in charge of financial organization in the region, 19-22 August 1949.

No. 74; Daily report of the Controller of Maros, 30 August-2 September 1946, in Dutch.

Nos. 75 to 94; Files on local governments of South Celebes, Central Celebes, Gowa, Enrekang, Pare-Pare, Luwu, Maros, Wajo, Mandhar, Bonthain, Buton, Soppeng, Sinjai, Pangkajene, Jeneponto, and Bone.

No. 96; Political report, 15 March 1948; Political survey NIT, May, August 1948-October 1949.

No. 97; Political report of Merauke, New Guinea, April-May 1946, in Dutch.

No. 100; Political report of Bali-Lombok, October 1947, January 1949, incomplete.

No. 101; Political report of Central East Indonesia (Midden Oost-Indonesië), October 1949.

No. 102; Political report of South Celebes, October 1946-October 1949.

No. 103; Political report of South Celebes, September-December 1945, March 1947.

No. 104; Political report of South Celebes, January 1949-February 1950, June 1950.

No. 105; Politiek Politioneel Verslag, South Celebes, 16 December 1947-September 1949.

No. 108; Political report of Buton and Laiwui, 5 July 1946-1949.

No. 109; Political report of Pare-Pare, 16 August 1946-30 August 1950.

No. 110; Political report of Makassar, November 1946-December 1949.

No. 111; Political report of Luwu, March 1949-5 August 1950.

No. 112; Political report of Pangkajene, November 1945-December 1947, 10-23 December 1949.

No. 113; Political report of Jeneponto, October 1946-September 1947.

No. 114; Political report of Maros, October 1946-December 1947.

No. 115; Political report of Pinrang and Rappang-Sidenreng, July 1946-January 1948.

No. 117; Political report of Saleier, 3 December 1948-4 January 1949, 1-14 December 1949.

No. 118; Political report of Gowa, 16-31 May 1946.

No. 119; Political report of Bone, 1-15 August, November 1946.

No. 120; Political report of Mandhar, August 1946, February 1949.

No. 191; File on the murder of Westhoff, Aspirant-Controller of Gowa, December 1946.

No. 196; Files on smuggling cases and illegal trade, 23 July 1948-24 February 1950.

No. 202; File on the case of Mrs. E. Kartman versus Controller H.A.P. Santy, September 1946.

No. 235; File on civil registry, December 1945-1950, in Dutch.

--- PERIOD REPUBLIK INDONESIA SERIKAT (1949-1950) ---

h Kabinet Republik Indonesia Serikat (Cabinet of the United States of Indonesia) 20 Dec. 1949-6 Sept. 1950

The idea of forming an Indonesian Federation linked to the Netherlands in some
form of bond or Union had been discussed since the first talks held by both sides on 10 February 1946. The matter was further discussed in Linggajati. The Indonesian Republic and the Netherlands agreed to cooperate in the formation of a federal United States of Indonesia. This was scheduled to be actualized on 1 January 1949. The Republic of Indonesia would be part of this United States of Indonesia or RIS (Republik Indonesia Serikat) and the Queen of the Netherlands was to become the symbolic head of a Dutch-Indonesian Union of souvereign states.

The Dutch then set up various states, i.a. Negara Indonesia Timur in December 1946, Daerah Istimewa Kalimantan Barat and Negara Sumatera Timur in May and December 1947, Negara Madura and Negara Pasundan in February and April 1948. These states combined to form a central forum, the ‘Bijeenkomst Federaal Overleg’ (BFO) in July 1948. In fact the Indonesian Republic and these states, unified under the BFO, cooperated in a close alliance vis-a-vis the Dutch side during the Round Table Conference in The Hague in August-November 1949. The result was the formation of the Republik Indonesia Serikat or RIS (Republic of the United States of Indonesia).

Sukarno and Moh. Hatta, the President and Vice-President/Prime Minister of the Indonesian Republic, became President and Prime Minister of the newly created RIS. The RIS Cabinet chaired by Moh. Hatta lasted from 20 December 1949 to 6 September 1950. It was seated in Jakarta.

Archives (ca. 2802 files; in ANRI; fiche-system)
The archives collection has about 2802 files, covering legislative matters and political affairs. These deal mostly with the people’s demand for unification under the Negara Kesatuan Republik Indonesia. The numbering is still tentative, due to the process of archival arrangement

Highlights from the collection:
No. 58; Letter of the NIT Prime Minister to the Minister of Home Affairs of the RIS, declaring the demise of Negara Indonesia Timur, 31 July 1950.
No. 203; Files on Negara Sumatera Timur, 27 January-10 August 1950.
No. 266; Review by Biro Nasional Rakyat Indonesia Pusat (Central National Bureau of the Indonesian People) in Yogyakarta concerning the Round Table Conference, 28 December 1949.
No. 272; Files on KNIL prisoners in Ambarawa, 19 December 1949, 11 March 1950.
No. 273; Files on political prisoners in Indonesia, 20 December 1949-14 July 1950 (see also no. 282).
No. 351; Files on emergency regulations regarding amendment of the law on the Postspaarbank, 1950.
No. 460; Resolution demanding the dissolution of RIS and the formation of Negara Kesatuan Republik Indonesia, 4 February-7 August 1950. (see also no. B 168)
No. 462; Resolution on basic political attitudes regarding the process of unification of the federal states, 4 May 1950.
No. 473; Original letter of the Minister of Home Affairs on the drafting of the law on alteration of the territorial administration of the RIS, 14 February 1950.
No. 475; Resolutions from various mass organizations demanding decision on the status of federal states, 27-28 November 1949.
No. 480; Presidential Decree no. 1 of 1949 on the appointment of Moh. Hatta, I Anak
Agung Gde Agung, Hamengku Buwana IX, Sultan Hamid II, to work on the cabinet formation, 18 December 1949.

No. 481; Presidential Decree no. 2 of 1949 on the appointment of Ministers of the RIS Cabinet, 20 December 1949.

No. 487; Letters on Indonesian-Netherlands Union, 15 June-21 August 1950.

No. B 8; Law no. 7 of 1950 on the alteration of RIS plenipotentiary constitution to be put into RIS constitution, 15 August 1950.


No. B 27; Files on RIS President’s visits to various regions, 1 April-30 August 1950.

No. B 36; Files on the nomination of members of Parliament and Senate of RIS, 14 December 1949-16 September 1950.

No. B 37; Files on the appointment of members of RIS Parliament, 14 February-12 August 1950.

No. B 162; Files on the Indonesian-Dutch agreement, 9 December 1949-16 April 1950.

No. B 166; Proclamation of Acting Governors of Sulawesi, Maluku, Kleine Sunda eiland en, releasing themselves from NIT authority to join the Indonesian Republic, 17 April 1950.


No. B 175; Resolution demanding the dissolution of Negara Jawa Timur and Negara Madura, 7 January 1950.

No. B 176; Resolutions concerning Negara Sumatera Timur, 10 February-22 February 1950 (see also No. B 208).

No. B 177; Letters on Negara Indonesia Timur, 14 February-30 July 1950.

No. B 178; Files on Negara Sumatera Selatan, 15 January-1 June 1950.


No. B 190; Decrees of the Walinegara Madura nos. 345 and 361 on the transfer of authority to RIS Parliament, 30-31 January 1950.

No. B 195; Letter of Director of the President’s Cabinet concerning demands of some federal states to unify with the Indonesian Republic territories, 29 March 1950.


No. B 215; Original act of transfer and proclamation regarding the authority of Negara Sumatera Selatan, 18 March 1950.

No. B 220; Files on South Kalimantan, 4 January-30 March 1950.

No. B 225; Files on West Irian, 1 January-1 November 1950.

No. B 228; Letter from Personnel Division of Armed Forces regarding ex-soldiers of the Allied Forces originating from India/Pakistan who remained in Indonesia, 29 November 1949.

No. B 237; Letter regarding security problems of various manufacturers deserted by the Dutch, 21 January 1950, with appendices.

No. B 243; Resolution demanding a military action to overcome KNIL brutality in South Moluccas, 24 May 1950.

No. B 258; Letter from Director of the President’s Cabinet about Captain R.C. Hazlehurst, who was shot by the Dutch on July 1947, asking for it to be given special attention, 4 April 1950.
No. B 336; Original letter from Iskandar, a KNIL soldier, reporting about APRA plan to attack cities in West Java, 12 January 1950.

No. 13.38; Minutes of RIS Parliament and of Senate meetings, 17 April-4 September 1950.

i Kabinet Perdana Menteri di Yogya (Prime Minister’s Cabinet in Yogya)
Dec. 1949-Sept. 1950

Archives (25 small boxes, 282 files; in ANRI; inventory Jakarta 1986)
The archives of the two transitional Yogya Cabinets (see infra, sub j.) were transferred to the Arsip Nasional RI by the State Secretariat in February 1973. The collection has 282 files, arranged by series and subject, such as personnel, finance, economy and trade, education and social affairs. Fifty-four files are on politics and government, especially nos. 58 to 112. Some of these files deal with the federal states.

Highlights from the collection:
No. 62; Files on preparations for the formation of the Negara Kesatuan Republik Indonesia, in which RIS and RI were to be absorbed, May-August 1950.

No. 63; Reports on regional situation before and after the unification of the Indonesian Republic, May 1950.

No. 75; Files on political situation, security and law and order in East Java, November-December 1949, January-April 1950.

No. 80; Reports on political developments in Surabaya, March-May 1950.

No. 81; Report of the Governor of East Java on growing tensions and the preservation of law and order in Surabaya, May-June 1950.

No. 82; Files on the underground movement and the tearing down of the RIS flag at the Indonesian Youth Congress in Surabaya, June-July 1950.

No. 84; Files on the dissolution of Madura State, February-April, July 1950.

Nos. 89,90; Secret notes of the Police State Services, Section PAM (Pengawas Aliran Masyarakat; People’s Sects Surveillance) in Yogya, regarding political situation in South Sulawesi, March-April 1950.

No. 102; Files on the political situation in East Sumatra, including its regional government, March-June, August 1950.

Nos. 103,105; Files on the formation of the East Sumatra province, March, July-August 1950.

No. 116; Letters on the nomination and appointment of Senators and members of the RIS Parliament, January, August 1950.

No. 129; Reports of the Police State Services, Section PAM concerning the Westerling affair, December 1949-March 1950.

No. 130; Reports of the State Police Services, Section PAM in Yogya, concerning placards and brochures, full of contempt for the RIS and TNI, being disseminated in the Bogor regency, May-July 1950. (some placards are written in the Sundanese language).

No. 150; Files on persons allegedly involved in Darul Islam, January-August 1950 (some papers are in Dutch).

No. 152; Files on law and order situation in the plantation areas of East Java, March 1950 (partly written in Dutch).
At the time of the formation of the RIS (Republik Indonesia Serikat) in December 1949, the Indonesian Republic was only one of the 16 states united under the RIS. As such it had no authority to conduct foreign relations with sovereign states. As Sukarno was the President of RIS with its capital in Jakarta, a transitional cabinet functioned in Yogya from 20 December 1949 to 21 January 1950, chaired by Susanto Tirtoprodjo. Thereafter, the administration was carried out by the Halim Cabinet (21 January to 6 September 1950) with Dr. Abdul Halim as the Prime Minister and Mr. Assaat as the Plenipotentiary President.

Archives (9 boxes, 244 files; in ANRI; inventory Jakarta 1986)
The archives collection was accumulated when the Republic was functioning in Yogya. It is somewhat incomplete, only comprising 244 files. These cover a variety of subjects such as administrative and financial matters, activities of various offices in the Indonesian Republic and organizations, personnel and budget etc. Very few files are on political matters and public responses on the Indonesian-Dutch negotiations.

Highlights from the collection:
No. 215; File on political stance of mass organizations in Java against federal states, 11 January-28 August 1950.
No. 224; Letters from various organizations in Sumatra demanding the dissolution of the East Sumatra State (Negara Sumatera Timur) into NKRI (Negara Kesatan Republik Indonesia), 3 March-15 August 1950.
No. 226; Letters from various organizations in Sulawesi against federal states, 6 April-21 May 1950.
No. 232; Telegrams regarding the Westerling affair in West Java, 20, 21 February and 29 March 1950.

– PERIOD REPUBLIK INDONESIA KESATUAN (1950-)

At the time of the ministerial cabinets of the Yogya period (1945-1949) the tasks of the State Secretariat and the Cabinet of the President were essentially the same. With the arrival of the parliamentary cabinets in 1950, the Cabinet of the President emerged as an organisational entity in its own right. It became responsible for the management of the office of the President and the Prime Minister, which included the technical preparation of government regulations and rules for discussion in Parliament, the compilation of information and reports from ministries and government agencies and various related activities.

When the system of parliamentary government in Indonesia was abolished in 1959 (Presidential Decree of 1960 no. 221), the Cabinet of the President was closed down as well. Its remaining tasks were taken over by the State Secretariat.
Archives (5 m., 2,635 files; in ANRI; inventory Jakarta 1995)
The archives collection of the Cabinet of the President (1950–1959) was officially transferred to ANRI by the State Secretariat in 1973. The collection covers subjects ranging from administrative matters (personnel, budget, taxes etc), to rules and regulations in the field of agrarian policy, foreign relations, mass organization and political parties, elections and parliamentary affairs, labour and manpower, industry and commerce, transportation and some private matters of the President’s family.

Highlights from the collection:
No. 253; Original letters of 4 Aug.’51 and of 16 Feb.’55 concerning the transfer of money for Irian Funds.
No. 259; Original letters of 12 Oct.’51 and of 23 July ’53 regarding regulations for the payments of salaries in Germany and Holland; in Dutch.
No. 261; Copy circular letter from the Ministry of Finance on a decision made by a certain ministry in Indonesia that caused expense for Indonesian High Commission in Holland, 21 Oct.’51.
No. 262; Original letter of Dr. Hjalmar Schacht to President Sukarno concerning report on economy and finance, 26 Oct.’51; in English and Dutch.
No. 267; Original letter of Mangkunegoro VIII regarding ‘Fonds van eigendommen van het Mangkunegorosche Rijk’ 12 Dec.’51.
No. 276; Copy announcement of 21 Feb.’52-19 Dec.’51 regarding import fees; partly in Dutch.
No. 301; Original letters from Ministry of Finance and Cabinet of Prime Minister regarding giro accounts and ledger at the Javasche Bank, 10 Dec.’52-9 Oct.’53.
No. 307; Copy speeches of higher officials at the 125th anniversary of the Javasche Bank, 24 Jan.’53.
No. 317; Letter of Prime Minister’s Cabinet concerning foreign capital investment in Indonesia, 9 May ’53.
No. 323; Copy letter by Minister of Foreign Affairs to Indonesian Ambassador in New Delhi regarding exchange of Netherlands-Indies paper currency (1282.50) for Indonesian rupiah.
No. 337; Original letter from Secretary of Ministers’ Council to President of Republic of Indonesia concerning statement about financial agreement between Indonesia and the Netherlands, 27 March ’54; appendix in Dutch.
No. 367; Original letter of Minister of Foreign Affairs to Director of President’s Cabinet concerning the increase of Indonesian shares in Amsterdam stock exchange, 4 May ’55.
No. 425; Original letters of 1951-1956 concerning Indonesian-Dutch agreements.
No. 442; Copy telegram from Ministry of Foreign Affairs concerning talks on Indonesian-Dutch Union, 27 Aug.-18 Dec.’51.
No. 457; Original letter from Ministry of Information regarding a request for Sukarno’s signature forwarded by C.J.M. Leyte, Etten, the Netherlands, 15 May 1952.
No. 460; Original letter concerning Supomo mission in Indonesian-Dutch Agreement, 17 June ’52.
No. 472; Copy letters of 14 Oct.’52-10 March ’53 pertaining to cooperation in air transport between Indonesia and the Dutch.
No. 479; Copy report of the Dutch Government to the United Nations concerning Irian, 16 Feb.’53.
No. 492; Copy statement of PERMAI-Party concerning Indonesian relations with the Netherlands and its foreign policy, 16 Oct.’53.

No. 505; Speech of Sunario, head of Indonesian Delegation, delivered at conference on dissolution of Indonesian-Dutch Union, The Hague, 29 June ’54.

No. 506; Cable ‘I’ dated 1 July ’54 from The Hague to Ministry of Foreign Affairs concerning the speech by head of Dutch Delegation delivered on 29 June ’54; partly in Dutch, copy.

No. 576; Original letter of Indonesian Representative at the United Nations regarding memorandum on Irian Barat, 14 June 1957.

No. 614; Copy letter from Ministry of Justice to Ministry of Foreign Affairs concerning request by F.M. Kilian for repatriation to Holland, 19 June ’53.

No. 621; Copy letter from Director of President’s Cabinet to Ministry of Justice regarding request of J. Buist to renounce his Indonesian citizenship in favour of Dutch citizenship, 18 Jan.’54.

No. 807; Original letter of Front Revolusi Rakyat Pembebasan Irian Barat (People’s Revolutionary Front for Liberation of Irian Barat) regarding the return of donation cards, 8 Aug.’55.

No. 821; Resolutions of Dewan Nasional Kongres Rakyat Seluruh Indonesia (National Council of Indonesian People’s Congress) drawn up in the 2nd meeting of 9-10 November 1957 on among others the struggle for the liberation of Irian Barat.

No. 1090; Minutes of the 10th meeting of Badan Pertimbangan Kebudayaan (Cultural Advisory Board) concerning Dutch as language of communication in Indonesian higher learning institutes, 5 May ’52.

No. 1247; Prime Minister’s Decree no. 9 of 14 Oct.’50 concerning the formation of Technical Committee for the preparation of the implementation of agreement on the status of Irian Barat.

No. 1326; Copy statement of Central Java Commissaris of Partai Murba, demanding the cabinet formation without regard to the RTC agreements, 19 Oct.’52.

No. 1376; Copy letter from Secretariat-General, Ministry of Defence, to the Prime Minister, declining the request of Sjarif Hamid Alagardi, the ex-Minister of RIS and ex-KNIL officer, for retirement, 23 Nov.’54.

No. 1473; Copy letter from Board of Directors of Unilever’s Zeepfabrieken Indonesia NV to President Sukarno concerning Indonesian labour at Unilever factories in Indonesia, 9 Jan.’51.

No. 1525; Annual report of 1950-1951, Koninklijke Rotterdamsche Lloyd NV; original, 2 copies.

No. 1526; NV Electriciteit Maatschappij; annual reports of 1950-1957.

No. 1528; Copy statements of various mass organizations on the nationalization of foreign companies, 26 Oct.’50-10 Aug.’59.

No. 1554; Circular of 3 September 1951 issued by Minister of Finance on guidelines for the implementation of decision against hoarding goods as stipulated in the RTC; copy.

No. 1567; Original letter of the Javasche Bank informing about the cancellation of credit payment, 5 Sept.’52.

No. 1589; Circular about changing of the name of the ‘Javasche Bank’ into ‘Bank Indonesia’, 30 June ’53; copy.

No. 1654; Original resolution of Koordinasi Usaha Sosial Ekonomi Masyarakat (Co-
ordination of People’s Social-Economic Efforts), urging the replacement of colonial law and regulations, particularly on mining, 1 Sept.’56.

No. 1719; Resolutions of various political parties, political organizations and the Temporary Provincial People’s Council demanding the return of Irian Barat to the Republic of Indonesia, 10 Jan.’51-10 May ’58; original, copies.

No. 1724; Copy letter from Prime Minister’s Cabinet to Minister of Foreign Affairs concerning a question raised by Syah Sutan Makmur, member of Parliament, on defamation of Indonesian Head of State by Dutch newspaper ‘De Telegraaf’, 30 Jan.’51.

No. 1729; Original statements of various mass organizations demanding the annulment of the RTC agreements, 1 March ’51-15 Dec.’57.

No. 1733; Original letter of Darimin, suggesting Singapore, East-Kalimantan and Irian be part of Indonesian territory, 16 March ’51; in Dutch.

No. 1750; Original letter from Head of Immigration Service concerning mobilization of Dutch soldiers, 21 June ’51.

No. 1761; Original telegram from the people of Amsterdam to President of Indonesia, protesting against Indonesian independence, 29 August 1951; in Dutch.

No. 1790; Statements of various mass organizations demanding dissolution of Indonesian-Dutch Union, 28 Jan.’52-16 Feb.’56; original, copies.

No. 1792; Copy letter of M.F.J. Pieters complaining about the loss of his goods during sea journey to Manokwari, 25 May 1953; in Dutch.

No. 1807; Resolutions of various mass organizations demanding capital punishment of H.C.J.G. Schmidt, ex-KNIL captain, 17 April ’54; original, copies.

No. 1810; Original letter from Representative of the RMS to President Sukarno regarding a telegram of Manusama, RMS Minister of Defence to Mr. Carey, Aus-
talian Minister of Foreign Affairs, on the danger of communism, 31 May ‘54.
No. 1912; Original letter from Minister of Foreign Affairs on the political activities of
Ir. Manusama, 9 June ‘54.
No. 1920; Telegrams from the Indonesian Delegation in New York regarding Irian
Barat question, 24 Sept.-11 Dec.’54; original.
No. 1921; Copy letter from Chief Staff of Army to Minister of Defence, on the case of
putting Wilhelmina Park into vacancy, 24 Sept.’54.
No. 1929; Original letters of the Prime Minister’s Cabinet concerning the RMS move-
No. 1932; Original letters of ex-Gurkha soldiers settled in Indonesia, offering assis-
tance to liberate Irian Barat, 7 Dec.’54; in English.
No. 1954; Personal letters to President Sukarno informing about the cruelty of Dutch
soldiers, 5-7 April ’55; original.
No. 1962; Copy letters concerning the people of RMS living in Holland, 8 June, 24
Nov.’55.
No. 1971; Motion of Persatuan Rakyat Cendrawasih Ternate, Maluku Utara (Cen-
drawasih People’s Union of Ternate, North Moluccos), regarding their stance in
the Indonesian-Dutch conflict about Papua, 4 Aug.’55; original.
No. 1993; Copy letter from E. Marantika to Attorney-General informing about the
Dutch Ministry of Foreign Affairs’ explanation of having nothing whatsoever to
do with Westerling, 26 Jan.’56.
No. 1997; Official announcement of 18 Feb.’56 on the hoisting of the national flag in
connection with the dissolution of Indonesian-Dutch Union and the annulment
of the RTC; copy.
No. 2015; Original letter from International Social Democrat group to the Indonesian
President concerning Irian Barat question, 6 Sept.’56.
No. 2108; Original letter from a soldier being detained in military prison in Cimahi,
asking to be a volunteer in the struggle for the liberation of Irian Barat, 25
Nov.’57.
No. 2112; Copy telegram from Legiun Veteran RI (Indonesian Legion of Veterans) to
President Nasser of Egypt and Prime Minister Nehru of India, requesting those
authorities to close their territories to the Dutch, 13 Dec.’57.
No. 2114; Announcement from Secretary of Minister’s Council on 17 Dec.’57 no. 68
regarding matters related to Irian Barat liberation movement; copy.
No. 2118; Draft letter from President Sukarno to Prime Minister Jawarharlal Nehru
of India concerning Irian Barat question, no specific date, 1957.
No. 2160; Copy letter from Ir. G.F. van der Meulen to Mohamad Natsir, concerning
his new method for developing agriculture in Indonesia, 30 Oct.’52.
No. 2215; Ministerial Decree of 31 March ’52 no. X5/1/12 on the formation of a com-
mittee for negotiations with Bataviaasche Vervoer Maatschappij; copy.
No. 2502; Report of Indonesian Delegation regarding agreements on Dutch Military
Mission in Indonesia, 26 March-21 April ’53.
No. 2540; Copy of ‘Vijf Jaren Nederlands Ekonomisch Herstel’, 5 May ’50.
No. 2541; Concept of the formation of the Drees Cabinet, 1952.
No. 2550; English newspaper clippings concerning Irian and New Guinea, 29 Jan.’51.
No. 2619; Printed copies of the ‘Nieuwsbrief van het Ministerie van Buitenlandsche
No. 2632; Two copies of the 1951 report of the Unilever van den Bergh en Jurgen’s
Fabrieken NV.
1 Konstituante (Legislative Assembly) 1956-1959

The formation of a Legislative Assembly to draw up a definitive Constitution (Konstituante) was stipulated under both the RIS Constitution of 1949 and the Undang-Undang Dasar Sementara or Provisional Constitution of 1950. There it was stated that a permanent constitution should be formulated to replace the UUD Sementara and that it would be drafted by the Constituant Assembly and the Government. The Assembly was constituted on base of the 1955 general elections. It comprised representatives of the 10 political parties and from 16 constituencies. The first session was held on 10 November 1956.

The Konstituante failed to accomplish its task of drafting a constitution and formulating a state philosophy. That failure was due to the fact that the three main rivaling groups never reached agreement on the matter. Meanwhile, public opinion was steadily growing in favour of the 1945 Constitution. On 25 April 1959 President Sukarno addressed the Constituent Assembly and recommended a return to the 1945 Constitution. Voting took place on 30 May and 1-2 June 1959, respectively. However, the required two-thirds majority was never reached, so President Sukarno decided to issue the Decree of 5 July 1959, which proclaimed a return to the 1945 Constitution and the dissolution of the Constituent Assembly.

Archives (320 files/ca. 28 m.; in ANRI; checklist)
The archival collection mainly contains files on administrative matters, membership of the Assembly, agendas and minutes of meetings, legislative drafting and material of various commissions, such as:

1. Panitia Khusus (Special Committee)
2. Panitia Persiapan Konstitusi (Preparation Committee for Constitution)
3. Komisi I (Dasar Negara/State Philosophy)
4. Komisi II (Human Rights and Civil Obligations)

Highlights from the collection:
No. 157; Files on resolutions demanding the liberation of Irian Barat, 1957-1959.
No. 158; Newspaper clippings concerning the question of Irian Barat, 1957-1959.
No. 166; Files on petitions demanding that the former Dutch-owned companies and private estates should be taken over by the Indonesian Government, 1957-1959.

IIIC KOLEKSI ARSIP KEMENTERIAN (MINISTERIAL ARCHIVES COLLECTIONS)

a Kementerian Penerangan (Ministry of Information) 1945-1949

The set up of the Ministry of Information was announced on 19 August and implemented on 9 September 1945. Its tasks were to coordinate information activities from the various government offices and to act as mediator between regional and central government institutions. It also functioned as a communication agent between the government and the people. On the provincial level, regional information services
were placed under the General Office of the Provincial Government.

Apart from those responsibilities, the Ministry and its offices also had a role to play in the area of displaced persons as well as aspects of foreign affairs. At that time, these matters were still not handled by the Ministers of Foreign Affairs and Social Welfare. The war situation in those days obviously demonstrated the importance of the Ministry, as is clearly reflected in its archives for the 1945-1949 period.

Archives (ca. 3 m./457 files; in ANRI; inventory Jakarta 1986)
As one of the main duties of the Ministry of Information is the dissemination of various decrees, instructions, regulations and the like and justifying its law enforcement activities, its archives contain copies of its issuances. Apart from various decrees and rules issued by the Ministry itself, the collection comprises files on organization and other administrative matters. Moreover, the archives contain rich collections of reports from regional offices, radio speeches of President Sukarno and Vice-President Moh. Hatta, political pamphlets, telegrams, files on various mass organizations, on Chinese affairs and on foreign journalists. Others contain newspaper clippings and journals from 1946-1949.

Files on reports from regional offices are in nos. 80 to 105 and nos. 365 to 377. Reports from West Java are in nos. 378 to 406, from Central Java in nos. 401 to 406, East Java in nos. 407 to 413. Radio speeches of the President and Vice-President and of some ministers are in file nos. 106 to 126, nos. 336 to 339. Political pamphlets are in nos. 132 to 144, and nos. 347 to 360. Telegrams are in file nos. 145 to 150, and nos. 361 to 364.

For various mass organizations and political parties the relevant files are nos. 178 to 201 and nos. 415 to 424. On Chinese affairs there are file nos. 202 to 208, and for foreign journalists file nos. 209 to 226. Other files, mostly dealing with reactions and responses from the public towards various cases, are listed in the following highlights.

Highlights from the collection:
No. 228; Files on those who reject and accept the proposal for an Indonesian-Dutch agreement, 1946.
No. 230; Left-wing responses on the text of the agreement, 1946.
No. 234; Files on Dutch violations of the Renville agreement, 1948.
No. 427; Files on Dutch-occupied Republic areas, 23 September 1947.
No. 432; American newspaper clippings regarding the situation in Indonesia, 1-15 January 1948, copies.
No. 434; Files on the political situation in Surakarta, 11 March 1948.
No. 444; Notes on some of the cases that occurred in Sumatra, including the murder of a Dutchman in Prapat, 1948.

b Kementerian Perburuhan dan Sosial (Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare) 1946-1950

Established on 2 September 1945, the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare moved to Yogya on 10 January 1946 following the departure of the central administration of the new Indonesian Republic. By Government Decree no. 3 of 3 July 1947, Labour Affairs was then transferred from the Ministry of Social Welfare to the Ministry of
Labour. By 4 February 1948 the two ministries were amalgamated into the Ministry of Labour and Social Welfare as stated by Government Decree no. 1 of 1948. Before 1948 the Ministry of Social Welfare took care of refugees and war victims.

Archives (3 boxes, 95 files; in ANRI; inventory Jakarta 1986)

Papers in the Ministry’s collection are somewhat incomplete due to the harshness of the wars that resulted in great losses. Files mostly deal with administrative matters, such as personnel, finance, assistance measures for the poor, and others. For some files on refugees and security matters, see the following highlights.

Highlights from the collection:

No. 39; Report on the visit of the Junior Minister of Social Welfare to Banjarnegara, Karang Kobar, Kali Bening, Paninggrean, Central Java, to deal with refugees and the poor, 12 December 1947.


No. 44; Telegrams to Social Office in Pati, Semarang, Madura, Kediri, Surakarta and Madiun, concerning assistance given to the refugees there, 6-7 August 1947.


No. 48; Order no. 3 of 1947 issued by the Governor of Central Java on continuing administrative activities of offices in Dutch-occupied areas, 26 September 1947.

No. 50; Report on the Tambun and Krawang cases of 1947, dated 29 April 1947.

No. 51; Report on the political situation in Bogor under Dutch supervision, 27 May 1947.

No. 52; Report of Social Affairs Office in Jakarta regarding security in the city of Subang after the first Dutch Military Agression, 27 October 1947.

No. 57; Letter of Ministry of Foreign Affairs asking for evidence of Dutch brutality, 6-11 August 1947.

No. 60; Secret letter of R.H. Hajid regarding instructions on how to save the Indonesian Republic, 1 December 1947.

No. 68; Official note of the Indonesian Delegation to the Commissie-Generaal concerning the Linggajati Agreement, 9 June 1947.

No. 69; Memorandum on the economic situation of the Indonesian Republic, 6 September 1947, written in Dutch.

No. 91; Files on the demands of the Lembaga Buruh Tani (Institute of Labour and Peasants) in Delanggu, 14-19 June 1948.

Kementerian Dalam Negeri (Ministry of Home Affairs) 1945-1949

Under the Japanese Military Administration in Java, a change in the provincial administration was made. Law no. 27 of 2602 (1942 AD) placed the highest level of local administration at that of residency or syuu. The head of the residency was called Syuu-tyookan, supervising the Si (municipality) and the Ken (regency). Subordinated to Ken were Gun (district), Son (sub-district) and Ku (village) respectively. Syuu-tyookan was responsible to Gunseikan (Chief of Japanese Military Administration)
whose office supervised 3 divisions, namely: administration (Naiseibu), economy (Keizaibu), and Police (Keisatibu).

At the time of the establishment of the Republic of Indonesia, initially 12 ministries were set up. R.A.A. Mochara Wiranatakusumah was the first Minister of Home Affairs. As a reaction to the re-establishment of the Netherlands Indies Civil Administration in Batavia (Jakarta), all Indonesian government offices moved to Yogyakarta on 6 January 1946.

The main tasks of the Ministry of Home Affairs consisted of supervising the Central Government Administration, the regional or provincial administration (including village administration) and coordinating and monitoring all higher officials. It performed its tasks in cooperation with other ministries or agencies.

Archives (3 boxes, 146 files; in ANRI; checklist)
The collection is made up of ministerial papers from the Yogyakarta period. A great loss occurred due to the scorched-earth operations carried out in response to the second Dutch aggression in 1948. Some papers cover political reports, particularly those from Java, others mostly deal with local government, administration, education and public welfare.

Highlights from the collection:
No. 38; Resolution of the Tjikareo village people, Sumedang regency, against the proclamation of Negara Pasundan, 17 May 1947.
No. 42; Reports of Section of Peranakan and Alien concerning social-political situation of non-indigenous people, June 1948.
No. 72; Correspondence between the Mayor of Sukabumi and Siliwangi headquarters on the use of Uang Republik Indonesia by military members to buy goods from Chinese shops at lower prices, 3-9 December 1946, 7 January 1947.
No. 81; Letter of West Java Information Section to the Governor of West Java regarding the attitude of the Dutch military to the people in the region, 27 February 1947.
No. 84; Letter from Bogor Resident to the Mayor of Sukabumi concerning announcement no. 1, issued by the Attorney-General, appealing to the people how to react to Dutch military attacks, 21 April 1947.
No. 137; Reports on the government and political situation in the city of Malang, 22 July-31 August 1947.
No. 138; Reports of regional government officials and police on the fall of the city of Gresik, 7-9 August 1947.

d Kementerian Pertahanan (Ministry of Defence) 1946-1949

The Ministry of People’s Security was set up on 14 October 1945 under the Minister ad interim, Muhamad Suljojakusumono. By Government Decree no. 2/SD issued on 7 January 1946, the Tentara Keamanan Rakyat was renamed Tentara Keselamatan Rakyat, the acronym TKR thus being preserved for a while. By the same Decree, the Ministry of People’s Security became the Ministry of Defence. On 25 January 1946, the TKR was named TRI (Tentara Republik Indonesia) which later, on 3 June 1947
became TNI (Tentara Nasional Indonesia). A standing committee was installed to reorganize the Ministry of Defence, which in turn determined the formation of the Indonesian Armed Forces, the position of the various laskar (people’s militia) and other armed groups that did not belong to the Indonesian armed forces. On 21 May 1946 the first Minister of Defence was appointed, directing general headquarters and all subordinating offices, and also elements of the Army, Navy, Air Force and Military Police. Thereafter, a Military Council was established on 26 June 1946, which issued its first announcement (no. 1 of 1946) on the management of Army, Navy, and Air Force.

In the meantime, rationalization was obviously inevitable to improve the management and organization of the armed forces, by which the militia and other armed groups should be scrutinized and inserted into the regular army. Law no. 3 issued on 6 March 1948 confirms the reorganization of the Ministry, in which the Minister was assisted by a Cabinet, a Staff of Defence and a Secretariat. The Cabinet of the Defence Minister comprised a Secretary-General, Chiefs of Staff for all elements within the Armed Forces, and heads of all the secretariat’s divisions.

Archives (ca. 4 m., 1,871 files; in ANRI; checklist)
The collection of archives is divided into non-substantial files, mostly on administrative matters (app. 1,005 files), and files on various functions performed by the Ministry. These are in file nos. 1,006 to 1,871.

Highlights from the collection:
No. 1009; Plea of R.O.M. Madle on his concern about German nationals who reside in Indonesia, 25 June 1946.
No. 1016; File on review regarding the 17 articles of the Indonesian-Netherlands agreement, 30 November 1946.
No. 1017; Review of Dr. Muwardi regarding the Indonesia-Netherlands agreement, 6 December 1946.
No. 1019; Reports of the Ministry of Defence on Dutch activities, 1946-1947.
No. 1022; Monthly reports on the Persatuan Kiai Madura (PKM) and Barisan Tjakra Madura, formed by the Dutch, January-March 1947.
No. 1024; Report on the plan of the Java-Sumatra military on preservation and implementation of the status quo of Indonesia, 9 January 1947.
No. 1028; Report of the POPDA East Java on APWI, 6 February 1947.
No. 1048; Letter of the Chief of the Combined Staff on article 16 of the Linggajati Agreement, asking for advice on the Minister’s policy, 1 May 1947.
No. 1068; Joint report of the Security Council Consular Commission Batavia, regarding cease-fire order, 14 October 1947.
No. 1078; Copy of a report of the UN Security Council to the Good Offices Commission on Indonesia, to be discussed by the delegations of Indonesia and the Netherlands, 24 December 1947.
No. 1081; Letter of the Ministry of Defence on agreement between Indonesia and the Netherlands, 1947.
No. 1094; Report of the East Java Territorial Command on Dutch violation in the areas of Vth, VIth and VIIth Divisions, 15-28 February 1948.
No. 1104; Correspondence between Indonesian and Dutch delegations regarding ‘subversive’ activities of the TNI, March-April 1948.
No. 1120; Copy of a letter to Col. Bambang Sugeng reporting about violation of the Renville agreement, 1 September 1948.
No. 1130; Monthly report on the violation of cease-fire by the IXth Division, June 1948.
No. 1131; Files of the Working Committee of the Round Table Conference, 26 August-6 September 1949.
No. 1157; Brief report on socio-economic conditions in the Dutch-occupied and Indonesian Republican areas, December 1947-January 1948.
No. 1192; Report of the Chief of the State Police Services on the Dutch attack and the situation at the battle front, 21 December 1946.
No. 1200; List of Indonesian ships detained by the Dutch in 1946.
No. 1203; Letter and report on violation of cease-fire conducted by the Dutch Navy in Cirebon, 20 January 1947.
No. 1211; Files on the evacuation of German nationals from Sarangan, East Java, January-November 1947.
No. 1235; Letter and report on Dutch ‘putsch’ in Sulawesi, 26 March 1947.
No. 1293; Original letter reporting the fall of Cirebon for Dutch forces, 26 July 1947.
No. 1295; Monthly reports on the events and situation resulting from Dutch attacks, 21 July-4 August 1947.
No. 1300; Original orders from East Java War Headquarters (Markas Besar Pertempuran Jawa Timur) to seize coastal areas from the enemy (Dutch), 12 August 1947.
No. 1327; Report of 30 September 1947 concerning Bangkalan; Madura being occupied by the Dutch since 29 August 1947.
No. 1329; Daily reports on the situation in Dutch-occupied areas in Java, September-October 1947.
No. 1376; Concept report of the Ministry of Defence regarding the strength of the KNIL, 1947.
No. 1385; Report on the battle between TNI-Dutch soldiers in various areas in Central Java, 28 January 1948.
No. 1387; Files on Dutch attack in Pronodjiwo, Java, 28 January 1948.
No. 1392; Original letter reporting the relief of POW and arrival of the APWI in Gambir, Jakarta, 6 February 1948.
No. 1401; Files on Indonesian soldiers detained by the Dutch during August 1946-July 1947.
No. 1420; Files of the Military District Command in Malang regarding the condition of the enemies/Dutch and the Republican forces and on the division of duties within the army, June 1948.
No. 1450; File on Dutch violations in West Java, 15 August-14 September 1948.
No. 1455; Concept of announcement directed to the I², II² and VII² Divisions, issued by Commander-in-Chief General Sudirman regarding agreement for cease-fire between the Indonesian and the Dutch, signed on 17 January 1948.
No. 1470; Original map of the demarcation line as requested by the Dutch and the position of Indonesian forces since 18 March 1947.

No. 1471; Original map of Dutch-occupied areas from 24 January to 17 March 1947.

Nos. 1479 to 1649; Misc. files on military supply and on war equipment.

No. 1653; Files on APWI evacuation from 20 May-6 July 1946.

No. 1677; Report on Dutch secret movement to stir up trouble in Republican territories, 3 March 1947.

No. 1678; Files on military plan to attack the Dutch from the sea, 12 March 1947.

No. 1682; Notes on the condition of the Dutch army, 29 March 1947.

No. 1692; File on the interrogation of a Dutch soldier, J.A. Hicks, 29 April 1947.

No. 1695; Report on the secret movement of Suria Kartalegawa, 7 May 1947.

No. 1714; Files on NEFIS, 7 August 1947.

No. 1727; Files on the investigation of those suspected of being Dutch spies, 10 October 1947.

No. 1766; Reports on the relationship between the army and the people, March-April 1948.

Nos. 1807 to 1838; Files on administration of justice, military.

**e  Kepolisian Negara Republik Indonesia (Indonesian State Police) 1947-1949**

On 19 August 1945, the PPKI (Panitia Persiapan Kemerdekaan Indonesia) decided to establish a Kepolisian Negara RI under the supervision of the Ministry of Home Affairs. By 1 July 1946, the Kepolisian Negara was released from its subordination to the Ministry of Home Affairs to enhance its activities and role, and was made directly responsible to the Prime Minister.

As a result of the first Dutch Military Attack of July 1947, the Kepolisian Negara took on a new responsibility to maintain the status quo line and assist in the people’s defence. By 1 December 1947, the Jawatan Kepolisian Negara had moved to Yogjakarta. During the negotiations between Indonesia and the Netherlands, personnel from Jawatan Kepolisian Negara acted in an advisory capacity to the Indonesian Delegation.

**Archives (ca. 1240 files; in ANRI; inventory Jakarta 1995)**

Besides files on organization, personnel and other administrative matters, the archives of the State Police Services accumulated files on the local economy, supervision of alien residents, radio and press, crimes against society and suspects, who were being observed by the Bagian Polisi Istimewa (Special Police Section).

Highlights from the collection:


No. 342; Report on security guarding in Delanggu, 22 July 1948.

No. 364; Report on the effect of truce agreement/Renville on the working perfor-
mance of State Police Services, especially on supervising alien communities, 23 February 1948.

No. 492; Announcement on defensive actions to save the state and the people from Dutch attack, 4 December 1948.

No. 495; Reports on the situation in West Java and in Jakarta, 15 July 1946 and 26 February 1948.


No. 505; Police report on political situation in Priangan: Republic and Dutch-occupied areas, 29 April 1947.

No. 508; Letters regarding action against Dutch aggression, May 1947, 23 February 1948, 12 October 1948.

No. 510; Reports on people’s action supported by the Dutch, 12 June 1947-11 February 1948.

No. 511; Reports on the arrest and kidnappings carried out by the Dutch, 13 June 1947-10 April 1948.

No. 513; Reports on the Dutch-occupied areas in Central Java, 17 June 1947-November 1948.

No. 516; Reports on Dutch military aggression in East Java, 23 July 1947-25 February 1948.

No. 519; Police reports on Dutch military aggression in Central Java, 12 August 1947-11 February 1948.

No. 520; Letters concerning the FDR = Front Demokrasi Rakyat (People’s Democratic Front) and the left wing, 1 September 1947-November 1948.

No. 523; Letters on political prisoners, 15 October 1947, 22 January-24 November 1948.

No. 526; Reports on Dutch military aggression in West Java, 20 October 1947-November 1948.

No. 534; Reports on Dutch-occupied areas in West Java, 14 November 1947-3 March 1948.

No. 535; Telegrams from the Police Office in Riau informing on Dutch military aggression in Sumatra, 15 November 1947-December 1948.

No. 542; Letters concerning the Madiun affair, November 1947-November 1948.

No. 544; Letters on the Pesindo = Pemuda Sosialis Indonesia (Indonesian Socialist Youth), 1 December 1947-4 December 1948.


No. 574; Letters concerning the spread of Dutch pamphlets, 7 February-18 December 1948.

No. 579; Report on the future of Laskar Rakyat and Penggempur Dalam in relation to the signatory process of the Kaliurang agreement, 11 February 1948.

No. 590; Police report on the political situation in Yogyakarta, February-March 1948.

No. 591; Reports on the status quo in Java, 1 March-20 October 1948.
No. 593; Reports on tactics and strategies employed when confronting the Dutch, 2 March-20 November 1948, incomplete.
No. 618; Weekly reports on the political situation in Yogya, April-June 1948.
No. 625; Police reports on the political situation in Madiun, 20 May, 7 June 1948.
No. 664; Reports on the battle front in Java and Sumatra, 1-30 October 1948.
No. 671; Letter from Military Command in Yogya to State Police Services regarding security in the city, 18 October 1948.
No. 701; Letter to the Ministry of Information regarding pictures taken by the UNO photographers, 17 July 1948.
No. 720; Letter from Police Services in Yogya to State Police Services regarding those Indonesians who returned from Surinam, 17 March 1948.
No. 723; Telegram to Regional Police Services in Kedu, Central Java, concerning the evacuation of KNIL family members from Solo, Yogya and Jombang, 26 April 1948.
Nos. 735, 736; Letter from Regional Police Services in Surakarta concerning KNIL family members visiting Dutch-occupied areas, 14 July, 17 July 1948.
No. 789; Letters from Regional Police Services in Malang, Bojonegoro and Banyumas concerning agreement on traffic and goods distribution over status quo line, 11 June-30 July 1948.
No. 801; Letter of Regional Police Services of Banyuwangi, East Java, on cattle smuggling into Dutch-occupied area, 9 September 1948.
No. 842; Concept report on social-economic situation in connection with Renville Agreement, n.d.
No. 952; Letters regarding Dutch, Japanese and NICA money, 14 February 1947, 12, 14, 24 June, 7 July 1948.
No. 1239; Copy of a map on the status quo line areas in East Java, n.d.

Induk Administrasi Angkatan Darat (Chief Administration of the Army)

During the years 1945-1949 the administration of the Army was placed under the Adjutant-General’s responsibility, despite the fact that such office had not been formed in the Indonesian Armed Forces organization at that time. The Adjutant-General’s office had the task of taking care of general mobilization and the registration of members of the people’s army, personnel and administration. Under Law no. 3 of 1948 a division for personnel and mobilization was set up under the Ministry of Defence.

By December 1949 the decision had been taken to establish Staff A of the army organization, that took over the functions of the Adjutant-General Office. Having gone through several processes of re-organization, the function is now executed by the In-minad (Induk Administrasi Angkatan Darat) or Chief Administration of the Army.

Archives (transfer still in progress; in ANRI, checklist)
Limited access to the archives, which mostly deal with personnel, army administration and local uprisings rather than with actual incidents of fighting or battle plans.
There are files on the cease-fire, truce and local armed conflicts between Indonesians and the Dutch in Central and East Java, i.e. Pekalongan, Solo, Purworejo, Pemalang, Bojolali, Banyumas, Bojonegoro, Purbalingga, Klaten, Lamongan, Wonosobo and many others.

Highlights from the collection:
(Note: as the collection has not been archivally re-arranged yet, no archive numbers have been given. Retrieval should be made through the archives transfer list.)

- File on Indonesia’s proposal concerning area of patrol in the Banyumas residency, 6 September 1949.
- File on the relations between the Indonesian and Dutch military in Purworejo, Central Java, 8 September 1949.
- Letter of TNI Staff COWSKS reporting a Dutch person who went missing during the battle of Karangglitung, Central Java, 13 September 1949.
- File on local agreement in Kroya, Central Java, between Major Surono and Major Beets, 1 October 1949.
- File on truce between Major Suyoto and Major W.A.M. van Der in Kroya, Central Java, 2 October 1949.
- Letter of Kepala Pemuda RI-BID reporting casualties of Dutch patrol in which one person was killed, 9 September 1949.
- File on the obliteration of concentration-line areas, and agreement on Indonesian-Netherlands joint patrol, 24 August 1949.
- Copy of ‘De Guerilla Oorlog’ by Luitenant Colonel J. Flink, 3 September 1949.
- Transfer of civil government of Surakarta from the Dutch to acting-resident Sudiro, 29 November 1949, 30 November 1949.
- List of persons being arrested by the Dutch in Pekalongan, 25 September 1949.
- File on Dutch activities on ‘gebiedsuitbreiding’ between 7 May-11 August 1949.
- Order to continue with disturbances/riots, hindrance between Madiun and Kertosono, East Java, due to Dutch deployment in Nganjuk and its surrounding areas, 9 May 1949.
- Order to seize Kediri by destroying all Dutch ‘verbindingslijnen’ there, 13 June 1949.
- File on daily order of Java Military High Command to carry on prolonged fighting against the Dutch, 7 January 1949.
- Letter from the office of Rembang residency informing on Dutch occupation in the region, 4 March 1949.
- Letter of Sub-territorial TNI in Pekalongan informing about fighting between Dutch troops and Imam Conoro infantry group in Karanganyar, 24 May 1949.
Letter of Sub-territorial TNI in Banyumas reporting that 300 Dutch soldiers from Karanganyar are heading for Banyumas, 21 May 1949.

Review on fighting tactics of the Indonesian troops during the second Dutch Military aggression, 28 June 1949.


Files on military ‘overdracht’ to Indonesian Army, 17-19 October 1949.

Files on casualties caused by Dutch attacks in Pekalongan, Karanegara, Central Java, on 26 June, 7 July, 17 July and 2 August 1949.

Dutch proposal for defining patrol-line in Tegal, 13 August 1949.

Files on Dutch military casualties in Banyumas, 29 August, 3 September 1949.


Report on Dutch seizure of Tuban, Sapu, etc. in East Java, during December 1948-March 1949, 14 April 1949.

List of civilian casualties during the second Dutch military aggression in Bojonegoro, East Java, 17 December 1949.

Daily report on battle fronts in Central Java, 30 June, 19, 28 July and 15 August 1949.


Formation of the Committee to transfer authority from the Dutch to the Indonesian Republic, 9 November 1949 (The Committee was set up on 12 October 1949).

Files on the TNI soldiers detained by the Dutch, 17 September 1949 (74 persons), 5 October 1949 (121 persons), 13 October 1949 (17 persons).

Letter of Staf Umum Angkatan Darat (SUAD; Army General Staff) reporting about political situation after the formation of RIS (Republik Indonesia Serikat) in Purwokerto, Central Java, 30 January 1950.

Copy of Politiek-Politioneel Verslag, February-March 1950.

Courtesy protocol between APRIS and Dutch commanders (perwira), issued by RIS Minister of Defence, 11 January 1950.

Rules on the transfer plan for KNIL equipment, etc. housed at the Dutch Military Communication Service, 19 February 1950.

Transfer of authority from the KNIL to the APRIS, 28 April 1950.


File on the Dutch military mission in Indonesia, 7 June 1950.

Demobilization of ex-non-Indonesian army, 28 October 1950.

Rules and guidelines issued by the Army Staff concerning the dissolution and transfer of KNIL and other groups into the Indonesian Army, 13 January 1950.

Inspection of KNIL troops in the region of IIIth Division, 2 April 1950.

Letter of the Military District Commander (Komandan Distrik Militer) Magetan, East Java, reporting on 3 Dutchmen hiding in the Gangsiran forest at Belik Batok, kecamatan Purang, 7 July 1950.

Review of 31 July-5 August 1950 on the views and comments in the Netherlands regarding Indonesia, 23 August 1950.

Copy of review of 14-19 August 1950 of the Makassar affair, 7 September 1950.

Copy of a review of 18-23 September 1950, sent by 20 October 1950.

File on the deletion of RTC as required by the spirit of Indonesian independence of 17 August 1945, dated 15 December 1950.
g  **Kementerian Kehakiman (Ministry of Justice) 1945-1966**

The primary duties of the Ministry of Justice, one of the 12 ministries set up by the newly independent Republic of Indonesia on 19 August 1945, were to manage the courts, attorney offices, penal institutions and land registry. Government Decree no. 60 of 1948 extended its mandate to include all legal matters, from issuing laws and regulations and deciding on citizenship to notariat establishment, corporate bodies, census, and legacies. Later on, by Government regulation no. 8 of 1950, this was condensed into matters dealing with law and regulations, notariat offices, corporate bodies and statistics of crimes and violations.

The organization of the Ministry was divided into various offices and bureaus, each of them performing its own tasks and functions, such as jawatan or bureaus for courts, attorneys, penal institutions, legacies and land registry; offices for handling corporate bodies and industries and for dactylograms. By 1966 the office for handling corporate bodies and industries had been elevated in status and functioned separately from the department.

**Archives (ca. 116 m.; in ANRI, checklist)**
(Note: due to the process of archival arrangement, permanent numbers cannot be given yet)

Highlights from the collection:
- Files on resolution to cut communications with Negara Pasundan, 21, 30, 31 January 1950.
- Letters to Immigration Office stating that Indonesian people will not welcome the visit of Dutch citizen L.A. Clesener, 3 August, 4 September 1950.
- Letter to Director of Cabinet concerning martial law no. 26 of 1950 on acknowledgement of Indonesian debt to the Netherlands, 25, 27 July 1950.
- Copy of Decree of 8 July 1950 concerning the end of P.H. Mossel ownership of the Nederlandsch-Indische Trust Mij NV in Jakarta.
- Letter from the RIS Government to Dutch representative in Jakarta on the arrest and investigation of J.H. Ritman and Jos Kosak, allegedly involved in Westerling/APRA affairs, 26 January, 4 February 1950.
- Files on the requests for copies of birth certificates of Dutch/Europeans, Chinese and ‘gelijkgestelde’ Indonesians, 1952.
- Files on the applications for Indonesian citizenship from individuals of Dutch/European and Chinese origin, 1950.
- Letters from Minister of Justice to RIS Prime Minister, requesting restoration of security after Dutch attacks in Irian, 18 October, 20 November 1950.

h  **Kementerian Keuangan (Ministry of Finance) 1950-1969**

The Ministry of Finance was one of the 12 ministries of the first Indonesian Cabinet. Dr. Samsi was the first Minister, succeeded soon afterwards by Mr. A.A. Maramis. In the early years of the Indonesian Government, regulations issued on the matter of fi-
nance mostly dealt with monetary or legal currency, rather than the establishment of responsible agencies. Government Regulation no. 2 of 1946 laid the foundation for the establishment of the Bank of Indonesia; it was followed by various rules and decrees on taxes, tolls and duties, fiscal issues, civil servants’ salaries and other monetary matters.

Government Regulation no. 15 of 10 June 1947 formulated a standardized administration for state finance through the creation of a treasury office in each ministry, supervised by the Minister of Finance. It was by Government Regulation no. 51 of 23 October 1948 that the organization of the Ministry of Finance was set up. It defines its main functions, tasks and responsibilities and the office structure of the Ministry. Later, by Presidential Decree no. 183 of 1968, the Ministry of Finance was re-organized.

Archives (ca. 5.2 m., 474 files; in ANRI; inventory Jakarta 1986)
The collection of archives comprises 474 files covering the period 1950-1969, mostly on the organization of the Ministry of Finance, its secretariat, budget, taxes, monetary matters (banking, foreign investments, insurances), financial inspections and monetary laws.

Highlights from the collection:
No. 61; Files on Indonesian students in Holland, 12 June-4 August 1952.
No. 70; Files on repatriation of 100 Surinamese people to Indonesia, 12 August-28 November 1969.
No. 142; Correspondence with BPM (Bataafse Petroleum Maatschappij NV) regarding the freezing of tax money, 26 March 1963.
No. 204; Letter to the President Director of the Javasche Bank regarding the Bijbank Amsterdam NV profit to be used for foreign exchanges, 27 May 1953.
No. 208; Letter to President Director of NV Handel Maatschappij PIOLA requesting the transfer of 50,000 Dutch guilders, 21 October-23 December 1955.
No. 239; Draft letter to President-Director of the Javasche Bank regarding a new evaluation of gold of the Bank, 5 May, 13 September 1952.
No. 240; Letter to the Head of the Legislative Section of Parliament regarding foreign exchanges and gold reservations at the Javasche Bank, 14 November 1952.
No. 266; Letter to the Chairman of Ampera Cabinet Presidium regarding an offer of investment from 3 Dutch industrial companies, 23 February 1967.
No. 289; Letter to Director of Javasche Bank regarding membership criteria for the Vereniging voor de Effectenhandel, Amsterdam, 23 June 1953.
No. 311; Letter to Sjafruddin Prawiranegara, President-Director of the Javasche Bank, regarding the case of the BNI/Javasche Bank transfer, 15 April 1952.
No. 312; Letter to President-Director of the Javasche Bank concerning a memorandum from E.B. Kuijper in connection with banking matters, 24 April 1952.
No. 313; Copy letter to the Prime Minister concerning the Rencana Undang Undang (bill) on the nationalization of the Javasche Bank, 22 August 1952.
No. 314; File on Mr. Teunissen, former member of Javasche Bank Board of Directors, 4 August 1952-1 June 1953.
No. 316; Annual report of the Javasche Bank, 1952-1953.
No. 319; Letter to the Javasche Bank Board of Directors regarding gratification of tax exemption, 9 May 1952-27 September 1954.
No. 323; Letter to Minister of Economy regarding J. Ph. Andel who will assist in setting up a Bureau for Trade and Foreign Exchange (Biro Devisen Perdagangan), 1 September 1955.

No. 351; Letter to NV Stanvac (Standaard Vacuum Petroleum Maatschappij) concerning the agreement of the development of foreign investments in Indonesia, 15 July 1953.

No. 418; Letter to the Nederlandse Handel Maatschappij NV concerning a project proposal for the establishment of the NV Serdang Cultuur Maatschappij (oil plant) on the Sumatra East Coast, 4 November 1952-10 May 1953.

i  De Javasche Bank 1828-1953

The Javasche Bank can be described as a private bank that, according to a specific charter that was, occasionally, renewed, acted as a circulation bank for the NEI Government and its successors. In 1953 its name was changed to Bank Indonesia.

Archives (5611 files; in Archives Bank Indonesia Jakarta, inventory Jan T.M. van Laanen, Jakarta 1982)

Applications for consultation can be directed through the ANRI. The archives are divided into confidential (214 m.) and non-confidential (84 m.) files, and archives of the various local branches in Indonesia in Bandung, Semarang, Surabaya, Padang, Medan and Menado and the ‘Bijbank’ in Amsterdam (40 m.).

Highlights from the collection:
Nos. 125-133, Notulen van de Vergaderingen van de Directie 1946-1953
Nos. 181-184, Notulen van de gecombineerde Vergadering der Directie en Raad van Commissarissen, Nov. 1946-July 1953.
Nos. 278-185, Jaarstukken Batavia boekjaar 1946-1953.

IIID KOLEKSI ARSIP PERORANGAN (PRIVATE / PERSONAL COLLECTIONS)

a  Ruslan Abdulgani 1914-, 1950-1976

Ruslan Abdulgani, one of Indonesia’s most prominent nationalists, was born on 24 November 1914 in Surabaya, East Java. Despite having received a Dutch education, he was very active in the political activities of the Indonesia Muda during the 1930s and was elected as chairman of its Executive Board in 1936. Having begun his career as a teacher in various private schools in 1935-1938, such as Kweekschool Islamiyah, Perguruan Rakyat Surabaya, Indonesisch-Middelbare Vak- en Handelsschool, he later took up a legal study. However, he was unable to finish it because of the Japanese occupation.

In 1946 he was Chief of the Information Services in East Java and successively appointed as Secretary-General of the Ministry of Information. In March 1954, he became Secretary-General of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, which resulted in him being made Secretary-General of the Asia-African Conference in Bandung in March
1955. He was Minister of Foreign Affairs from March 1956 to 1957. He was also one of the leaders of the PNI (Partai Nasionalis Indonesia/Indonesian Nationalist Party).

During Sukarno’s term, Ruslan Abdulgani held various positions in Kabinet Kerja I, II (1959-1962) and IV (1963-1964), among others in the Ministry of Information, as well as in the Kabinet Dwikora (1964-1966). In 1966-1967 he was Chairman of the National Planning Board (Ketua Dewan Perancang Nasional) and between 1967 to 1971 he was Indonesian Representative in the United Nations. When he returned to Indonesia he was appointed Chairman of the President’s Advisory Team for the Implementation of the Pancasila (Ketua Tim Penasehat Presiden tentang Pelaksanaan Pedoman Penghayatan dan Pengamalan Pancasila).

Within academic circles, Ruslan Abdulgani is also well known for his prolific writings and for his role as visiting professor at various universities in India, the Netherlands, the United States of America, Australia and Mexico. He received honorary doctorates (doctor honoris causa) from Airlangga University, Surabaya, Padjajaran University, Bandung and IAIN (Institut Agama Islam Negeri/Islamic State Institute) Sunan Kalijaga, Yogyakarta.

Archives (1950-1976; ca. 7.5 m., 2108 files, including working papers and documentation of printed materials; in ANRI; inventory Jakarta 1995)

This private collection has been arranged in chronological order, following the dénouement of Adbulgani’s career and functions. The last two parts of the arrangements deal with private affairs and documentation, which includes books, working papers, brochures, journals and other printed materials.

Highlights from the collection:
No. 1; Copy of his speech as Chairman of the Indonesian Delegation regarding the cessation of the Dutch military mission in Indonesia, 21 April 1953.
No. 2; Copy of a telegram sent to the Minister of Foreign Affairs concerning Indonesia’s political approach towards the Dutch Government, 9 April 1953.
No. 11; Report made by the Research Division of the Ministry of Information regarding the status of Irian Barat, as discussed in United Nations meetings, 24 August 1957.
No. 57; Memorandum from the Minister of Navigation on KPM ships, 1959.
No. 113; Letter from General Gatot Subroto, member of Supreme Advisory Council, concerning property of Dutch citizens leaving Indonesia, 16 January 1961.
No. 152; Letter from Abdul Nasir, ex-commandant of the international voluntary brigade, confirming his support for Indonesia’s fight against the Dutch, 23 February 1961 (in Dutch).
No. 170; Letter from the Resident of Madura concerning the implementation of the ‘Crisis Ordonnantie’ of 1939, 30 May 1961.
No. 221; Copy of a decree from the vice-chairman of the Dewan Pertimbangan Agung (Supreme Advisory Council) on the liberation of Irian Barat, 5 April 1962.
No. 355; Resolution of the PNI (Indonesian National Party) Provincial Branch in East Java, appealing to all members of Front Marhaenis to cooperate with the Indonesian people to seize Irian Barat, 20 December 1961.
No. 566; Letters from the Advisory Body of the Southern Islands (Badan Penasehat Pulau-Pulau Selatan RI) to the Dutch Government and to the Regional Military Com-
mand V (Panglima Komando Daerah Militer V Jaya), criticizing the separatist group of the South Moluccan Republic (Republik Maluku Selatan), 2 August 1966.
Nos. 862, 863, 864, 865; Files of KOTI (Komando Tertinggi / Supreme Command) Staf Pembubasan Irian Barat regarding organizations and the situation on the island, 27 January, 28 February, 8 March, 23 July 1963.
Nos. 868, 869, 870; Files on civil government, personnel substituting the UNTEA staff in Irian Barat, 17 February, 20 February, 23 February 1963.
No. 875; Copy of a letter from the Sekretariat Koordinator Irian Barat regarding economic and financial problems in Irian Barat, 5 April 1966.
No. 1282; Letter from the Coordinating Minister for Domestic Law Compartment (Menko Kompartemen Hukum Dalam Negeri), reporting on a resolution of the Japen-Waropen people rejecting the referendum of 1965 in Irian, 26 August 1964.
No. 1722; Letter of SWY (probably a military officer) concerning the history of Military Division in East Java in connection with RIS (Republik Indonesia Serikat), 13 December 1958.
No. 1804; Order from President Sukarno regarding the truce with the Dutch, 3 August 1949 (copy).
No. 1826; Speech by President Sukarno on the People’s Command for Mass Mobilization to maintain Indonesian Independence, 19 December 1961 (or the TRIKORA).
No. 1856; Law no. 15 of 1956 and Martial Law no. 20 of 1957 on the autonomy of Irian Barat province, copy.
No. 1881; Copy of instruction from the Prime Minister no. 32 of 1964 on the implementation of Presidential Decree no. 14 of 1963 concerning industrial development policy in Irian Barat province, 9 November 1964.
No. 1900; Copy of letter from Ketua Gabungan V KOTI regarding Presidential Decree no. 11 of 1965 on the appointment of Panglima Mandala I, and II, 7 June 1965.


The late Mohammad Bondan was Secretary of CENKIM (Central Komite Indonesia Merdeka) in Brisbane between 1945-1947. In response to the news of Indonesian independence, KIM (Komite Indonesia Merdeka) organizations were set up in various cities in Australia, e.g. in Brisbane, Sydney, Melbourne and Mackay, and were later unified under CENKIM. The organization joined the fight for Indonesian freedom through propaganda and opened up contacts with similar Indonesian organizations in other countries, such as the United States of America, Egypt, Britain, India, Iran and Malaya. They were also active in Indonesian-Australian relations as many Australians, privately or institutionally, were sympathetic to the Indonesian struggle against the Dutch.

Because of his political activities, Mohammad Bondan was arrested on 25 February 1934 and sent to Boven Digul, Irian, one year later. As result of the Japanese occupation in the former Netherlands Indies, the Digul prisoners were transferred to
Australia in June 1943. Mohammad Bondan and his wife, Molly Bondan, returned to Indonesia in 1948; he later worked at the Ministry of Labour and Social Affairs. He died in 1985.

Archives (1945-1947 and 1954-1962; 11.5 m.; in ANRI, checklist)
This private collection comprises files of CENKIM (1945-1947) and papers of the Trust Fund (1954-1962). The Trust Fund took care of the money that belonged to Indonesians in exile in Australia who later returned to their home country.

Highlights from the collection:
No. 16; Correspondence between CENKIM and KIM Melbourne regarding the Dutchman E.G. Schimmer in support of the Komite Indonesia Merdeka (KIM), 10-27 August 1946.
No. 27; Letter of CENKIM to KIM Melbourne informing about L.N. Palar’s plan to visit Australia, n.d.
No. 42; Letter to President H.S. Truman, Prime Minister Attlee and President Stalin, appealing for support to condemn the Dutch occupation in Indonesia, 11 January 1946.
No. 47; Telegram sent to various heads of states, appealing for support to condemn the Dutch occupation in Indonesia, September 1945-March 1946.
No. 74; Cable from Roy Bill about the illness of Joris Ivens, 1946.
No. 76; Copy of a letter from J. Struik to L.J.M. Beel regarding The New York Times’ article on the efforts of General S.H. Spoor to obtain support from the United States of America, 15 February 1947.
No. 77; Chronological notes on the Dutch brutality in Central Java, copy, March 1947.
No. 78; Letter to Prawiro in Digul informing him about the Indonesians living in Australia, 2 April 1947.
No. 80; Radio news of Yogyakarta on various accidents at sea provoked by the Dutch, copy, April 1947.
No. 87; Letter to Reverend Dr. Mayos, New South Wales, saying that Dutch military occupation in Indonesia should be terminated, 24 July 1947.
No. 99; Letter to Mr. Websters regarding Dutch military action during the Muslim fasting month of Ramadhan, 12 September 1947.
No. 194; Letter from SARPELINDO (Serikat Pelayaran Indonesia/Indonesian Seamen Association) to Secretary-General, World Federation of Trade Unions, Paris, pointing out Dutch plan to form Indonesia into a federal state, 16 September 1946.
No. 208; Letter from the Foreign Affairs Ministry regarding Netherlands Indies regulations on shipping restrictions and export of goods from Indonesia, 17 March 1947.
No. 226; Letter to the Prime Minister of Australia, appealing for serious attention to be given to the treatment of Indonesians by Dutch soldiers in Kupang, Timor, 2 March 1946.
No. 228; Letters to the Prime Minister of Australia regarding Dutch action in Merauke, Irian, 11 January-6 June 1946.
No. 231; Letter from the Prime Minister of Australia appealing for support for the Indonesian struggle against the Dutch, 21 July 1947.
No. 235; Copy of a letter from KIM in Los Angeles to President H.J. Truman regard-
ing rejection of Indonesian sailors seeking employment on Dutch and English ships sailing for Indonesia, 30 September 1946.

No. 236; Letter to Robert Butler, Australian Ambassador for the US, highlighting Dutch attack in Java and Sumatra, 22 July 1947.

No. 245; Letter to Mr. Attlee, British Prime Minister, criticizing Lord Mountbatten’s unsympathetic remarks about the Indonesian Government, 27 September 1946.

No. 255; Copy of a letter from Mr. Ali to Palme Dutt, Vice-Chairman of the Communist Party in London, informing him about the treacherous action of the Dutch with regard to the Linggajati Agreement, 13 March 1947.

No. 256; Letters of the Badan Pejuang Kemerdekaan Indonesia (Board of Indonesian Fighters for Independence), Baghdad, on the suggestion to blockade Dutch ships sailing outside Indonesia, 21 February, 8 March 1947.

No. 268; Letter to ANTARA News Agency in Singapore concerning the personal account of an individual that had been working with the Dutch, 25 April 1947.

No. 292; Copy of Decree no. 1 of 20 January 1947 regarding export regulation of goods from the Netherlands Indies.

No. 293; Copy of Decree no. 21 of 28 January 1947 regarding export/import in Netherlands Indies.

No. 304; Letter to C.H. Campbell, Indonesian trade representative in Australia, concerning difficulties for Indonesian overseas trade due to Dutch restrictions and regulations, 12 March 1947.

No. 323; Files on Indonesian refugees from Merauke, Irian, in Australia, February 1946-September 1947.

No. 329; Letter from Overseas Association of Indonesians and Malays, London, informing about the exhibition of the film ‘Indonesia Calling’ in Britain, 20 December 1946.


No. 333; List of persons working on board the ships Tasman, Van den Bosch, and Bontekoe, sailing for Indonesia, 1945.

No. 335; Telegram to the Prime Minister of Australia, appealing for repatriation of Indonesians by English or Australian ships, 18 January 1946.

Nos. 383 to 398; Misc. files and letters from overseas organizations in support of Indonesian independence, July 1946-September 1947.

Nos. 399 to 410; Misc. files and letters concerning the case of Camp Casino, New South Wales, Australia, where Indonesian are detained, October 1945-September 1946.

c Djamal Marsudi (1919-1992)

Djamal Marsudi was a journalist whose life experience spanned three eras of the Indonesian Republic: the Indonesian revolution of 1945-1949, Sukarno’s era (1950-1965) and Suharto’s New Order. Djamal Marsudi joined the TNI (Tentara Nasional Indonesia/Indonesian National Army) in Cilacap in 1948-1950. Before that he was one of the leaders of the BPRI (Badan Perjuangan Rakyat Indonesia/Indonesian People’s Fighting Council) in Mataram, Banyumas, Central Java.

During the Japanese occupation, he worked for Nippon Hoso Kyoku in Yogyakarta, and later joined the Ministry of Information. Following the return of the Re-
public to Jakarta, Djamal Marsudi also moved to the office of the Ministry in the capital, where he spent his years of active service visiting many regions and provinces for his job at the Information Unit for Domestic Affairs. Through those visits he wrote various articles and collected papers that eventually evolved into a private collection, currently housed at the Arsip Nasional, Jakarta.

Archives (1 m.; in ANRI; checklist)
The collection, donated in May 1980 and in 1990, comprises letters and reports, minutes of meetings, pamphlets and other printed material. There are also photographic archives, covering the period 1942-1980, kept in the non-paper archives collection. This private collection of Djamal Marsudi reflects his main activities as a journalist. Subject coverage is rather sporadic in terms of files.

Highlights from the collection:
No. 118; Copy reports of the State Police Services, Bagian DPKN (Dinas Pengamanan dan Keamanan/Section of Safeguarding and Security) regarding activities of foreigners in Indonesia, particularly the Dutch and the Chinese, 1955.
No. 120; Copy of Government Newsletters on the Asia-African Conference, 29 April-18 May 1955, not complete.
No. 121; Copy reports of the State Police Services on the Asia-African Conference, June 1955.
No. 122; Copy of a personal account (probably made in 1978) by Pak Iti, a staff member at the presidential palace in Yogyakarta, describing President Sukarno and Colonel Van Langen on the day of the Dutch attack of 19 December 1948.
No. 123; Copy of Suharto’s explanatory note (probably made in 1978) regarding the ‘Serangan Umum 1 Maret 1949’.
No. 125; Copy of Suharto’s speech of 1973 on the officiation of the ‘Serangan Umum 1 Maret 1949’ monument.
No. 126; Copy of interview conducted in 1978 with General Widodo concerning the ‘Serangan Umum 1 Maret 1949’.

d  Wiweko Supono (1923-), 1947-1984

Born on 18 January 1923, Wiweko went to the Technische Hogeschool (presently ITB = Institut Teknologi Bandung (Bandung Technical Institute)). He later took courses at the University of California, Berkeley.

Wiweko is noted for being one of the founders of the Indonesian Air Force in 1945. During the revolution, in 1948, he opened a flight route between Java and Sumatra. After he retired from the Air Forces in 1956, he started to play an active role in matters of civil aviation and, in 1960, he was appointed Chief of the Air Forces. Later he became Director-General of the state-owned airline, Garuda, in 1968-1979.

Archives (in ANRI; checklist)
This private collection comprises papers from the period 1947-1984 on Wiweko Supono’s activities, both as Air Force Commander and as Director-General of Garuda Airlines.
Highlights from the collection:
(Note: the following numbers are tentative, as the papers are being processed for description).
No. Y 39; Correspondence of Chief of Staff Indonesian Air Force, R.S. Suryadarma, to Wiweko concerning notes and reports on the fall of Maguwo and Yogyakarta, 19 December 1948-1949.
No. 07; Files on Igning from the Philippines who trained Indonesians for guerilla warfare, June 1947.
No. Y 21; Letter from the Koninklijke Nederlandsche Vliegtuig Fabriek Fokker to Mayor Wiweko Supono, technical officer of the Indonesian Air Forces, regarding the purchase of Fokker airplane, 17 March 1950.
No. Y 36; Files on American citizens working in the Indonesian Air Forces, 15 October 1950.
No. Y 43; Copy minutes of meetings between Indonesian Minister of Home Affairs with Dutch KLM regarding contracts with Garuda Indonesian Airways, 10 February 1954.
No. Y 13; Garuda Indonesian Airways report: Justification for the purchase of additional aircraft, 25 January 1957.

e  Muhamad Yamin (1903-1962)

Born in Sawahlunto, West Sumatra on 23 August 1903, Yamin went to the teacher’s training and agricultural school; he later graduated from the Rechts Hogeschool in Jakarta in 1932, though he never became a practising lawyer.

Together with Mohamad Hatta and Bahder Djoan he established the Jong Sumatranen Bond in his natal town, which later extended to Java. Yamin was chairman of the youth organization from 1926-1928. During the Kongres Pemuda I in Jakarta, 30 April-2 May 1926, Yamin proposed the idea of confirmation of the Indonesian national language, which was later adopted at the second congress on 28 October 1928.

Yamin was actively involved in political parties, i.e. Partindo from 1931-1936, and Gerindo. He was a member of the Volksraad between 1939-1942, taking a cooperative stance, and set up Parpindo (Partai Persatuan Indonesia/United Indonesian Party). During the Japanese occupation, Yamin was member of the PUTERA advisory council, high official of the Sendenbu (Information Service) and, later on, advisor to the Sendenbu. In 1945 Yamin was a member of the BPUPKI (Badan Penyelidik Usaha Usaha Persiapan Kemerdekaan Indonesia), and in the meeting of 29 May 1945 he delivered his speech on ‘Asas dan Dasar Negara Republik Indonesia’, containing:

1 Peri Kebangsaan (Nationality)
2 Peri Kemanusiaan (Humanity)
3 Peri Ketuhanan Relogion
4 Peri Kerakyatan Democracy
5 Kesejahteraan Rakyat (Well-being of the people).

After having been released from prison for his involvement in the ‘3 Juli 1946 affair’, Yamin again took part in various government activities. In 1949, he was a member of the Indonesian Advisory Council for the Round Table Conference held in The
Hague. Later on, he was appointed Minister of Justice (27 April 1951-3 April 1952), Minister of Education and Culture (30 July 1952-12 August 1955), and Minister of Information (6 March 1962-13 November 1963).

In legislative bodies, Yamin was a member of Parliament in 1950 as well as of the Constituent Assembly which was set up after the 1955 general elections. After 1959, he was appointed as a member to the Consultative Assembly or MPR (Majelis Permusyawaratan Rakyat).

His fame is also echoed in the literary world. As a poet, he was greatly interested in history, as is shown in his theatrical work of ‘Ken Arok and Ken Dedes’ (1934), and in his ‘Sandhyakala ning Madjapahit’. Moreover, he was a prolific writer, whose history books have inspired many Indonesians, particularly during Sukarno’s era.

Archives (6 m., in ANRI, provisional finding aid)
(Note: the following numbers are tentative, due to the process of archival arrangement; not mentioned is the set of files from Yamin on the BPUPKI, that are still kept separately at the ANRI)

Highlights from the collection:
No. H 125; Files on Partai Murba’s stance regarding people’s commands for the liberation of Irian Barat, 3 January 1962.
No. H 263; Copy of RIS-KLM agreement on air transportation, 21 December 1949.
No. H 264; Advice of Prof. Mr. Kollewijn regarding Indonesia/KLM agreement of 31 March 1950.
Nos. H 265, 266; Files on nationalization of Garuda Indonesian Airways, 27 November, 30 November, 2 December 1953.
No. W/105A; Weekly report no. 8 regarding Badan Pekerdja KNIP proposal on the status of Indonesia-Netherlands Union, 14 October 1949.
No. W/114; Files on BFO activities in connection with unification of Indonesian Provisional Government, 1949.
No. W/115; Concept of Muh. Yamin’s speech as member of KNIP regarding his view on the RTC, 9 December 1949.
Nos. W/120, W/121; Minute of meeting of the State Committee on the solution to the RTC dissolution, 9 and 11 August 1956.
No. W/122; Concept declaration for dissolution of the RTC and its consequences, 1956.
No. W/132; Plan for a cultural agreement between the Netherlands and the RIS, 28 October 1949.
No. W/157; Various telegrams concerning the dissolution of the Indonesia-Netherlands Union and on Irian Barat, 24 June-19 July 1954.
No. W/160; Concept of various writings on arbitration and international council in the dispute between Indonesia and the Dutch, n.d.
No. W/161; Files on Indonesia-Netherlands Union, 1 April 1950.
No. W/163; Report on the proposal to review all agreements concluded by Indonesia and the Netherlands, 17 March 1951.
No. W/167; File on New Guinea, 30 October 1949.
No. W/168; Copy of Sultan Tidore’s speech concerning the status of WNG, 24 March 1949.
No. W/170; Copy letter regarding the RIS solution on the question of WNG, 13 July 1949.
No. W/171; Brief report on WNG, 23 September 1949.
Nos. W/175, W/176; Files on the agreement between Indonesia and the Netherlands concerning the status of Irian Barat, 2-27 December 1950.
No. W/178; Copy of Decree no. 11 of 1950 on the formation of the Irian Commission: Moh. Yamin, Prof. Dr. Slamet Imam Santoso, 21 April 1950.
No. W/179; Minutes of meeting of the Joint Commission on New Guinea, 12 May 1950.
No. W/383; Report on discussion between Mr. Susanto Tirtoprodjo and Mr. H.J. Reinink regarding Indonesia-Netherlands cultural cooperation, 8 March 1955.
No. W/524 F6; Copy articles of the Indonesia-Netherlands agreement concerning sovereignty, n.d.


Born in Rurukan, Tomohon, Minahasa, North Sulawesi on 5 June 1900, Lambertus Nicodemus Palar attended the MULO school in Tondano. He travelled to Java to pursue advanced studies in Yogya, where he stayed with Dr. Sam Ratulangi. In 1922 he went to Bandung to attend the Technische Hogeschool, where he became actively involved in students’ clubs, discussing issues such as different political situations and problems of colonized societies.

Due to a severe illness, Palar returned to Minahasa. In 1926 he came to Batavia to study law at the Rechts Hogeschool. During his student years in Batavia he joined Jong Minahasa which later became Jong Celebes. In 1928, Palar went to Amsterdam for further study in economy and sociology. There he joined the labour movement and became a member of SDAP (Sociaal-Democratische Arbeiders Partij) in 1930.

During the German occupation in Holland, Palar and his wife, Johanna Petronella Volmers, joined the anti-Nazi underground movement. After the war he was elected as a member of the Lower House (Tweede Kamer) of the Dutch Parliament, representing the Partij van de Arbeid, 1945-1947. However, Palar was so disappointed with the Dutch for launching an agressive military campaign against Indonesia (known as Clash I) in July 1947, that he subsequently quit Parliament and disassociated himself from the Partij van de Arbeid.

After this, his activities were mainly geared towards attaining Indonesian independence. He acted as the Indonesian Representative to the United Nations, 1947-1950. In 1950-1953 Palar was Indonesia’s first ambassador to the United Nations. Hereafter, he served as ambassador in India (1953-1956), Germany, the Soviet Union (1956) and Canada (1957-1962) until he resumed his position as Indonesian Representative to the United Nations in 1962-1964.

Palar’s last post was in Washington, D.C.; he retired in 1968. After retirement,

Archives (1928-1981; 435 files, 128 vols; in ANRI; inventory Jakarta 1995)
His private collection covers the period 1928-1981, comprising 435 files and 128 volumes of personal documentation. His paper archives consist of correspondence, reports, telegrams, memorandums, drafts of notes and writings, and personal letters. Some parts of his collection, particularly accumulated during his office as Indonesian Representative to the United Nations, are copies from the UN archives (which are not included in the following highlights). Palar’s personal documentation consists mostly of newspaper clippings, articles, books and brochures.

Highlights from the collection:
No. 002; Letter from J. de Kadt to Palar, dated 17 December 1945, regarding the situation in Indonesia and Jakarta in particular.
No. 005; Report from Palar concerning the Schermerhorn-Van Mook policy in the conflict in Indonesia and the situation there, 3 June 1946, copy.
No. 007; Letter of invitation to members of the Partij van de Arbeid to discuss the Indonesian situation, 25 July 1946.
No. 011; Telegram from the Partij van de Arbeid regarding a meeting of its ‘Commissie Indonesia’ discussing the Indonesian situation, 1946.
No. 014; Palar’s concept concerning military agreements in Nederlandsch-Indië, 1946.
No. 017; Palar’s letter to his friends describing the political situation in Batavia, 15 March 1947, copy.
No. 020; Resolution of the Partij van de Arbeid regarding notes from the Commissie Generaal and the Indonesian Delegation, dated 27 May 1947 and 28 June 1947 concerning the Linggajati Agreement, copy.
No. 027; Review of the Panitia Pemikir Siasat Ekonomi (Committee for Economic Strategy Thinking) concerning scorched-earth policy, 21 September 1947.
No. 028; Advice from the State Police Service (Jawatan Kepolisian Negara) regarding Dutch evacuation from Republican areas, 26 September 1947.
No. 031; Advice from the Advisory Committee of the Indonesian Delegation with regard to Indonesian-Dutch agreement, 1 November 1947, copy.
No. 040; Letter from T.G. Narayan to Ali Sastroamidjojo, emphasizing that memorandum of the Netherlands Delegation being informally handed in is a strictly confidential yet informal document, 31 December 1947.
No. 041; Palar’s notebook on the United Nation’s meetings, 1947, bound.
No. 044; View of the Ministry of Defence on the Indonesian situation and proposal for a possible Dutch evacuation, 1947, copy.
No. 045; Review of Mr. Tadjudin Noor regarding the concept of ‘de facto’ and ‘de jure’, taken from the Linggajati Agreement, 1947, copy.
No. 046; Palar’s concept of article 14 of Jonkman’s proposal regarding plan for agreement between Indonesia and the Dutch, 1947.
No. 048; Proposal of the Panitia Bagian Civil (Committee on Civil Matters) on practi-
cal steps to be taken in regard to competition and accomplishment of the return of Indonesian Government in formerly Dutch-occupied areas, 3 January 1948.

No. 049; Letter from 'Suara Indonesia Serikat' (Voice of United Indonesia) to Republic of Indonesia’s Government in Yogya concerning resolution of the Negara Indonesia Timur conference, pressng the Dutch to set up an interim government and requesting Indonesian Republic to assist Negara Indonesia Serikat, 4 January 1948.

No. 050; Telegram from Ali Sastroamidjojo to Indonesian Prime Minister concerning modification of the draft of Indonesian-Dutch agreement, 5 January 1948.

No. 059; Letter from Amir Sjarifuddin to Richard C. Kirby concerning Indonesia’s acceptance of Dutch proposal for cease-fire, 15 January 1948, copy.

No. 060; Decision of the Indonesian National Party rejecting the Renville agreement and demanding a change of the cabinet, 18 January 1948, copy.

No. 061; Telegram from the secretariat of the Prime Minister to Ali Sastroamidjojo, informing him that the Dutch will not change their monopoly in economy, 22 January 1948, copy.

No. 062; Letter from the Indonesian Delegation to Mr. Ali Sastroamidjojo concerning an excerpt from the 5th meeting and minutes of the 16th meeting held on the USS Renville, 24 January 1948, copy.

No. 063; Excerpt from Aneta Nieuws on the plebiscite in Madura and neighbouring areas, 25 January 1948, copy.

No. 075; Excerpt from Paris on international support for the Indonesian fight against the Dutch, 20 October 1948, copy.

No. 076; Telegram from Usmar Ismail, Antara Newsagency, concerning Negara Indonesia Timur agreement to exchange Indonesia’s colonial government for self-government, 1948, copy.

No. 078; Note from Mr. Moh. Rum concerning the plan for the formation of a Negara Indonesia Serikat, 1948, copy.

No. 079; Review on the creation of Negara Indonesia Timur as a tool to divide the Indonesian people, 1948, copy.

No. 080; Explanatory concept from the Indonesian Delegation concerning paragraph 4 of cease-fire agreement, 1948.

No. 083; Report from L.N. Palar regarding the discussion on the Indonesian question in the UN Security Council, 1948, copy.

No. 089; Press release regarding full-scale war in Java and of city bombing by Dutch troops, 25 March 1949.

No. 090; Letter from L.N. Palar to Stokvis concerning the debate on Indonesia at UN Security Council, 4 May 1949.

No. 093; Report of the Representative of Indonesia in India concerning statement of the Indonesian Delegation and Tan Malaka, 22 April 1949.

No. 094; Report from the Indonesian Representative in Singapore regarding military operations and the situation in some areas of Indonesia, 30 April 1949.

No. 095; Letter from Dr. Z. Zain, Indonesian Representative in Singapore, concerning the situation in Indonesia and the return of Indonesian Government to Yogyakarta, 30 April 1949.

No. 097; Letter from Vice-President to L.N. Palar regarding his informal talk with Dr. Van Roijen, 2 May 1949.
No. 098; Brief report from Palar concerning the continuation of the Indonesian-Dutch talks, 4 May 1949.
No. 126; Memorandum from Delson, Levin & Gordon, Counsellor at Law, concerning Indonesia’s withdrawal from the Dutch-Indonesian Union, March 1956, copy.
No. 143; Statement of the Indonesian Government claiming Irian Barat as part of Indonesian sovereignty, 1960.
No. 151; Palar’s draft response to the Netherlands Delegation and his analysis on the 9 October 1961 resolution and memorandum concerning Irian Barat.
No. 153; Letter from the Secretary of State for External Affairs, Canada, to Palar regarding a memorandum on Irian Barat, 23 October 1961.
No. 159; Memorandum from Palar on Irian Barat, 1961.
No. 162; Netherlands Delegation’s comments on Irian Barat, 1961.
No. 163; Memorandum from Palar on ‘West Irian and Indonesian Nationhood’, 1961.
No. 206; Statement of the Indonesian Permanent Representative Mission to the United Nations concerning Indonesian-Dutch agreement on WNG, submitted at the plenary meeting, 6 November 1963, copy.
No. 211; Palar’s statement at the 18th session of the UN General Assembly with regard to Malaysia, China and Irian Barat, 1963, copy, big file.
No. 299; Palar’s report on his task and duty in regard to the Irian Barat question in the United Nations, 21 December 1954.
No. 315; Instruction from the Chief of the Armed Forces on immediate expropriation of Dutch companies in respective local military command areas, 10 December 1957.
No. 324; Palar’s paper concept on Irian Barat, 1960.
Note: copies of documents from the Committee of Good Offices on the Indonesian Question and of the United Nations (General Assembly and Security Council) are in nos. 024, 025, 029, 034 to 037, 051, 052, 054 to 057, 065 to 072, 084 to 087, 092, 103 to 112, 117, 118, 120 to 122, 130, 135, 152, 156, 157, 166 to 168, 170, 176, 188-189, 192, 210.

**g Pidato Presiden Republik Indonesia 1958-1967**

*Archives (930 nos.; in ANRI; checklist Jakarta 1995).*

This collection, set up by the ANRI-staff, is compiled from many documentary collections (e.g. Ministry of Information; Sekretariat Negara; Kabinet Presiden). It contains speeches (pidato dan pernyataan), from Sukarno in the period under consideration. The speeches for 1967 are only available in the form of concepts. Listed in chronological order.
Part three
Archives in the United Kingdom on relations between the Netherlands and Indonesia 1945-1963
CHAPITERS I AND II
BRITISH POLICIES AND ADMINISTRATIVE FRAMEWORK

a British involvement

With the decision of the Potsdam Conference to bring the whole of the Netherlands East Indies within the operational theatre of South East Asia Command (SEAC), the United Kingdom became responsible for dealing with the effects of the capitulation of Japan in this part of the world. The military tasks were laid down in General Order no. 1 to General MacArthur of 15th August 1945, which was issued by the President of the United States of America on behalf of the Allied Powers. According to them, Lord Louis Mountbatten, as Supreme Allied Commander in South East Asia, was to accept the surrender of the Japanese forces and to oversee their duly carrying out a number of measures to prepare for a return to peaceful conditions and to ensure the safety and wellbeing of the prisoners of war and civil internees, who were massed together in many camps, spread throughout South East Asia. As for the Netherlands East Indies, mutual responsibilities between the governments of the Netherlands and the UK were regulated in a Civil Affairs Agreement, signed in London on 24 August 1945. In it, the principle was laid down that during the initial phase all powers would accrue to the Allied Commander, though with full use of an administrative apparatus (Netherlands Indies Civil Affairs (NICA)), placed at his disposal by the Netherlands Government. Furthermore the agreement anticipated a progressive return of the NEI administration. Owing to lack of troops and other means on the part of the Dutch as well as the limited resources of the British, this process was only completed on 30 November 1946, when full responsibility was transferred to the NEI authorities and SEAC was disbanded. In the meantime, SEAC troops had been operating in the NEI, restoring order within limited areas, liberating most of the allied prisoners of war and civil internees, evacuating most of the Japanese troops and enabling a (partial) return of Dutch military and administrative control. The British had also been instrumental in initiating a diplomatic discourse between the Netherlands Government and the leaders of the nascent Republic of Indonesia. When the Linggadjati Agreement was initialled on 15th November 1946, it was done so by both parties in the absence of the British. Yet the four bottles of champagne, that were consumed that same evening by Sjahrir, Schermerhorn, Lord Killearn and MacKereth, the Consul-General of the UK in Batavia, gave due recognition to the role of British diplomacy.

After the departure of the remainder of the British forces, and especially after the 1st ‘Police Action’, the mediating role of the British in Indonesia came to an end. It was taken over mainly by the Americans. Yet, the British continued to keep a watchful eye on developments in the archipelago, as these would greatly influence their own position in Malaya and South East Asia. From time to time they played a minor role in the dispute between the Republic and the Netherlands, just keeping in touch with the Americans, Australians and other interested parties in Asia and elsewhere (viz. Singapore and Tengku Abdul Rachman). When Indonesia broke off diplomatic relations with the Netherlands on 17th August 1960, the British embassy in Jakarta took over as caretaker for the Netherlands Government.
b Cabinets

During the Potsdam Conference, the Conservative, Sir Winston Churchill, was replaced as Prime Minister by the Labour politician, Clement R. Attlee. Both men were to dominate British politics until 1957, when the Conservative, Harold Macmillan, took over. Under Attlee, Ernest Bevin served as the Minister for Foreign Affairs. One important feature of the two previous War Cabinets under the leadership of Winston Churchill had been the high degree of decentralization, though orchestrated in such a way that the Prime Minister did not lose track of the most important matters. Many issues were handled in committees and subcommittees composed of a number of the most involved ministers, often supplemented with civil servants and military or civil experts. Besides, arrangements had been made for regular consultations between either the Cabinet or the Prime Minister and the different branches of the military services and for cooperation with the Allies. These essential characteristics were preserved during the initial days of the first Attlee Cabinet. Yet, when the war in Europe and Asia came to an end, the focus of government policy gradually shifted from military to financial and socio-economic issues. After the disbandment of SEAC in November 1946, British policy with regard to the conflict in Indonesia was mainly determined by the Foreign Secretary and his diplomats.

The most relevant Ministers for our episode are:

Second Churchill Cabinet (War Cabinet), 23 May-27 July 1945
Prime Minister and Minister of Defence, Winston (Leonard Spencer) Churchill
Minister of Foreign Affairs, Anthony Eden
Minister of War, Sir James Grigg
Minister for India and Burma, Leopold Charles Maurice Stennett Amery

First Attlee Cabinet (Lab.), 27 July 1945-28 Feb. 1950
Prime Minister, Clement Richard Attlee
Minister of Foreign Affairs, Ernest L. Bevin
Minister of War, John James Lawson (till 4 Oct.’46)
Minister of Defence, Clement Attlee (till 20 Dec.’46)
First Lord of the Admiralty, Albert Victor Alexander (till 4 Oct.’46)
Minister of Air, William Wedgwood Benn (till 4 Oct.’46)

Second Attlee Cabinet (Lab.), 28 Feb. 1950-26 Oct. 1951
Prime Minister, Clement Attlee
Minister of Foreign Affairs, Ernest L. Bevin

Third Churchill Cabinet (Cons.), 26 Oct. 1951-9 Jan. 1957
Prime Minister, Winston Churchill
Minister of Foreign Affairs, Anthony Eden (till 7 April 1955); Harold Macmillan

Macmillan Cabinet (Cons.), 10 Jan. 1957-18 Oct. 1963
Prime Minister, Harold Macmillan
Minister of Foreign Affairs, (John) Selwyn (Brooke) Lloyd (till 27 July 1960); Alexander Frederick Douglas-Hume
c British military organization in 1945-1946

At home

During the war, the Prime Minister and his Cabinet Office played a decisive role in the conduct of strategic military operations. To emphasize his position, Churchill had assumed the additional task of Minister of Defence. Since there was no separate Ministry of Defence (as yet), the military half of the War Cabinet secretariat was known as the office of the Minister of Defence, its head acting as Chief of Staff. The actual responsibility for the training and upkeep of the army, fleet and air force was in the hands of the War Office, the Admiralty and the Air Ministry. The central role of the Prime Minister in military matters was evident from his chairmanship of the Defence Committee and the Chiefs of Staff Committee. The core of the Defence Committee was made up of a number of Cabinet Ministers. They discussed a wide variety of subjects related to warfare and military organization. The central players in the Chiefs of Staff Committee were the Chief of the Imperial General Staff and the Chiefs of the Naval and Air Staffs. They were responsible for the overall control of military operations. Under Attlee the set up remained much the same till 1 January 1947, when a separate Ministry of Defence was established, which united the War Department with the Admiralty and the Air Ministry under a single Minister.

Overseas

In South East Asia, Lord Louis Mountbatten, as Supreme Commander (SACSEA) (see supra, pp. 56, 62-64) was directly responsible to the British Chiefs of Staff in London. However, his main source of troops was India Command, which delivered the British-Indian Divisions he needed. He was therefore obliged to keep in touch with the Viceroy of India, Field Marshal Lord Wavell and the Commander-in-Chief India (Auchinleck). During the War, with its strong US (and Chinese) participation in the affairs of SEAC, contacts with the Combined Chiefs of Staff in Washington had also been important. Since Mountbatten had no authority to address them directly, his communications had to go through the British Chiefs of Staff in London and the British Joint Mission in Washington. When the war ended and the Americans retreated from SEAC, that link lost much of its previous meaning. However, it was still relevant for shipping matters, which for many months remained an inter-Allied affair.

Land and Air Forces in SEAC (in 1945) were respectively organized as ALFSEA and Air Command SEA. Their operational territories were limited to those of SEAC, and their service-commanders were placed directly and completely under Mountbatten. Things were different with the British Pacific Fleet, that had a far wider operational zone. The measure of subordination of its Commander-in-Chief toward Mountbatten was tempered by this.

All three bodies had their own headquarters, operating under the general supervision of SEAC HQ. At the time of the capitulation of Japan, SEAC HQ was established at Kandy, Ceylon. With the subsequent shift of the main centre of its activities to the East, in November 1945 SEAC HQ moved to Singapore. When allied landings in the NEI began, a separate headquarters was opened at Batavia on the 30th September 1945. Initially, it comprised land forces only, so it was named Allied Land Forces Netherlands East Indies (ALFNEI). By October 15th the jurisdiction of its Commander, Christison, had already been extended to incorporate all sea and air forces oper-
At SEAC HQ and its subsidiary headquarters, teams of staff officers were in charge of a wide variety of activities in the fields of operations, planning, communications, administration, logistics, etc. At SEAC HQ, responsibilities for matters that were of special relevance for the occupational forces in the NEI such as Civil Affairs and Psychological Warfare, fell within the domain of the deputy Chief of Staff Air Marshal Joubert de la Ferté. A special Staff Division, or ‘P’ Division under Captain R.N. Garmond Williams was set up to coordinate the plans and operations of all Allied Intelligence Forces in SEA. These included the American Office of Strategic Studies (OSS) and the British Special Operations Executive (SOE). The Dutch contribution was a Special Operations team created in 1942, that had been operating since March 1945 under the cover name ‘Korps Insulinde’. At the same time, its British SOE counterpart was operating under the cover name Force 136. It possessed a Dutch division of its own, the Anglo Dutch Country Section (ADCS) under the command of the Royal Netherlands Navy Captain C.J. Wingender and was destined for operations on Sumatra. By August 1945, ADCS had taken over most of the personnel from the Korps Insulinde and was, for all practical purposes, operating as a single organization. At this time SEAC had 9 ‘Force 136’ teams available for operations in the NEI. They were located in Colombo. A standard team consisted of four staff members, one executive officer to command the team, a signaller if required and a medical officer and his orderly.

The organization for the Recovery of Prisoners of War and Internees evolved from the Evasion and Escape organizations of GHQ India and SEAC that during the war had assisted in salvaging prisoners of war and air crews, brought down behind enemy lines. It worked in close cooperation with ‘Force 136’, and its ADCS on reconnaissance parties in occupied territories.

In February 1945, with more grand scale operations in the pipeline which promised to liberate greater numbers of POW and internees, the recovery plan was entrusted to ALFSEA. Two RAPWI control staffs were subsequently created to conduct operations in Singapore and Malaya, respectively. The organization was joined by the Australians and Indians so that they could take care of the RAPWI among their own nationals. The Korps Insulinde and the ADCS were still available for the Dutch. The NEI Government-in-exile in Brisbane had the same type of organization, called the Kantoor Displaced Persons (KDP), for envisaged operations within SWPA territories. After the exchange of operational territories between SWPA and SEAC on August 15th, the KDP was to merge into the RAPWI organization, which actually took place soon after their arrival in Indonesia in September 1945.

After the capitulation of Japan, a RAPWI Co-ordination Committee was established at SEAC HQ, with Lt.-Gen. R.A. Wheeler in the chair. Within ALFSEA, the number of RAPWI control staffs was expanded to six. The control staff destined for Malaya was to go to Sumatra as well. For Java, a separate control staff (no. 6) was envisaged. Administrative units of Red Cross were attached to the headquarters of each force commander.

RAPWI was originally set up as a military operation. The initial activity was code-
named ‘Birdcage’ and consisted of dropping leaflets over camps to prepare their inhabitants and guards for things to come. The action started as soon as the Rangoon Agreement was signed on August 28th. By this time, operation ‘Mastiff’ had begun. ‘Force 136’ teams, now called ‘Mastiff’ teams, were dropped. In some places comparable ‘Clandestine’ teams had been dropped earlier, even before the Japanese capitulation. Both the Clandestine teams and the regular Mastiff-teams now contacted the Japanese army commanders who were in control of the camps, then entered the camps and prepared to receive the RAPWI control staff assigned to various locations. It was followed by droppings of food and medical supplies.

From July onwards, ‘Force 136’/ADCS teams from Ceylon had been dropped near Medan on Sumatra. They were followed in September by RAPWI-teams. Allied troops took over Medan and Padang from the Japanese 25th Army on October 10th. In Padang, 26 Indian Division HQ was established under Major-Gen. H.M. Chambers. In Medan some other units of the 26 Div. under Brigadier T.E.D. Kelly took command. A regiment of the 5 Div. arrived in Palembang on 24th October. More reinforcements followed. Headquarters 26 Div. were moved to Medan on 30 January 1946, with Major-Gen. Hedley succeeding Major-Gen. Chambers on that date. The NICA-organization came onto the scene on 13th October with the arrival of its Commanding Officer (CONICA) for Sumatra, A.I. Spits.

On Java, the first ‘Force 136’ team (Mastiff-Mosquito), led by Major A.G. Greenhalgh, was dropped near Batavia on 8th September. On 15 September, no. 6 RAPWI Control Staff arrived with H.M.S. Cumberland and some other ships, flying the flag of Rear-Admiral W.R. Patterson. No. 6 RAPWI Control Staff was led by Lt.-Col. K.M.G. Dewar (in November 45 succeeded by Lt.-Col. Eggleton), who soon had to share his responsibilities with the Commander of the Dutch KDP arriving from Australia, Col. KNIL D. Asjes. For the time being, KDP was fused with another NEI-organization, called the ‘Leger Organisatie Centrum’. The latter was geared towards quickly rounding up ex-KNIL soldiers, who were fit enough to return to active service again. Patterson was joined by Ch.O. van der Plas, Director of Internal Administration (Binnenlands Bestuur) of the NEI Government and Officer for Civil Affairs from SEAC and R. Abdulkadir Widjojoatmodjo, Chief Commanding Officer NICA. The bulk of the NICA-organization, as prepared by the NEI Government-in-exile in Australia, entered Java with the arrival of Van Mook on October 4th.

In the meantime, a battalion of Seaforth Highlanders of 23 Indian Div. had disembarked at Tandjung Priok and moved into Batavia on 29 September. That same day, Lt.-Gen. Sir Philip Christison arrived in the town as Commander Allied Land Forces NEI. On October 16th he was appointed Commander Allied Forces NEI (AFNEI), with all land, air and naval forces allocated to the NEI now at his disposal. Separate RAF headquarters for the NEI (RAFNEI) were established in Batavia alongside (and subordinate to) AFNEI HQ. Thus, AFNEI came into being as a subordinate command within SEAC. The land forces, delivered through ALFSEA, comprised 26 Indian Div. on Sumatra (less one brigade in Java) and 23 and 5 Indian Div. on Java. In November they were strengthened by the 5th Parachute Brigade and a tank regiment. The build up of this force took some time. By the middle of October, Christison had only 1800 British-Indian troops at his disposal in Batavia. By November 1945, the number of British troops in Java had increased to 24,800 men.

The evacuation of British/Indian troops started as soon as the Netherlands forces were available in sufficient strength. Two brigades of 23 Ind. Div. left Java by
the end of April, to be followed by 5 Indian Div. and the 5 Parachute Brigade. The remaining British troops on that island were concentrated in Bandung and Bogor (Buitenzorg). The brigade of 20 Indian Div. that was sent to Macassar in January 1946 was relieved of its duties on 14 July. The 26 Indian Div. remained in Sumatra and was only relieved by Netherlands forces in October/November 1946. On 29 November 1946, AFNEI left Batavia. Since it was by then the last remaining subordinate HQ of SEAC, the organization closed down the following day.

Senior officers in London

Maj.-Gen. Sir Hastings L. Ismay; Dep. Secretary (military) of the War Cabinet. Chief of Staff of the Minister of Defence.

Field Marshal Sir Alan F. Brooke; Chief of the Imperial General Staff, ’41-’46
Field Marshal Bernard Law Montgomery; Chief of the Imperial General Staff, ’46-’48
Admiral Sir Andrew B. Cunningham; First Sea Lord and Chief of Naval Staff, 15 Oct.’43-’46

Marshal Sir Charles F.A. Portal; Chief of Air Staff, 25 Oct.’40-’46

Senior officers in South East Asia

South East Asia Command

Lord Louis Mountbatten; Supreme Allied Commander 16 Nov.’43-31 May ’46
Lt.-Gen. Sir Montagu Stopford; Acting Supreme Allied Commander from 1 June ’46.
Lt.-Gen. Sir Frederick Browning; Chief of Staff 26 Dec.’44-12 July ’46
Rear-Admiral C.E. Douglas-Pennant; Deputy Chief of Staff, 10 Aug.’45-1 May ’46
Vice-Admiral Sir Arthur Palliser; Commander-in-Chief East Indies Fleet, 9 March ’46-31 May ’46
Rear-Admiral W.R. Patterson; Commanding 5th Cruiser Squadron; 10 March ’45-31 May ’46
Rear-Admiral B.C.S. Martin; Flag Officer Force ‘W’, 9 Dec.’44-26 Feb.’46
Brig. E.J. Gibbons; Director of Civil Affairs, 8 June ’45
Brig. S.M. Wardell; Assistant Deputy Chief of Staff (Information), 8 June ’45
Brig. C.R. Major; Director of Psychological Warfare, 8 June ’45

Allied Land Forces South East Asia

Gen. Sir William Slim; Commander-in-Chief 16 Aug.’45-8 Dec.’45
Lt.-Gen. Sir Miles Dempsey; Commander-in-Chief 8 Dec.’45-19 April ’46
Lt.-Gen. Sir Montagu Stopford; Commander-in-Chief 19 April ’46-30 Nov.’46
Major-Gen. H.E. Pyman; Chief General Staff 13 Aug.’45-20 May ’46

Allied Forces Netherlands East Indies

Lt.-Gen. Sir Philip Christison; Commander 30 Sept.’45-30 Jan.’46
Lt.-Gen. Sir Montagu Stopford; Commander 30 Jan.’46-19 April ’46
Lt.-Gen. E.C. Mansergh; Commander 19 April ’46-30 Nov.’46

23 Indian Division

Major-Gen. D.C. Hawthorn; Commander 24 March ’45-31 May ’46

26 Indian Division

Major-Gen. H.M. Chambers; Commander 25 March ’45-30 Jan.’46
Major-Gen. R.C.O. Hedley; Commander 30 Jan.’46-Nov.’46

5 Indian Division

Major-Gen. E.C. Mansergh; Commander 22 Feb.’45-19 April ’46
5 Parachute Brigade
Brig. J.H.N. Poett; Commander 16 Nov.'43-15 Feb.'46
Brig. K.T. Darling; Commander 15 Feb.'46-31 May ’46
Royal Air Force, NEI
Air Commodore C.A. Stevens, 1 Oct.’45-31 May ’46

Foreign Office (FO)

SEAC-intervention in the NEI in 1945/46 not only implied close military cooperation between Britain and the Netherlands, but intense political consultation as well. Consequently, the Foreign Office was very much involved in maintaining relations with the Netherlands, both in Asia and Europe. In South East Asia Command, the Foreign Office was represented by the diplomat M.E. Dening who, as chief political adviser to Mountbatten, played an important role in determining British policies towards the Indonesian riddle (till 1 April ’46). He was assisted by the British consul-general in Batavia. The successive British Consuls-General in Batavia during the years 1945-1950 were: H.F.C. Walsh (till Feb.’46), G. MacKereth (till April ’47), J.M.L. Mitcheson (till Aug.’47) and F.M. Shepherd. Until the transfer of sovereignty, these Consuls-General played a semi-diplomatic role.

Aside from these more or less regular functionaries of the Foreign Service, the UK was represented in Indonesia during the years of the Dutch Indonesian dispute by two senior diplomats, Sir Archibald Clark-Kerr and Lord Killearn. The former was sent to the NEI on 19 January 1946 on the special mission ‘to keep HMG informed of political developments... and to assist... towards a solution of the present political difficulties’ in that country. Clark-Kerr’s mission lasted until the end of the conference at the Hoge Veluwe in April 1946. Killearn’s mission was linked to the British Government’s wish to retain some central authority in South East Asia after Mountbatten’s departure. At the beginning of 1946 he was appointed as Special Commissioner for South East Asia. It was an ambassadorial appointment with an essentially advisory role. From September 1946, he had assisted in the negotiations between the Netherlands and the Indonesian Republic that led up to the signing of the Linggadjati Agreement.

When sovereignty was transferred, the UK was represented in Indonesia by ambassadors. These were successively: Sir D.W. Kermode (Jan.’50-Feb.’53), O.C. Molland (Feb.’53-Oct.’56), Sir Dermot F. McDermot (Oct.’56-Jan.’59), Sir Lesley Fry (Jan.’59-62) and A.G. Gilchrist (from ’62/3)

From 1945-1962/63 the UK was successively represented in The Hague by the Ambassadors Sir Nevile Bland (Sept.’42- March ’48), Sir Philip Nichols (March ’48-Dec. ’51), Sir N. Butler (Jan.’52-Aug. ’54), Sir Paul Mason (Sept.’54-Nov.’60) and Sir Andrew Noble (Nov.60); in Washington by Lord Halifax (’41-’46), Sir Oliver Franks (19?-Jan.’53), Sir Roger Makins (Jan.’53-Oct.’56), Sir Harold Caccia (Nov.’56-Dec. ’61) and Sir David Gore (from Jan.’62) and in Australia by the Governors-General Prince H.W.F. Albert, (March ‘45-March ’47), Sir W.J. McKell (March ’47-May ’53), Sir W.J. Slim (from May ’53 until his death in Feb.’60), W. Shepherd (from Feb.’60 until his death in Feb.’61) and W. Philip (Aug. ’61-Sept.’65)

The Permanent United Kingdom Representatives to the Security Council and the United Nations were successively: Sir Alexander Cadogan (medio ’47-1950), Sir
Since the process of devolution within the British Empire and Commonwealth had created political entities with varying degrees of autonomy, military matters and relations between the UK and the outer world were not the sole domain of the War Office or the Foreign Office. In 1945, relations with the dominions and colonies were maintained by the Dominions and the Colonial Offices. In 1947 the Dominions Office was renamed the Commonwealth Relations Office. In 1966, the Colonial Office and the Commonwealth Relations Office combined to become the Commonwealth Office, which in turn was fused with the Foreign Office to form the Foreign and Commonwealth Office in 1968. The resulting archives for our episode are kept at PRO in the CO and DO classes. These archives have been described more fully in PRO handbook no. 3, R.B. Pugh, *The Records of the Colonial and Dominions Offices* (London, HSMO 1964). The countries of the Commonwealth, moreover, possessed military organizations and foreign departments of their own. For the Commonwealth of Australia see part 4 of this guide.

Until the transfer of power on 15 August 1947, India and Pakistan were united as British India and formed part of the British Empire. Although during and shortly after World War II SEAC superseded many of the earlier arrangements, the administration of the Indian army was partially still handled by the India Office in London. In India itself, with Indian troops being heavily involved in the affairs of the NEI, both the Governor-General, Lord Wavell, and the Commander of the Indian Army, Auchinleck, followed developments in Indonesia with interest. The London archives of the India Office are held by the Oriental and India Office Collections of the British Library. For a description of the records of the India Office, see M. Moir, *A general guide to the India Office Records* (London 1988) and S.C. Sutton, *A guide to the Indian Office* (London 1967).
CHAPTER III
ARCHIVES IN THE UNITED KINGDOM

IIIA  ORGANIZATION OF THE ARCHIVES

The Public Record Office in London is the central repository for British state records and is open for public inspection. The collections compiled by the original filing departments are provided with more or less detailed finding aids. Under the Public Records Act 1958, provisions have been made for regular transfers of government records to the Public Record Office when they are between twenty-five and thirty years old. Special categories of material might be retained by the original filing Department under Section 3(4). Access is governed by the Public Record Act of 1967, which introduced a thirty years rule, though exceptions are still possible. Lists of records that are made public under the Act are published at regular intervals by the PRO.

Government archives relevant for the subject of this guide are at the branch of the Public Record Office at Kew. Most important here are the archives originating from South East Asia Command and those of the Cabinet Office, the War Office and the Foreign Office. The Cabinet of the Prime Minister also contains interesting background information.

Archives etc. related to the subject but of a more semi-official character can be found in private correspondences. Such collections are kept by various institutions. A list is given in a publication of The Royal Commission on Historical Manuscripts, edited by Ian Mortimer, Record Repositories in Great Britain, A geographical directory (10th imp., London, HMSO 1997). Relevant for our subject are:

a  The Imperial War Museum in London where one can find the typescript of the autobiography of Lt.-Gen. Sir Philip Christison, the Commander of the Allied Forces in the Netherlands East Indies between September 1945 and February 1946. Its title is: ‘Life and Times of General Sir Philip Christison, Bt.’ (1982). Pages 175-190 of this manuscript deal with his experiences in Indonesia.

Also relevant are file nos. 6, 16, 18, 21, 22, 24-27 and 29 in the collection of Lt.-Gen. E.C. Mansergh, with documents on his activities in Sumatra and Java between October 1945 and November 1946.

b  The Liddell Hart Centre for Military Archives of Kings College, University of London. Here one finds the ‘Papers 1945-46, especially concerning British occupation of Java’ from Wing Commander Thomas S. Tull. These include his very detailed Report on his activities in Central Java in 1945. Also important are the well-indexed correspondence and diaries of Gen. Sir Harold Pyman.

c  The Middle East Centre of St. Anthony’s College, Oxford. Here one can find the diaries of Lord Killearn (Miles W. Lampson), who after a long stay in Egypt in April 1946 was appointed as Special Commissioner for South East Asia and chaired the discussions that led up to the Linggadjati Agreement of 15 November 1946.

These repositories are open to the public, though in the case of the Liddle Hart Centre, a letter of introduction by a British historian of some repute is required.
Also relevant to our subject are the Family Archives of the Mountbattens in Broadlands, now in the custody of the Broadlands Archive Trust; (Broadlands, Romsey, Hampshire). These archives, along with others, were consulted by Philip Ziegler for his book Mountbatten; The Official Biography (London, Collins 1985). The originals of the Personal diary of Admiral the Lord Louis Mountbatten; Supreme Allied Commander, South East Asia, 1943-1946, published by the same author (London, Collins 1988) are also deposited here.

IIIB Archives at the Public Record Office

Introduction

The present survey has been compiled from the inventories and class lists of the archives of the Prime Minister, his Cabinet, the Ministries of Defence and of War, the Foreign Office and the Dominions, Colonial and Commonwealth Offices. These inventories and class lists are available at the reading room of the Public Record Office at Kew. Note was taken whenever the available information suggested that a given file or collection could contain material relevant to our subject. Essentially, the search was for folders or groups of folders that were of explicit relevance to the subject of Dutch-Indonesian relations after August 1945. However, in dubious cases the information available has still been reproduced. This is especially true with regard to matters concerning prisoners of war and internees and Japanese war crimes. Economic relations between the United Kingdom and Indonesia after 1950 are only mentioned when they might possibly be linked to our subject, e.g. in the case of arms supply to Indonesia.

In this survey the filing-system used by the Public Record Office has been followed. Consequently, the filing agencies mentioned above are indicated by the letters PREM, CAB, DEF, WO, FO, CO and DO, followed by a serial number. In the next paragraph, general information is given on volume, content and access of the archives within the group, whenever possible and, if necessary, followed by more detailed information on the content of the respective files or folders. The reference numbers of the separate files or folders as given by the PRO are printed in italics and are followed by the registration numbers within the original filing system, whenever these are available. The notation ends with a semicolon. A complete file indication becomes, for example: PRO, WO 203, 6385, 417/9; followed by a brief indication of period and content. With regard to the archives of the War Office and the Foreign Office, as a rule, a detailed description on the level of the file proved possible. This is especially true of the archives kept under WO 203, that originate from South East Asia Command and Allied Landforces in South East Asia, i.e. the archives of the military organizations that excercised military control in Indonesia in 1945 and 1946. This proved more difficult with the records that originated from the Cabinet Office, especially with respect to the minutes of the meetings of the Cabinet and its sub-councils, as detailed information on the subjects discussed is often missing.

Whenever possible, information on the content of folders has been transcribed from the class lists and inventories of the PRO. Additional remarks on this informa-
tion by the authors of the present guide have been placed within square brackets [ ]. Folders that are currently closed under the Public Records Act have also been listed.

a Archives of the Prime Minister

PREM 8. Prime Minister’s Office: Correspondence and Papers 1945-1951.
Contains 1577 reference numbers related to files, arranged by year and subject. No index. The following are relevant:

1945
67 Movement 1400 Indonesians from Australia to NEI.
68 Consultation on Java with Australia and New Zealand.
69 Message from Gen. Smuts.
70 Memorandum on Java by Col. Van der Post.
71 Situation in Java: Report by Lord Louis Mountbatten on NEI. Long term policy in the NEI.
1946
189 Political organization in the SEAC Command. Proposed appointment of Minister of State.
193 PM sent message of thanks to Govt. of Australia for services Australian Forces in Borneo.
259 Australian demand to be associated with Dutch-Indonesian talks chaired by Lord Killearn. Correspondence with PM of Australia.
260 Use of motor vehicles to export Indonesian rice to India.
261 Withdrawal of British Forces from Sumatra: British oil refinery capacity in the FE.
262 PM’s conversation with Neth. Foreign Minister regarding Dutch Indonesia question.
263 Meeting between PM and Netherlands PM to discuss the situation in Indonesia: proposals for transferring responsibility to the Dutch.
264 Admiral Mountbatten’s comments on Neth. Govt. allegations that action taken by British authorities implies recognition of the Indonesian Republic.
265 Appointment Sir Archibald Clark-Kerr as Special Ambassador to NEI.
266 Use of Indian troops in Java.
1947
596 Blockade by Netherlands Navy of NEI and its effect on Food Supplies to UK etc.
1948
–
1949
1012 Dutch request for KLM Air Services to fly via Karthoum and Mauritius to Batavia, owing to prohibition of civil aircraft flying over India, Pakistan and Ceylon.
1950
1224 ’46-’50, situation in Indonesia, parts I, II and III.

PREM 11. Prime Minister’s Office: Correspondence and Papers 1951-1964
Contains 5216 reference numbers for the years 1951 to 1964. Of these, nos. 462, 1400, 1882, 2365*, 2366, 2730, 3394, 3840, 4308-4310, 4869-4870 deal with Indonesia. The
number marked with * is retained by the department under Sec. 3(4). The following would seem to be of explicit relevance to the subject of Dutch-Indonesian relations:

1882; ’57, Indonesia: revolution
2365*; ’57–’58, Indonesia.
2366; ’58, Indonesia: question of insurance to be paid by Lloyd’s in respect of ships of KPM Line impounded by Indonesia.
2730; ’58–’59, Indonesia: situation in Indonesia and supply of arms and equipment, part 2.
3394; ’61, Indonesia: visit of Gen. Nasution, Minister of National Security, to UK, 4 July ’61: record of talks with Prime Minister.
3840; ’62, Indonesia: internal political situation: supply of arms.
4308; ’63, Indonesia: oil situation: position Shell and two US companies; effect on Shell employees.
4309; ’63–’64, Indonesia: discussions on future administration of WNG.
4310; ’63, Indonesia: attacks on British embassy in Djakarta following creation of Greater Malaysia.
4870; ’64, Indonesia: situation in Indonesia, parts 4 and 5.

b Archives of the Cabinet Office

**CAB 21. Cabinet Office and predecessors: Registered Files**
Contains 4102 reference numbers on subject-files for the years 1916–1960, originating from various organizations and informal working groups in which the Prime Minister participated. One can find here, among other things, the files of the various Commonwealth Conferences. Explicit references to Indonesia or the NEI are absent, but the following might be important for our subject:

- 1953, 14/31/156/I; ’45–’50. Far Eastern Advisory Commission
- 1955, 14/31/161/II; ’45–’50. Ditto.
- 1956, 14/31/161A; ’46–’49. SEA: reports by Special Commissioner.
- 1957, 14/31/161/1; ’47. Social Welfare Conference SEA.
- 1958, 14/31/161/2; ’46–’47. Food SEA: personal telegrams between Lords Nathan, Killearn and Pakenham.
- 1959, 14/31/161/3; ’46. Termination of SEAC and transfer to civil authorities.
- 1960, 14/31/161/5; ’46. Specialist staff for Special Commissioner SEA.
- 1961, 14/31/161/5; ’46. Channel of communications with Special Commissioner for SEA.
- 2287, 48/61/2; ’44–’46. SEAC: visits of Supreme Allied Commander SEA to the UK; general arrangements.

**CAB 69. War Cabinet and Cabinet: Defence Committee (Operations): Minutes and Papers (DO Series)**
The Committee held 18 meetings during 1945. The minutes plus corresponding papers are kept under reference number 7. See also CAB 131. The following minutes are relevant for developments in the NEI:

**Minutes 1945**
DC(45)8; 10 Oct. pt. 2. Java, internal security policy. [Bevin thinks that the report of
the Chiefs of Staff implies an ‘oversimplification’ of the problems. The decision is to speed up the transfer of British and Dutch troops to Java.

DC(45)9; 15 Oct. [Urging the Dutch to speak with Sukarno c.s.]

DC(45)10; 19 Oct. Reinforcements for Java. [In spite of objections from Mountbatten, the 5 Indian Div. has to depart for Java.]

DC(45)12; 5 Nov. pt. 1. Situation in Java. [The cabinet is prepared to send more troops on condition that the Dutch will talk and the Americans will no longer stand on the sidelines. On the whole, a tendency towards firmer action against Republican forces is evident.]

DC(45)13; 17 Nov. pt. 5. Situation in Java.

DC (45)14; 26 Nov. pt. 1. Situation in Java. [A ‘long term policy’ is requisite.]

DC(45)15; 7 Dec. [Discussion re paper DO(45)41, Do(45)42 and DO(45)43. It was decided to set up a ‘high level commission consisting of representatives of the British, Dutch and Indonesians to promote a final settlement in Java between the Dutch and the Indonesians’. Surabaya was kept occupied while Mountbatten has to decide for himself about the evacuation of Semarang.]

DC(45)17; 12 Dec. pt. 4. Long term policy in the NEI. [Complaint Bevin about the ‘extraordinarily mendacious broadcasts’ of the BBC, that complicate the relations with the Dutch’. Minister Lawson endorses the suggestion that anti-Dutch forces are active within the BBC.]

DC(45)18; 21 Dec. pt. 1. Future policy in NEI. [We are now strong enough to set things right in West Java; course Y permitted.]

pt. 2. Use of Dutch forces in NEI. [Not in Surabaya, possibly in West Java.]

pt. 3. Punitive action in Java.

Papers 1945

DO(45)2; 7 Aug. British participation in the war against Japan.

DO(45)3; 8 Aug. British participation in the war against Japan.

DO(45)5; 13 Aug. Surrender of Japan; report by the Chiefs of Staff.

DO(45)36; 28 Nov. Civil affairs in Java and Indo-China; note by the Secretary. [contains texts of both Civil Affairs Agreements.]

DO(45)41; 5 Dec. Long term policy in NEI: note by the Chiefs of Staff Committee.

DO(45)42; 1 Dec. Situation in Java; note by the Secretary + Note Lt.-Col. G.S. Nangle, D.S.O. W.O. [who just came back from a visit to NEI. Gives amongst others a survey of the military operations that have taken place.]

DO(45)43; 30 Nov. NEI, memorandum by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs.

CAB 78. War Cabinet and Cabinet: Miscellaneous Committees: Minutes and Papers (MISC and GEN Series)

Covers the years 1941 to 1947. The papers of the meetings of the Far Eastern Commission in 1945 are under reference number 33. Documents on the coordination of policies towards South East Asia in 1945 can be found under reference number 39.

CAB 79. War Cabinet and Cabinet: Chiefs of Staff Committee: Minutes

Covers the years 1939 to 1946. The minutes for the period 24 July to 30 Dec. 1946 are kept under the reference numbers 37-54. Detailed subject indices for the years 1939-1945 resp. 1946 are available under the numbers 91 and 92. Keyword there: ‘South East Asia Command’. 
CAB 80. War Cabinet and Cabinet: Chiefs of Staff Committee: Memoranda
Covers the years 1939 to 1946. The memoranda nos. 477-703 and 1-236 (19 July ’45-31 Dec.’46) can be found under the reference numbers 96-103. Access is provided through the subject indices, mentioned under CAB 79.

CAB 84. War Cabinet and Cabinet: Joint Planning Committee, later Joint Planning Staff, and Subcommittees: Minutes and Memoranda (JP, JAP and other Series)
Covers the years 1939 to 1947. The memoranda nos. 151-323 and 1-236 (16 June ’45-2 Jan.’47) are under the reference numbers 73-86. A series of 81 papers of the Joint Administrative Planning Staff ’45-46 is kept under the numbers 94-95. No index.

CAB 88. War Cabinet and Cabinet: Combined Chiefs of Staff Committee and Subcommittees: Minutes and Memoranda (CCS and other Series)
Covers the years 1942 to 1949. Minutes of meetings are only available till 26 July 1945. A series of memoranda continues till 1949, accessible through an index. The following memoranda are relevant with regard to the NEI:
802/6; 21 May ’45. Change in plans for future operations in SEAC.
826/1,2; 17 April 1945. Policy governing repatriation of APWI in Pacific and SEA.
842/1-4; 25 April, 10, 18 and 24 July ’45. French and Dutch participation in the war against Japan.
901/1-13; [A series of folders running from 11 August 1945 on British operations in case of an early surrender by Japan.]
903/1-3; 19 Aug.’45. French, Dutch and Portuguese problems in SW Pacific and SEA.
939/1; 1 Dec.’45, 4 Jan.’46. Equipment for Dutch Forces in NEI.
940/1,2,6/11 Dec.’45, 15 Feb.’46. Evacuation of Japanese from NEI.
940/3,4; 27 Nov.’46. Withdrawal of British Troops from Java and Sumatra: responsibility for surrendered Japanese personnel.

CAB 101. War Cabinet and Cabinet Office: Historical Section: War Histories (Second World War), Military
Holds correspondence etc. from the Historical Section produced during the writing of the Official Histories. The collection includes citations of original sources, background papers, unpublished narratives, critical commentary etc. Among these is the correspondence with Helfrich and Mountbatten re S. Woodburn Kirby’s, History of the Second World War; The war against Japan (vol. V, London 1969).

CAB 105. War Cabinet and Cabinet Office: Telegrams
Contains telegrams to and from various authorities from 1941 to 1948. The most relevant series are:
162-163, SEACOS 401-799; Telegrams Commander SEAC to British Chiefs of Staff, London, May ’45-Dec.’46.
165-166, COSSEA 201-597; Vice versa, Feb.’45-Dec.’46.
167, Commander-in-Chief India to British Chief of Staff London, May-Oct.’45.
170-172, COS(RL) 801-999, 1-549; War Cabinet Office to SEAC, July ’45-Dec.’46.
CAB 106. War Cabinet and Cabinet Office: Historical Section: Archivist and Librarian Files (AL Series)
Collection of documents etc., brought together between 1939 and 1967 by ‘narrators and historians of the Cabinet Historical Section’. Also referred to as the ‘Archivist and Librarian Series’. Numbers 10-206 deal with the Far East. Of these, only number 165 is explicitly about the NEI. It is an ‘Account of the reoccupation of the Netherlands East Indies 1945’, by Lt.-Gen. Sir Philip Christison, Allied Commander NEI’, (reg. no. AL 2145), written in 1964 [open to the public since 1995].

CAB 110. War Cabinet and Cabinet Office: Joint American Secretariat: Correspondence and Papers
Archives of the secretariat, responsible for the coordination of British-American cooperation in the field of the supply from 1942 to 1947. Contains few materials for the period after mid-1945. The following seem relevant:
134(‘45), B/9/38; Textiles, UNRRA, NEI.
140(‘45), B/10/25; Medical supplies Far East.
211(‘44-‘45), B/37/25.1; Relations UNRRA with allies, Far East.

CAB 119. War Cabinet and Cabinet Office: Joint Planning Staff of Chiefs of Staff Committee: Correspondence and Papers
Holds 221 files/numbers for the years 1939 to 1948, with rather incomplete indications as to date. The following seem to be relevant for the NEI in May-July ‘45:
111,5/6; French and Dutch participation in the War against Japan.
160,6/13; Far East strategy: shipping implications.
161,6/15; Redeployment of forces in SEA; reinforcements for Japan, Hong Kong and Java.
162,6/16; Provisions of landing craft for the Far East.
163,6/21; Shipping requirements and availability in the Far East.
177,7/8A; Dutch participation in War against Japan.
189,7/13; Reoccupation of SEA following the surrender of Japan.
191-196,7/14-14A; 1945-1946. Allied reoccupation of the NEI: civil and political aspects, part I-V.
197,7/17; ‘45-‘46. Future organization of command in SEA.
199,7/18; ‘45. Plans for operations against Java, Sumatra and Singapore.
206,7/22; 1945-1946. Repatriation of Japanese from SEAC and NEI.

CAB 121. War Cabinet and Cabinet Office: Special Secret Information Centre: Files
Contains 501 files for the years 1939-1955. Number 298 (‘42-‘46) refers to a file pertaining to the repatriation of APWI and internees in the Far East.

CAB 122. War Cabinet and Cabinet Office: British Joint Staff Missions and British Joint Services Mission: Washington Office Records
Contains 1607 reference numbers, with index on countries and organizations. See
under ‘Far East’ and ‘SEAC’. Under the keywords ‘Netherlands’ and ‘Netherlands East Indies’ one can find:
490,3/42; ’44–45. Civil affairs in Borneo and SWP.
495,3/43Z; ’45–46. French, Dutch and Portuguese problems in SWP en SEA.
496,3/43/1; ’45. Messages exchanged between Gen. MacArthur and the Japanese GHQ.
497–509, 3/43/2D; ’45–49. Reoccupation of Netherlands East Indies (13 volumes).
510,3/43/2DA; ’45–46. Equipment for Dutch forces in NEI.
511,3/43/2DB; ’45–46. Evacuation of Japanese from NEI.
525,3/53; ’45–47. Allocation of rice in the FE.
906,9/11/8; ’45–47. Employment of merchant shipping recovered from Japanese control and the dispatch and repatriation of disarmed Japanese troops.
986,9/31/1; ’43–46. Netherlands Marine Landing Force.
990,9/31/4; ’44–45. Netherlands East Indies.
991–992,9/31/5; ’44–45. Training of Netherlands forces in Australia and participation of Neth. forces in the war against Japan (2 parts).
1067,13/8/1B; ’43–46. SEA: boundaries of command.
1068–1069,13/8/1C; ’43–48. SEAC headquarters (2 volumes).
1070–1071,13/8/1D; ’43–46. SEAC: miscellaneous (2 volumes).
1162, 13/8/12; political situation: SEAC.

CAB 127. Cabinet Office: Private Collections Ministers’ and Officials’ Papers
Covers the years 1922 to 1961. Includes, among others, 56 volumes of Lord Ismay’s correspondence. Major-General Hastings Lionel Ismay was in 1945 additional Secretary to the Cabinet, in 1947 Chief of Staff of the Viceroy of India and from 1948-1951 Secretary of State for Commonwealth Relations. Correspondents include, among others Sir Henry Maitland Wilson, head of British Joint Staff Mission Washington and Field Marshal Sir John Alan Brooke, CIGS. Another segment of Lord Ismay’s correspondence is kept in the Liddell Hart Centre for Military History at Kings College in London. In the latter there are only scant references to the situation in the NEI.
Furthermore, there is the correspondence of the former Minister, Sir Stafford Cripps (97 reference numbers) who, during the period ’45–’50, corresponded with many Indian personalities, amongst whom Nehru, Jinnah and Rajagopalachari.

CAB 128. Cabinet: Minutes (CM and CC Series)
Contains the [complete set of printed] minutes of the Cabinet meetings for the years 1945–1968. With the change of successive Cabinets these minutes/reports were alternately called Cabinet Meetings (CM) or Cabinet Conclusions (CC). The [printed] annexes or Cabinet Papers (CP), also numbered by year, are listed under no. CAB 129 (see infra). These have been alternately abbreviated as Cabinet (C) or Cabinet Papers (CP). Access to both series is provided by a combined class list (CAB 128/129), containing indexes on name and subject that have been printed annually, together with a series of reference numbers.
Photostatic and microfilmed copies of the printed Minutes/Conclusions (CM/CC) and Cabinet Papers (CP/C) [that are already open to the public], including the Indices, are available at the Reference room of PRO. The following paragraphs are relevant to the subject of Dutch-Indonesian relations after August 1945.
The figure following the year, e.g. (45), refers to the relevant paragraph under which the item was discussed at the meetings.

1945
CM63(45)4; 17 Dec. [Preparations for answering questions in Parliament on the burning of villages in Java by British troops.]

1946
CM1(46)2; 1 Jan. [Concise report of conversation of Attlee c.s. with Dutch Ministers at Chequers.]
CM8(46)2; 15 Jan. [Mission of Clark-Kerr to NEI.]
CM14(46)1; 11 Feb. [Acceptance Bevin’s disposition towards Ukrainian question in UN on use of British troops in NEI.]
CM29(46)2; 1 April. [Decision to inform the Dutch ambassador that Attlee and Bevin are available for discussions with members of the Netherlands Cabinet.]
CM78(46)3; 14 Aug. [No withdrawal British and Indian troops before 30th Nov.]
CM98(46)1; 19 Nov. [Linggadjati Agreement; congratulations to Lord Killearn.]

1947
CM48(47)2; 20 May. [Insistance upon Dutch Government through ambassador in London to attain a ‘prompt and peaceful settlement’ with the Indonesian leaders.]
CM53(47)3; 10 June. [Survey of situation in NEL.]
CM54(47)1; 17 June. [Survey of situation. Steps taken by Bevin to Dutch Government insisting on a peaceful settlement of the dispute.]
CM56(47)2; 24 June. [Further steps pursuing the same aim.]
CM57(47)2; 26 June. [Ditto]
CM60(47)5; 8 July. [Progress has been made in peaceful consultation.]
CM65(47)1; 29 July. [British arms embargo. No need to discourage Australia and India to take further steps with the Security Council.]

1948
CM56(48)5; 16 Aug. [Action Bevin in favour of acceptance of the amendments of the Constitution by the new Government in the Netherlands. Also pressure exerted through Governments of the United States, Pakistan and India.]
CM80(48)2; 13 Dec. ‘48. [Bevin plans to take steps with Australia and India to put pressure upon the Republic.]
CM82(48)1; 22 Dec. [Explanation Bevin on backgrounds Second Police Action. Position towards the activities in the Security Council by representatives of the US and Australia.]

1949
CM2(49)2; 12 Jan. [Memorandum Bevin CP (49)7 approved.]
CM5(49)6; 20 Jan. [Dutch request for facilities on behalf of the KLM at Mauritius.]
CM10(49)2; 8 Feb. [Memoranda Bevin CP (49)22 and CP(49)25 approved. Bevin’s concern that much pressure is being placed on the Netherlands by the Security Council. In Indonesia a real transfer of administration is needed to avoid a similar situation to the one in Burma.]
CM15(49)3; 24 Feb. [Statement Bevin on Dutch proposal for RTC and transfer of sovereignty.]
CM34(49)5; 12 May. [Preliminary agreement achieved in Indonesia about RTC.]
CM70(49)6; 8 Dec. [Discussion of memorandum Bevin CP (49)242 re arms embargo.]
1956
CM35(56)8; Shipping condition on aid to among others Indonesia.
1958
CC83(58)2; Arms supply for Indonesia: ban on Gannet aircraft removed, existing ban on supply of ships to be reviewed.
1959
CC3(59)4; Support for WNG if attacked by Indonesia.
CC12(59)6; Arms for Indonesia: provision of export credit guarantee cover will be further considered.
CC17(59)1; Assistance to Dutch Government if Indonesia resorts to force.
1960
CC33(60)3; Supply of ships and aircraft to Indonesia: commercial credits to be considered.
1962
CC2(62)2; Threat of attack on WNG by Indonesia: supply of arms to Indonesia; request for logistic support by Netherlands Government: appeal to United Nations by Netherlands Government to be supported.
CC5(62)3; Threat of attack on WNG by Indonesia; supply of arms to Indonesia.
CC7(62)2; Supply of arms to Indonesia.
CC26(62)2; Refuelling facilities for Dutch vessels.
CC26(62)2; [Negotiations between Dutch and Indonesian Governments: United States intervention.]
CC38(62)1; Ditto.
From 1963 onwards the keyword ‘Indonesia’ gives access to records on the confrontation policy of Indonesia versus Malaysia, among others.

CAB 129. Cabinet: Memoranda (CP and C Series)
See supra, sub CAB 128. The memoranda (annexes) to the Cabinet meetings are numbered according to the year. With the change of each Cabinet they were alternately referred to as Cabinet Papers (CP) or just (C). The following memoranda are available on our subject:
1945
CP(45)213; 6th Oct. NEI and Indo-China: Memorandum by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs [containing text of Queen Wilhelmina’s radio speech of 7 Dec. 1942].
1948
CP(48)223; 13 Sept. [Note of the FO about ‘Communism in countries outside the Soviet Union’. The situation in Indonesia is described on pages 27–28. The conclusion runs along the lines that although the Dutch are issuing alarmist reports about the strength of Communism in the Indies, it appears that so far it has had little impact. In fact, the powerful Masyumi-party is opposed to communism.]
1949
CP(49)7; 11 Jan. Indonesia: Memorandum by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs [On British policy towards the dispute in Indonesia after the Second Police Action.]
CP(49)22; 4 Feb. Ditto. [Indonesia becomes independent for sure, but the UN must not destroy things.]
CP(49)25; 7 Feb. Ditto. [Report on exchange of opinions on the Indonesian dispute with the High Commissioners of India and Pakistan.]
CP(49)242; 26 Nov. Indonesia: Arms embargo, memorandum by the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs. [Proposal for ending embargo.]

1961

C(61)222; Memorandum of the Secretary of State: ‘Assistance to the Netherlands Government in the event of an Indonesian attack on WNG’.

CAB 130. Cabinet: Miscellaneous Committees: Minutes and Papers (GEN, MISC and REF Series).

Covers the years 1945 to 1970 and contains the records of a vast number of general and miscellaneous ad hoc committees related to the Cabinet (resp. 881 and 271) under 467 reference numbers. Many records are still closed. This means that it was not possible to conduct a thorough check, although in most cases a link with the subject of Dutch-Indonesian relations etc. would seem unlikely. Such a link was only evident in two cases, viz.:

44, gen 267; Meetings 7 and 17 Jan.’49. Dutch Request for Air facilities at Mauritius.
45, gen 279; Meeting 25 Feb.-9 March ’49. Indonesia.

CAB 131. Cabinet: Defence Committee: Minutes and Papers (DO, D and DC Series)

Holds 110 minutes of meetings and corresponding papers between Jan. 1946 and Dec. 1949. In 1946, the Committee held 35 meetings. A finding aid is available under reference number 1, that gives access to minutes and annexes. See above, sub CAB 69. The following minutes of meetings are relevant for our subject:

DO 1(46)4; 11 Jan.’46. Use of Indian Troops in Java
DO 2(46)2; 18 Jan.’46. Use of Indian Troops in Java
DO 8(46)2; 18 March ’46. Introduction of Dutch Forces into NEI.

CAB 133. Cabinet Office: Commonwealth and International conferences and Ministerial visits to and from the UK: Minutes and Papers

Covers the years 1944 to 1970 under 400 reference numbers, with notification that nos. 368-400 are still closed. Indonesia might have been discussed here, but is not mentioned in any of the finding aids.

CAB 134. Cabinet: Miscellaneous Committees: Minutes and Papers (General Series)

Covers the years 1945 to 1974 under 3348 numbers, referring to the archives etc. of various Cabinet committees. The following would appear to be relevant to the NEI/Indonesia after August 1945:

418-421; Papers of the Working Party for the Ecafe.
2512-2515; Committee on South and South East Asia: meetings and papers Oct.’58-Sept.’62

After this period Indonesia is only mentioned with regard to its confrontational policy towards Malaysia.

c Archives of the War Office

WO 32. Registered Files: General Series

Contains 15,860 reference numbers, relating to files on all aspects of War Office business between ca 1854 and 1985. The following numbers are of particular relevance for the NEI after August 1945:
10406, 0103/4571; ’42-’46, POW camps in Japan: reports.
10842, 16/abd/2072, ’44-’46, NEI: general financial agreements.
10843, 16/abd/2059; ’44-’48, Current policy for NEI.
11438, 124/gen/94; ’45-’46, Military administration policy of NEI.
11445, 16/abroad/2663; ’45-’48, Far East: financial aspects of transfer from military administration to governments of colonial territories.
11721, 124/gen/257; ’45-’46, Civil Affairs mission to SWPA HQ on military government and supply questions.
11722, 125/Far East/38; ’45-’46, Problems of debtor/creditor relationships in liberated territories in the Far East.
11723, 124/FE/37; ’45-’46, Hand-over from a military administration to civil government in colonial Far East territories.
11730, 124/FE/30; ’45-’46, Treatment of renegades and quislings in the Far East including India.
11760, 0146/1356; ’46-’48, Recommendation for recognition of war time work of Charitas Hospital and Convent at Palembang, Sumatra.

WO 106. Directorate of Military Operations and Intelligence
Contains files with records on 19th and 20th century military operations under 6228 reference numbers. Of these, nos. 4474-4827, 5849-5854, 5895-5898 and 6110 deal with SEAC. The following numbers are explicitly relevant for the NEI after August 1945:
4816; Aug.’45, Celebes, Halmaheras and WNG: reoccupation.
4817; Aug.’45, SEA and Australian Command: division of responsibility.
4818; Aug.’45, Far East: forecast of occupation duties after defeat of Japan.
4823; Oct.-Nov.’45, Batavia: dossier of incidents.
5852; Jan.-June ’46, Allied Forces Netherlands East Indies: operational and situation reports.
5853; June ’46-March ’47, Ditto.

WO 172. War of 1939 to 1945: War Diaries, South East Asia Command and Allied Land Forces, South East Asia.
Lists, under 11399 reference numbers, the ‘Daily Records of Formations and Units of British Forces’ for the years 1939 to 1946. Indexed and arranged according to formation. Numbers 1695-1824 contain the ‘Papers of SACSEA (The Mountbatten Diaries)’.

Holds, under 6461 reference numbers, files for the years 1932 to 1946, containing the records of the Allied Land Forces South East Asia (ALFSEA) and the South East Asia Command (SEAC). No index. In the following paragraphs about 200 files are enumerated, which refer directly to the NEI after August 1945. The first group bears the reference number of the ALFSEA-organization, the second that of SEAC, while the third (and largest) group containing about 5000 files is of mixed origin.

H.S. Allied Land forces South East Asia (ALFSEA):
1822,249/2; Dec.’45-Jan.’46. Borneo and Celebes: situation reports.
1823,249/4; Dec.’45-Jan.’46. NEI: situation reports.
1880,260/8; July '45-Jan.'46. ALFSEA: Infantry notes.
1881,225 /3; July '45. Sumatra: operational planning paper.
1935,266 /1;FP3; Sept.'45. Allied occupation of Java: plan by Joint Planning Staff.
1936,266 /1;FP4; Sept.'45. Allied occupation of Sumatra: plan by Joint Planning Staff.
2071,299 /5; Sept.-Oct.'45. The relief of Australians in Borneo.
2072,296 /12; Sept.-Nov.'45. Occupational forces: repatriation and release.
2073,293 /10; Sept.-Nov.'45. 15 Corps NEI police.
2079,300 /1; Nov.'45. FIC and NEI: Planning Staff paper on transfer of command to the French.
2116,294/14; Sept.'45. The occupation of Java: Force planning paper no. 3.
2174,310 /7; Sept.'45. Java and Sumatra: intelligence.
2180,302 /3; Sept.-Oct.'45. Reoccupation of Java: correspondence on revised plan.
2181-2182,302 /3;4; Oct.-Nov.'45. ALFSEA, order of battle.
2195,316 /3; Jan.'44-March '46. NEI: re-establishment of rubber industry.
2196,315 /18; March '44-Jan.'46. NEI: currency.
2216,316 /1; April '45-March '46. NEI: provision, storage and distribution of petrol, oil and lubricants.
2222,318 /1; June '45-March '46. 26 Indian Div.: situation reports.
2223,318 /4; July '45-Jan.'46. 1 Indian Armoured Brig.: situation reports.
2240,320 /6; Sept.-Oct.'45. NEI: sea lift to Surabaya, Java.
2241,316 /2; Sept.'45. NEI: civil affairs reports.
2253,320 /8; Nov.'45-March '46. Java: maintenance.
2254,320 /7; Nov.-Dec.'45. Java: stores lift from Singapore with Y Parachute Battalion.
2255,314 /3; Oct.-Dec.'45. NEI: situation reports.
2256,320 /9; Nov.'45-April '46. NEI, maintenance.
2258,315 /4; Nov.'45-March '46. Grand summary of the strength of formations under ALFSEA Command.
2261,320 /10; Oct.'45-Feb.'46. NEI: shipments from Singapore.
2289,329 /9; —. Indonesian Republican army in Java.
2302,325 /2; Oct.-Dec.'45. Australian occupied NEI: take over by SEAC.
2303,325 /3; Jan.-Feb.'46. Ditto.
2312,321 /6; Aug.-Nov.'45. NEI: provision of Dutch forces.
2313,321 /7; Nov.'45-Jan.'46. Ditto
2314,321 /5; Sept.'45-April '46. Dutch forces: policy and instructions.
2315,321 /4; Oct.'45-Feb.'46. Dutch forces: movements.
2316,321 /3; Oct.'45-April '46. Dutch forces: mechanical engineers maintenance.
2318,324 /5; Sept.'45-Nov.'45. Australian forces: formations and forces.
2319,327 /1; Sept.'45-Jan.'46. Political despatches and directives.
2320,327 /2; Jan.-March '46. Ditto.
2322,329 /7; Sept.'45-April '46. Surabaya, Java: move of units.
2326,322 /2; Nov.'45. 5 Corps NEI: policy.
2327,322 /3; Dec.'45-Feb.'46. Ditto.
2331,327 /5; April '46. Digest of service of Special Operations SEAC: Force 136.
2366,331 /5; Aug.-Dec.'45. RAPWI: situation and reports.
2367,331 /2; March '46. RAPWI organization: official history.
2368,331/4; Idem, report.
2386-2390,348/7-9; 349/1,2; Oct.’45-June ’46. NEI, policy and administration.
2400,334/6; British military administration of Borneo June ’45-July ’46.
2405,342/10; Dec.’45-Jan.’46. Civil affairs Borneo: reports.
2407,342/4; Dec.’45-Feb.’46. British North Borneo and Celebes: policy and periodi-
cal notes.
2408,346/1; Dec.’45-Jan.’46. Organizing and equipping of Free French and Dutch
forces.
2409,346/2; Dec.’45-June ’46. Ditto.
2436-2444,336/4; 357/4,6-8; 366/5; 368/2,3,8;
Aug.’45-Nov.’46. Miscellaneous RAPWI.
2451,370/3; Sept.’45. Borneo, Java and Celebes: list of airfields.
2456,352/3; Oct.’45-May ’46. British military administration Borneo: handover to
civil government.
2466,355/2; Oct.’45-April ’46. Batavia: reports of various incidents including the
Pesing-incident.
2498,340/6; Aug.’45-Jan.’46. Chiefs of General Staff conferences: minutes.
2500,362/2; Aug.’45-Jan.’46. Extension of SEAC-boundaries.
2501,363/6; Sept.’45. Indian Div. and 15 Corps: situation reports.
2502,353/6; Sept.-Dec.’45. Java: 23 Indian Div. operations.
2503,363/8; Dec.’45-April ’46. Ditto.
2504,363/9; April ’46-July ’46. Ditto.
2508,365/2; Oct.’45. 26 Indian Div. Sumatra: situation reports.
2510,371/2; Nov.’45. Batavia conferences.
2511,371/9; Nov.-Dec.’45. Clandestine forces: situation reports.
2512,364/2; Oct.’45-May ’46. 26 Indian Div.: intelligence summaries.
2514,368/7; Nov.’45-May ’46. NEI: weekly operational reports.
2515,365/5; Nov.’45-March ’46. NEI, intention reports.
2516,365/6; June-Sept.’46. Ditto.
2518,371/3; Dec.’45. Borneo, NEI and Sarawak: liaison visits.
2519,370/9; Dec.’45-April ’46. Bali and Lombok Islands, Indonesia: operations.
2520,370/10; Jan.’46. British military mission Lombok: reports.
2550-2554,373/9-12; 374/1; Sept.’45-July ’46. 26 Indian Div. Sumatra: operational orders.
2560,397/6; Aug.’45. ‘Operation Mastiff’, introduction of medical staff, RAPWI con-
trol staff and supplies into POW camps by air: planning papers.
2571-2575,388/4-5; 389/1-3; Sept.’45-June ’46. NEI, Dutch forces.
2580,389/6; Oct.’45-Feb.’46. NEI, operation instructions.
2582,283/5; Oct.’45-April ’46. Return of Indonesians from Australia.
2583,383/6; Oct.’45-May ’46. Move of Indonesians from Australia to Labuan.
2632,409/4; Aug.’45-Feb.’46. ALFSEA: operational directives.
2633,409/5; Aug.’45-April ’46. Chief of General Staff ALFSEA: minutes of conferences.
2637,398/2; Sept.’45. NEI, inception of HQ and Command.
2638,416/14; Sept.’45. NEI: operational directives.
2639,417/10; Sept.-Oct.’45. NEI: political situation, policy.
2640,416/2; Sept.-Nov.’45. Command moves and locations.
2641,413/9; Oct.-Nov.’45. ALFSEA adm. project for redeployment NEI.
2642,414/6; Sept.’45-Aug.’46. NEI, British, Dutch and Indonesians: strength and ca-
sualities.
2643-2645, 415/1-3; Sept.’45-Nov.’46. NEI intelligence summaries.
2646, 405/9; Oct.-Dec.’45. NEI: planning papers.
2649, 417/2; Oct.-Nov.’45. 23 Indian Div. at Magelang: operational reports.
2650, 416/12; Oct.-Nov.’45. situation in Surabaya reports.
2651, 409/3; Oct.-Nov.’45. ALFSEA: order of battle.
2652, 416/3; Oct.’45. Java: proclamation leaflets.
2653, 416/4; Oct.’45-March ’46. NEI: proclamation leaflets.
2654, 416/1; Oct.’45-Jan.’46. Air operations NEI: summaries.
2657, 413/10; Nov.’45. West Java. Operations at Yogyakarta.
2658, 417/12; Nov.’45-Sept.’46. AFNEI HQ: weekly operational reports.
2661, 414/7; Nov.’45-April ’46. 5 Parachute brigade: operational reports.
2662, 407/6; Dec.’45. RAPWI reorganization.
2663, 413/1; Dec.’45-Jan.’46. Indonesia: reoccupation planning.
2664, 416/3; Dec.’45. Sumatra: proclamations.
2665, 403/2; Dec.’45. NEI and FIC, report by British Military Mission Hanoi.
2666, 408/3; Dec.’45-April ’46. NEI, security, administrative and operational reports.
2681, 433/7; —, The Allied occupation of NEI: an account of the occupation, consolidation and withdrawal of the key areas by the British force from Sept.’45 to Nov.’46.
2682, 433/7; Ditto: the occupation from the point of view of the Royal Navy, Royal Air Force, Civil Affairs and the Military Arms and Services.
2702, 421/10; Sept.-Oct.’45-June ’46. Sumatra: proclamations and notes on reoccupation.
2703, 426/1; Sept.’45-Jan.’46. RAPWI, general administrative policy and communications.
2704, 426/2; Jan.-July ’46. Ditto.
2705, 436/3; July ’46-Nov.’46. Ditto.
2709, 428/3; Oct.’45-Nov.’45. Sumatra: local resources.
2710, 428/3; Feb.-Oct.’45. Sumatra: stocks and exports.
2711, 439/6; Oct.-Nov.’45-July ’46. Supreme Allied Commander’s planning papers and telegrams.
2712-2714, 420/1, 2; 336/9; Sept.’45-Sept.’46. 26 Indian Div. operational reports.
2715-2719; [financial matters].
2722-2724, 426/4, 5, 6; Nov.-Nov.’46. RAPWI situation reports Palembang, Pekanbaru, Medan and Padang,
2725, 418/5; Nov.’45. 5 Indian Div.: situation reports.
2729, 418/6; Dec.-May ’46. 5 Indian Div.: weekly operational reports.
2730, 336/8; Jan.’46. 5 Indian Div. in NEI: report on operations Nov.’45-May ’46.

HS South East Asia Command.
3260, 101; April ‘44-March ‘45. NEI: Civil Affairs Agreement.
3778-3800, 246/254; 332-336; RAPWI affairs 1945.
3862-3865, 328; Aug.-Oct.’45. Reoccupation of Java and Sumatra: planning papers.
3869-3872, 399/1-4; Nov.’43-March ’46. Sumatra: administration.
3900-3901, 407/3, 4; Jan.-Sept.’45. NEI: rehabilitation and relief.
3904, 379/2; Aug.-Oct.’45. NEI: administration.
4016, 413/8; Aug.-Nov.’45. Intelligence summaries NEI, Indian Div.
4024, 430/4; Sept.-Nov.’45. Java reoccupation: telegrams.
Part three, III. United Kingdom, archives

4025, 416/3; Sept.’45-Jan.’46. Java reoccupation: planning and administrative papers.
4028, 408/1; Sept.’45-March ’46. NEI, relief and rehabilitation.
4053, 4055, 412/3-5; Jan.’44-Nov.’45. Sumatra: civil affairs correspondence and directives.
4075, 424/3; May ’44-April ’46. NEI: historic monuments.
4109, 378/6; June-Oct.’45. SACSEA-conferences: minutes of meetings.
4113, 429/7; July-Sept.’45. Extension of SEAC-boundaries.
4116, 381/6; Aug.-Oct.’45. Employment of Dutch and French engineering units in NEI.
4270, 486/7; Aug.-Sept.’45. Surrender arrangements and allied missions to Japanese headquarters.
4280, 475/1; Aug.’45-April ’46. Dutch forces for NEI: staff duties, correspondence.
4294, 481/4; Dec.’45-April ’46. Borneo including Serawak: civil affairs.
4332, 505/3; Nov.’44-Nov.’45. Force 136/Mastiff operational reports.
4360, 530/4; Aug.-Nov.’45. Borneo and the Celebes: reoccupation and correspondence.
4366, 503/1; Sept.’45-March ’46. NEI: administrative directives and correspondence.
4367, 507/2; Jan.-April ’46. Ditto.
4388, 557/1; April-Oct.’46. Ditto.
4389A, 557/2; Oct.-Nov.’45. Ditto.
4389B, 557/2; Oct.-Nov.’45. Ditto.
4422, 548/1; Aug.-Sept.’45. Capitulation policy, including report by Political Warfare Division on Japanese reactions to surrender and verbatim report between representatives of the SACSEA and Field Marshal Count Terauchi, Supreme Japanese Commander Southern Region.
4421-4426; [documents concerning capitulation procedures].
4433, 560/4; Oct.-Nov.’45. Repatriation of Indonesians from Australia.
4480, 579/4; Aug. 45-Feb.’46. NEI: reoccupation territories.
4494, 577/13; Sept.’45-March ’46. Java: administration.
4559-4561, 593/1-3, 4-5; [matters concerning RAPWI and operation Mastiff].
4573, 580/1; Sept.-Oct.’45. NEI, nationalist movement.
4574, 580/2; May ’44-Oct.’45. NEI.
4579, 585/1-5; Oct.’45-April ’46. NEI: correspondence.
4784, 1166/3; Sept.-Oct.’45. Island of Sabang: reports by officers of HMS Phoebe for the period 4-19 Sept.’45 during temporary take-over by British units.
4880, 527/5; Dec.’45-Jan.’46. Report of activities in Moluccas area by naval officer in charge and report on activities in Andaman Islands by naval force commanders.
4891, 1200; July-Aug.’45. SEAC and SWP-area: boundaries and command.
4892, 1200; Aug.-Sept.’45. Timor and Amboina.
5005-5016, 1217-1219; Aug.’45-Aug.’46. Re-entry into NEI.
5035, 1207; Sept.-Oct.’45. Naval operations: relief party to Java.
5070, 1220; June ’45-May ’46. Netherlands troops.
5173, 1228; Nov.’45-April ’46. Situation in NEI.
5192, 1230; Nov.’45-May ’46. NEI: policy.
5199, 1240; Sept.’45-May ’46. Dutch prisoners: policy.
5266, 1250; Dec.’43-Sept.’45. NEI: organization and administration.
5267, 1250; Oct.’45-June ’46. Ditto.
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WO 224. War of 1939 to 1945; Enemy POW camps: Reports of International Red Cross and Protecting Powers.
Contains under 230 reference numbers files etc. for the years 1941 to 1947. Of these, nos. 186-200, 221, 224 and 225 cover SEA and the Far East.

WO 268. Quarterly Historical Reports; Far East Land Forces
Contains, under 801 reference numbers, a series of Quarterly Historical Reports of British and British Indian units for the years 1946 to 1950. These quarterly reports replaced the preceding Official War Diaries (see supra, WO 172). Numbers 736-742 and 780 seem to be relevant for the NEI in 1946.

WO 311. War of 1939 to 1945; Military Deputy, Judge Advocate-General: War Crimes Files.
Contains 680 files for the years 1940-1953. Of these, the files under reference numbers 538-575 deal with the Far East. See for further information also WO 325, which includes documents of the War Crimes Registry at Singapore and the documents of the 12 Investigation Teams operating within the SEAC territory. On the same subject, see also WO 325 and the various card-indexes upon victims and sentences of Japanese in WO 356 and 357.

WO 325. War of 1939-1945; War Crimes, South East Asia: Files
Contains, under 135 reference numbers, the files from the War Crimes Registry in Singapore and from the 12 Investigation Teams operational in SEA. They cover the years 1941 to 1949. The NEI after August 1945 are explicitly mentioned in:
23, NEI 267; June 45-Jan.’46: Ill-treatment of POWs and Dutch colonials in Java.
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29, NEI 9; Aug.45, Treatment of POWs in NEI.
34; Sept.45, Treatment of POWs in camps and transports in Java.
36, NEI 10; Sept.-Dec.’45, Bicycle Camp, Batavia, Java: ill-treatment of POWs.
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95, NEI/J1/1; June ’46, Amboina, Java: conditions and treatment of POWs.
96, NEI/J1/3; June ’46, Liang, Java: execution of British POW.
111, 50771/21/SUB; Nov.’46, Japanese occupation of Netherlands Indies: by Maj. K.A. de Weerd RNIA.
WO 344. Directorate of Military Intelligence: Liberated POW Interrogation Questionnaires
Contains 410 reference numbers. The nos. 386-410 are reports from British Commonwealth and US POWs, released from captivity by the Japanese.

WO 345. War of 1939-1945: Japanese Index Cards of Allied POW and Internees
Consists of an index of ca 57,000 cards with data on mainly British and Australian internees.

WO 347. War of 1939-1945: Allied and POW Hospital Records SEA
Contains 13 reference numbers with admission and discharge registers, death certificates etc. from hospitals in Thailand and Burma.

d   Archives of the Ministry of Defence

DEFE 7. Ministry of Defence: Registered Files (General Series) 42-79
Contains under the reference numbers 199-201, 649 and 843-896 folders 81/035/049 (parts 1-3, 6 and 7-10) on the supply of arms and equipment to Indonesia, 1949-51, 57-58 and 58-59.

e   Archives of the Special Operations Executive

HS 1. Special Operations Executive: Far East: Registered Files
This class contains about 350 reference numbers on special operations in the Far East from 1936 to 1946. Under the reference numbers 263-274 records of the Anglo-Dutch Country section (Sumatra 1942-1945) have been filed. These refer among others to the operations STEEL, STATUS, MASTIFF, TETHER, MATRIARCH, BREVARD, RETALIATE, FRUIT, RESIDENCY, SUGARLOAF, COMPOUND, CLING, STOCK, WASHTUB/BRONZE, CARRRIAGE, POTTER/TETHER, JANITOR, STATUS/STEEL, ANTLER, SWEEP, CARBOLIC. The following are also relevant for the NEI after August 1945:
251, 155/2; 1945, SRD operations in Borneo in support of OBOE: ROBIN/PLATYPUS and others.
252, 155/3; 1945, SRD operations in Borneo, Indonesia: PLATYPUS and others.
274, 165/2; Java, situation and intelligence reports 1945.

f   Archives of the Foreign Office

FO 371. Foreign Office: General Correspondence: Political
Contains the correspondence of the Foreign Office, classified according to year and country. Access is possible through a list of folders, that have been provided with an index. The files enumerated below are located through the key words 'Netherlands-Indies' and 'Indonesia'. See also under 'United Nations', 'Netherlands' and 'Japan'.
1945
46348; NEI: reconstruction of British postwar trade.
46354; Political situation in the NEI.
46379; Use of term ‘Indonesia’.
46382; Participation of Netherlands Government in Potsdam Conference.
46392-46409; Events leading to the independence of Indonesia: situation in NEI: political developments.
46433; Reorganization of SWP and SEAC: visit of Supreme Allied Commander to SWP area.
46444; Reorganization of SWP and SEA Commands: reconstruction and rehabilitation problems presented by the impending surrender of the Japanese Forces.
49432, 3086; Situation in the Netherlands overseas possessions: daily press summaries.
49469; Return of Governor-General to NEI after liberation from Japanese.

1946
53769-53837; Situation in the NEI.
53983-53988; Repatriation of civilian internees from the Far East.
54004; Disarmament of Japanese forces in SEAC.
54017-54022; Appointment of Lord Killearn as Special Commissioner in SEA.
54042-54044; Situation in the NEI.
54052; British and US policies in the Far East.
54061; Political situation in South Celebes.

1947
63579; Situation in Sumatra: alleged Dutch support for Batak movement.
63580-63630; Situation in Indonesia: Netherlands-Indonesian negotiations.
63631-63632; Supply of arms and equipment to the Netherlands forces in the NEI.
63633-63634; Economic coordination in Indonesia.
63635; Military and civil aviation in the NEI.
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1948
69751-69788; Situation in Indonesia: Neth.-Indonesian negotiations.
69789-69793; Economic conditions in Indonesia.
69794-69795; Recognition of the Indonesian Republic and Indonesian representation abroad.
69796-69797; Lifting of ban on provision of arms to Dutch forces in Indonesia.
69798; Aviation problems concerning Indonesia.
69799; Views of Dutch Trade Unions on the Indonesian question.
69800; Indonesian attitude towards the plan for a Western Union.
69801; Report on remembrance ceremonies for British and Dutch war dead at Surabaya, August ’48.
73280; Anglo-Dutch agreement relating to supply of aircraft and equipment to the Royal Netherlands Air Force.

1949
76105-76106; Political, economic and press summary of events in Indonesia.
76107; Reports on military situation in Indonesia.
76108-76114; Political and military situation in Indonesia.
76115; Views on the Dutch police action in Indonesia: various.
76116; UN activities in Indonesia.
Press reactions to Dutch action in Indonesia: Yugoslav, Soviet and Dutch public opinion.

Dutch negotiations leading to the transfer of sovereignty to the Indonesian Republican Government on 27 Dec. ’49. Dutch summaries of events in Indonesia. Round Table Conference at The Hague.

Communist influence in Indonesia.

Dutch treatment of imprisoned Indonesian Republican leaders.

British policy towards Indonesia.

Documents on transfer of power for information of John Coast, Information Officer to the Indonesian Government.

Discussion with Mr. Charles Thambu of the Indonesian Foreign Service.

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Netherlands administration in Dutch Borneo. Future relations between the Netherlands and the United States of Indonesia.

Conference on Indonesia, called by Pandit Nehru, New Delhi, Jan.’49.

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Interests of UK traders in Indonesia: preservation of existing concessions.

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Subandrio’s secret method of communication with Yogyakarta via the Indian High Commissioner’s telegraphic facilities in London.

Condition of British estates in East Sumatra.

Claim against the Dutch in respect of an Indian owned Dakota aircraft shot down in Java in 1947.

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Republic of Indonesia: account of the ceremony and recognition by various countries.
83696; Communism in Indonesia.
83698; Composition of Indonesian Republic Cabinet.
83699; Future political status of WNG.
83700; Trade Unionism in Indonesia.
83701; Indonesian bulletins issued by the Indonesian Embassy, London.
83702; Report on machine gunning of transit camp in Macassar: rebellion in Macas-
sar.
83703-83709; Future of WNG: views of Commonwealth countries and discussions
with United States: Dutch-Indonesian conference to decide future: Indonesian
demand for immediate release of WNG to Indonesia but no decision.
83710; The London conferences: Indonesian-Dutch relations and WNG.
83711; Indonesian foreign policy towards the western powers and communism.
83712-83714; Illegal formation of Republic of South Moluccas in Ambon and two
neighbouring islands: Indonesian and UN Missions fail to reconcile problem:
Indonesian Government recapture of Ambon.
83716; Foreign policy of Dr. Hatta and of President Sukarno.
83720-83721; Dutch-Indonesian conference, Batavia March 1950: debate in The
Hague on Indonesia.
83724; Proposal to establish three United States military bases in Indonesia.
83733; New Zealand’s attitude towards WNG.
83734; Proposal to set up a Committee of Ambassadors in Indonesia.
83735; Admission of Indonesia to the United Nations.
83736; Maps of Indonesia: provisional boundaries: military commands.
83737; Reports of Indonesian Government forces attacks on Ambon: draft Admiralty
despatch to be published recording carrier-borne aircraft attacks on oil refiner-
ies in Palembang (Sumatra) Area in Jan.’45.
83740; Indonesian political, financial and economic policy on formation of new gov-
ernment.
83741; Indonesia’s financial and economic affairs.
83742; New monetary measures in Indonesia: printing of Indonesian currency notes:
devaluation of Indonesian guilder.
83744; Non settlement of pre-war debts in Dutch East Indies to Messrs Scott and
Bourne.
83745; Application of Mr. Darwis Djamin to a Dutch bank for a credit of 50 million
Dutch guilders in Indonesia.
83747; Indonesian coastal traffic.
83748; Indonesian imports and exports for 1949: export inducement schemes: trade
summary first half of 1950: Treasury-Shell Agreement concerning Indonesian
decree under which foreign exchange certificates procedure would apply to im-
ports by oil companies.
83759; Double taxation in Indonesia: Indonesian talks with United Kingdom and
with the Dutch for negotiation of double taxation agreements.
83760; Removal of embargo on supply of arms to the Dutch: supply of arms to
planters in Indonesia.
83761; Military Attaché’s reports on the military situation in Indonesia.
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Supply of arms to Indonesia.
Appreciation of Indonesian Armed Forces at the end of 1950, by British Military Attaché, Jakarta.
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Disposition of Dutch and Indonesian vessels on 18 Jan.’50: visit of United States naval vessels to Indonesia.
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Proposed purchase of British military aircraft by Indonesia.
Indonesian territorial waters.
House property in Jakarta: Hong Kong Bank House – manager’s residence – attempts to regain possession.
Unlawful occupation of the Laras (Sumatra) Rubber Estates Ltd land in Sumatra.
Dutch claim for payment for quinine stated to have been sold to Kenya in 1947.
The Westerling case: extradition treaty of 1898 with the Netherlands; possible surrender of Capt. Westerling to Indonesia from Singapore.
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Mr. Bevin’s message to Mr. Acheson about the valuable services performed by Mr. Merle Cochran at the Hague Conference.
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Monthly political summaries from Dec.’50 to Nov.’51.
Indonesian internal situation: formation of new government and formulation of new programme; various speeches by President Sukarno.
Communism in Indonesia; report of government determination to cripple the Communist Party.
International reactions to breakdown, in Dec.’50, of Dutch-Indonesian Conference on the future of WNG; Dutch steps towards educating the native population for ultimate autonomy; Indonesian protest at maintenance of Dutch sovereignty over WNG and claim to Indonesian sovereignty over this territory.
Request for appreciation of significance of Indonesian interest in Borneo territories in view of the situation in WNG.
Statements on Indonesian foreign policy by the President in his speech on United Nations Day and by the new Foreign Minister, Dr Subardjo.

Reports about activities and whereabouts of Captain Westerling, a Dutch national who led an abortive rebellion in Indonesia in 1950; alleged attempts by Westerling or his adherents to organize a South Moluccan rising against the Indonesian Government.

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Decision of the UN Commission for Indonesia to adjourn in April '51 sine die: reviews and reports of UN action in Indonesia since the transfer of sovereignty in Dec. '49.

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The Indonesian Army; possibility of training in India or Pakistan; increasing unpopularity of the army in the country: training in Malaya against banditry.

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Extradition arrangements with Indonesia; need for modification of the Anglo-Dutch Extradition Treaty of 1898.

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Future of WNG and Indonesian claim to it.

Continuation of fighting between Indonesian troops and South Moluccan regular troops and guerrillas; protest by self-styled South Moluccan Government against Dutch co-operative with Indonesian forces; voyage of a few South Moluccan sympathisers from Darwin to Waigama of WNG in a launch called the 'Tiki'.

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Chinese in Indonesia: Chinese communist activities; report of Chinese train-
ing of Indonesian guerrilla leaders in West Java: memorandum on the Chinese community in Indonesia.

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Consideration and effects of Indonesian participation in South East Asian defence arrangements.

Economic reports on Indonesia for the period November 1951 to July ’52.

Indonesian financial and economic situation and policy; reports on interviews with Sjafruddin, a former Minister of Finance and present Head of the Javasche Bank, about the economy and the Colombo Plan; translation of Dr. Hjalmar Schacht’s detailed report on general economic conditions in Indonesia.

Efforts to counteract the Indonesian practice of using dollars to buy sterling cheaply: nationalization of the Javasche Bank.

Efforts to control the supply of arms and ammunition to Indonesia: Canadian agreement not to export a large consignment of rifles unless a change of policy in the Arms Working Party occurs.

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Treasury agreement with Royal Dutch Shell: Indonesian complaint that agreement was a legacy from the days of Dutch imperialism.


Operation of the Round Table Agreement on Citizenship giving non-indigenous Netherlands subjects the right to choose Indonesian or other nationality.

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Trial and death sentence on Tikan bin Suleiman, an Indonesian officer’s mess waiter on a Dutch ship, for killing a Dutch officer whilst the ship was in Singapore harbour: Indonesian request for sentence to be commuted to life imprisonment: Governor of Singapore’s objection to mode of Indonesian representation after granting the request.

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Political summaries, Dec.’52 to Nov.’53 from Jakarta, accompanied by Consular reports from Medan, North Sumatra.

Political affairs in Indonesia: Cabinet crisis June-July ’53; programme of the new Government; continued unrest in outer provinces.

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South Moluccan Republic Movement, a separatist group striving for sovereign independence from Indonesia: efforts to enlist sympathy of HMG.

Indonesian foreign policy, according to the new Minister of Foreign Affairs, Sunario, and the Prime Minister, Ali Sastroamidjojo. Part of a lecture on 'Indonesia and Chinese Expansion' by the former head of the Eastern Political Office at Jakarta, Dr. Overdijkink.

Expulsion of Indonesians from The Hague for undesirable political activity: attack on the Indonesian Military Attaché at The Hague: difficulties in the Netherlands because of their policy towards Indonesia.

Discussion of general political topics at the FO with the Indonesian Ambassador: views of HM Ambassador in Jakarta on importance of Indonesia to the UK: visit of Malcolm MacDonald to Jakarta, November 1953.

Economic aid to Indonesia: Javasche Bank report on the economic situation: debate in Indonesian Parliament on general economic position.

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Comment on newspaper reports on difficulties experienced by Europeans and Americans negotiating with Indonesian officials.

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Political affairs in Indonesia: reaction to second marriage of President Sukarno: Cabinet crisis through withdrawal of minority parties: agrarian affairs in North Sumatra.

Communism in Indonesia.

Affairs of WNG.

Efforts to establish the Republic of the South Moluccas as a separate entity from the Republic of the United States of Indonesia.

Political relations between Indonesia and the Netherlands: agreement for dissolution of the Netherlands-Indonesian Union.

Political relations between Indonesia and the Soviet Union.

[Ditto] US.

[Ditto] UK.


[Ditto] Australia.

[Ditto] India and Pakistan.

Half-yearly economic reports on Indonesia: foreign exchange position.
112162; Financial and economic problems of Indonesia: trade and payments agreement with Communist China: appeal to IMF for financial assistance.

112163-112164; Newsletter of the British Chamber of Commerce in Indonesia.

112165; Financial and currency difficulties of Indonesia: foreign exchange regulations restricting remittances: bank mission to Indonesia.

112166; Indonesian import policy and regulations: hospitality towards Western interests: foreign capital investment.

112167-112172; Sale of arms and military equipment to Indonesia: discussions on UK policy.

112173; Problems of the Indonesian Army since the transfer of power in 1949: defence capabilities in the face of communist threat.

112174; Appointment of Commonwealth Military Mission to Indonesia.

112178; Shipping and maritime matters in Indonesia: lawlessness in Indonesian ports: difficulties experienced by British ships.

112179; Problems of squatters on estate lands in East Sumatra.

112180; Indonesian oil: negotiation for modification of Shell-Treasury Agreement on foreign currency provisions: future of North Sumatra Oilfields.

112181; Problems of development of Indonesia's natural resources: difficulties over advice being offered to the Planning Bureau.

112182; Planning Bureau report on bauxite production in Indonesia.

112183; Registration of foreigners in Indonesia.

112184; Question of the continued validity of extradition arrangements in the Treaty of 1898 between the UK and the Netherlands following the setting up of the Republic of Indonesia.

112185; Revision of Indonesian nationality laws.

112186; (retained by department under S.3(4).

112190; Education in Indonesia.

112191; Religion in Indonesia.

112192; Report on celebration of Indonesian independence day 1954.

112193; Youth and student organizations in Indonesia.

1955

117247; Annual review for Indonesia for 1954.

117248; Reports on political affairs in Indonesia from Medan, Surabaya and Jakarta.

117249-117251; Political affairs in Indonesia: reaction to second marriage of President Sukarno: Cabinet crisis owing to withdrawal of minority parties; agrarian affairs in North Sumatra.

117252; Communism in Indonesia.

117253-117255; Affairs of WNG.

117256; State of emergency in South Moluccas.

117257; Foreign policy of Indonesia.

117259-117261; Political relations between Indonesia and the Netherlands: Agreements for the dissolution of Netherlands Indonesian Union.

117262; Charges of US involvement in conspiracies in Indonesia.

117263; Political relations between Indonesia and the UK.

117264; [idem] and Australia.

117265; [idem] and New Zealand.

117267; Financial and economic problems of Indonesia.
Trade policy of Indonesia
Smuggling in and out of Indonesia and preventive forces available to deal with it.
Supply of aircraft for Indonesia.
Air Force and civil aviation in Indonesia.
Shipping and maritime affairs in Indonesia: lawlessness in ports; difficulties experienced by British ships.
Oil production in Indonesia.
Important foreign visitors to Indonesia in 1955.
Labour review for Indonesia.

1956
Indonesia: annual review for 1955.
Internal political situation in Indonesia.
Problems over WNG.
Rebel Republic of South Moluccas case for independence from Indonesia.
Foreign policy of Indonesia.
Political relations between Indonesia and the Netherlands.
[Ditto] and Soviet Union.
[Ditto] and US.
[Ditto] and India.
[Ditto] and Sarawak and North Borneo.
[Ditto] and UK.
[Ditto] and Malaya.
[Ditto] and countries of British Commonwealth.
Economy of Indonesia: five year plan.
Budget deficit for Indonesia for 1956.
Commercial relations between Indonesia and Netherlands.
Supplies of arms to Indonesia.
Visits of leading personalities from Indonesia to other countries.
Visits to Indonesia of prominent personalities from UK.
Legal matters concerning nationals and companies of Indonesia.
Diplomatic representation of Indonesia in UK.
Labour situation and trade unions in Indonesia.

1957
Indonesia: annual review for 1956.
Internal political situation in Indonesia.
Claims by Indonesia to WNG.
Claims by South Moluccas for autonomy from Indonesia: claim by Indonesia to WNG.
Political relations between Indonesia and the Netherlands.
[Ditto] Soviet Union.
[Ditto] US.
[Ditto] India.
[Ditto] Sarawak and North Borneo.
[Ditto] UK.
129532; [Ditto] Commonwealth countries.
129533; (retained by department under S.3 (4))
129534; Economic situation in Indonesia.
129535-129538; Supply of military equipment to Indonesia.
129539; Army of Indonesia.
129540; (retained by Department under Sec 3 (4))
129541; Employment of foreigners in Indonesia.
129542; Visits to and from Indonesia.
129543; Crime in Indonesia.
129544; Conference of Moslem leaders at Palembang.
129545; Diplomatic representation of Indonesia in UK.
129546; Celebrations of anniversary of Independence Day of Indonesia.
129547; Labour conditions and trade unions in Indonesia.

1958 Indonesia
135844; Annual review for 1957.
135845; (closed for fifty years)
135846; Weekly reports on political situation in Indonesia.
135847-135856; Internal political situation in Indonesia.
135857; Communism in Indonesia.
135858; Foreign policy of Indonesia.
135859; Statement by Netherlands on South Moluccas.
135860; Political relations between Indonesia and Japan.
135861-135865; [Ditto] Netherlands.
135866; [Ditto] and Soviet Union.
135867; [Ditto] and US.
135868; [Ditto] and India.
135870; [Ditto] and Pakistan
135871-135872; [Ditto] and UK.
135873; UK treatment of dissidents from Indonesia.
135874-135879; US and UK working group [on Indonesia].
135880-135881; Sovereignty on WNG.
135882-135883; Emergency evacuation from Indonesia.
135884; Grant of belligerent rights to rebels.
135885; Economy.
135886; Financial situation.
135887; Foreign trade.
135889; Commercial relations with Netherlands.
135890; [Ditto] with Soviet Union.
135891; [Ditto] with US.
135894-135895; [Ditto] with UK.
135896-135902; Supply of military equipment to Indonesia.
135903; Training for Indonesian armed forces.
135904; Army.
135905; Armed forces.
135906; Visit by Gen. Sir Francis Festing, C.-in-C. Far East Land Forces.
135907; Use of Royal Navy and Commonwealth naval vessels.
135908; Supply of warships and naval supplies.
135909; Air force.
135910; Military and civil aviation.
135911-135915; Shipping.
135916; US policy towards Indonesian shipping.
135918; Nationalization of oil.
135919-135920; Oil.
135921; Refuge for rebel sympathisers.
135922; Nationality law.
135923; Expulsion from Indonesia of head of International Civil Aviation Organization mission.
135924; Travel documents for dissidents.
135925; Visits to and from Indonesia.
135926; Administration of justice.
135927; Record of conversation on Indonesia and SEATO between UK Commissioner-General in Singapore and editor of Foreign reports published in US.
135929; Refugees.
135930; UK consular representation in Sumatra.
135931; Foreign diplomatic representation.
135932; Diplomatic representation abroad.
135933; Celebrations and anniversaries of Indonesia.
135934; Labour and trade unions.

1959

144065; Indonesia: annual review for 1958.
144066-144069; Internal political situation in Indonesia.
144070; Relationships with Friendship Leagues of Indonesia.
144071; Revolutionary movement of Indonesia.
144072; Foreign policy of Indonesia.
144073; Political relations between Indonesia and China.
144074, 144075; [Ditto] and the Netherlands.
144076; [Ditto] and Soviet Union.
144077; [Ditto] and US.
144078; [Ditto] and UK.
144079; [Ditto] and Commonwealth.
144080-144084; Claim by Indonesia to WNG.
144086; Claim by shipping firm of the Netherlands for payment of passages for British subjects evacuated from Indonesia in 1958.
144087; Economic reports on Indonesia for Nov. and Dec. ’59.
144089; Training in oil industry in Europe for nationals of Indonesia.
144090-144091; Exchange rates of Indonesia.
144092; Foreign trade of Indonesia.
144093; Commercial relations between Indonesia and China.
144096, 144097; [Ditto] and the Netherlands.
144098; [Ditto] and Soviet Union.
144099; [Ditto] and US.
144101-144104; [Ditto] and UK.
144106-144108; Supply of military equipment to Indonesia.
144109-144120; Supply of arms to Indonesia.
144121; Armed forces of Indonesia.
144122; Army of Indonesia.
144123; Defence of Indonesia.
144124; Visits of Royal Navy ships to Indonesia.
144125; Navy and fleet air arm of Indonesia.
144126; Air force of Indonesia.
144127; Territorial waters of Indonesia.
144128; Tea industry of Indonesia.
144129; Sugar industry of Indonesia.
144130; Tobacco industry of Indonesia.
144131-144135; Nationalization of rubber estates belonging to British subjects in Indonesia.
144136; Copra and textiles of Indonesia.
144137; Civil aviation of Indonesia.
144139; Shipping of Indonesia.
144140; Censorship of press in Indonesia.
144141; Policy of Indonesia on land tenure.
144142; Oil industry of Indonesia.
144145; Mining in Indonesia.
144146-144148; Visits to and from Indonesia.
144149; World tour made by President Sukarno.
144150; Police forces of Indonesia.
144151; Press of Indonesia.
144152; (retained by department under S.3 (4))
144153; Education in Indonesia.
144154; Religion in Indonesia.
144155; Medicine in Indonesia.
144157; Minorities, including Chinese, in Indonesia.
144158; Diplomatic representation of UK in Indonesia.
144159; Diplomatic representation of foreign countries in Indonesia.
144160; Diplomatic representation of Indonesia in foreign countries.
144162; Celebrations and anniversaries of Indonesia.
144163; Messages for onward transmission to and from Indonesia.
144164; Labour situation and trade unions.

1960
152420; Indonesia: annual review for 1959.
152430; Leading personalities.
152431-152437; Internal political situation.
152438; (retained by department under S.3 (4)).
152439; Foreign policy.
152440, 152441; Political relations between Indonesia and China.
152442; [Ditto] Japan.
152443; [Ditto] the Netherlands.
152445; [Ditto] Soviet Union.
152446; [Ditto] US.
152447-152450; [Ditto] UK.
152451; [Ditto] Commonwealth countries.
152452, 152453; Claim to sovereignty over WNG.
152454; Economy.
152455; Financial situation.
Part three, III. United Kingdom, archives

152456; Foreign trade.
152457; Commercial relations between Indonesia and China.
152458; [Ditto] the Netherlands.
152459; [Ditto] Soviet Union.
152460-152466; [Ditto] UK.
152467-152477; Supply of arms and equipment [transactions specified in detail. Partially retained under S.3 (4)].
152478; Army.
152479; Visits by Dutch naval unit to Indonesia, Far East and WNG.
152480; Territorial waters.
152481; Rubber industry.
152482; Civil aviation.
152483-152485; Shipping.
152486; Press censorship.
152487; Tobacco and tea industries.
152488-152491; Oil industry.
152492; Extradition treaties inherited from the Netherlands.
152493; Visit of President Sukarno to Europe.
152494, 152495; Visits of leading Indonesian personalities to UK and Commonwealth countries.
152496; Appointments of Attorney-General and Chief of Police.
152497; Education.
152498; Religion.
152499; Minorities.
152500; Diplomatic representation in Indonesia.
152501; Heads of foreign missions.
152502; Diplomatic representation in foreign countries.
152503-152507; Dutch diplomatic representation in Indonesia.
152508; Diplomatic representation in the Netherlands.
152509; Independence Day celebrations.
152510-152511; Labour situation and trade unions.
152512-152520; Independent political development of WNG.
152521; Threat of armed conflict with the Netherlands over WNG.
152522; UK/US/Netherlands talks on WNG.
152524; Prospecting for minerals and metals.

1961
159957; Indonesia: annual review for 1960.
159958-159960; Internal political situation.
159961; Ditto: Northern Sumatra.
159962; Foreign policy.
159963; Political relations [between Indonesia and] China.
159964; [Ditto] the Netherlands.
159965; [Ditto] Soviet Union.
159966-159967; [Ditto] UK.
159968; Visit by President Sukarno to UK.
159969; Economic reports for 1960 and 1961.
159970; Development plans.
159971-159972; Commercial relations: UK.
159973; Army.
159974; Navy.
159975; Naval training.
159976; Annual report on military and civil aviation.
159977; US property rights.
159978-159980; Negotiations between oil companies and government.
159981; Validity of treaties between UK and Netherlands Governments after independence.
159982; Proposed visit by President to UK.
159983-159987; Visits by Foreign Minister and others to UK.
159988; Appointment of ambassador to UK.
159989-159992; Protection of Dutch interests by UK.
159993-160006; WNG: internal political situation.
160007-160009; Claims by Indonesia to WNG.

1962
166505; Indonesia: annual review for 1961.
166506-166508; Internal political situation.
166509; [Ditto] North Sumatra.
166510; Foreign policy.
166511; Political relations [between Indonesia and] China.
166513; [Ditto] the Netherlands.
166514; [Ditto] Soviet Union.
166515; [Ditto] US.
166516; [Ditto] UK.
166517-166520; [Ditto] Commonwealth countries.
166521; Economic report for 1961.
166522; Economy.
166523; Economic development.
166524; Commercial relations [between Indonesia and] US.
166525-166527; [Ditto] UK.
166528; Aviation.
166529; Labour.
166530-166534; WNG: internal political situation
166535-166551; WNG: agreement between the Netherlands and Indonesia.
166552; WNG: relations with other countries.
166553; US policy towards WNG.
166554; WNG: discussions in NATO.
166555-166559; Indonesian attacks.

1963
169940; Independence Day celebrations.
169951; WNG: situation in West Irian: Indonesian-Dutch relations.
169952, 169953; Transfer of WNG to Indonesia: Papuan self-determination.
169954; WNG: UN access to West Irian.
169955; Papuan National Front.

FO 480. Confidential Print: Indonesia
Contains 11 volumes with important papers and correspondence, printed for circulation to staff in the FO, 1947-1957. Closed for 50 years.
**FO 489. Confidential Print: the Netherlands**

**FO 502. Confidential Print: United Nations**

**FO 598. Embassy and Consular Archives: United States of America: Washington**
Correspondence
Contains 24 reference numbers on correspondence between 1922 and 1958. No mention is made of correspondence, other than on British war graves, between 1929 and 1955. The records for the years 1955-1958 have been closed for 50 years.

**FO 238. Embassy and Consular Archives: Netherlands, Correspondence**
Contains 322 registration numbers, referring to files originating from the British embassy in The Hague since 1811. Of these files the numbers 312 and 316 include records on the political situation in the NEI in 1945/1946.

**FO 810. Embassy and Consular Archives: Netherlands, Jakarta (Batavia)**
Contains 24 reference numbers for the period 1946-1948. These deal with the food situation in the NEI and with political and consular matters. The records for 1949-1963 were lost when the embassy was looted and burned down by rioters in September 1963.

**FO 1091. Commissioner-General for the United Kingdom in SEA, and United Kingdom Commissioner for Singapore and SEA: Registered Files**
Contains 109 reference numbers relating to internal and external affairs of Malaya and Singapore for the years 1948-1962. Thirty nine of these are retained by the FO under S.3(4) without further information as to the content. They may touch upon the Malaya/Singapore/Indonesia relations. Explicit mention of Indonesia is made under the following numbers:
100, D 1015; Civil war in Indonesia
101, R 1031; Relations between Indonesia and Borneo.

**FO 800. Private Collections: Ministers and Officials: Various**
Contains 943 reference numbers on various private collections. The following might be relevant to our subject: correspondencies of Lord Inverchapel (Clark Kerr) Jan.’45-Feb.’49 (ref. no. 303), Ernest Bevin 1946-1951 (ref. nos. 434-522), Anthony Eden (ref nos. 750-851) and Selwyn Lloyd (ref. nos. 691-746). These collections are available on microfilm, but access is rather poor. The original papers of Anthony Eden are at Birmingham University Library.

**g. Archives of the Colonial Office**

**CO 968. Defence: Original Correspondence**
Contains 728 reference numbers on colonial defence matters since 1941. The numbers 11, 97, 98-100, 147, 148, are on the war in SEA, including Indonesia. For the peri-
od between 1945 and 1961, the defence of SEA is mentioned, yet no explicit references are made to Dutch-Indonesian relations. Partially closed.

**h Archives of the Dominions Office and Commonwealth Relations Department**

**DO 126. High Commission and Consular Archives Australia: Correspondence**
Contains 18 reference numbers on the period 1932-1954. The files for the period 1941-1954 (ref. nos. 13-18) are retained by the Department under S.3 (4). No indication of their content is given.

**i Archives of the India Office**

**IOR: L/P&S/12/4709-4715**
Political & Secret Department, Collection no. 50 (South-East Asia) file 2. Java: situation reports, March 1946-June 1948.

**IOR: L/WS/1/670**
War Staff Department, File WS 12142. Withdrawal of troops from the Netherlands East Indies (Exodus), 1946.

**IOR:L/WS/1/1219-1220**
War Staff Department, File WS 17197. Indonesia 1948-1949, 2 parts.
Part four
Archives of the Commonwealth of Australia on relations between the Netherlands and Indonesia 1945-1963
When the war in Europe began in September 1939, the British Dominions of Australia and New Zealand declared themselves to be in a state of war with Germany. The same thing happened in relation to Japan in December 1941 after the Japanese attack upon Pearl Harbour and Malaya. During the ensuing war in Asia, both the Netherlands Indies and Australia acted together for the defence of South East Asia in ABDA (American, British, Dutch, Australian) Command. Australian land, sea and air forces took part in the defence of the NEI in 1942. After the capitulation of the NEI, the Australian-Dutch alliance remained in tact. Remnants of the NEI army, naval and air forces escaped to Australia and continued their cooperation. They did so as participants in SWPA under the command of the US General Douglas MacArthur.

In April 1945, Australian forces entered the NEI again with operations against the Japanese that were part of SWPA-planning. With the redefinition of the borderlines between SWPA and SEAC on 15 August, the Australian units in Indonesia were transferred to SEAC. With Mountbatten, subsequently arrangements were made to safeguard an operational territory for Australia. It comprised the reconquered areas of Borneo and all parts of Indonesia east of the Strait of Macassar. In close cooperation with NEI authorities, the Japanese were disarmed and rounded up and preparations were made for a new administrative set-up. By January 1946, the Australian forces had completed their tasks in most of East Indonesia.

In March 1942 a small, select group of top-ranking NEI officials under Van Mook was sent to Australia on the eve of the capitulation. Henceforth it took charge of the interests of the NEI and was reconstituted as the provisional NEI Government in October 1944 with H.J. van Mook appointed as Lt.-Governor-General. In early October 1945 that incumbent NEI administration (NICA) moved from its headquarters in Brisbane to Batavia.

The atmosphere of close cooperation between Australia and the Netherlands cooled down at the end of the war. The presence of several hundred Indonesian internees from the internment-camp of Tanah Merah in WNG who had been brought over to Australia during the war stimulated anti-colonial and consequently anti-Dutch feelings within segments of Australian society. The Dutch were profoundly angered when, soon after the end of the war, for political and economic reasons the Australian Government changed its priorities and did not follow up on earlier proposals to allow new drafts of Dutch troops from Europe to train in Australia for the reoccupation of the NEI. Once the independence movement had started on Java, it was supported by trade union activities in Australia, which resulted in persistent strikes against Dutch shipping traffic between Australia and the NEI. Moreover even the Australian (Labour) Government increasingly came to view itself as a champion of the Indonesian cause as well. When Australia brought the dispute in Indonesia to the attention of the Security Council in 1947, it was asked by the Repub-
lican Government to appoint a member to the newly installed Committee of Good Offices. Australia played an active role during the 1945-1950 conflict between the Netherlands and the Indonesian Republic, both in the CGO/UNCI and in the United Nations.

After the transfer of sovereignty, Australia continued to take an active interest in the course of relations between Indonesia and the Netherlands. Eventually, the take over by Robert Menzies’ Conservative government in 1949 and joint-responsibility for the administration of the island of New Guinea stimulated a rapprochement with the Dutch position.

b Central institutions

In 1900 the Commonwealth of Australia was created as a Federative State within the British Commonwealth of Nations. Executive authority was vested in the Queen and made exercisable by the Governor-General as Her representative. These executive powers were more narrowly defined in 1942, when Australia adopted ‘all appropriate sections of the Statute of Westminster 1931’ (Agency Note: CA 1. NAA). The administration is based upon the British cabinet system. The Cabinet is responsible to a House of Representatives and a Senate.

In the early days of World War II, a distinction was made between the Full Cabinet and the War Cabinet. The latter was made up of a limited number of Ministers who had to deal with all matters related to the conduct of the war. In its meetings, the Chiefs of Staff Committee, which consisted of the Chiefs of Staff of the three armed services, participated in an advisory capacity.

Both Cabinets were presided over by the Prime Minister, whose powers increased considerably during the War. He operated as the main link between Government and the Supreme Commander of the Australian Military Forces. During most of the war with Japan, John Curtin was Prime Minister with H.V. Evatt for External Affairs in three successive Cabinets. F.M. Forde led a short-lived War Cabinet from 6 till 13 July 1945, when J.B. Chifley took over. Theirs were all Labour Cabinets. On 19 December 1949, Chifley was succeeded by the Conservative Robert Menzies. The Cabinets and most relevant Ministers for the period under discussion are:

**First Chifley Ministry, 13 July 1945-1 Nov. 1946**
- Prime Minister and Treasurer, J.B. Chifley
- Attorney-General and Minister of External Affairs, H.V. Evatt
- Minister for Defence, J.A. Beasly (6 June 1945-15 August 1946)
- Minister for the Army, F.M. Forde
- Minister for Navy, N.J.O. Makin
- Minister for Transport and Minister of External Territories, E.J. Ward
- Minister for Immigration, A.A. Calwell

**Second Chifley Ministry, 1 Nov. 1946-19 Dec. 1949**
- Prime Minister, J.B. Chifley
- Attorney-General and Minister for External Affairs, H.V. Evatt
- Minister for Transport and Minister for External Territories, E.J. Ward
- Minister for Immigration, A.A. Calwell
Menzies Ministry, 19 Dec. 1949-11 May 1951
Prime Minister, R.G. Menzies
Minister for External Affairs and Minister for External Territories, P.C. Spender

Menzies Ministry, 11 May 1951-11 Jan. 1956
Prime Minister, R.G. Menzies
Minister for External Affairs, R.G. Casey
Minister for Territories, P.M.C. Hasluck

Prime Minister, R.G. Menzies
Minister for External Affairs, R.G. Casey
Minister for Territories, P.M.C. Hasluck

Menzies Ministry, 10 Dec. 1958-1966
Prime Minister, R.G. Menzies
Minister for External Affairs, R.G. Menzies
Minister for Territories, P.M.C. Hasluck (till Dec. 1963)

c Australian military organization in 1945

According to a set up that dated back to 1939, the Australian Ministry of Defence was responsible for the higher defence organization and for coordinating the tasks of the Ministries of War, Navy, Air. The latter were to perform the basic administrative and financial functions in relation to the Army, the Navy and the Air Force respectively. John Curtin filled the post of Minister of Defence when Prime Minister during the War, with Forde responsible for the portfolio of the Army.

At the beginning of the War, the Australian Army was grouped into four regionally-defined Commands that were responsible for the training and deployment of the forces within their area. The Second Military District, based roughly upon New South Wales, became Eastern Command in 1939. In the same year it was decided that the Second Australian Imperial Force, which had been drafted by it, would be used for overseas service. With the creation of SWPA under MacArthur in April 1942, the Commander-in-Chief Australian Military Force, General Sir Thomas Blamey, was appointed Commander in Chief Allied Land Forces, SWPA as well. By the end of the war, SWPA numbered 732,000 American troops and air force personnel against ca. 595,000 Australians.

The latter focused on reconquering Australian New Guinea and did not participate in the 1944-45 campaigns on the Dutch half of the island. In April 1945, however, they started a series of offensives in Borneo and other parts of Indonesia. On May 1st, an expanded Brigade (26th Brigade Group) of I Australian Corps under Brigadier D. Whitehead landed at Tarakan with a total strength of nearly 12,000, assisted by sea and air forces. Operations in Brunei and Balikpapan followed in June. After the end of the war, with the extension of SEAC-boundaries, Australian troops of 7th Division under Major-Gen. E.J. Milford expanded their grip on the Netherlands part of Borneo by sending expeditionary forces to Samarinda and Bandjermasin. Five other occupation forces were formed that were sent to Timor, Ambon,
Menado, Macassar (Commander Brig. I. Dougherty, later Brig. F. Chilton) and Ternate respectively. These operations came to an end with the transfer of Macassar to the British on February 2nd and the closing down of Timor Force Headquarters on 19th March 1946. In the meantime, on 1 December 1946, General Blamey was relieved of his command and Lt.-General Sir Vernon Sturdee took over as Commander-in-Chief of the Australian Military Forces.

d Ministry of External Affairs and Trade

During the period that SEAC was responsible for dealing with the aftermath of the war in Indonesia, Australia was represented at AFNEI Headquarters in Batavia by an ‘Australian Political Representative’. The post was occupied respectively by W. MacMahon Ball (Nov. 1945-Dec. 1945), F.K. Officer (Feb.-April 1946), Alfred Brookes (till early July), Richard Kirby (till 28 July) and B.C. Ballard. These representatives were appointed by the Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade. Their main task was to report on the political situation in Indonesia. Ballard was explicitly instructed by Evatt to establish informal relations with the Republik Indonesia as well.

When SEAC closed down at the end of November 1946, Australia established the post of Consul-General in Batavia. Ballard was accredited in that capacity by the NEI Government on 12 February 1947. He was succeeded by W.B. Pritchett (till 1948) and Ch. Eaton (till 1950). During these years a more explicit political role was played by the Australian member of the Good Offices Committee of the United Nations (after 28 January 1949 known as the United Nations Committee for Indonesia). On 24 September 1947, Richard Kirby was appointed as such by the Australian Government. On 26 October 1947, T.K. Critchley assumed his duty as head of the Australian Delegation to the CGO. He remained so till 28 November 1950. His successors were T.W. Cutts (till 8 Feb. 1951) and H. Gilchrist (till December 1952).

After the transfer of sovereignty, the status of the Australian Consulate-General in Batavia/Jakarta was elevated to that of an Embassy. The successive (acting) Australian ambassadors for our period were J.D.L. Hood (till 1952), C.G. Kevin (Chargé d’Affaires till 1954), W.R. Crocker (till 1957), L.R. McIntyre (till 1961) and K.C.O. Shann (till 1966).


In the United Kingdom, Australia was represented by a High Commissioner. These were successively S.M. Bruce (till October 1945), H.V. Evatt (1945), J.A. Beasly (1946-1949), Sir Eric J. Harrison (Resident Minister 1950-1951), Thomas White (51-56), Sir Eric J. Harrison (1956-1973). They represented the Commonwealth of Aus-
tralia as such. Until its transfer to the Foreign Affairs department in 1972, the post of High Commissioner was placed directly under the Prime Minister. The Australian Department of External Affairs till then was represented in London by a Liaison Officer of its own. His Office was eventually transformed into the Political Branch of the High Commission in London.
CHAPTER III
ARCHIVES IN AUSTRALIA

IIIA ORGANIZATION OF THE ARCHIVES

The Australian Archives have been operative since the 1940s and were formally established by the Archives Act 1983 of the Commonwealth of Australia. It was given the combined task of ensuring the conservation and preservation of the archival resources of the Commonwealth, while encouraging the preservation of all other archival resources relating to the history of Australia. Under the act, provisions are made for transferring records that have been in existence for 25 years to the Archives of the Commonwealth. They are made available for public access at the Archives. As a rule, documents are eligible for release to the public after 30 years, however, exemptions might be made on the grounds of state security or considerations of privacy. In such cases an appeal against a negative decision is possible. Review can be undertaken either by the Australian Archives or by the Administrative Appeals Tribunal. Standardized application forms for internal reconsideration are available at the offices of the Archives. In 1998, the Australian Archives were renamed as National Archives of Australia (NAA).

The records in the custody of the NAA are preserved in a network of regional repositories throughout Australia. Such centers are available in Adelaide, Brisbane, Canberra, Darwin, Hobart, Melbourne, Perth and Sydney. Army-records relating to the Australian participation in both world wars for the most part are in the custody of the Australian War Memorial (AWM) in Canberra. The records from the central departments of administration, relevant for the history of postwar Indonesia and Dutch-Indonesian relations are located either in the regional repository of the NAA in Canberra ACT or in the Australian War Memorial in that city. The documents in the AWM are subject to the same regime as that of the NAA repositories. The central reading rooms for the Canberra collections are at Queen Victoria Terrace, Parkes ACT.

Archives etc., related to the subject of the present guide but of a more private or semi-official nature, can be found in personal and/or private correspondences. Such collections might be kept by various institutions or may still be in the possession of the owners or their families. Relevant documentation for the subject might be found in the papers of H.V. Evatt (Flinders University Library of South Australia), Sir Frederick Eggleston and Sir (Frank) Keith Officer (National Library of Australia).

The NAA holds information about the records in its repositories and in the AWM in two computerized databases, RINSE and ANGAM II. These are available at all regional offices and cover all the material that is held by these institutions. They have recently been made available on the Internet too (http://www.naa.gov.au/). The central system is the Records Information Service (RINSE), an online database used to maintain and retrieve information about the Commonwealth Record Series (CRS), Commonwealth Agencies (CA) and Commonwealth Persons (CP), associated with their creation.
The Commonwealth Record Series (CRS) are groups of records that have been brought together in a single series for reasons of expediency or because they were created by the same agency and/or deal with related subjects. The CRS are provided with series numbers by the Archives (e.g. A463, MP103/2, AWM54). In the RINSE, for each series the series title, the series date range and the recording agency (CA or CP) are also mentioned. Either a full or summary note is added, providing information on characteristics and structure of the series. Moreover, the traditional finding aids and access systems that have been used by the original filing agencies are also listed, whenever available. Such finding aids are available at the reading rooms of the repositories.

The term Commonwealth Agency (CA) stands for (parts of) government departments or related organizations that created archives. These filing agencies have identifying control numbers given by the Archives (e.g. CA 34, CA 1401). Commonwealth Person (CP) stands for officials who created archival collections that have been kept apart from the main series. They too have been given identifying control numbers by the Archives (e.g. CP 95, CP 376).

The RINSE-database contains retrieval menus that offer search options to all information available (identifying control numbers and words) on CRS, CA and CP. The content of the RINSE is produced on microfilm as well and can be consulted at the reading rooms of the repositories. This microfiche-system is called the Australian National Guide to Archival Material Part I (ANGAM I).

Both RINSE and ANGAM I give information down to the level of the series. Such a series might be very short, but more often it is made up of many metres of correspondence from a central department. Further access, down to the level of folders, files and single records (items) is provided by the traditional inventories, mentioned in the ‘notes’ to the CRS in the RINSE and available at the reading rooms of the repositories.

Another avenue to the folders and record items is offered by a database called the Australian National Guide to Archival Material Part II (ANGAM II). Essentially, ANGAM II is a list of record items more than 30 years old, that have been declassified already. As an examination for declassification usually takes place upon request from a researcher, the list does not cover all record items available. Yet, whenever examined and listed, a narrow identification is given of the single items or folders with records on the same subject, mentioning content, declassification decision and the identification-number, as given by the filing agency or agent. Since ANGAM II is also available as a database, many options are open for retrieval operations on a very factual level.

IIIB RECORDS AT THE NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF AUSTRALIA

Introduction

The following survey was prepared by using the RINSE and ANGAM II databases in combination. An extensive search has been made in ANGAM II for the period
1945-1950 on a number of relevant keywords, namely Java, Netherlands East Indies, Dutch East Indies, East Indies, NEI, N.E.I., Indonesia, South East Asia, Netherlands New Guinea, Dutch New Guinea, Timor, Ambon, Macassar, Batavia, Hollandia and The Hague. In the RINSE, a sweep was subsequently made for the Government Agencies and Government Persons, linked up with the series numbers, thus traced.

The subject of the present guide is limited to Dutch-Indonesian relations after the capitulation of Japan in August 1945. Matters related to Portuguese Timor and to the war in SEA for the years 1942-1944 have been left out as far as possible. Folders containing information on the military situation and the condition of the POWs and internees in 1945 have been listed. The same applies to folders on the activities of the Australian War Crimes and War Graves committees active in Indonesia after 1945. Their reports not only contain information on conditions at the time of the Japanese surrender, but also give an account of how their activities sometimes led to aggravated internal relations in Indonesia.

In the following survey, the data thus assembled have been rearranged in accordance with the structure of this guide, listing (in that order) the Filing Agencies or Agents, including CP or CA-number, the Series (with CRS-number) produced by them and the individual files or record-items under their original administrative identification-number. Records that have been brought over to the Australian War Memorial are mentioned under their respective filing agents but summed up in detail infra sub paragraph u. Archives of the AWM. The files and items thus traced might give a pretty complete picture, since a thorough examination of the relevant archives has been made earlier in preparation of the Indonesia-volumes of the documentary edition of the Australian Department of Foreign Affairs and Trade, Documents on Australian Foreign Policy 1937-49. The files consulted have subsequently been declassified and listed in ANGAM II. Volumes VIII-XIII of this series, covering the years 1945 till 1949 (incl.), were published between 1989 and 1998. Of these, the volumes XI (Philip Dorling, ed.), XIII (Philip Dorling and David Lee, eds.) and XV (David Lee, ed.) are dealing exclusively with Australia’s relations with Indonesia in 1947, 1948 and 1949 respectively.

For the years 1950-1963, during which the role of the Netherlands in Australia’s relations with Indonesia was less conspicuous (though still important), the search in ANGAM II has been narrowed down to records on NNG/WNG/West Irian/Irian Barat and Hollandia in the archives of the Cabinet Secretariat, the Prime Minister’s Department, the Department of External Affairs and Trade and the Australian diplomatic missions etc. in Jakarta, The Hague, Washington and New York (United Nations). Moreover, control searches have been made in the traditional inventories of these institutions, available at the central reading room at Queen Victoria Terrace. Descriptions of files and records in the following survey were made based on the style, wording and structure of the RINSE and ANGAM databases, but some of the most frequently-used terms have been standardized. Thus NEI, SEA, RIS and WNG now stand for the many variant spellings and acronyms, in use for the Netherlands East Indies, South East Asia, the Republik Indonesia Serikat and Western New Guinea.
b Archives of Cabinet Secretariat

b.1 Secretary to Cabinet/Cabinet Secretariat 1941-1950 CA 3

A2700. Curtin, Forde and Chifley Ministries
Folders of Cabinet minutes and agenda; 7 Oct.’41-10 Dec. ’49

A2701. Curtin, Forde and Chifley Ministries
Agenda subject cards; 7 Oct.’41-14 Dec.’49

A2702. Curtin, Forde and Chifley Ministries
Full Cabinet alphabetical book index to (agenda) cards; 1 Oct.’49-31 Dec.’49

A4940. Menzies and Holt Ministries – Cabinet files 'C' single number series SNS)
C508 part 1-4. Indonesian claims to WNG – Policy. 1952-1970
C762. Air services to WNG. 1953
C2496. Transit Aircraft Rights for Dutch troops en route to WNG. 1959

b.2 War Cabinet Secretariat. Advisory War Council 1940-1945 CA 495

A2684. Advisory War Council Minutes files 1940-1945
1277. Establishment of SEAC. 1943-1946

c Archives of Prime Minister’s Department

c.1 Prime Minister’s Department 1934-1950 CA 12

A461. Correspondence files, multiple number series (MNS), third system 1901-1950
A388/1/4. Postal NEI General. 1939-1950
AP314/1/4. Air services in SEA. 1946
AS337/1/1. Military – Army Staff & Personnel. NEI Forces. 1946-1950
CG327/1/10. Maintenance – Indonesians. 1947
F418/3/1. Railways – NEI ‘Reso’ Trains
I418/2/6 part 2-3. Shipping Fremantle, North West Coast, Java & Singapore Service. 1936-1947
K337/1/1. Defence NEI. Complaints to Governor-General as Commander-in-Chief under Australian Military Reg. 1932-1946
K350/1/9 part 1-3. NEI. General representations. 1946-1950
N323/1/5. Trade with NEI. 1943-1949
N703/1/4. Envoys and consuls. NEI policy. 1942-1947
O323/1/5. Trade with Indonesia. 1950
748/1/720. Visits NEI scientists. 1946
A463. Correspondence files, annual single number series (SNS) 1956-1957

A518. Correspondence files, multiple number series (MNS) with alphabetical prefix. 1918-1960
AZ826/1. Criminal action in WNG against R. Hislop and B. Hirsch of landing craft Keren re wreck of their ship. 1956

A1209. Correspondence files, annual SNS (class.) 1950-1957
1958/5654. WNG – Defence arrangements. 1958
1958/5720. JIB (Joint Intelligence Bureau) – Handbook on WNG. 1952-1955
1959/69. Possible developments in UN in event of Indonesian attack on WNG. 1958-1959
1959/910. Likelihood of an Indonesian attack against WNG up to end of 1960.
1959/911. Indication of an Indonesian attack on WNG. 1959
1959/1169. WNG territorial waters. 1959
1960/854. Likelihood of an Indonesian attack against WNG up to the end of 1961 and its probable form and scale. 1960
1961/1314 part 1-3. WNG – Netherlands proposals, Sept. ‘61 and UN General Assembly discussions. 1961
1962/813. Text of agreement between Republic of Indonesia and Kingdom of the Netherlands – concerning WNG (West Irian). 1962
1964/6424. Health liaison between Papua New Guinea and West Irian. 1964

A1217. Correspondence files, Honours and Awards – Foreign Awards on Australians, Military and Civil 1941-1950
7/23. NEI. Mathisen and others. 1943-1945
7/30. NEI. Consuls Scarfe and Hart. 1943-1945
7/37. NEI. Hutchinson. 1944-1945
7/50. NEI. Carter, George and Stewart. 1945-1948
7/54. NEI. Eaton & Stevenson. 1945-1946
7/59. NEI. Royle. 1945-1946
7/66. NEI. Reed. 1945-1947
7/86. NEI. Men of ‘Perth’. Burgess Rawson and others. 1946-1949
7/87. NEI. Miller R.J. 1947

A1608. Correspondence files, MNS with variable alphabetical prefix and general prefix ‘SC’ 1914-1950
AX27/1/1. SEAC boundaries. 1946
B41/1/9 part 2. NEI – Main file policy. 1941-1947
F27/2/3. Supply of defence material for and from NEI. 1939-1948
J45/1/8. NEI Forces Part I. 1941-1949
N41/1/1. War records. Joint declaration by Allies. (1) Proposed declaration re
NEI, (2) Atlantic Charter, (3) Declaration re conduct of war (declaration by Unit-
ed Anti-Axis countries). 1940-1945
A5619. Cabinet files SNS with ‘C’ (Cabinet) prefix 1949-1972
C763. WNG – Indonesian interest – Political effects. 1960
A6706. Prime Ministers’ correspondence, SNS 1950-1966
22. Correspondence between Australian Prime Ministers (Menzies/Holt) and
heads of other governments: WNG. 1959-1962
M2576. Folders of papers maintained by R.G. Menzies as Prime
Minister 1945-1967
40. (Menzies Papers) SEATO and other papers (1961 overseas visit, economic as-
sistance to Pakistan, Prime Minister’s meeting 1961, South African membership
of Commonwealth, WNG). 1961

c.2 Australian High Commissioner’s Office, London, 1930-1952 CA 241
A2908. Correspondence files, classified SNS with alphabetical prefix 1920-1952
N57. WNG – Admin. co-operation between Australia and the Netherlands.
1957-1960

c.3 Australian High Commission New Zealand (Wellington) 1947-1956 CA 2781
A4534. Correspondence files MNS (first uniform post system; Wellington) 1947

c.4 Australian High Commission Malaya -1954; Commissioner Southeast
Asia/Singapore CA 2950
A4968. Correspondence files MNS (first system, Singapore) 1946-1957
25/9/2/3/2. WNG. 1950-1954

d Archives of the Department of Defence

d.1 Central Office 1942-1957 CA 46
The ‘Services Reconnaissance Department’ or ‘Department for Special Operations
Australia’ of this Central Office originated the series
A816. Correspondence files, MNS (class. 301) 1928-1958
6/301/531. Situation in Indonesia Aug.’46. 1946-1947
14/301/393. Strategic implications of the spread of communism in China and
its effect on SEA. 1949
19/301/898. Repatriation of Indonesians. 1945-1946
19/301/906. SEAC situation reports – also despatches from Australian political
representation, Supreme Allied Command, SEA. 1945-1946
19/301/919. Batavia Murders of Australian officers. 1946
19/301/1002A. NEI file no. 4. 1945-1947
19/301/1011. NEI file no. 5. 1947-1948
19/301/1201. SEA – General file no. 1. 1949-1955
19/301/1207. Events and trends in SEA. 1948-1950
19/305/118. Property Agreement with NEI – rubber and copra found in Borneo
– re shipment to Australia
19/305/125. Dutch Air Force Squadrons in Australia – Movement to NEI. 1945
19/305/130. Indonesia (NEI) file no. 6. 1949-1951
19/305/133. WNG file no. 1. 1950-1952
19/305/143. WNG. 1952-1953
19/305/163. Defence of WNG and strategic importance of WNG. 1950-1957
31/301/411. Directive to Admiral Mountbatten as C.-in-C. SEA. 1945
43/301/125. Radio Telegraph Service between Australia and Java. 1945
48/301/90. Philips ‘Hollandia’ receivers and transmitters from NEI. Departmental File. 1945
48/301/96. Services, Equipment Committee Report No. Production of Philips ‘Hollandia’ receivers for NEI. 1945
48/301/133. Radio telephone service with Japan and NEI. 1940-1950
66/301/159. Award of Netherlands Commemoration Cross to Australian personnel who took part in the liberation of the Netherlands and the NEI. 1945-1947
66/301/361. Recommendations for Periodical Operational Awards to members of the AMF for services in Malaya, Timor, Ambon & Rabaul. 1946-1949
66/301/373. Award of British decorations to NEI personnel. 1943-1950
101/302/5. Administration of liberated territories – civil administration and jurisdiction in NEI 1944-1945
101/302/9. Re-occupation of Portuguese Timor. 1945-1946
101/302/11. Withdrawal of Australian Forces from Timor. 1945-1946
101/302/12. Withdrawal of Australian Forces from Merauke; reports on the activities of the Free Indonesian Movement in Australian Areas of Control. 1945-1946
102/301/3 part 3. NEI File III. 1941-1945
A1945 Correspondence files MNS (primary numbers 1-300) 1946-1985
146/1/5. Recent developments in Indonesia affecting WNG (6 pages) 1961
248/7/7. Indonesia general file – Including claims on WNG 1957-1960
248/7/51. Likelihood of an Indonesian attack against WNG up to the end of 1961 and Feb./March ’62 and its probable form and scale. 1960-1962
248/7/23. Circumstances under which Indonesia might make an armed incursion into WNG before the end of 1962. 1958
248/7/28. Military measures which could be taken in the event of an Indonesian attack on WNG. 1958-1960
248/7/40. Likelihood of an Indonesian attack against WNG up to the end of 1960 and its probable form and scale. 1959
248/7/42. Indicators of an Indonesian attack on WNG. 1959-1961
A5954 Shedden Collection 1937-1971 (records accumulated by Sir Frederick Shedden, Secretary of the Department of Defence between 1937 and 1958, mainly during his career with the Defence Department; see also CP 320) 1901-1971
230/18. Purchase of Dornier Do-24 flying boats from the NEI authorities. War Cabinet Agendum No 313/1945. 1945
270/38. Loan of AMF Signal Units to Royal NEI Army and to SEAC. 1945
562/2. Basing of NEI Forces on Australia. File No. 1 (From submission of proposals in Aug.'44 to War Cabinet's decisions in Minute No. (4293) of 28 June 1945-1944-1945
562/3. Basing of NEI Forces on Australia. File No. 2 (Following War Cabinet's decisions in Minute No. (4293) of 28 June '45). 1944-1949
562/4. Financial arrangements with the NEI. War Cabinet Agendum No. 603/1944. 1944-1949
588/4. Procedure in connection with works for United Kingdom and NEI Forces in Australia 1944. 1944-1945
673/9. Recovery and reception of Australian POW in SEA. War Cabinet Agendum No. 304/1945. 1945
704/27. Supply of civilian requirements to reoccupied NEI. 20/4/44 – 24/1/46. 1944-1946
842/1. Instrument of surrender of Japanese Forces under the command or control of the Supreme Commander, Japanese Expeditionary Forces, Southern Regions, within the operational theatre of the Supreme Allied Commander, SEA (Note: a memo with this item signed by A.T. Cole, Air Vice-Marshal, RAAF states that this is one of the original copies). 1945
1414/1. Strategic significance of WNG. 1950-1956
1427/9. SEA Treaty Organization. Record of amendments to draft treaty. 1947
1891/3. Relief of Australian Forces in SEAC. 1945-1946
1908/6. SEA – Defence Committee. 1945-1949
2089/2. (Press cuttings) Situation in NEI – Indonesian uprising Oct.'45. 1945-1946
2110/3. (Press cuttings) WNG from Dec.'49 – Nov.'52 File no. 1951 – Dec.'52. 1949-1952
2111/6. Press File. WNG. File No. 2 from Jan.'53. 1953-1955
2257/1. Dutch – Indonesian relations (including future of WNG). File No 1 to Dec. '51. 1950-1951
2269/4. SEA. Timor (From 1946). 1946-1956
2273/2. Situation in NEI. Oct.'45. Repatriation of Indonesians from Australia to NEI. 1945-1946
2273/3. Situation in NEI Oct.'45. Diversion of ‘Stirling Castle’ to Batavia to land NEI army personnel. 1945
2273/4. NEI. Launch at Thursday Island manned by Indonesians. 1946
2278/1. Indonesia. Situation from April ’47 – Dec.’50. 1947-1950
2278/2. Activities of Free Indonesian Movement within Australian sphere of respon-
sibility. Directions regarding attitude of Australian troops and withdrawal of
Australian forces from Merauke. 1945-1947
2278/3. Issues of equipment to NEI Forces. 1945-1946
2278/5. Situation in Indonesia. Directions to Australian Armed Forces Aug.’46.
1946-1947
2292/1. Appointment of Governor-General of the Malayan Union and the
Colony of Singapore and appointment of Special Commissioner, SEA. 1946-
1947
2317/7. WNG. 1952
A7941. Internal CAS files dealing with involvement in DFDC, COSC and COSC SEATO
meetings 1941-1982
18 part 1. Military measures which could be taken in the event of an Indonesian
attack on WNG. 1958-1960
D4 part 1. Plan for military assistance to the Dutch in the event of an attack on
Dutch New Guinea by Indonesia (TS). May ’51-Sept.’52
I1 part 1. Situation in Indonesia (S). Aug.’46-Sept.’46
I6 part 1. Possible short term consequences of the early collapse of organized
rebel resistance in Sumatra (S). Apr.’58
N7(A) part 1. Transportation of a battalion group to NNG (TS). Aug. ’58-April
’59
N9 part 1. Claim by the Netherlands that an attack by Indonesia on NNG is im-
minent (TS). Aug. ’59-May ’60

d.2 Directorate of Military Intelligence -1975 CA 3275
Since 1946 successor of the supra sub d.1 mentioned Services Reconaissance Depart-
ment.
A3269. Collection of files, indexes and historical material relating to World War II
intelligence operations and activities, alphanumeric series 1937-1957
B17. Firtree Ambon. 1945
C22. Field Party WNG (Ramu R. Chimbu etc.). 1943-1945
C24. Field Parties (MISC) WNG. 1943-1945
C26. Field Party O WNG (Hollandia Area). 1946
D6. Timor Lizard.
D27. Timor general. 1944-1945
H7. NEI Section IASD (Inter-Allied Services Department)
W6. Conditions in Java and Indonesia generally under the Japanese occupation.
1944-1945
W7. Programs of Japan in Java. 1944-1945

d.3 Defence Committee (II) CA 289
A2031 Defence Committee minutes 1926-
84/1958. Exchange of intelligence with the Dutch on WNG. 1958
100/1958. Exchange of intelligence with the Dutch on WNG. 1958
127/1959. The military importance of WNG to Australia. 1959
A5799. Defence Committee Agenda 1932-1959. The military importance of WNG to Australia (and supplement no. 1).

AWM123. See sub u Australian War Memorial, u.5

e Archives of Department of the Army

e.1 Central Office CA 36

A6059. Correspondence files, MNS (class. 441) 1925-1966


18/441/10. The Defence of WNG. 1958

A67/1/110 Proposal for PIR Soccer teams to visit Hollandia 1958-1959

A67/1/113; AWM121; AWM226. See sub u Australian War Memorial, u.2

MP729/8. Defence Army Series 1912-1945


20/431/54. Forces Financial Agreement Australian and Dutch Govt. – Re operation of Australia in NEI and Dutch in Australia. 1946-1947

22/431/11. Situation in Indonesia. 1946

22/431/12. Situation in Indonesia. Future policy as it may affect the Aust. Armed Force. 1946-1947

37/431/42A. Relief of AMF in NEI by British and Dutch forces. 1945

41/431/47. Sparrow Force, Timor report on and lists of suspected deserters. 1945

44/431/63. Tan Toey POW Camp Ambon. 1945

44/431/76. Rioting at Casino. Death of Indonesian. Department of External Affairs re cause & statements. 1946

44/431/77. Negotiations re repatriation of Indonesians. 1946

57/431/73. Instructions in connection with occupation of Enemy-Occupied Areas of NEI – Re accounting finance, provisions, civil administration, occupation: financial arrangements with NEI. 1944-1945

MP742/1. General correspondence 1943-1945

5/1/447. NEI (Sudijah) brought forward. 1945-1946

5/3/93. Adm. arrangements for occupation of Australian areas of responsibility in Borneo & NEI. 1945

5/3/95. Proclamation in Netherlands areas re NEI Civil Admin. after Japanese surrender. 1945

31/1/117. Penfoie Airfield Dutch Timor. 1945

57/1/125. Japanese chemical warfare in NEI. 1946

66/2/319. Compensation claims for civilians against AMF – Morotai Force Area including British Borneo, NEI etc. 1945-1946


92/1/256. 36 Australian Employment Company – Indonesian. 1942-1945

115/1/282. Report on Indonesian activities. 1945

115/1/289. Protest from Trade Union leaders against use of Australian military forces against Indonesians at Merauke. 1945

115/1/291. Indonesian Independence Committee: Representations re striking NEI army personnel. 1945
115/1/294. Indonesians 140 at Lytton. 1945
115/1/297. Free Indonesian Movement. 1945
115/1/301. Indonesians – Deportation to Surabaya and Sumatra. 1945-1946
115/1/302. Displaced Indonesian personnel. 1945
115/1/327. Protest against removal of Australian returned POWs from Coolangatta Rest Centre to provide accomodation for NEI evacuees. 1946
115/1/347. Transport for Indonesians. 1945-1946
115/1/353. Return of Raitum from WNG to Java. 1945-1946
115/1/378. Central Committee of Indonesian Independence – Protest at conditions in Casino Camp. 1946
115/1/385. Indonesians imprisoned by Dutch at Casino. 1946
240/1/1808. Organization of NEI Civil Affairs Unit, Kupang (NEI). 1945
246/1/147. Australian occupation of Ambon. 1945
255/2/676. Transfer and release of Indonesian internees at Liverpool. 1943-1945
255/2/790. Civilian internees (ex Germany, Batavia, Sumatra, Borneo, Hong Kong, Singapore). 1945
255/15/745. Australian prisoners of war at Ambon (parliamentary question). 1945
257/1/1322. Missing Allied prisoners of war Ambon. 1945
259/3/925. Royal Netherlands Indonesian personnel – undergoing sentences in Australia. 1946
259/7/226. Accomodation for recuperation of NEI civilians and naval personnel. 1945-1946
285/1/821. Report on surveillance visit to WNG. 1945
336/1/186. NEI trials (murder of two Australians). 1946
336/1/395. Ambon war criminal files (item consists of 14 files). 1945-1946
336/1/399. Tanaka, Toru (transfer to Ambon for trial). 1946
336/1/695. Java – Kroja case. 1946
336/1/722. War crimes investigator, Flight Lt. H.M. McDonald – Files and death of, Java. 1945-1949
336/1/806. Execution Sidell Smith Low RAF etc. (item consists of 2 files) (Supplementary search terms: Kemajoran Drome Batavia, Pte Bland, 2/30 Battalion, Muar). 1946
336/1/1045. Java – Surabaya – (Rumour of) pig basket drownings. 1946
336/1/1131. Suspects wanted by NEI Army. 1946-1947
336/1/1213. War crimes Timor (Torture of SRD personnel) (item consists of 3 files). 1945-1948
336/1/1220. WNG – Murder of Sig Williams H M at Kararapoko (item consists of 3 files). 1947
336/1/1386. War crimes – WNG. 1945-1950
336/1/1395. War crimes Ambon – Murder of Muller (USAAF) at Hitulama. 1947
336/1/1458. Alleged war crime and burial – Java. 1947
336/1/1490. Burma/Siam 1945-1947
336/1/1499. Alleged execution of unknown member of Hudson Plane A 16-1948
336/1/1545. War crimes – WNG. Possible execution of airmen and flying nurse (sister M.E. Craiq) at Babo. (Also: investigation of the Timbunke massacre) NEI. 1947-1948
336/1/1724. War crimes – Timor Asia (General) (item consists of 7 files). 1942-1949
336/1/1940. War crimes (-Ambon and Aru Islands) – Fate of Flight Sgts. Graham and Boanas (RAAF), Omsby (RAAF), and also Sheldon, Feetum and McCandlish (AIF) (Contains 5 photographs) (item consists of 20 files). 1946-1951
336/1/1956. Documents relative to war crimes Ambon – General (incl. 6 photos) (item consists of 8 files) (Supplementary search terms: Amboina, Ando Noburo, Yamashita Kyusuke, Benteng, Galala, 19th Army). 1945-1950
336/1/2073. War crimes Timor – Murder of Members 2 Ind. Coy. near Dilliporto – Timor. 1945-1950

3.2 Australian Military Forces, Headquarters Eastern Command CA 1878
SP1048/6. General Correspondence ‘C’ Series 1934-1952
C2/1/2726. Military observers in Indonesia (Box 7). 1949
SP1048/7. General Correspondence ‘S’ Series
S9/6/1002. Transfer of NEI personnel from Australian army detention barracks. 1946

3.3 Central Army Records Office; Soldiers Careers Management Agency CA 2002, CA 1999
B3856. Correspondence files, MNS 1942-1954
140/1/126. Deceased personnel – Java. 1945
140/1/35. Personal effects – Australian POWs (Ambon). 1945
140/1/45. Material related to missing personnel and prisoners of war at Ambon – Correspondence concerning mass graves, also map showing the location of
the Camp and the burial ground of POW and a list of epitaphs of the graves of Allied POW at Batu Dua Ambon. 1945-1946
140/1/52. Deaths Java – Lists deaths whilst prisoners of war; correspondence relating to burial and forms ‘Summary of information concerning missing personnel’. 1945-1946
140/1/57. Deaths of Timor (including sparrow force). 1946
140/1/61. Australian casualties in Java, Sumatra and surrounding areas and incl. reports from witness to killing, correspondence relating to graves and nominal rolls of deceased personnel. 1947-1948
140/10/280. Colonel J.M.R. Sandberg of the Royal NEI Army. 1946-1949
144/1/114. Australian and British prisoners of war in Japanese hands in hospital in Batavia as identified by M.J. James, British Indian clerk 46th Army Troops Company Indian Engineers. Interrogation reports of M.J. James. 1944-1945
144/1/156. Australian POWs in Java & Ambon. 1945
144/1/238. Report from PWLO in SEAC regarding information concerning Australian prisoners of war. 1945
144/1/266. Ambon – recoveries (AMF Personnel). 1945
144/1/271. Casualty information – Australian prisoners of war and missing personnel supplied by Col. J.M. Williams. Correspondence relating to casualties in Burma Siam Thailand and Java. 1945-1947
144/1/275 part 2. Correspondence and nominal rolls of prisoners and civilians recovered from the Japanese – incl. nominal roll, prisoners of war recovered from Java, and some casualty information. 1945
144/1/361. Australian prisoner of war movements in SEA Allied prisoner of war parties to leave Java. 1945
144/1/374 part 1, 2. Ambon: Deaths (certificates). 1943-1947
144/1/400. Mission servicemen & POWs Ex Ambon, and AIF personnel (recovered from Hainan Island). 1945-1948
144/2/28. Action on surrender re movement of Japanese troops ex Timor and allied prisoners of war in SEA camps (all now known) – C.-in-C. SEAC to give directions. 1945
144/2/31. Request from SEAC for location camps, number of Australian prisoners of war held therein and their general condition. 1945
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E37. Correspondence files, annual SNS
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p.3 Queensland Branch 1946-1974 CA 958
J25. Correspondence files, annual SNS 1946-
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A609. Correspondence files, MNS
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734. Formation of a trading coy. to represent the Indonesian Republican Gov-
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26. Timor copy (file of draft press reports)


u.7 Official history of Australian involvement in Southeast Asian conflicts 1948-1975 CA 7042


Part five
Archives in the United States of America on relations between the Netherlands and Indonesia 1945-1963
On 15 August 1945, as a result of the Potsdam Conference that took place in July, responsibility for the reoccupation of the Netherlands Indies, then still for the greatest part occupied by Japanese forces, was transferred from SWPA to SEAC. The new division of tasks between the Allied Powers, together with the capitulation of Japan on the same day, brought a definitive halt to the preparations for ‘Operation OBOE’, that had been planned by General MacArthur for the reconquest of the island of Java. It also prevented a more intensive US-involvement during the initial phases of the decolonization conflict in Indonesia.

The US was represented in Batavia by Consul-General Walter A. Foote who, in November 1945, was returned to the post, he had held in pre-war years. In January 1948 he was succeeded by Charles Livengood, who in October 1949 was replaced by J.D. Beam.

Until mid-1947, the State Department followed a policy of low profile with regard to the Indonesian dispute. A change was brought about by the first ‘Politionele Actie’, when the dispute was brought to the attention of the Security Council of the United Nations by the Governments of Australia and India. By providing the ‘third’ member in the UN-appointed Committee of Good Offices, the US adopted a more active and ultimately decisive role in resolving the conflict between the Indonesian Republic and the Netherlands. The first US-member on GOC was Frank P. Graham, who was actively involved in negotiations leading up to the Renville Agreement. In March 1948, he was succeeded by Coert Dubois and, in August of that same year, by Merle C. Cochran. As a member of the GOC (after January 1949, re-named the United Nations Commission for Indonesia), the latter played a prominent role during the discussions that led up to the Round Table Conference in The Hague. After the transfer of sovereignty, by the end of 1949, Cochran became the first ambassador of the US to the newly independent Indonesian state.

In 1949, preparations had already been made for the establishment of the United States Information Service in the Republik by Willard Hannah. In the subsequent years, the US built up its own foreign apparatus in Indonesia. Merle Cochran remained ambassador till 1953. His successors for the years to come were Hugh S. Cumming (1953-1957), John Allison (1957-1958) and Howard Palfrey Jones (1958-1965). In The Hague the US were represented by the Ambassadors Stanley K. Hornbeck (1944-1947), Herman B. Baruch (1947-1949), S. Chapin (1949-1953), H. Freeman Matthews (1953-1957), Philip Young, (1958-1962) and John S. Rice (from 1962).


For most of the 1950s, the US tried to maintain a neutral stand in the conflict between the Netherlands and Indonesia regarding the status of Western New Guinea. In 1957/1958, however, when Sukarno proclaimed his policy of Guided Democracy and made more serious overtures towards China and the Soviet Union, the US authorities for a while tended to support the anti-Sukarno forces, which seemed to imply some support for the Netherlands in its stand on Western New Guinea. When Sukarno proved strong enough to hold his own, however, a rapprochement between him and the US materialized which resulted in a weakening of the Netherlands’ position. The US, for their part, tried to end the dispute anyhow by exerting pressure upon both parties. In 1961, discussions began under the supervision of Elsworth Bunker, a US-diplomat put at the disposal of the UN. These resulted in the New York Agreements of August 1962 between Indonesia and the Netherlands which provided for the transfer of Western New Guinea to a United Nations Transitory Authority on 1 October 1962 and eventually to Indonesia on 1 May 1963.

Between 1945 and 1963, the US were led by three presidents. With the death of the Democrat, President Franklin Delano Roosevelt on 12 April 1945, his Vice-President Harry S. Truman, automatically took charge. He was reelected in 1948 and stayed in office till the end of his second term on 20 January 1953. During the elections of that year, the Democrat, Adlai E. Stevenson, was defeated by his Republican opponent, Dwight D. Eisenhower, who had been the Allied commander during the Invasion in Europe in 1944/1945. Eisenhower completed two full terms in the presidency, to be succeeded on 20 Jan. 1961 by John Fitzgerald Kennedy (Democrat). The latter stayed in office for ‘one thousand days’ only, till his untimely death on 22 November 1963.


For daily advice, the Secretary of State was assisted by an Undersecretary of State and a number of offices or ‘desks’, organized by ‘country’ or ‘subject’. The ‘European desks’ kept in touch primarily with the US-representatives in Europe, while the Asian desks performed the same tasks with their counterparts in Asia. Small wonder then, that these respective specializations are said to have occasionally coloured the views of these officials about ongoing events.

For the years 1947 till 1949, when American involvement in the Dutch-Indonesian dispute was at its peak, the main officials at the Office of Far Eastern Affairs (FE) were John Carter Vincent and W. Walton Butterworth, who succeeded each other as Director, while the Deputy Director, H. Merrell Benninghof, in 1949 also served as Secretary of State for Far Eastern Affairs.

At a lower level, the Office of Far Eastern Affairs was subdivided into a number of divisions. Of these, the Division of (the Philippines and) Southeast Asian Affairs
PSA) covered the Netherlands East Indies. During this period, it was staffed by Charles S. Reed and W.S.B. Lacy. John D. Hickerson was Director of the Office of European Affairs (EUR) and F.E. Nolting Jr. of the Division of Northern European Affairs (NOE). One should also mention Durward R. Sandifer, Harding F. Bancroft and James W. Barco, who staffed the Office of United Nations Affairs at one time or another. Throughout this period, Robert A. Lovett and Dean Acheson played important coordinating roles as Undersecretaries of State.

From the early 1940s, the State Department had increasingly shared its responsibilities for conducting foreign affairs with other agencies. That had been the case during World War II, and it remained so with the advent of the Cold War. As a result of the escalating international tensions and the expanding role of the United States in international affairs the presidents, more so than had been the case in the past, felt the need to keep in touch with the top officials at the State Department and the Pentagon. Coordination was deemed necessary with other departments within the administration as well. To this end, matters could be discussed in the weekly meetings of the Cabinet, presided over by the President. Yet, in matters such as foreign affairs, defence and security, this seldom happened. As a rule, these issues were discussed in separate bodies, in which the Chiefs of Staff and the intelligence agencies had a seat. To formalise these relations, a National Security Council (NSC) was called into existence in 1947 by the National Security Act. Its task was, ‘to advise the president with respect to the integration of domestic, foreign, and military policies relating to the national security’.

By the same act, the intelligence services were reorganized. A Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) was created to offer the Council ‘the integrated intelligence viewpoint’. With the warming up of the Cold War since the late 1940s, this National Security Council assumed a prominent place in the policy-making bodies of the United States. That was especially so during the latter days of the presidency of Eisenhower, who reorganized it thoroughly in 1957.

The membership of the NSC, though varying considerably as the need dictated, consisted of the president (chairman), vice-president, secretary of state, secretary of Defence, director of the Office of Defence Mobilization, director of the CIA and the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. All meetings of the NSC, moreover, were attended by the special assistant of the president for National Security Affairs, who acted as its executive secretary as well.

The groundwork for the NSC-meetings was carried out by an interdepartmental group (NSC Planning Board). Its meetings were prepared by a small permanent ‘Policy Planning Staff’. Both bodies were presided over by the special assistant/executive secretary of the NSC. In 1957, that staff was renamed as the ‘Operations Coordinating Board (OCB)’. The Policy Planning Board/Staff and OCB were responsible for preparing rather detailed ‘Policy Papers’ on a wide variety of subjects. These policy papers were subsequently discussed and amended in the NSC-meetings. As soon as they had been approved of by the President, they served as central guidelines for all government agencies. From 1949 onwards, US policy towards South East Asia and/or Indonesia was laid down in this type of policy-paper. Each policy-paper could be replaced with another whenever the need was felt. Moreover, special reports were made by the CIA and the Research and Analysis Branch (R&A Branch) of the State Department, that had been created on 20 September 1945 to continue
some of the tasks of the then disbanded Office of Strategic Studies (OSS). During the Eisenhower administration, Indonesia was discussed quite often at the weekly meetings of the NSC.

Consequently, at the height of American involvement in Indonesia and the Western New Guinea affair, from 1957 onwards, important roles were reserved for the regular members and staff personnel of the National Security Council and its appendices. Both John Foster Dulles and Christian Herter as Secretaries of State had to explain their policies there. Prominent roles were played by the Director of the CIA, Allen Dulles, the Special Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs, Robert Cutler and the Executive Officer of the OCB, Elmer Staats. During the Kennedy administration, the names of Robert W. Komer, McGeorge Bundy, Mike W. Forrestal and Walt W. Rostow should be added to the list and, finally, the President himself had a key hand in defining US policy towards Indonesia, the Netherlands and Western New Guinea. That resulted in a rather direct intervention by himself and his younger brother, the Attorney-General Robert Francis Kennedy. At the State Department, in the mean time, much of the regular work was being carried out by Dean Rusk and his officials, among them Chester Bowles, the 'President’s Special Representative and Advisor on African, Asian and Latin American Affairs' and George C. McGhee, Undersecretary for Political Affairs. On a more modest level, the names of J. Gordon Mein, Director of the Office of South West Pacific Affairs (SWP), Foy D. Kohler and William R. Tyler could be mentioned. The latter two acted as Secretary and Assistant Secretary for European Affairs, respectively.
CHAPTER III
ARCHIVES IN THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

IIIA ORGANIZATION OF ARCHIVES

a The National Archives Records Administration

In 1984, the National Archives and Records Administration (NARA) was created as the successor to the National Archives (1934) and the National Archives Records Service (1949). NARA was set up as an independent agency within the Federal Executive Branch and is responsible for administering and making available for research the permanently valuable non-current records of the federal government agencies. The bulk of the materials in NARA’s custody is located in:

a National Archives II at College Park, Maryland (near Washington)
b local record centers (Field Branches)
c presidential libraries.

ad a. During the 1990s, NARA moved most of its records from its main building on Constitution Avenue in Washington DC to its new repository on the outskirts of Washington, at College Park, Maryland. This ‘Archives II’ houses the archives that have been transferred from the State Department and from other central institutions in the fields of foreign policy and security matters. They contain the central records on the subject of US involvement in Dutch-Indonesian relations between 1945-1963. The collections relevant for the subject of the present guide are discussed in chapter IIIB.

ad b. Eleven Field Branches, located in about seventeen states, safeguard the records that have been created by field offices of federal agencies. The index of Loretto Dennis Szucs and Sandra Hargreaves Luebking, entitled Archives; a Guide to the National Archives Field Branches (Salt Lake City, 1988) does not contain references to the Netherlands East Indies or Indonesia for the period under consideration. That is not to say that no material on our subject can be found in the record centres in the various states, but the chances of stumbling upon large or important findings are rather slight. Because of this, and for reasons of expediency too, these local branches were not inspected for the current survey.

ad c. Since the creation of the Herbert Hoover Library in Iowa, each successive president has had a library established in his honour. These libraries, created upon the initiative of the former President’s circle of peers, are usually located in their birth places or residence and are built with the help of private donations and maintained by federal funds. They preserve artefacts concerning the life of the president, and records generated throughout his lifetime that have been donated to the libraries. Among these records, White House and presidential files form the core. Many former officials, friends and partisans of the president donate their papers to the library as well. A separate category of documents consists of interviews with individuals who played a prominent role during a given presidency. The interviews have been typed out and indexed. Although they do not belong to the body of archival material in the proper sense, they nevertheless offer information on indi-
individuals, relations and procedures, that would otherwise be difficult to procure. For a single alphabetical listing of the collections in these presidential libraries, see Dennis A. Burton, James B. Rhoads and Raymond W. Smock, *A Guide to manuscripts in the presidential libraries* (College Park, Maryland, 1985).

Thus equipped, these libraries, that are scattered all over the country, serve not only as monuments to former presidents, but are important centres for studying their respective presidencies as well. For the present subject, the libraries of Harry S. Truman (Independence, Missouri), Dwight D. Eisenhower (Abilene, Kansas) and John F. Kennedy (Boston, Massachusetts) are of great importance. They are run by federal NARA-personnel and operate under the same rules that govern the NARA depots in Washington DC and elsewhere. The content of these presidential libraries is discussed in chapters IIIC, IIID and IIIE.

Four presidential libraries were not inspected during the survey that was carried out in preparation for the present guide in 1997. These include the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library (Hyde Park, New York), Library of Congress (New York), the MacArthur Library (Norfolk) and the Wilson Library of the University of North Carolina, Chapel Hill. Although not of major relevance to the subject at hand, these libraries nevertheless do contain some relevant records. According to Dr. B.G.J. de Graaff who visited these libraries in the 1980s, the following collections are important:

**Roosevelt Library**
Collections L. Henderson (some documents on the Renville Conference and the 2nd Police Action) and Louis B. Wehle (on his publicity campaign conducted at the request of the Netherlands Ambassador in the US, E.N. van Kleffens, in 1947/1948).

**Library of Congress**
Papers Philip C. Jessup, on his activities in the Security Council in 1949.

**MacArthur Library**
Record Group 3, Commander SWPA (official correspondence General Douglas MacArthur, March 1942 until August 1945).
Record Group 4, US Army Forces Pacific (contains among others correspondence with NEI authorities).
Record Group 9, Messages (contains intelligence information on the post-war NEI).
Record Group 10, Private Correspondence (a.o. with Helfrich, Van Mook, Van Oyen and Van der Plas).

**Wilson Library**

Finally, Mr. A.K. Roadnight was kind enough to inform us that the papers of Hugh S. Cumming, US Ambassador in Jakarta from 1966-1967, that are located at the *University of Virginia*, do contain some relevant folders under accession number 6922aa. Among them is a memorandum by the Deputy Director Plans CIA, Richard Bissell, to Bundy, Rostow and Amory dated 27 March 1961. The memo covers a CIA-paper
entitled ‘Indonesian Perspectives’, which is a review of the situation on US-Indonesian relations and includes a summary of the history of this relationship.

b Record groups and beyond

In compliance with the basic rules of the archivists’ profession, records at NARA are classified under agency of origin as much as possible. The term ‘record group’ refers to specific collections of documents, stemming from the same agent. In theory, they are defined in such a way as to effect a division of the record holdings into a manageable number of basic units. Yet, in practice, these record groups refer to agencies of very different sizes, ranging from single offices that only operated in a limited period to entire administrative departments. The record groups that might be considered relevant for our subject have been summed up in chapter IIIB. The total number of record groups defined by the NARA and its predecessors is about 500. Collections in the presidential libraries of Truman, Eisenhower and Kennedy have not been arranged as record groups, but rather along more congenial lines for personal collections of this nature, covering either part of, or the entire span of, the president’s career.

c Accessibility of documents deposited in NARA

With few exceptions, records documenting the first 130 years of the history of the US Federal Government are open to the public. More recent records, however, are likely to be qualified as restricted/classified. These matters are governed by the 1966 Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) (5 U.S.C. 552) and (i.a.) the Mandatory Review (MR) provisions of Executive Order 12958 dated April 1995. The Freedom of Information Act is especially designed for the archives of executive departments such as ministries, armed forces, etc. In principle, it does not deal with the archives of elected representatives of the federation, such as the president or other entities within the Executive Office of the president that solely advise and assist him. Since these presidential archives also contain large segments of official federal documents, the rules of FOIA have been made (partially) applicable to them as well, among others by the Presidential Records Act of 1978 (U.S.C. 2201-2207 (1982)) and the provisions of the Mandatory Review of Executive Order 12958. Moreover, access to documents in presidential libraries is regulated by special provisions, laid down in the deeds of gift that ruled the transfer of these presidential archives to the NARA administration.

The FOIA requires that all information contained in the records* of the executive branch agencies of the federal government be made available to the public unless it falls within a number of specific exemptions outlined in the act. These exemptions relate to matters of national security, special interests of the state and the privacy of individuals. The Mandatory Review of 1995 further provides for a systematic declassification of all federal archives (including those in presidential libraries) older than 25 years, that do not fall within one of the specified exemptions. The task of declassification is entrusted to the agencies from which the classified information first originated, but might be transferred partially or wholly to the NARA staff as well. Applications for declassification have to be directed to the NARA staff with a clear

* Since ‘records’ is not further defined in the FOIA, personal notes of officials might not be considered a ‘record’, and consequently not be made available under it.
specification of the documents requested. With regard to documents of the executive branch, the FOIA has to be cited. Applications for reviewing classified records from presidential files may be made with reference to the Mandatory Review. The procedure has been made viable because documents that have been withdrawn from the archives are described briefly on withdrawal sheets that are inserted in the folders at the place of the removed document. A general survey of content is available for the larger units (boxes, series) that were transferred to the NARA and are still classified, for one reason or another. Depending on the circumstances, the declassification process could take less than a week or as long as a couple of years. One disadvantage of the system is that classified records will remain so until someone takes the initiative and asks for them to be reviewed.

As far as the subject of Dutch-Indonesian relations between 1945-1963 is concerned, it should be added that, according to NARA’s staff, all those records which are likely to contain information deemed to be worth saving for future research, have been transferred to their stacks. It has to be said, however, that while the Central Intelligence Agency has declassified some of its records, it has not transferred them to the NARA. They have to be consulted on the CIA premises. Moreover, much of its output is to be found in the presidential libraries. In the same vein, the National Security Council has transferred its classified records up to 1960 to the NARA, but has held on to the records of the period thereafter. Copies of declassified security records can be consulted at the ‘National Security Archives’ in Washington (Tel. +1-202-9947000). For information on declassified documents, see Annadel Wile et al. Declassified documents reference system, retrospective collections and annual collections (subject index).

IIIB ARCHIVES IN THE USA; NATIONAL ARCHIVES II AT COLLEGE PARK

Relevant record groups

United States policy towards developments in Indonesia and Dutch-Indonesian relations between 1945-1963 was mainly decided upon by the secretary of state, the president and, especially from the time of Eisenhower, the National Security Council and the White House staff. The Foreign Service, apart from being the main supplier of information, was also the main executive agency. The presidential archives are kept separately in the presidential libraries (see under IV, V and VI). The bulk of the remaining archives has been transferred to the National Archives II near Washington and stored as separate record groups. In the reference room of Archives II, a group of finding aids has been gathered together in the ‘State Department/Foreign Relations cluster of record groups’. The most relevant record groups on our subject are:

a RG 59: State Department files.
b RG 84: Foreign Service Posts files
c RG 273: National Security Council files

These record groups will be discussed more thoroughly under IIIa, b and c.
side these we should also mention a number of record groups that are of less relevance for the subject of this guide, but which nevertheless should be listed. These are summed up under IIId.

a Record group 59: State Department files

Record group 59 falls into two categories, i.e. the ‘central files’ and the ‘records of organizational units’ or ‘Lot files’. The central files for the period 1910-1963 have been organized using a decimal code system, resulting in the so-called ‘decimal files’. The whole record group 59 as accessioned by NARA before 1985 is described in a couple of binders available at the reference room of NARA II. It is called Inventory no 15, General Records of the Department of State (incl. table of contents and subject index).

The central files of the Department of State 1789-1949 have been summed up in Part I of Inventory no. 15. The shortest possible description has been given of the decimal files up to 1949. Parts II and IV deal more thoroughly with the ‘Records of Organizational Units’ or Lot files. Even though all groups of files stemming from an agency are described in some detail, and indications of scope, content and internal organization have also been provided, it is nevertheless not possible to locate records/documents directly by means of this inventory. The entry numbers in the Inventory that mark their sequence give access to a Master Location Register (MLR), a database that was set up to include, in due time, all federal government records accessioned by the NARA. Apart from the records described in Inventory 15, the system also contains records accessioned after 1985 and dated after 1949. It provides data relating to filing unit, period and location (stack area, row, shelf and box), information that is indispensable to the researcher when ordering the records he wishes to consult. The MLR database is still far from complete. So, for the time being, one has to rely upon additional finding aids, either stemming from the original filing units or composed by the NARA staff.

a.1 Record group 59, decimal files

The core of RG 59 for the period under discussion is made up of the decimal files. These contain despatches and telegrams from the State Department to Foreign Service posts, internal memorandums, communications between the Department of State and other government agencies and communications with foreign embassies and legations. These decimal files are the central files of the State Department for the period 1910-1963, that have been filed by subject according to a predetermined file classification system or decimal code. The decimal files, moreover, have been subdivided into chronological periods. The time segments relevant for this guide are 1945-1949, 1950-1954, 1955-1959 and 1960-1963. The code figures are stamped on each filed document.

Until the completion of the MLR database, the main finding aid for documents within the decimal files for the years 1910-1949 is the Records Classification Manual (Washington 1939) and, for the years 1950-1963, the Records Codification Manual (Washington, rev. ed. 1960). These manuals are code books that explain the meaning of the code-figures that have been used.

A code within the State Department decimal code system is composed of three
groups of figures, separated respectively by a decimal point (.) and a backslash (/). The first figure within the first group \[711.5600/3-948\] represents the ‘subject code’ and refers to a specific field of activity. After the decimal code system was revised and expanded in 1950, care has been taken to distinguish between documents that were filed before and after 1950. The following subject codes are relevant for our purpose:

**period 1945-1949**

5 international conferences, congresses and multilateral treaties (including United Nations)

6 international trade and business relations

7 international political relations

8 internal affairs of state

**period 1950-1963**

3 international conferences, congresses, meetings and organizations (including United Nations)

4 international trade and commerce; customs administration

6 international political relations

7 internal political affairs and defence affairs

8 internal economic, industrial and social affairs

9 other internal affairs; transportation, communications, (public press) and science.

The next two figures within the first group of the decimal code form the ‘double country code figures’ \[711.5600/3-948\]. In the case of bilateral relations, the first two figures after the decimal point also form a double country code \[711.5600/3-948\]. In these cases, the lowest number always comes first (11 before (.) and 56 thereafter). The most relevant country codes for our subject are:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Code</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>U.S.A.</td>
<td>1945-1963 11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Netherlands</td>
<td>1945-1963 56</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suriname</td>
<td>1945-1963 56A</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Curacao</td>
<td>1945-1960 56B</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ned. Indies</td>
<td>1945-end 50th 56D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Java</td>
<td>1945-end 50th 56E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sumatra</td>
<td>1945-end 50th 56F</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Borneo</td>
<td>1945-end 50th 56G</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Celebes</td>
<td>1945-end 50th 56H</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>other islands</td>
<td>1945-end 50th 56I</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>West New Guinea</td>
<td>1950- 56C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rep. Indonesia</td>
<td>end 50th-1963 98</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Australia</td>
<td>1945-1959 47</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ditto</td>
<td>1950-1963 43</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>United Kingdom</td>
<td>1945-1963 46</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>India</td>
<td>1947-1950 45</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ditto</td>
<td>1950-1963 91</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Singapore</td>
<td>1945-1950 46D</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Malay Fed.</td>
<td>1945-1950 46E</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>China</td>
<td>after 1950 93</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Japan</td>
<td>after 1950 94</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
From the above list it is evident that colonial relationships can be identified through the codes. The latter had to be changed after independence. Besides, the growing number of countries in the wake of decolonization required an adaptation of the system anyhow. These adaptations were made slowly in a rather haphazard fashion and by no means simultaneously along the same lines. Therefore, the best thing to do for the period under consideration is to look for both the old and the new country code numbers. For example, documents concerning Indonesia dated somewhere around the end of the 1950s are more likely to be found under former country code 56D then under the updated code 98. This is in spite of the fact that the Manuals for the 1950-1963 codes mention 98 for the Republic of Indonesia. The latter code is not used consistently before 1960.

In case of bilateral relations the second group (after the (.) is composed of 4 figures [711.5600/3-948]. When a code refers to a record on internal developments within a given country, the second group consists of two figures only [756.00/3-948]. The (last) two figures in the second group always define the subject more narrowly [711.5600/3-948; code 00 stands for 'political affairs in general', code 15 for example represents 'boundary questions' and the codes 50 through to 69 stand for 'national defence affairs'. For a survey of this rather elaborate code system, see the Manuals mentioned above.

In some cases, the double-figure code to define a subject more narrowly is attached to the first letter of the first group. This is always the case when UN-affairs are concerned. Thus 300 stands for 'United Nations (3), general affairs'(00) in the period before 1950.

The figures of the third group, following the backslash, are designed to identify a specific document. According to the classification system that was introduced in 1944, identification could be made by combining the month, day and year [711.5600/3-948].

At last, we are now able to disclose the true meaning of our repeated example: 711.5600/3-948: document on political relations (7) between the United States (11) and the Netherlands (56) of a general political nature (00), dated March 9, 1948.

Some more examples are:
747.56D15/9-249: document on political relations (7) between Australia (47) and the Netherlands Indies (56D) on boundary questions (15), dated 2 Sept. 1949.
747.56/9-251: document on internal political affairs (7) of Australia (47), relating to national defence (56), dated 2 Sept. 1951.

Apart from the (expectant) MLR and the decimal codes, a useful finding aid for the decimal files comprises a set of three card-systems, taken over from the filing administration of the State Department. Every system consists of a series of cards on each record within the decimal files, giving the subject and date of the document, the names of the sender and addressee, the decimal files’ classification and a summary (purport) of the message. In the three systems these cards are arranged either
chronologically (purport cards), or according to name (name cards) or place of origin (source cards) of the sender. These systems are not available at the reference room but have to be ordered as regular archival material.

Purport cards 1944-1949, divided into time segments, chronologically arranged.

Name cards 1910-1959, subdivided into time segments, alphabetically according to the name of an individual, organization or company.

Source cards 1910-1949, divided into time segments, alphabetically arranged according to source of communication (country, post or agency).

a.2 Relevant records in the decimal files of RG 59

With the help of the decimal code, a number of records on the subject of this guide can be traced. Be aware that the following is not exhaustive, since internal political developments in Indonesia and economic matters are mentioned only insofar as they are deemed to be of special relevance for the subject of Dutch-Indonesian political relations.

Period 1945-1949
box 2149-2159


box 2750
611.56D: Trade US with Rep.: eg. Fox-contact, Isbrantsen, trade Malaya NEI (ca 1 cm, ‘46-‘49).

box 2751

box 3330
711.56D: Report 13/9-48 visit Utoyo to State Dept. + some notes on USSR economic and political activities in Indonesia, ‘48-‘49.

box 3456
711.56E: Memorandum 1 August and comment Charles Livengood, 5 August 1948 on effects war between communists and Western powers upon US interests in Indonesia.

box 6439-6448
856D: Correspondence/cables/reports ‘45-‘49 from/with the Consulate-General Batavia and from/with US officials elsewhere on internal developments in Neth.-Indies; notes on conversations with Dutch, Republican and other officials and private persons; internal correspondence etc. within State Department. Moreover these files contain extensive documentation on a wide range of subjects, e.g.: (Republican) propaganda activities, trade and commerce; finance and banking; purchase of (war) materials; Red Cross activities. N.B. documentation on GOC and UNCI activities is kept out!

box 6448
856E: idem on Java, especially in 1945 (1/2 box).

Period 1950-1954
box 1340
330: Security Council matters (telegram from Cochran, 26 Oct.’50, on UNCI meeting).

box 1369, 1370
357AA: Security Council matters (2 1/2 folders with UNCI reports ’50).

box 1845
411.56D8: Trade relations between Indonesia and the US (2 folders, ’50–’54).

box 2049
456C: Import and export-licences WNG (1 folder, ’50–’54).

box 2049-2054
456D: Import and export-licenses Indonesia (6 boxes, ’50–’54).

box 2820
611.56: Relations between US and Netherlands (2 documents: Memorandum of conversation Joseph Scott and C.L. Patijn on Point Four Program and WNG, 5 July ’50; Note US consul, Bartley P. Gordon, on ’current Netherlands sentiment towards the United States over the loss of Indonesia’).

box 2934
656D.98: US comments and reports/documents on relations of Indonesia’s relations with Pakistan, India, China, Japan, Philippines (2 cm., ’50–’53).

box 2933
656.56C: 656.56D. US comments and reports/documents on relations between Indonesia, the Netherlands and WNG (2 folders, ’50–’54).

box 3749
756D.00: Internal developments Indonesia (1 box with 2 folders, 1950).

box 3750
756D.00: Internal developments Indonesia (1 box with 2 folders, ’50, ’51).

box 5091
856.C: Reports on internal conditions, mainly economic and monetary, in WNG (9 pieces, 1950).

856.D: Reports on internal conditions, mainly economic and monetary, in Indonesia (ca 1.5 cm, ’49, ’50).

Period 1955–1959
box 1288
325.56C: Cable SPA (Gordon Mein) to FE (Robertson), commenting on speech Subandrio on West Irian in General Assembly on 3 Oct.’57. Speech attached.

box 1759, 1760
411.56D: Trade relations between US and Indonesia (1 1/2 box, ’55–’59).

box 2515
611.56: Relations between US and Netherlands on Dutch interests in Indonesia and defence of WNG (dispersed over two folders, ’55–’59).

box 2634
656.00: Reports on Dutch foreign policy and public opinion, with strong emphasis on WNG dispute and related activities in GA (1 folder, ’55–’59).

656.56D: Reports on Dutch-Indonesian relations, with strong emphasis on WNG dispute (4 folders, ’55–’59).

box 2635, 2636
656.56D: Dutch-Indonesian relations. E.g. Geneva conference, trials Netherlands nationals, WNG, anti-Dutch campaigns; much on deteriorating position

box 3438-3445
756D.00: Internal political developments in Indonesia (8 boxes, ‘55–’59).

box 3448
756D.03: Reports on legal affairs and constitutional change in Indonesia (1 folder, ‘55–’59).

box 3438-3440
756D.00: Internal developments in Indonesia (3 boxes, ‘55–’59).

box 4032
798.00: Internal developments in Indonesia (ca 7 mm., ‘57/’58).

box 4670 – 4681:
856D: Internal economic, financial and socio-political (trade-union) developments in Indonesia (12 boxes, ‘55–’59).

box 4681

Period 1960-1963

box 526
325.98: Reports and US comments on Indonesian proposals to revise West New Guinea Agreements; task UNTEA. (1/2 folder, Oct./Nov.’62).

box 949
411.98: US-Indonesian trade relations (6 folders).

box 1321
611.98: US-Indonesian relations (1 box containing 5 folders, ‘60–’63).

box 1263
611.56: Relations between US and Netherlands (3 folders with strong emphasis on WNG-affair).

box 1351
656.98: Reports and US comments on development Dutch-Indonesian relations (2 1/2 folders, ‘60–’63).

box 1835
756.58 – 756.59: correspondence on Navy-movements. Some items do touch on situation ’60–’61 in WNG and visit HMS Karel Doorman (1 folder, ‘60–’61).
756.54: Naval matters, sometimes related to WNG (1 folder, ‘60–’61).
756.5: Weapon-acquisitions of the Netherlands; defence WNG (1 folder, ‘60).

box 2212, 2213
798.5: Internal affairs of Indonesia, military matters; acquisition of weapons (2 boxes, ‘60–’63).

box 2922, 2923
898.00: Reports on internal conditions, mainly economic, in Indonesia; a.o. (bi)weekly economic reviews prepared by the US Embassy in Jakarta (8 folders, ‘61–’63).

a.3 Office or Lot files in RG 59; general
The second category within RG 59 is the Lot files. These are records, for the most part originally filed in the State Department, but for various reasons (lack of time or some specific internal cohesion of the documents) not inserted in the central files. Most of
them are the records of organizational units, or records relating to certain functions or specific subjects. This category also includes records from other organizations in the U.S. Government, often with some official tie to the Department of State. Most of them are part of RG 59, though some of these files are registered under RG 353 or RG 43.

When an office (Lot) file is accessioned by NARA, a Lot file number is attributed to the original finding aid, together with entry -, stack -, row – and shelf numbers that are needed to locate the documents in the stacks of the NARA. Such finding aids usually contain short descriptions of the filing agencies (added by NARA archivists) and lists of the originally filed records. The finding aid is subsequently inserted in a binder of finding aids, available in the reference room. These binders contain finding aids of more or less related agencies, the common denominator being the organization itself (binder 59 on ‘DOS agencies’), the region of activity (binder ‘Far Eastern Affairs’), the kind of activity (binder on ‘Intelligence’) or the nature of the documents (top level correspondence in binder on ‘Executive Secretariat’). If one is to find one’s way through these binders with finding aids, knowledge of the organizational set-up of the Department of State and other related offices is required (see Manuals).

When completed, the Master Location Register will offer easy access to all these ‘Office files’. For the time being, however, the researcher has to rely on the binders, mentioned above, and on Inventory 15, parts II and IV, which lists Lot files accessioned before 1985. These have already been inserted in the MLR. That is not the case, however, with 700 of the 1500 Lot files accessioned after 1985. Consequently, it is not possible to identify all Lot file numbers as such through MLR.

**a.4 Lot files in RG 59 relevant to Dutch-Indonesian relations between 1945-1963**

**Lot files in binder on Far Eastern Affairs**

*Philippine and SEA-Division (PSA) 1944-1952 (Lot file 54D190)*

- box 1, 2
  - fo. SEA. Secretary’s Press Conference.

- box 4
  - fo. Speeches ‘49.

- box 5, SEA General
  - fo. FE Policy ‘47.
  - fo. SEA 1946-’48; US policy.
  - fo. SEA 1949; US policy.
  - fo. Communism in SEA.
  - fo. SEA 1946-’49; Military and Military Aid.

- box 11, Indonesia
  - fo. ECA operations in Indonesia ‘48-’51.
  - fo. NEI; Arms surplus property disposal.

- box 12, Indonesia
  - fo. Relations with USSR.
  - fo. Rel. US.
  - fo. Communism I.
fo. Communism II.
fo. NEI ‘45-’48; British relations.
box 13, Indonesia
fo. Public Correspondence.
fo. NEI Sept. ‘44-’47; Indonesian Parties and Leaders
fo. NEI relations UN.

Office of Western European affairs (Lot file 56D37)
box 1
on negotiations in Indonesia ‘49-’51.

Bureau of Far Eastern Affairs (Lot file 61D85)
box 15, 16
on Indonesia ‘54-’58.

Bureau of Far Eastern Affairs (Lot files 62D68, 62D409)
box 20
on Indonesia ‘53-’59.

Division of Research for the Far East (DRF) (Lot file 58D245)
9 boxes with DRF-reports ‘46-’54, which pertain to Indonesia:

box 1
DRF 2; Quarterly policy paper on NEI.
DRF 16; Quarterly policy paper on Timor.

box 2
DRF 45; Second phase SWNCC study on NEI.

box 3
DRF 93; Economic recovery and future prospects in the Philippines and Indonesia.
DRF 101; External indebtedness of the NEI Govt.
DRF 105; Comparison of US-Philippines economic and financial relationships with those proposed in the Indonesian settlement.
DRF 123; Effectiveness of ECA aid in Indonesia in the event of open hostilities.

box 4
DRF 133; Need for reconsideration of Netherlands-Indonesian situation.
DRF-DR 171; Point IV country paper: Indonesia.
DRF-DR 184; Country policy statement: Indonesia.
DRF-DR 189; Working group report on Indonesia.
DRF-DR 190; Present threats to the military and political stability: Indo-China, Philippines, Malaya, Indonesia and Korea.

box 5
DRF-DR 199; Contribution to WGNEP, parts 2 and 3: Indonesia.
DRF-DR 221; Indonesian attitudes towards American programs of assistance.
DRF-DR 222; Indonesia: terms of trade for ‘38, ’49 and nine months of ’50.
DRF-DR 227; Review of US policy towards Indonesia.
DRF-DR 232; Analysis of Indonesian trade with the Soviet-bloc and communist China.
Records relating to the Economic Survey Mission to SEA (Griffin-mission), 1948-1950 (Lot file M46)

box 1
  Griffin-report no. 5: Needs of Indonesia (draft).

box 2
  Five reports on Indonesia of military and financial advisors, on agriculture, health, education, Dutch language materials on education and Exim-bank materials.

box 3
  5 Reports on Indonesia: industry, communications, miscellaneous.

Mutual Security Assistance Plan (Lot file 57D472)

box 3
  8 Reports on Indonesia, ’49-’57.

Bureau of Far Eastern Affairs; miscellaneous files ’57 (Lot file 59D19)

box 1
  Country files (one on Indonesia) and name files (among others, on John M. Allison).

Lot files in binder on Europe

Office of Western European Affairs;

with alpha-numeric files of the Swiss-Benelux Desk ’51-’63 (Lot file 59D108)

box 7
  Developments in Indonesia and Dutch policies towards it.

box 6,8,12,13
  Some documents on Indonesia.

Lot files in binder on Conferences 1949-1963

Visits of foreign dignitaries to the U.S. and to major international conferences;
attended by the (Under) Secretary of State (Lot file 59D95)

box 20
  Memoranda of conversations etc. with Netherlands and Indonesian authorities to formulate U.S. standpoint in case dispute on WNG be placed on agenda of the 7th Gen. Assembly United Nations (’52).

Lot files in binder on Intelligence

(includes lot files in binder on Far Eastern Affairs)

Record set of National Intelligence Estimates (NIE) (Lot file 78D394)

box 3
  Report on Indonesia ’53 (classified).
box 4
   CIA report on Indonesia ’54.

Records Bureau of Intelligence and Research (Lot file 58D776)
box 24
   2 folders on Indonesia ’58-’59.
box 29

Lot files in binder on the Policy Planning Staff

Records Policy Planning Staff (Lot file 61D167)
box 14
box 18
   f. Indonesia.

Records Policy Planning Staff; miscellaneous files (Lot file 66D487)
box 109
   Records of the Office of the Assistant Secretary and Undersecretary of State ’41-
   ’48 en ’50; 1 folder on Indonesia ’56.

Records relating to the Operations Coordinating Board (OCB) (Lot file 62D430)
box 20
   Regional and country operations, file Indonesia (8 docs. still classified) ’50-’55;
documents on the defining of the US attitude with regard to the disputing coun-
tries Neth. and Indonesia.

Records relating to the State Dept participation in the OCB National Security Council 1953-
1960 (Lot file 63D351)
box 96
   Reports on specified countries’ participation in the Military Aid Program (not
much on Indonesia).

Planning Staff documents (Lot file 69D121)
box 216
   Documents relating to Indonesia (Pol. strategy, aid programs, records of the
Bunker talks 1961 and of other meetings with Van Roijen and Luns).

Policy Planning Staff documents 1957-1961 (Lot file 67D548)
box 141
   Records pertaining to strategy towards Indonesia in case of Indonesian attack
on New Guinea (notes of Rusk, Dulles, McGhee; 13 docs. still classified).

Lot file (Lot file number not given: Entry number E670-675)
box 10
   Records related to the Netherlands Indies.
b  Record group 84: Foreign Service Posts of the Department of State

Contains records, originally filed at US embassies and legations (arranged by country) and consulates (arranged by city). Most of the correspondence duplicates the decimal files of the State Department. These files are internally arranged according to a specially designed decimal filing scheme (changed in 1949). Archive segments for which no further information was available in the inventories during the survey made for the present guide, are mentioned ‘pro memorie’ (p.m.).

On Netherlands East Indies (NEI)/Indonesia

Consulate-General and Embassy Batavia/Jakarta
General records (mainly on consular matters)
1945-1949, 20 boxes
1950-1955, 9 boxes
1956-1963, p.m.

Classified records Batavia/Jakarta
Mainly correspondence with State Department on political affairs
1946-1949, 24 boxes
1950-1955, 21 boxes
1956-1963, p.m

Miscellaneous records
Records of the Consul-General, Walter A. Foote
1947-1949, 1 box

Consulate Medan
1949-1952, 1 box general records
1 box classified records
1951-1954, 1 box top secret general records

Consulate Surabaya
1945- p.m.

Embassy The Hague
1945- p.m.

Embassy London
1945- p.m.

Embassy Canberra
1945- p.m.

United States mission to the United Nations
1945- p.m.
c  Record group 273: National Security Council

NSC policy papers
The following policy papers served as central guidelines for US policy till their replacement. Under the Kennedy administration, a new series was set up, called National Security Action Memorandum.

NSC 51, A report to the National Security Council on US policy toward Southeast Asia, 1 July ’49.
NSC 171, US objectives and courses of action with respect to Indonesia, 10 Nov.’53 (adopted and amended at 171th NSC-meeting, 19 Nov.’53).
NSC 5518, US policy in Indonesia, 3 May ’55 (adopted at 248th NSC-meeting, 12 May ’55).
NSC 5901, US policy in Indonesia, 21 Aug.’59 (adopted at the 295th NSC-meeting, 29 Jan.’59).
NSC 6023, US policy in Indonesia, 19 Dec.’60 (adopted at the 472th NSC-meeting, 29 Dec.’60).
NSAM 179, Indonesia, 12 Aug.’62.

For NSC 51, see RG 273 box 7. See also supra, sub RG 59, ‘Lot files in binder on the Policy Planning Staff’ and infra, sub V, ‘Eisenhower Library’ and VI, ‘Kennedy Library’.

Meeting Minutes of the NSC 1947–’61,
Only finding aids, including a card index by subject and a chronological list of the meetings, are available at National Archives II. For the records, and those of the OCB, see supra, sub RG 59, ‘Lot files in binder on the Policy Planning Staff’ and infra sub V ‘Eisenhower Library’.

d  Other record groups

A number of record groups produced by central state institutions might contain information relevant to the subject of the present guide. However, since this is only occasionally the case, they have not been discussed in detail in this survey. Often documents from these groups are available in the presidential libraries as well. Record groups within this category are:

RG 43: Records international conferences, commissions and expositions
contains a.o. records of the South Pacific Commission;

RG 218: Records Joint Chiefs of Staff
Decimal files contain information on US activities towards the NEI during World War II. See especially:
CCS 400 NEI: Equipment and supplies for NEI forces.
Chairman’s file, Admiral Leahy, ’42–’48, box 22, 43.

RG 226: Records Bureau of Intelligence and Research
At the end of the war, on 20 September 1945, the Office of Strategic Studies was disbanded. The Research and Analysis Branch of that organization by then became part of the State Department. It produced studies on many aspects of foreign policy.
Among them are 24 reports on developments in Indonesia between 1945-1961, that have been partially microfilmed. Card-indexes on the reports and the microfilmed series are available at the reference room under the entry numbers 448 and 449.

**RG 263: Records Central Intelligence Agency**

For a survey of released records, see supra, sub IIIA, c. Available at NARA are:

- box 1-3

**Murphy files on Indonesia 1945-1948**

A collection of documents and other items, received from the CIA, is also available at NARA. They were put together from the early 1920s onwards by the State Department Official, Raymond E. Murphy, who was charged with the task of studying the international communist movement in the U.S. The collection spans the period from 1917 to 1958. Boxes 117, 118, 119 are relevant for the subject of the present guide. These contain a wide variety of State Department telegrams, intelligence-reports, press clippings and propaganda sheets on the situation in Indonesia, especially the Republic Indonesia, between 1942 and 1949.

**RG 306: Records United States Information Agency (USIA)**

Contains among others the chief series Subject files of the Office of Intelligence and Research ‘54-’59; research Project Reports on East Asia ‘53-’87 and ‘a master set’ of Research and Special Reports ‘53-’93.

**RG 319: Records Army Staff**

- box 23
  - Plans & Operations division decimal files.
- box 2564
  - fo. Records of the Army Staff.

**RG 330; Secretary of Defence**

Of limited value for the subject. See, however, box 90 for some correspondence with the Dutch representative to the CCS, Major-General KNIL A.G. van Tricht.

**RG 353: Records relating to interdepartmental and intra-departmental committees**

These include records of:

- the State-War Navy Coordinating Committee; the State-Army-Navy-Air Force Coordinating Committee ‘44-’49; the Sub-committee for the Far East; the Secretary of State’s Staff Committee (‘44-’47).
RG 469: Records of US foreign assistance agencies (1948-61)
These include records of:
the headquarters of the Economic Cooperation Administration (ECA) ’45–’52;
the Mutual Security Agency (MSA) ’49–’56; the Foreign Operations Administration (FOA) ’48–’56; the Foreign Country Offices (contains files of the United States Operation Missions (USOMs) in foreign countries, among others in Indonesia and in the Netherlands.

Records relating to misc. policy committees ’40–’45.
State War Navy Coordinating Committee.

IIIC. ARCHIVES IN THE USA; HARRY S. TRUMAN LIBRARY

The holdings of the Harry S. Truman Library in Independence, Missouri, include historical records and collections of printed and audiovisual materials. The Oral History Program, which started in 1961, has resulted in about 460 interviews with assistants and officials who served in the Truman administration and foreign politicians who had to deal with it. For a survey of these holdings, see Raymond H. Geselbracht and Anita M. Smith, *Guide to historical materials in the Harry S. Truman Library* (11th ed., Independence 1995).

The historical records are divided into 4 main groups:
1. pre-presidential papers,
2. presidential papers,
3. post-presidential papers and
4. other personal papers.

Finding aids are available for the separate collections. These are covered collectively by a ‘Research Topic Card Index’ that lists (a rather limited number of) topics. Among these, however, the country-names ‘Indonesia’ and ‘The Netherlands’ are mentioned. Consultation of the Research Topic Card Index for the subject of this guide leads to a number of entries within the groups (2) and (4) that are listed hereafter sub a and b. To preserve the records and speed up research, photocopies of selected documents are available from the ‘Students Research file (see sub c). Moreover, the Truman Library houses a collection of copies or duplicates of federal records from the period (not consulted) and collections of audiovisual and printed materials (not consulted).

The Oral History Interviews are indexed separately by name and subject. Interviews relevant for the subject of this guide are listed sub d.

a. Presidential papers

a.1 President’s secretary files

*Subject file*
- Foreign Affairs file, Letter ‘I’: contains 4 telegrams from and to Batavia.
- Foreign Affairs file, Letter ‘N’: contains note on Indonesia from Van Klef-
fens, 21 Jan.’49; presidential briefing for visit Queen Juliana in April ’52, with some remarks on Indonesia.

- Foreign Affairs file, ‘Telegram’ The Hague: contains telegrams from Baruch, 16 Nov. and 21 Dec.’48 on Stikker’s visit to him, with message on lack of progress in Indonesia; Idem telegrams Baruch 7 and 8 March ’49.

Intelligence file
- CIA-reports, ORE 20-47: Basic Dutch-Indonesian issues and the Linggadjati Agreement, 9 June ’47.
- Churchill-Truman talks: Indonesia.

a.2. Official file
1283 miscellaneous.
- 1 Folder with telegrams/petitions from individuals and organizations etc. to the President of the US, 10 May ’45-March 1952.

1283 l.
- 1 Folder with credentials of formal and informal Indonesian ambassadors and representatives (Sjahrir, Sumitro Djojohadikusumo, Ali Sastroamidjojo, Rum), messages to the President of the US from Queen Juliana, President Sukarno, President Republik Maluku Selatan, Manuhutu c.s., Sultan Bantam; a number of cross-reference sheets on Indonesia, mainly 1950.

85-P-UN Commission for Indonesia.
- 1 Folder on appointments/resignations of US-members GOC/UNCI.

a.3 Confidential file
Subject file
- Army, Department of the, May ‘45-Aug.’49: nothing found.
- ECA Administration to Federal Power Commission: in folder ECA ’47–’49 nothing found.
- Munitions board to Mutual Defense Assistance Program: nothing found.
- MDAP to National Science Foundation: nothing found
- State Department, international trade agreements file: nothing found.

a.4 National Security Council files
NSC chron. files
- memo James S. Lay to Sidney W. Souers, 29-12-48.

Records of the NSC
Box 2; CIA-file (Special Evaluations – ORE), contains on the subject of Indonesia:
CIA Intelligence Memorandum no. 113, 4 Jan. ’49, on ‘Consequences of Dutch ‘Police Action’ in Indonesia’.

b Other personal paper collections

b.1 Dean Acheson, papers

Memoranda of conversations

- Memoranda, covering about 40 discussions with Dutch, Indonesian and other diplomats/ministers on Indonesia. Essence of most of it already published in FRUS.

b.2 George C. McGhee, papers

- File on State Department, South Asia conference 26 Feb.-3 March ’51. Contains a ‘Statement by Jacob D. Beam, counsellor of Embassy, Jakarta’ on situation in Indonesia.

b.3 John D. Sumner, papers

- Contains 4 folders ECA files Indonesia, ’48–’50, with information on technical and economic subjects.

b.4 John F. Melby, papers

- Southeast Asia file, contains some material on Melby’s trip to Indonesia in ’50. Rather trivial.
- Chronological file, contains some documents on Indonesia from his trip to SEA as leader of a Joint State-Defence Mission to SEA in ’50.

c Student research file

Contains selected copies from:

Sumner files, see supra, sub b.3
SEA regional conferences ’48
Griffin Mission from Melby papers, see supra, sub b.4
Memoranda of conversations Dean Acheson, see supra, sub b.1.

d Interview project

The interviews have been typed out and indexed by name and subject. As to the subject ‘Indonesia’, references are made to it in interviews with:

Bancroft, Harding
Cady, John F.
Griffin, R. Allen
Sachs, Hans-Georg
The text of the interviews can be consulted at the Truman Library, or transferred to any University Library upon request.

IIIID ARCHIVES IN THE USA; EISENHOWER LIBRARY

The holdings of the Dwight D. Eisenhower Library in Abilene, Kansas, include historical records, museal artefacts and collections of printed and audio-visual materials on Eisenhower’s life and presidency. The Oral History Project, that started in 1960, has resulted in a collection of about 450 tapes and transcripts of interviews with friends, officials and politicians who have been intimate with and/or have worked with the President. For a survey of these holdings, see Daniel D. Holt (intr.), Historical materials in the Dwight D. Eisenhower Library (Abilene, 1997).

The historical records comprise about 420 collections of papers of the President himself and his staff officers, including State Department officials and the White House Staff. Apart from these, the Library houses a number of duplicates and copies of federal records (not inspected). Finding aids for each of these collections are available at the Library. Among the richest, and for our subject most relevant collections are the presidential papers of Eisenhower that were collected by his personal secretary, Ann Whitman (Ann Whitman file), the papers of John Foster Dulles, who had been Secretary of State during most of Eisenhower’s presidency and the White House files of his main assistants. These have been checked and the results are listed in the following sub a, b and c. The ‘Confidential file’ of the White House Central file 1953-1961 is not included in the list. Although it may contain additional information, this did not show up during inspection. The most likely reason for this is because about 30% of the collection is not yet declassified. Transcripts of interviews, deemed relevant, are listed sub d.

a  Dwight D. Eisenhower, papers as President (Ann Whitman file), 1952-1961

a.1 Administration series;
containing correspondence, alphabetically ordered by name and subject
box 10
Correspondence with Robert L. Cutler, special assistant for NSC, ’53-’58.
Correspondence ‘57 with F.M. Dearborn, re OCB-operation.

Correspondence ‘53–‘61 with Allen Dulles, director CIA.

Correspondence ‘53–‘57 with Richard M. Nixon, re visit to Indonesia.

*a.2 Ann Whitman diary series;* chronologically ordered, index on subject and personal names in finding aid. Indonesia not mentioned.

*a.3 Cabinet series;* minutes of cabinet meetings. Meetings and subjects are listed in a summary of the agenda, included in the finding aid. Indonesia is not mentioned. As may be evident from the agenda and from incidental remarks made by the President and recorded in the minutes, these meetings were considered to be complementary to those of the NSC, where matters of foreign policy were discussed. (This is the main explanation for the fact that Indonesia is not mentioned in the agenda of these meetings.)

Meeting 29 April ’55; Dulles report on Bandung Conference.

Meeting 7 Oct.’60; Sukarno (mentioned only in passing).

*a.4 DDE diaries series;* contains 28,000 pages of text in chronological order, partially dictated by the President, partially consisting of correspondence, minutes of telephone-calls and other texts. Inventory of 81 pp. in finding aid. A check for 1957 on ‘Indonesia’ did not produce any results.

*a.5 Dulles-Herter series*

fo. Herter, 19 Oct.’60; memo 5 Oct. on WNG problem.

fo. Herter, 29 Oct.’60; memo Herter on Netherlands, not found; memo Herter 21 Dec. regarding Sukarno and Allen Pope.

*a.6 International series*


fo. Netherlands.

fo. Prince Bernhard.

fo. New Guinea.

*a.7 National Security Council (NSC) series*

Records of actions by NSC, ’53–’60.

Meetings NSC 11 Feb.’53-12 Jan.’61. Many parts are not open for research as yet.
‘Indonesia’ was on the agenda of the following meetings:

box 4
161st meeting, 6 Sept. ’53.
164 1 Oct. ’53.

box 5
171 19 Nov. ’53.
183 4 Feb. ’54.

box 6
226 1 Dec. ’54.
248 12 May ’55.

box 7
253 30 June ’55.
256 28 July ’55.
259 29 Sept. ’55.
271 22 Dec. ’55.
274 26 Jan. ’56.
280 22 March ’56.
281 5 April ’56.

box 8
314 28 Feb. ’57.
315 6 March ’57.
316 14 March ’57.
317 28 March ’57.
320 17 April ’57.
321 2 May ’57.
322 10 May ’57.
323 16 May ’57.

box 9
333 1 Aug. ’57.
337 22 Sept. ’57.
347 5 Dec. ’57.
348 12 Dec. ’57.
349 23 Dec. ’57.
352 22 Jan. ’58.
353 30 Jan. ’58.
354 6 Feb. ’58.
357 6 March ’58.
358 13 March ’58.
358 20 March ’58.
359 20 March ’58.
b John Foster Dulles, Secretary of State: papers 1951-1959

b.1 General correspondence and memoranda series;
in the finding aid, the names of the correspondents of J.F.D. are given, plus a rather
general indication as to topics under consideration. The following is a summing up
of places where Indonesia, WNG or the names of leading persons in the case are ex-

plicitly mentioned.

box 1
J-K1, brief remark Eric Johnston re Sukarno, ‘56.
L-M1, memorandum of conversation with Luns, 17 Sept. ‘58.
N-R1, memorandum of conversation with Pringgodigdo re Sukarno visit, 16 May
‘56.
T-Z, memorandum of conversation with Van Roijen on movements 7th Fleet, 8
Dec. ‘57.

box 2
L-2, letter Henry Cabot Lodge re colonialism, 26 June ‘56.

box 4
1956, 3 March-7 May, Ambassador Cooper re Sukarno
1956, 14 May-19 June, Virgil Pinkley re Sukarno and Nehru.

b.2 John Foster Dulles, chronological series;
includes (mostly brief) letters and notes on meetings and telephone calls; In the find-
ing aid indications as to correspondent and/or subject are given.

box 9
Oct. ‘54, note on conversation with Sir Percy Spender re Formosa and New
Guinea, 31 Oct. ‘54 (removed); note on conversation with Van Roijen ‘re individ-
ual’ 11 Oct. ‘54 (removed).
box 13
Dec.’55, Indonesia.
April ’56, Indonesia.

box 15
Aug.’57, memo 21 Aug. re Indonesia and West Irian for Howard Jones.
September 1957, memo for Mr Robertson re name West Irian, 25 Sept.’57.
Dec.’57, memo 5 Dec. 1957 re opinion Luns on US leverage upon Indonesia.

box 16
May ’58, memo 23 May to Robertson on Jones and Indonesia; Memo 18 May for
Alan Dulles and others re air battle in Indonesia (removed but very partially re-
stored);
Oct.’58, Dulles to Van Roijen, 7 Oct., re draft statement on Indonesia.

b.3 John Foster Dulles-John M. Allison, chronological series;
from June 1951 to April 1952 Dulles was consultant to Dean Acheson with the rank
of ambassador. Together with John M. Allison as his Special Assistant, both men
worked on the multilateral Treaty of Peace between the World War II Allied Powers
and Japan and the bilateral Security Treaty between the US and Japan. Both treaties
were signed on September 8, 1951. Indonesia and the Netherlands were among the
interested parties.

box 1-3
400 pp. manuscript in chronological order. About 300 pp. still not open for re-
search.

b.4 John Foster Dulles, Special Assistants, chronological series;
notes of conversations with various partners, made up by his assistants D.E. Boster,
Joseph N. Greene, O’Connor, Hanes and others. According to the subject references
in the finding aid, the following files refer to Indonesia:

box 8
May ’55, O’Connor-Hanes re Indonesia.

box 12
March ’58, Greene-Boster re SEATO and Indonesia.

box 13
May ’58, Greene-Boster re Indonesia.
Oct.’58, Greene-Boster re Indonesia.

box 14
April ’59, JFD’ communications with Allen Dulles (not found).

b.5 John Foster Dulles, subject series
Pre-inaugural sub-series
box 8
Indonesia (e.g., classified).

b.6 John Foster Dulles, telephone conversations series;
telephone conversations (except with the President), were routinely monitored by
his personal assistants, who prepared memoranda on them. Memoranda of presi-
dential telephone conversations originated from the secretary himself, and were dic-
tated to his assistants. The finding aid mentions the subject and, often but not al-
ways, the name of the person engaged in the discussion. Relevant are:
Memoranda on ‘general telephone conversations’:
box 2
box 3
March-April ’55, Ngo Dinh Diem and Bandung Conference.
box 4
box 5
box 7
box 8
Jan-March ’58, Indonesia.
April-May ’58, Indonesia (3x).
June-July ’58, Indonesia (2x); downed U.S. plane; Pope case and Indonesia.
box 9
Memoranda on ‘White House telephone calls’:
box 12
April-July ’58, Indonesia.

b.7 John Foster Dulles, White House memoranda series
chronological subseries:
box 1
White House correspondence general (WHC general) March ’53: Netherlands
press opinion and US foreign policy.
box 3
WHC general ’55 (4); proposed presidential speech prior to Bandung Confer-
ence.
box 6
White House meetings with the president 1/1, 30 June ’58: Indonesia.

Intelligence sub-series:
box 8
Conversations with Dulles, Allen W. (3) re Indonesia.

c Archives of White House Office

c.1 White House Office, Office of the Special Assistant for National Security Affairs
(Robert Cutler, Dillon Anderson and Gordon Gray), records 1952-61.
National Security Council (NSC)-series, administrative sub-series:
box 1-4

NSC agenda and minutes, ’53-’60.

NSC series, briefing notes sub-series:

box 11

fo. Indonesia, US policy toward -, ’58-’60 (Memorandum CIA 31 Jan.’58 on ‘probable developments in Indonesia, 31 Jan.’58’. Rest is closed for research.)

NSC series, Policy Papers sub-series; see supra, sub IIIB a.4 and c. The Policy papers in this series contain annotations and directions from the hand of the president.)

box 8

NSC 171/1, Policy on Indonesia (tin), + progress reports ’53, ’54, Jan.’55.

box 16


box 26

NSC 5901, US policy on Indonesia.

box 29

NSC 6023, US policy on Indonesia, draft dd. 24 June ’60.

NSC Series, subject sub-series:

box 6

1 fo. Overseas internal security program (April ’58-May ’59). (Indonesia is listed as one of the envisaged recipients of military assistance).

box 11

1 fo. Underdeveloped areas, assistance to (NSC report on the OCB ad hoc group on possible assistance to increase food production in underdeveloped areas of the Far East and Asia, dated 12 Aug.’59). (Indonesia is on the list).

Operations Coordinating Board (OCB) series, administrative sub-series:

box 2


box 5

1 fo. Special OCB Committee 1, 1958, problems of social-capitalism; Afro-Asian conference, economic development.

1 fo. Special OCB Committee (chronological file) 2, Dec.’57. Cultural exchange programs: NSC and OCB-programs and priorities; colonialism; USIA activities. (rather abstract; many documents classified).

OCB series, subject sub-series:

box 3

1 fo. Indonesia (contains policy-paper NSC 5901 + comments).

Papers received since 10 Jan.’61, series:

(contains personal correspondence of Anderson, Cutler and Gray).

box 1

Some papers on Indonesia.
Special assistant series, chronological sub-series:
box 1
  1 fo. Indonesia (memo James S. Lay Jr, Executive Secretary NSC, 10 Jan.’61, on US policy on Indonesia).

Special assistant series, presidential sub-series:
box 2
  1 fo. President’s papers ’55, 4; Indonesia, rubber policy.

C.2 White House Office, National Security Council Staff, papers 1948/52-61
Disaster file series; unprocessed, not available for research. ‘Disaster’ usually refers to natural disasters:
box 59
  Southeast Asia.
box 62
  Hong Kong, Indonesia.

Executive secretary’s chronological file; finding aid gives time periods, but no indication as to subject:
box 1-2
  20 Jan.’53-June ’55.
box 3-6
  July ’55-June ’61 (closed for research).

NSC Registry series, ’47-’62:
box 1
  Monthly Project summaries, ’57-’60 (finding aid gives data, but no indication of the subject; practically all documents are closed for research).

Operations Coordinating Board (OCB) central file series; OCB 091 stands for the country files; considerable parts of the series as a whole are closed for research:
box 40
  6 fo. Indonesia (Nov. ’53- May ’54) (on tin).
box 41
  3 fo. (1 box) Indonesia May ’54-Jan.’56 (most documents closed for research; remaining documents with accent on rubber, resources, progress reports on NSC 171/1).
box 42
  2 fo. Indonesia Feb.’56-June ’57 (most documents are closed for research; progress reports on policy papers available).
box 79-81
  Southeast Asia Sept.’53-May ’57.

OCB secretariat series:
box 6
  1 fo. Overseas internal security, ’55-’56 (Indonesia and Korea).
box 7
  1 fo. Southeast Asia (NSC 6012), March ’54-Jan.’61.
box 8-11
Activity reports OCB, July ’57-Jan.’61.
box 11-17
Minutes, Jan.’55-Jan.’61.
box 17-19
Records of Actions, July ’57-Jan.’61.

Psychological Strategy Board (PSB) central file series (partially closed):
box 13
1 fo. Indonesia (2 reports ’53).
1 fo. Netherlands (Red Cross and Food Relief).

Special Staff file series:
box 3
2 fo. Indonesia; includes report on Sukarno’s visit early in Kennedy administration; this and many other documents closed. Contains NSC action 1758, 5 Aug.’57 and briefing note on NSC 5901, 28 Dec.’60.
box 6
1 fo. Rubber; note 10 May ’54 on ‘Background comment on SEA rubber producing countries, and proposed assistance for Indonesia’.

c.3 White House Office, Office of the Staff Secretary: records of Paul T. Carroll, Andrew J. Goodpaster, L. Arthur Minnich and Christopher H. Russell 1952-’61
Cabinet series:
box 1-6
contains handwritten minutes of weekly Cabinet meetings prepared by L. Arthur Minnich, 23 Jan.’53-Oct.’57,’60.

International series:
box 8
1 fo. Indonesia (Feb.’59-Dec.’60).

Subject series, alphabetical sub-series:
box 7

Subject series, State Department series;
chronologically ordered memoranda from the Secretary of State for the President, sometimes touching upon Indonesia and the Netherlands:
box 2
1 fo. State Department ’57 (April/May, June/July, e.g. on Indonesia).
box 3
1 fo. idem ’58 (May-Aug.).
1 fo. idem ’58 (Sept.’58-Jan.’59; New Guinea, visit Luns).
box 4
1 fo. idem ’60 (Oct.’60; Netherlands).
box 5
State Department cables and memos (’56-’60).
d  Oral History transcripts

No subject index to the series as a whole is available. The interviews, however, are typed out and provided with indexes. A check was made upon those names, that might have played a role in shaping US policy with regard to Indonesia and the Netherlands during the Eisenhower-administration. These are:
- Bissell, R.M. (discusses CIA report on Sukarno and the use of U2 missions in the area).
- Hanes, John W. (no special reference to Indonesia).
- Harr, Karl G. (idem, but gives interesting information on functioning NSC).
- Minnich (on role NSC).
- Staats, Elmer B. (on role NSC).

IIIE  ARCHIVES IN THE USA; JOHN FITZGERALD KENNEDY LIBRARY

The holdings of the John Fitzgerald Kennedy Library in Boston, Massachusetts, include historical documents and collections of printed and audiovisual materials. The Oral History Program, moreover, which started in 1964, has resulted in quite a number of interviews with individuals who have recollections of events and people associated with John F. Kennedy. For a survey of these holdings, see Ronald E. Whealan, Historical materials in the John Fitzgerald Kennedy Library (Boston, 1993).

The historical documents fall into three main groups:
 a  Papers of John F. Kennedy,
 b  Personal papers, not part of the Kennedy holdings and,
 c  a collection of copies or duplicates of federal archives.

The papers of John F. Kennedy are further divided into:
 1  Personal papers, ‘17-’63,
 2  Pre-presidential papers, ‘46-’60,
 3  Presidential papers, ’61-’63 and
 4  Papers of the post-assassination period, ’63-’65.

The presidential papers have also been split up into seven subdivisions, including a collection of papers of 31 members of the White House Staff of the Kennedy administration (White House Staff files). A survey of presidential papers, deemed relevant for our subject, is given hereafter sub a. Personal papers that are not part of the Kennedy papers proper are listed sub b. For the oral history interviews, see sub c. More detailed finding aids are available for all collections.

a  Papers of John Fitzgerald Kennedy; presidential files

a.1 President’s Office files

Countries
box 119
  Indonesia
fo.1. Indonesia, general, ‘61-’63; telegrams from and to Jones, eg. on Sukarno visit, attack on Sukarno, Bunker-negotiations; agreement with US oil companies.

fo.2. Indonesia, security ‘61-’63; telegrams from and to Jones on death-sentence Pope; visit Djuanda; Dutch assault on Indonesian MTBs; pressure Sukarno on US and Dutch; oil-negotiations; Bunker-negotiations.

fo.3. Indonesia, Sukarno visit April ‘61 (members delegation and protocol).

fo.4. Indonesia, Sukarno visit April ‘61 (telegrams Jones on position communists and Sukarno; need to change US policy with regard to WNG affair).

fo.5. Indonesia, credentials Ambassador Zain, April ‘61.


fo.7. Indonesia, Peace Corps training, Jan.’63-May ’63.

White House Signal Office
(coded and open telegrams, in series)

a.2 The National Security files 1961-’63

Countries

box 113

Indonesia
fo.1. Indonesia, general, Jan.’61-March ’61 (memos, cables on US-Indonesian relations; position Dutch).

Indonesia
fo.2. Indonesia, general, April ’61 (ditto; memo Oltmans).

fo.3. Indonesia, general, 24, 25 April ’61 (ditto, visit Sukarno).

fo.4. Indonesia, general, May-July ’61 (ditto).

fo.5. Indonesia, general, Aug.-Sept.’61 (ditto).

fo.6. Indonesia, general, Sept.’61 (ditto; Sukarno-Keita visit).

fo.7. Indonesia, general, Oct.-Dec.’61 (ditto).

fo.8. Indonesia, general, Jan.-March ’62 (ditto).

fo.9. Indonesia, general, April-June ’62 (ditto).

fo.10 Indonesia, general, July-Aug.’62 (ditto).

box 114

Indonesia, general
Jan.-Feb.’63.

March-April’63.

May ’63.

June-Aug.’63.
Sept.-’63.
Sept.-Oct.’63.
Nov.-Dec.’63.

box 115
Indonesia, general (British paper on confrontation with Malaysia, 18 Nov.’63; subjects, Rand studies, part I; Report of Economic Survey Team, 12 Jan.’63.)

box 143
Netherlands (7 folders on Netherlands ‘60-’63).
fo. Netherlands, general, 15 Jan.’60-30 April ’61 (mainly on US attitude with regard to WNG, opening NG Council).
fo. Netherlands, May ’61-Sept.’61 (conversations of President with Prince Bernhard).
fo. Netherlands, general, 31 March ’62-30 June ’62 (Letter President to De Quay; Van Roijen-Bunker corr.; Discussion President with Bernhard, 4 June ’62).
fo. Netherlands, general, July ’62-Dec.’62 (corr. President with PM De Quay and Queen Juliana).

box 205
West New Guinea, general; contains 19 folders, chronologically ordered series of memos, telegrams, briefing papers etc. from NSC – and State Department officials and advisors such as Robert W. Komer, Walt Rostow, Guy Pauker, George McGhee, McGeorge Bundy, Robert H. Johnson and from the embassies in Jakarta and The Hague on the solution of the WNG dispute. Some parts are still classified; ’61, ’62.

box 206
WNG, general.

box 19
folders (ditto, ’62).

Departments and agencies; including CIA, dept. of Defence, Navy etc.
No specific reference to Indonesia is made.

Meetings and memoranda NSC, index
box 313-314
Index to NSC meetings ’61, ’62, ’63 (Actually each file contains memoranda, agenda, briefings and summary records of discussions in the respective meetings. In the finding aid a general survey of subjects under discussion is mentioned. Neither Indonesia nor the WNG dispute are mentioned. Much material is withdrawn).

Robert W. Komer (working files for Komer and Saunders for Near East and South Asia ’61-March ’66.

box 5
1 fo. Indonesia, general ’61–’63 (unprocessed, not available for research).
1 fo. WNG 1961–63 (unprocessed, not available for research).

National security memoranda (NAMS), index
box 329
NAMS 29 re SEA, 9 March ’61.
box 331
NAMS 80 re meeting on SEA, 29 Aug. ’61.
box 332
NAMS 104 re SEA, 13 Oct.’61.
box 338
NAMS 179, US policy toward Indonesia, 13 Aug.’62 (text available in folder, though with a few sentences left out).
box 271
Central Intelligence Agency; closed.
box 272
Central Intelligence Agency; closed.

a.3. White House central files
These files were designated as a reference service for the President and his staff and to document White House activities. According to an index, prepared by the National Archives, the boxes 59, 81, 88, 90, 228, 234, 237, 242, 350, 352, 569, 988 and A662 do contain material on Indonesia. Most of these are of a consular nature or cover subjects such as natural disasters, exhibitions, personnel appointments, military, technical and economic assistance. Concerning the latter category, not everything is open for research. No relevant material is found on Dutch-Indonesian relations. See, however, box 59, CO 122, Indonesia, with letter Mrs. Pope of 13 May 1961 to President and v. v.

b. Personal papers, not part of presidential papers

b.1 Personal papers of Arthur Schlesinger
White House files
subject files ’61–’64
box WH-12
1 fo. Indonesia (unprocessed; not open for research).

classified subject files
box WH-37
1 fo. Indonesia (unprocessed; not open for research).

b.2 Personal papers of Robert F. Kennedy, Attorney-General
General correspondence
box 26
1 fo. Indonesia ’61 (Paper on Indonesian-US cooperation for Indonesian economic development).
1 fo. Indonesia, Jan.-May ’62 (Foreign Assistance Act; Indonesian athletes).
1 fo. Indonesia, June-Dec.’62 (Student conferences; grants).
1 fo. Indonesia, ’63 (scholarships; Indonesian visitors).
1 fo. Indonesia, ’64 (some courtesy letters).

*Attorney-General’s trips*

box 4

1 fo. The Hague, Jan.-Feb.’62 (rather formal telegrams and correspondence re visit; press reports; discussion with students).

box 6

4 fo. Indonesia, Jan.-Aug.’62 (various correspondence, mostly of a rather personal or formal character).
1 fo. Indonesia, background material (on Indonesia, cooperation with US).
1 fo. Indonesia, the Peace Corps (pamphlet).
1 fo. Indonesia, speech draft, universitas Gadjah Mada.

*b.3 Personal papers of Roger Hilsman*

box 2

3 fo. Malaysia-Indonesia, ’63, ’64 (on confrontation; quadripartite talks on Malaysia and Indonesia. Partially closed).

*b.4 Personal papers of James Thomson Jr.*

box 5

1 fo. Briefing on Indonesia, 8 Aug.’63 (Stenographic notes of Briefing Committee on Foreign Affairs on Indonesia, 8 Aug. ’63).

box 21


box 22

1 fo. SEA ’61-’66; Indonesia, Economic Survey Team Report June ’62.
1 fo. SEA ’61-’66: Indonesia, Plan of Action for Indonesia (NSAM 179) 10 Oct.’62 plus background material.
2 fo. SEA ’61-’66: Indonesia ’63-’65.

c  Oral History project

The interviews have been typed out and provided with an index on the subject and name. According to the index, Indonesia is referred to in the following interviews:

Baldwin, Charles 16-18, 23-24, 28-29, 31-37, 41-42, 45, 63, 65-68
Bowles, Chester 71, 76.
Lisagor, Peter 80.
Lovett, Robert 40-41.
Luns, Dr. Joseph 1-8, 19-22.
McGhee, George 6-8.
Rostow, Walt 50, 88-90, portions closed.
Rusk, Dean 36.
Seigenthaler, John portions closed.
Sukarno passim.
Stevenson, William 73-81, 85-86.
Part six
Archives in Belgium on relations between the Netherlands and Indonesia 1946-1957
CHAPTER I-III
BELGIAN INVOLVEMENT, ADMINISTRATIVE FRAMEWORK
AND ARCHIVES

\textbf{a Correspondence from and to the Belgian members of agencies of the United Nations}

During their stay in Indonesia, the members of the CGO/UNCI not only corresponded with other UN-authorities, but with their own Governments as well. For the Australian and American members of the CGO/UNCI, such correspondence can be traced in the archives mentioned in Parts Four and Five. Since the role of Belgium in the ‘Indonesian Question’ was mainly limited to its participation in the CGO/UNCI the present guide concentrates upon the work of its delegates in these bodies.

The postwar archives of the Foreign Affairs Department of the Kingdom of Belgium have not been transferred to the Central Archives (Algemeen Rijksarchief) in Brussels as yet. They are still kept at the Department. In principle, these archives are closed for 100 years, but in practice the 30-years rule is maintained, though exceptions might be made.

The archives of the Foreign Affairs Department of Belgium on the subject currently have at their disposal for historical research a file consisting of 4 folders, formed by ‘K’, which stands for the ‘Service des Conferences de la Paix et de l’Organisations Internationales’, that was functioning at the Department between 1945 and the end of 1949. These folders are:

- \textit{fo. NA 13.734/1A; 19 feb. 1946 – 30 June 1948.}
  \textit{Question Indonesienne, travaux du Conseil de Securité; Creation et travaux de la commission de Bons Offices}
  contains correspondence from and to the Minister for Foreign Affairs and staff officers of the Department (Paul Henry Spaak, Van Zeeland, Loridan) with the representative at the Security Council in New York (F. van Langenhove, J. Nisot), the members of the CGO (P. van Zeeland, Herremans) and the embassies in The Hague (Nemry, E. de Graeffe) and Washington (Silvercruys).

- \textit{fo. NA 13.734/1A; 1 July 1948 – 22 Dec. 1949.}
  \textit{Question Indonesienne, travaux du conseil de Securité et de la Commission de Bons Offices;}
  - \textit{Constitution de la commission des Nations Unis pour l’Indonesia (UNCI)}
  - \textit{Adjourment sine die en 1951}
  Ditto, including correspondence with the ambassadors in Cairo (Jean van den Bosch) and Karachi (Goosse)

- \textit{fo. NA 13.734/1.1A; 1949}
  \textit{Assemblee Generale 4th session; question Indonesienne}
  Correspondence on UN/GA-matters 1949 and March 1957, beween officials from the Direction Generale de la Politique (A. van Essen, Meurice) and the representatives in The Hague (E. Graeffe) and New York (F. van Langenhove).
Together, these files ‘formed by K’ give a fair survey of the position of Belgium and the Belgian member of the CGO in the Indonesian dispute. The regular reports from Batavia written by Herremans in particular are worthwhile. Yet, more detailed information must have been available at the time and this might be found in the records of the Cabinet Secretariat, the Direction Generale de la Politique (P) and of the diplomatic posts in Batavia/Jakarta, The Hague, Washington and New York. For admission to these archives, special requests have to be made to the Archives Direction of the Belgian Department of Foreign Affairs.
Part seven
Archives of the United Nations on relations between the Netherlands and Indonesia 1945-1963
CHAPTER I AND II
UNITED NATIONS INVOLVEMENT AND ADMINISTRATIVE FRAMEWORK

a Outline of UN-involvement

The first session of the General Assembly of the United Nations Organization opened on 10 January 1946 while the first meeting of the Security Council was held on 23 January 1946. From 1946 until the end of the 1960s the ‘Indonesian Question’ and the ‘Question of West Irian or West New Guinea’ figured in one form or another on the agenda of organs of the UN: between 1946 and 1950 on the agenda of the Security Council in particular and after that until 1969 on that of the General Assembly.

In February 1946 the question was discussed at the 12th meeting of the Security Council (SC) on the initiative of the Ukraine delegation, but when none of the proposals secured a majority vote the matter was regarded as closed (Yearbook United Nations 1946/47 p. 338). Upon the initiative of the Indian and Australian delegations the SC became seriously involved after the Dutch started their first ‘Police Action’. As a result, the SC adopted a resolution (Doc.S/525) on 25 August to establish the Good Offices Committee on the Indonesian Question (GOC) to help both parties settle their dispute. That same day a decision was also made ‘to request the career consuls stationed in Batavia jointly to report [to the SC] on the present situation in the Republic of Indonesia’ (Doc. S/512). Subsequently, the consuls-general of the countries that were members of the SC and had consular representation in Batavia (Australia, Belgium, China, France, the United Kingdom and the United States of America) formed the so-called Consular Commission (CC) that immediately swung into action.

The GOC began its work on 27 October 1947. It assisted the disputing parties to reach an agreement on a truce and on the 18 political principles that were to form the basis for future political negotiations (Renville Agreement, 17 January 1948). Negotiations, now about the implementation of the Agreement, were continued in February 1948, suspended in May, and finally abandoned in July 1948. Hostilities were resumed on 19 Dec. 1948 (2nd ‘Police Action’). On 6 Jan. 1949 both parties, complying with the call of the SC to cease hostilities forthwith [resolution of 24 Dec. 1948; Doc. S/1150], declared a cease-fire.

Negotiations resumed under the auspices of the United Nations Commission for Indonesia of the Security Council (UNCI), a more empowered version of the GOC, established on 28 January 1949 with the adoption of resolution S/1234. It rendered its services to the parties in the preliminary negotiations following the ruling of the SC of 23 March (Doc.S/1373). These resulted in the Van Roijen/Rum Agreement on three points:
1 the return of the Republican Government to Yogyakarta
2 a truce
3 the time and conditions of a Round Table Conference to prepare for the transfer of sovereignty over Indonesia to an Indonesian Federal Government.

In July 1949 the Republican Government was restored to Yogyakarta. The truce became effective mid-August and, with the successful closure of the RTC (21 August-2 November 1949) the transfer of sovereignty took place on 27 Dec. 1949 in accordance with the agreements signed at the Round Table Conference (RTC). The tasks
of UNCI seemed to have been accomplished. At the RTC, however, it was decided that it should remain in Indonesia to assist in the further implementation of the RTC Agreements. It ceased to function in April 1951.

In the 1950s the WNG or West Irian dispute between the Netherlands and Indonesia was an issue that figured time and again on the agenda of the General Assembly (GA). It was considered during the ninth and tenth sessions (June 1954-July 1956) at the request of Indonesia and other, sympathizing, countries. Indonesia submitted a draft resolution in the First Committee of the GA to which the question was referred, arguing that the attitude of the Netherlands in the dispute was contrary to the ‘unconditional and complete transfer of sovereignty over the former Netherlands-Indies to Indonesia’ as was agreed at the RTC in The Hague. The Netherlands argued that its administration of the disputed area was intended to create the conditions for self-determination of the inhabitants, in conformity with the UN charter. It was backed up in this by other, mainly African, countries and by Australia in particular. The First Committee recommended the adoption of the Indonesian draft resolution to the Assembly. However, in the plenary meeting of the Assembly it failed to secure the required two-thirds majority. On the eve of the Geneva Conference, in December 1955, a resolution was adopted by the General Assembly, expressing its hopes for a peaceful settlement of the dispute. After that conference failed to result in agreement, the question was put on the agenda again in 1956 and 1957. However, up till 1961 all attempts to this end, even if they succeeded in the General or the First Commission of the GA, failed to secure the necessary two-thirds majority vote in the plenary meetings of the General Assembly itself (1954, 1955, 1956-57, 1957, 1961).

It was only after the dispute had been put on the Assembly’s agenda at the sixteenth session in 1961 that the UN became actively involved again. In compliance with the summons of Acting Secretary-General, U Thant, the disputing Governments entered into negotiations, this time presided over by Ellsworth Bunker, a former US Ambassador, who had been appointed by U Thant as a mediator and, to this end, placed at the disposal of the UN. The final negotiations took place at the UN Headquarters in New York, under the chairmanship of the Secretary-General himself. They resulted in the ‘Bunker proposals’ or the New York Agreement being signed by both Governments on 15 August 1962. These stipulated that once the agreement had entered into force through adoption by the General Assembly of a Netherlands/Indonesian resolution to this end:

1. the Netherlands, in the short term, should transfer the administration of West New Guinea to a United Nations Temporary Executive Authority (UNTEA), established by and under the jurisdiction of the Secretary-General;
2. the Administrator of UNTEA should transfer all or parts of the administration of the territory to Indonesia at any time after 1 May 1963;
3. the inhabitants should exercise their right to self-determination before the end of 1969, for which the SG at the invitation of Indonesia should appoint a Representative (UN Representative West Irian/UNRWI) to carry out his responsibilities to advise, assist and participate in the arrangements for the ‘Act of Free Choice’;
4. the costs to the UN under the agreement would be met equally by both the Netherlands and Indonesia.

On 21 September the General Assembly, taking note of the New York Agreement of
15 August, adopted a Netherlands/Indonesian draft-resolution (Doc.A/1752) thereby authorizing the Secretary-General to carry out the tasks entrusted to him by this agreement. The transfer of authority over the disputed area from the Netherlands to UNTEA took place on 1 Oct. 1962. On 1 May 1963 the authority was transferred to the Indonesian Government. UNTEA reported regularly on its activities to the SG.

b Central institutions

The United Nations (UNO/UN) came into existence on 24 October 1945 when its charter, drawn up and signed at the United Nations Conference on International Organization held at San Francisco from 25 April to 26 June 1945, was ratified by China, France, USSR, the United Kingdom, the United States and 46 other state signatories.

b.1 General Assembly (GA)

This body is the core of the UN organization. It is composed of delegates from all the member states. The GA has to consider for example the principles of international cooperation in the maintenance of peace and security. It has to make recommendations on this, except in cases where a dispute is being discussed by the Security Council. The GA convenes on the third Tuesday in September of each year for a regular session under the chairmanship of the Secretary-General (see below); special sessions can be convened.

The GA functions through 6 (later on 7) Main Committees and 2 Procedural Committees. For the subject under consideration the First (main) Committee on political and security questions is of relevance, as is the General Committee on procedural matters.

b.2 Security Council (SC)

The SC is the second central organ of the UN. It is composed of 5 permanent members – the above mentioned countries – and 6 non-permanent members elected by the GA for two-year terms. The SC has been organized in such a way that it can function continuously. Its tasks are i.a. to investigate any dispute which might lead to international friction, recommend methods of adjustment, determine the existence of a threat to peace, recommend what action should be taken to prevent or stop aggression and to take military action against the aggressor.

b.3 Economic and Social Council (Ecosoc)

This council is the third central institution of the UN that at various moments played a role in the dispute on Indonesia up until the transfer of sovereignty in December 1949. This was even more so the case for its sub-committee, the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (Ecafe). The Ecosoc at that time was composed of 18 members, six of whom were elected each year by the GA for a three-year term of office. Membership of the Ecafe, one of the four regional economic commissions of the Ecosoc established by resolution of March 1947 (Doc. E/405), was open to all independent countries and the mother countries of the colonies in the region in question. The political involvement of these rather technical bodies in the Indonesian question concentrated on the interpretation of the ‘de facto authority – recognition’ of the Republik Indonesia. The issue of the admittance of the Republic to the meetings of these
UN organs as an associate member was at stake since the Ecosoc Trade Conference in Havana mid 1947. In December 1948, at the Ecafe Conference in Ootacamund, the Republic was admitted to its meetings as an Associate Member. The Netherlands Government then withdrew its delegation. On 28 Sept. 1950 Indonesia automatically became a regular member of the Ecafe when it was admitted to membership of the UN.

b.4 The Secretary-General (SG)
The SG is the chief executive officer of the UN. He is appointed by the General Assembly upon the recommendation of the Security Council. His main tasks are:
   a to maintain relations with member governments and their delegates;
   b to preside over the meetings of the GA;
   c to bring to the attention of the SC any matter which, in his opinion, may threaten the maintenance of international peace;
   d to lead the administrative office or Secretariat of the UN. In the latter capacity he is also responsible for preparing and storing the documents needed by the delegates in the UN organs. The Secretaries-General in the period under consideration were: Trygve Lie (Feb. 1946-April 1953), Dag Hammarskjold (April 1953-Sept. 1961) and U Thant (1961-1966).

Nearest to the SG was the Executive Assistant, after 1961 called the Chef de Cabinet, head of the The Executive Office of the SG. His task was to assist the Secretary-General in the determination of policy and the execution thereof. He was the primus inter pares among the Assistant- or Under-Secretaries-General, leading the various Departments within the Secretariat. Among these were the Departments for Political and Security Council affairs, for Economical and Social Affairs and for Trusteeship Affairs. For almost the entire period under consideration A.W. Cordier was head of the Executive Office. In 1961 he was succeeded by C.V. Narasimhan.

Apart from the above mentioned Departments, until 1955 Special (or political ad hoc) Units were operating within the Executive Office. These were placed mostly under a Special or Personal Representative/Adviser of the SG. Their task was to organize and supervise special missions and commissions established by the various organs of the UN. One of these was the United Nations Committee of Good Offices/United Nations Commission for Indonesia, established by the Security Council in 1947. It was organized and supervised by the Special Representatives A. Cordier (1946-1948) and R.J. Bunche (1948-1972) in coordination with the Department of Political and Security Council Affairs. The involvement of that department was mostly restricted to routine matters. Head of the department was the Assistent SG, A.A. Sobolev, who was succeeded by K.E. Zinchenko. From 1948 the Director of the department was D. Protitch, who was to become Undersecretary himself in the 1950s.

In 1955 these Special Representatives became Undersecretaries of the newly created Special Political Affairs (SPA) Offices or ‘Offices of Undersecretaries without department’. Among them was J. Rolz-Bennett (1960-1971), under whose responsibility the United Nations Temporary Executive Authority on New Guinea, initiated by the General Assembly, was organized and supervised in coordination with the General Assembly Affairs (GAA) Office. As in the case of the Political and SC Affairs Department, the GAA-Office dealt with routine matters only.
Field machinery

c.1 The Good Offices Committee (GOC) on the Indonesian Question/United Nations Commission for Indonesia (UNCI)
The GOC, as created by the resolution of the Security Council of 25 August 1947, consisted of three members of the Council, each party selecting one, ‘the third to be designated by the two so selected’. Belgium and Australia, chosen by the Netherlands and the Republicans respectively, designated the US as the third member. The GOC started functioning in October 1947. It was presided over by a chairman of the week, with the chairmanship rotating between its members. By the resolution S/1234 of 28 Jan. 1949 the SC decided to rename the GOC the United Nations Commission for Indonesia (UNCI). This meant not only a change in name but also in competence. The UNCI, comprising the same members as the GOC, was declared competent ‘to make recommendations to the parties and to the SC on matters within its competence’, with a scale of competences being summed up in the resolution.

The UNCI remained active until 3 April 1951, when the last report was submitted to the Security Council and the UNCI ‘adjourned sine die’.

Members of the delegations to GOC and UNCI:

I. Australia
Representatives
Th.K. Critchley 5 March 1948 – 21 July 1950
T.W. Cutts 22 July 1950 – 17 Feb. 1951
H. Gilchrist 25 Feb. 1951
Alternates
H. Gilchrist 2 Nov. 1950 – 11 Dec. 1950

II. Belgium
Representatives
R. Herremans 15 Aug. 1948 – 15 Nov. 1949
P. Bihin 10 March 1950 – 14 March 1951
Alternates
P. Bihin 11 June 1948 – 9 March 1950
H. Baeyens 14 March 1951

III. United States
Representatives
C. du Bois Feb. 1948 – 12 July 1948
J.D. Beam (act.) 17 Nov. 1950 – 3 April 1951
H. M. Benninghoff (act.) 4 April 1951
Alternates
R. Lisle 13 Dec. 1948 – 3 March 1949
J. Tuthill 4 March 1949 – 4 June 1949

c.2 Consular Commission (CC)

The task allotted to the career consuls in Batavia (Consular Commission) by the re-
solution of the Security Council of 25 August 1947 was to make a survey of the situa-
tion and of the observance of the cease-fire resolution of 1 Aug. 1947 (Document
S/512).

The CC-members acted as ‘agents of the SC’. Yet administratively they formed a
body extraneous to the UN. Consequently a somewhat troublesome relationship de-
veloped with the Good Offices Committee, composed of ‘agents’ of the UN too, but
possessing a UN secretariat of their own (see below). After the submission to the SC
of its provisional (S/573) and full report on 14 October 1947 (S/586) on the observ-
ance of the cease-fire and on the conditions prevailing in Java and Sumatra, as pre-
pared by their military observers (see infra sub c3), the CC factually ceased to func-
tion. It was revived for a while in January and February 1949 to report to the SC
again – in the abstention of the GOC – on the observance of the regulations govern-
ing the cessation of hostilities and on the conditions prevailing in Indonesia after the
second military action (Doc. S/1165). After December 1949, when most Consuls
were replaced by (or became) Ambassadors, the Consular Commission as such ceased to exist.

Members of the Consular Commission in 1947 included the Consuls-General of:
Australia Ch. Eaton
Belgium P. Vanderstichelen,
China Tsiang Chia Tung
France M. Raux
United Kingdom J.M.L. Mitcheson,
United States of America W.A. Foote, chairman

Members of the Consular Commission in Jan. and Feb. 1949:
Australia W.B. Pritchett
Belgium P. Vanderstichelen
China Tsiang Chia Tung
France P.J. Salade
United Kingdom F.M. Shepherd
United States Ch.A. Livengood

The chairmanship of the revived CC rotated weekly among the members.

c.3 Military Observers/Milexboard

Upon the request of the Consular Commission the Governments represented in this
body appointed altogether 27 military observers to it. Their task was a fact finding mission to assess the level of compliance of each party with the cease-fire order of the SC. They collected this information for the report of 14 October 1947 (see supra sub c.2). In accordance with the resolution of 1 November 1947 (Doc. S/594) the CC placed (itself and) the milobs at the disposal of the GOC. In order to exercise operational control over the milobs, the GOC instituted a Military Executive (Milex) Board, composed of the senior officers of Australia, Belgium and the US, who were at the same time military assistants to the respective CGD members.

The senior officers of the countries, represented in Batavia but not in the GOC, i.e. China, United Kingdom and France, attended the meetings of the Board as advisers. The chairmanship of the Milexboard was permanently held by the US senior officer until March 1949. After that date, it rotated among the senior officers of Australia, Belgium and the United States.

In order to be able to supervise the implementation of the Renville Agreement, the number of milobs was increased from 27 to 55. With the recall of the Chinese milobs mid 1949 the number was reduced to 40, but in view of the new responsibilities that fell on the milobs following the agreement to cease hostilities concluded in August 1949, the number was increased again to 63. After the transfer of sovereignty and the concomitant reduction of their activities (primarily the supervision of the concentration and withdrawal of the Dutch troops) the number was reduced first to 35 and on August 1950 to 21. In September it was agreed not to replace the officers who left; the strength of the corps was thus brought down to 13 and this number remained at the disposal of the UNCI until March 1951. In April 1951 when all of the Dutch troops had left Indonesia the 5 remaining milobs departed shortly thereafter.

Until 1950 the Milexboard was seated in Batavia, maintaining a liaison team in Yogyakarta. From 1950 until the termination of its activities in April 1951 it had its seat in Jakarta.

The milobs were organized in mobile teams throughout Java and Sumatra. Whenever possible, these were composed of officers of three different nationalities. After the Renville Agreement the teams were seated on both sides of the demarcation line. Following the August 1949 Agreement to cease hostilities the teams were directed to the thirteen locations to which the parties had agreed. With the transfer of sovereignty and the subsequent concentration of the Dutch troops in ‘assembly areas’ situated not only in Java and Sumatra, but also in Riouw, Borneo and the islands of East Indonesia, the milob teams were deployed throughout the country. At first they had to report to the UNCI primarily on military matters, although this was later extended to include all matters that might affect the implementation of the RTC Agreements.

**Members of Milexboard:**

- **USA** Col. W. Mayer, Chairman, in Jan. 1949 succeeded by Col. W.B. Carlock, (Chairman until March 1949)
- **Australia** Col. A.B. Mac Donald, in the course of 1949 succeeded by Brig. C.E. Prior
- **Belgium** Major Th.J. Deckers (act.), in the course of 1948 succeeded as military assistant of the Belgian CGD representative by Lt.-Col. A.L. Meuleman.
Senior Officers attending the meetings of the Milexboard:
Col. R.B. Lambe (UK), in the course of 1949 succeeded by Col. L.R.C. Rose.
Col. V.M. Morizon (France)
Commander C.C. Chen (China)

c.4 The United Nations Temporary Executive Authority (UNTEA)
UNTEA was created by the New York Agreement and the subsequent resolution of the General Assembly of the United Nations of 21 September 1962. Attached to the texts of the agreement were the provisions for the cease-fire, proclaimed on 18 August 1962. The implementation of these provisions had been supervised by Brigadier-General I.J. Rikhye, Military Adviser of the SG, head of a team of 21 military observers provided by 6 member states.

Between 21 and 28 September the appointed Representative of the Secretary-General in West New Guinea (WNG), dept. Chef de Cabinet, Rolz-Bennett, prepared a detailed plan for the transfer of authority to UNTEA (in cooperation with Netherlands officials) which was effectuated on 1 October 1962. The UNTEA administration lasted from 1 October 1962 until 1 May 1963. Rolz-Bennett himself was designated Temporary Administrator. On 22 October he was succeeded by Djalal Abdoh as the United Nations Administrator of WNG, who took up his assignment on 15 November and remained until the end, i.e. 1 May 1963.

At the request of the SG, the Government of Pakistan provided a force of some 1500 men to serve under the authority of the UN Administrator as the United Nations Security Force (UNSF), supported by US and Canadian Air Force personnel and crafts under the command of the Pakistan Major-General, Said Uddin Khan. On 5 October the UNSF took up its position. The Papuan Volunteer Corps, the Civil Police, some Indonesian and (till 15 November) Dutch troops also came under the authority of the Administrator. The Governments of the Netherlands and Indonesia established liaison missions in Hollandia/Kotabaru.

Generally speaking, the pattern of administration that existed prior to the transfer of authority to UNTEA was continued with certain minor changes. The same was true for the legislative structure. Only when thought inevitable were things changed through the promulgation of new decrees, following consultation with the Board of Delegates of the New Guinea Council. The regulations and decrees thus promulgated were published periodically in the UNTEA Official Gazette, the successor of the Gouvernementsblad.

Besides the previously existing eight departments (see above p. 73) a new department of Information was created as a merger of the Government Information Bureau, the Popular Information Service and the Broadcasting System. The now nine Directors, heads of the departments, were obliged to hold weekly meetings, the minutes of which were regularly sent to the UN Secretary-General.

For the purpose of civil administration, the territory was divided into 6 divisions, each under the direction of a Divisional Commissioner. The latter was requested to consult the regional council on all important matters. During the UNTEA-period the key posts in the administration (i.e. that of Director and Commissioner, Chief of Police) were held by non-Netherlands, non-Indonesian officials. With regard to Government personnel management, UNTEA aimed at practising a policy of ‘phasing out Dutch and phasing in Indonesian personnel’. This proved to
be more or less succesful as far as the higher echelons were concerned. The replacement of Dutch lower level personnel that had left 'en masse' before October 1962 passed off rather chaotically; at first there were hardly any replacements at all because the influx of Indonesian personnel lagged behind for months.

The transfer of power over the Papuan Police and the Papuan Volunteer Corps was also beset by problems. Most of its members were disarmed and sent to Indonesia for retraining. The Administrator had authority over these two bodies and over the Pakistani contingent and the Indonesian Mobile Brigade. The latter was initially composed of ‘air-dropped infiltrators’. The UNTEA authority managed to have most of them replaced by fresh troops from Indonesia, whose number until the middle of April 1963 was not allowed to exceed the number of Pakistani forces.

The New Guinea Council was in its second session on 1 October 1962 and therefore had to be sworn in again under the new Administrator in order to be competent to complete its business. The session was closed by the Administrator in December 1962 because of the Council’s inability to convene due to the absence of a quorum. So the jurisdiction of the Council was transferred to its Board of Delegates. In its third and final session (23 April – 30 April 1963) the Council decided to dissolve itself on 1 May 1963.

The eleven regional councils officially remained in operation. A twelfth regional council (Manokwari) was even inaugurated by the Administrator in February 1963. In practice, very few of these councils really met.

UNTEA ended on 1 May 1963 with the transfer of sovereignty over the disputed area to Indonesia. The UNSF ceased to exist that same day. The UN became the administrator of the United Nations Fund for the Development of West Irian (FUNDWI) of which the Netherlands became the first important contributor. In 1968/1969 the UN assisted through its Representative in West Irian in the effectuation of point 3 of the New York Agreement, supervising the arrangements of the Indonesian Government for the Act of Free Choice for the inhabitants of West Irian.
CHAPTER III
ARCHIVES AND DOCUMENTARY SYSTEMS OF THE UNITED
NATIONS ORGANIZATION

a UN-Archives and conditions of access

The UN and its subsidiary organizations produce three mainstreams of information. The records and annexes of the central councils operating in public are made available in printed form and can be consulted at the UN-documentary departments in the member states. A second type of information is made up of registered series of documents produced by committees and made available to the participating members and member states in mimeographed form. Such sets are available in the Dag Hammarskjold Library, housed in the main building of the UN in New York. The third mainstream consists of the archives proper of the UN-institutions. These are stocked at the UN-archives, 345 Park Avenue South, 12th floor in New York.

Since 1954/55 all records of the UN’s organs and subsidiary bodies, including the holdings of the Dag Hammerskjold Library, have been in the custody of the Department of Conference Services of the UN Secretariat. The Reference and Documentation Section of this Library serves researchers as well as UN officials who need documents or registered records stocked there. There are no conditions for access to the printed documents and records. However with regard to registered and mimeographed documents and the archives, permission has to be requested in writing to the Secretary-General, in case the material is still classified.

According to the administrative instruction of the Secretariat ST/Al/326 of 28 December 1984, access to the various archives and documentary systems is possible for:

1. archives and records that were accessible at the time of their creation (printed ones);
2. those more than 20 years old and not subject to restrictions imposed by the SG;
3. those less than 20 years old and not subject to restrictions of the SG, on condition that the originating office has given written consent.

Records that are restricted because they have been classified as ‘Confidential’ or ‘Secret’ are records of which ‘unauthorized disclosure could be expected to cause grave damage to the proper functioning of the UN Secretariat’. These records should be automatically declassified by the Archives when they are 20 years old.

Records that are restricted because they have been classified as ‘Strictly Confidential’ or ‘Top Secret’ are those of which ‘unauthorized disclosure could be expected to cause grave damage to confidence in the Secretary-General’s Office or to the United Nations’. These should be reviewed when 20 years old for possible declassification. The declassification procedure requires explicit ad hoc, item by item, approval of the Secretary-General. Nevertheless, any document that remains classified has to undergo a further declassification review at 5 year intervals. Forthcoming restrictions are mentioned in the finding aid at file level.

Although the rule is that records ‘may be classified’ only ‘in exceptional cases’
and that they are all subject to periodical reviews for possible declassification, in practice most of the once classified documents on the Dutch-Indonesian dispute 1945-1962/63 are still closed. They may remain so until, or perhaps even after, someone asks for declassification. One possible explanation might be that the UN Archives are badly understaffed.

b The official (printed) records of the United Nations

The bulk of documents generated by the UN Councils has been registered, stocked and made accessible by the UN Secretariat’s Department of Information. Part of it is distributed in printed form. These are the Official Records, that are available for consultation at the UN Library ‘Dag Hammarskjold’ at the UN Headquarters in New York and at the United Nations depository libraries in the member countries all over the world.

Official Records exist of verbatim or summary records of meetings of the UN councils and related reports, correspondence, working papers, (draft) resolutions, etc.

The principal registry symbols

The symbol of the organ comes before the first oblique stroke or slash (/):

A/-; documents of the General Assembly (GA)
A/C. + no. 1-6; doc.’s of one of the six main committees of the GA
S/-; doc.’s of the Security Council
E/-; doc.’s of the Economic and Social Council
E/Ecafe/-; doc.’s of the Economic (sub)Commission for Asia and the Far East of ECOSOC
T/-; doc.’s of the Trusteeship Council
ST/-; doc.’s of the Secretariat.

The first oblique stroke is followed by:

a a number, whether or not followed by symbols indicating modification or distribution (see sub 2 and 3 below). The number refers to a specific document in the sequence of registration by the UN Secretariat

b one or more of the following symbols, denoting

1 the nature of a document: /PV Procès Verbaux or Verbatim Records of a meeting (recorded in the continuing sequence of meetings of a council); /SR Summary Records; /MIN Minutes; /W Working Paper; /INF Information series

2 a modification of a document: /Add addition to a main document;
/Amded alteration of it by decision of a competent authority; /Corr modification of a part of the document; /Rev a new text superceding a previous one

3 the distribution of a document: /L. Limited; /R. Restricted

c United Nations: non-registry archives

The archives proper of the United Nations are available (in originali or in duplicate) in the United Nations Archives in New York. Here they are stored as ‘non-registry’
archives. These include the archives of the central apparatus of the UN and those of (e.g.) the GOC/UNCI and UNTEA.

The archives generated by the UN have been divided into archival Record Groups (RG). Relevant for the subject of the present guide are the Departmental Archival Group-1 (DAG-1) pertaining to the archives of the Office of the Secretary-General and the Departmental Archival Group-13 (DAG-13) pertaining to the records of various missions and commissions among which the GOC/UNCI and the UNTEA.

c.1 DAG-1/1 Archives of the Office of the Secretary-General

The archives in DAG-1 are divided into sub-groups. The first four have been produced by the functional sections within the Office. A fifth group is made up of the official files maintained for the SG himself. The groups are DAG-1/1 (the Executive Assistant 1946-1961); DAG-1/2 (the Special Political Affairs Office; DAG-1/3 (the General Assembly Affairs Section); DAG-1/4 (the Protocol and Liaison Office) and DAG-5 (Papers of the Secretary-General). These might be further subdivided as follows: within the Group (DAG 1/1) are the papers of the ‘Office of the Chef de Cabinet’ (DAG 1/1.2), containing e.g. the sub-series no. 7 on ‘Un-numbered files Missions and Commissions’ (DAG 1/1.2.7). The finding aids for the archives within DAG I are contained in two binders, available at the reading room of the UN-Archives. The following items are relevant for the subject of the present guide:

DAG-1/1.2.7; The Executive Office/Office of Chef de Cabinet/un-numbered files Missions and Commissions (33 boxes; finding aid in binder 1)

Boxes 11-14: WNG

1954-1956 ‘GA-documents re Dispute between the Netherlands and Indonesia regarding possession of this territory’

1961-1963 ‘Public Opinion’

1962-1963 ‘Secret Memoranda from Secretary-General’

‘Internal and agency correspondence’ (4 files, also containing strictly confidential (marked ‘sc’) documents)

‘External and Bunker correspondence’ (marked ‘clean’ i.e.: restricted material has been removed)

‘clear cables’ various series, incoming and outgoing draft correspondence and documents on ‘Agreement-Indonesia/Netherlands’

‘Staffing Needs’ (‘replacement of 18 top Dutch officials’)

‘Visas (issuance under UNTEA authority)’

Boxes 14-19: UNTEA

1962–63 ‘Letters of acceptance (SG’s letter to Mr. Abdoh re: his acceptance of UNTEA Administrator Post) also contains ‘Draft General Directive Concerning the UN Security Force in WNG’)

Code cables and clear cables

‘Periodic Reports (WNG) (December 1962 – May 1963, 2 files)’

1963 ‘Abdoh Final Report’

‘Abdoh visit to Indonesia and Netherlands’

‘Administrator: Meetings with Chef de Cabinet’

1962-1963 ‘Manokwari Agricultural Research Station’
1963  ‘Transfer of Administration – 1 May 1963, Messages’
1963  ‘WNG – Correspondence Resumption of diplomatic relations Indonesia/Netherlands’
1962-1971  files pertaining to the Fund United Nations Development of West Irian (FUNDWI) (1 a 2 boxes)
1963-1970  correspondence and cables on ‘Self-Determination (Incoming and Outgoing)’

DAG-1/2 Special political affairs (SPA) (finding aids in binder 2)
Parts of these archives are (being) microfilmed and are (being made) available at the UN-Archives as a separate collection. The collection also contains microfilms of the personal papers of UN-personnel that have been deposited elsewhere. Within the microfilm series are the papers of the Undersecretaries Andrew Cordier (1946-1961), Ralph J. Bunche (1948-1972) and Jose Rolz-Bennett (1965-1971). The bulk of the ‘personal papers’ of Cordier are at the Butler Library of the School of International Affairs, Columbia University. The microfilm-catalogue mentions 7 boxes with material 1962-1968 relating to WNG and Indonesia. The ‘personal miscellany’ papers, 1956-1972 of Ralph Bunche have been deposited by him at the University of California in Los Angeles.

DAG-1/2.1.4 SPA/Executive office of the Secretary-General, Messrs. Cordier Malania; Missions and Commissions – general
box 2
This ‘correspondence [1948-1951] relating to Indonesia’, contains mainly confidential letters from J.A. Romanos, Secretary to the CGD/UNCI in Jakarta, to Dr. Protitch, Principal Director, department of Security Council Affairs and Mr. Cordier, both in New York. Also available in the microfilmed Cordier-papers.

DAG-1/2.2.3.2 SPA/Office of the Undersecretary for SPA (R. Bunche 1948-1972)/Missions and Commissions/Asia and the Far East; West New Guinea/West Irian Missions (36 boxes)
Box 1-3
According to the finding aid, these boxes contain highly relevant material for the UN and the WNG-affair in the period 1962-1963. During the visit of the authors of this guide it could not be traced although, according to the archivist, it ought to have been there.

DAG-1/2.4.1 SPA/Office of the Under-Secretary-General for SPA (J. Rolz Bennet 1960-1971)/Missions and commissions (60 boxes)
Box 15-29 are on Asia and the Far East. Since the Bennett-papers have been microfilmed, they have been rearranged accordingly. Access is now through the microfilm catalogue, which lists them under 23 series. Five of these contain material that is relevant to the subject of the present guide. These are the microfilmed series number 75:

4 boxes subject files relating to the UNTEA in WNG 1962-1964; the first of these boxes contains restricted material (code cables);
number 76
a number of subject files relating to Indonesia 1964-1966;
number 99
1 box of ‘Records relating to political events in WNG (West Irian) 1962-1969
number 100
3 boxes of ‘Subject files relating to the mission of the Special Representative of the Secretary-General for the Act of Free Choice in WNG (West Irian) [UNRWI] 1968-1969.’
number 101
DAG-1/2.5.2 SPA/Office of the Undersecretary for SPA/Other Officials; J.P.Engers (45 boxes)
box 25
contains files with restricted material on 1954-1964 ‘WNG (West Irian) and Dutch-Indonesian relations (documents, memoranda and cables).

DAG-1/5 Papers of the Secretary-General
This archival group contains official files which were maintained for the personal convenience of the Secretary-General. They are frequently complemented with personal papers, often of a highly secret and sensitive nature. Trygve Lie (1946-1951), upon leaving the UN took them with him to write his memoirs (In the cause of Peace) and deposited them afterwards at the Royal Norwegian Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Oslo. Upon his sudden death in 1961 the personal papers of his successor, Dag Hammarskjold, were separated from the official ones. The more personal correspondence was transferred to Stockholm, the rest remained part of the UN-archives. Upon the completion of his memoirs in 1978 (View from the UN), all papers of U Thant (1961-1971) were transferred to the UN-archives.

The measure of detail of the inventarization of the papers of Dag Hammerskjold at UN-archives does not allow a statement on the relevance of their content for the subject of this guide. Of obvious relevance, however, are those of U Thant, who played a very definite role himself during the final stage of the WNG-negotiations during his term of office. These series are:
DAG-1/5.2.0 Papers of Secretary-General U Thant, 1961-1971/Code cables
box 10
West Irian, 15 August 1962
DAG-1/5.2.8 Peacekeeping Operations, Field Missions and Commissions and other Political Matters, West Irian (UNTEA)
box 1
various files on the operations of UNTEA in WNG 1962-1963
DAG-1/5.2.3 Correspondence with Heads of States, Governments, Permanent Representatives and Observers to the UN.
box 4-6
Most of its content is of a rather formal nature.
DAG-1/5.2.4 Country files
box 20 and 21
West Irian/WNG. Very important correspondence. Contains i.a. the ‘SG Notes to Chef de Cabinet (Secret)’, ‘SG Exchanges with Governments – General Chronological file (before Bunker)’ and ‘Dag Hammarskjold file on West Irian’.
c.2 DAG 13 Archives group Missions and Commissions
The archives in this group originate from the various missions and commissions operating under the aegis of the UN such as the CGO/UNCI, UNTEA and UNRWI. The finding aids of this group are contained in the special ’Binder on missions and commissions’.

These boxes contain the originalia of incoming and minutes of outgoing correspondence of the CGO/UNCI in Indonesia. In many respects it seems less complete than the correspondence of the committee, reproduced and registered as mentioned supra, sub c. Yet, in some respects the content of this collection exceeds that of the mimeographed set, esp. in the fields of:
   a (informal) correspondence between GOC/UNCI-members;
   b correspondence with not directly involved parties (pressure groups, agitated civilians, etc.);
   c detailed maps and photographs;
   d the rather voluminous (173 pages text + 8 annexes) mimeographed ’Report to the Secretary-General on the activities of the Security Council’s Committee of Good Offices and of the United Nations Commission for Indonesia’ (see also p. 362).
   A general survey of the content of the 20 boxes:
   box 1
   Report to the Secretary-General (1947-1951); incoming and outgoing correspondence (1947-1949)
   box 2
   Memoranda, statements and the like of the Netherlands and Republican delegations (1947-1948)
   box 3
   Files on the Consular Committee, the Interim- and Special Reports of the GOC (1948), reports on the military situation, the visit to Bangka (1949) etc.
   box 4
   The ’post-Renville’ negotiations in 1948
   box 5
   Political developments 1948
   box 6
   UNCI, incoming and outgoing correspondence and cables 1949-1950 and two chronological files
   boxes 7 and 8
   files on the Central Joint Board and Local Joint Boards (1949), i.a. incoming and outgoing correspondence and cables, lists of board members and papers
   boxes 8 and 9
   Batavia-conference 1949; the Contact Committee (1950); official correspondence with the Consular Commission, with the Netherlands and the Indonesian Delegations/Governments (1949-1951) and with the Secretary-General (1950-1951)
   box 10
   Military Executive Board (reports, correspondence, communications, instructions 1948-1950)
box 11
Milexboard; other military affairs like disturbances, demobilization and evacuation of Dutch forces (1949-1951)

box 12
Specified incidents, reports/documents from or to the Indonesian and of the Netherlands delegations and to the conference of ministers of the Nederlands-Indonesian Union (1949-1950)

box 13
2 Folders ‘Non-Governmental Communications for translation’ (1949-1950)

box 14
BFO, negaras and daerahs; political prisoners; restoration of the Republican Government (1949) and demobilization and repatriation of the Dutch army (1950-1951)

box 15
Sumatra Conference; transfer of territorial responsibility; visits of UNCI to Bangka and Yogyakarta (1949); the Ambon affair (1950-51); fact finding trip through Java by UNCI (1950) and UN reports on discussions in SC

boxes 16-19
‘documents master files’ on the RTC 1949

boxes 19, 20
subject files on RTC (Union, Milexboard, non-Governmental communications, Significant Interests)

DAG 13/2.1.0.0 United Nations Temporary Executive Authority (UNTEA) registry files (3 boxes)

DAG 13/2.1.0.1 UNTEA non-registry files (25 boxes)
Contains 14 boxes with files of the Temporary Administrator, i.a. (minutes of) meetings of Directors 1962-1963; confidential reports of preliminary discussions in The Hague and in Jakarta; UNTEA-policy; the ‘Final Report’; New-Guinea Flag; New Guinea-Council; Papuan Volunteer Corps; UNSF; departmental affairs; liaison-missions; visits of Narasimhan; 3 boxes incoming and outgoing cables; the UNTEA Official Gazette nos. 1-16, etc.

11 boxes with files of the Deputy Administrator, subdivided in
Group A: confidential ‘Correspondence with Administrator’ and confidential ‘Director’s Reports’ (2 files);
Group B: ‘Administrative files on Departments’, and files of the Legal Advisor and the Principal Legal Adviser.

DAG 13/2.1.1 United Nations Representative in West Irian (UNRWI) (4 boxes)
Contains files on the involvement of UNRWI in the effectuation of the Act of Free Choice 1968-1969, i.a. incoming and outgoing cables Sukarnapura-Jakarta-New York; communications Headquarters (NY)-UNRWI and v.v., Jakarta-UNRWI and v.v.; the ‘Final Report’; documents regarding the preliminary consultations and the organization of Consultative Assemblies in West Irian; one-and-a-half box petitions, the transmittal of them to the Indonesian Government and the reactions of this Government.
d  Mimeographed records of the United Nations

d.1 Registry system

For reasons of administrative efficiency and for the information of the member states of the Security Council, part of the correspondence of its special committees has been distributed in mimeographed form by the UN secretariat in New York. Distribution took place on a limited scale and in varying numbers, according to their classification on the security scale. Records produced by the GOC and UNCI have been fully mimeographed and registered according to the UN documentary system. They may be found in the archives of the parties involved. A complete set is available at the Dag Hammarskjold Library in New York. A separate collection of mimeographed records on the UNTEA activities is not available.

As the GOC/UNCI was the 10th ad hoc committee called forth by the Security Council, in its documentary system it was classified under S/AC.10, followed by a further series of code figures, giving more detailed information on the status of the document. The complete system runs as follows:

\[ S/ \text{opening series symbol for Security Council} \]
\[ / AC.10/ \text{; 10th Ad hoc Committee (GOC/UNCI).} \]

Behind the second oblique stroke a number of combinations is possible such as:

- \( / SR 1-243 \); the 243 Summary Records of the meetings of the GOC/UNCI as such (21 Oct. 1947-3 Apr. 1951)
- \( / 1-397 \) (eventually followed by Add., Corr. or Rev.); the 397 general documents generated by the meetings of the GOC/UNCI as such
- \( / S.1-14 \); the 14 Secret documents some of them of an ‘informal’ character, generated by the GOC (chronologically inserted in this ‘secret file’ are a number of undocumented secret communications)

Another set of abbreviations behind the second oblique stroke, beginning with ‘(CONF.)’ refers to one of the sub-divisions in the activities of the GOC/UNCI in four periods or ‘conferences’, viz.:

The 1st conference (Nov.-Dec. 1947):
talks between special committees (with military experts) of the Netherlands and of the Republic under the auspices of the special committee of the GOC on the implementation of the 1 Nov. resolution.

So CONF.1/SR 1-7; denotes the 7 summary records of the conference of the Indonesian and Netherlands Special Committees with the Special Committee of the GOC (14 Nov.-18 Dec. 1947),

CONF.1/1-18; the 18 documents generated by conf.1.

talks between the delegations of the Governments of the Netherlands and the Republic under the auspices of the GOC. This conference fell apart in two episodes, the so-called ‘Renville talks’ and the ‘post Renville’ talks. The latter conference was split up into 4 committees coordinated by a fifth, the Steering Committee; each of these main committees organized in turn a number of sub-committees; although the conference formally ended in Dec. 1948, the political discussions were already dead-
locked by the end of May and were suspended on 23 July 1948.

CONF.2/SR 1-7; denotes the 7 summary records of the first part of this conference with the delegations of the Governments of the Netherlands and the Republic of Indonesia (8 Dec. 1947 – 9 Feb. 1948 aboard USS Renville and on 21 Feb. 1948 at Batavia)

CONF.2/1-20; the 20 documents generated by this first part of conf.2

CONF.2/BUR./SR 1-31; the 31 summary records of meetings of the Steering Committee (12 Feb. and 23 July 1948)

CONF.2/BUR./1-32; the 32 documents generated by the Steering Committee

CONF.2/BUR./W.1; Working Paper submitted by the US and Australian delegations of the GOC in the Steering Committee

CONF.2/C.3/SR 1-9; the 9 summary records of the Political Committee of the conference (18 March-3 June 1948)

CONF.2./C.3/1-11; the 11 documents generated by the Political Committee

CONF.2./C.3/W.1-13; the 13 Working Papers submitted by the Netherlands or Republican delegations in the Political Committee

CONF.2/C.2/SR 1-13; the 13 summary records of meetings of the Security Committee (19 Feb.-7 Aug. 1948)

CONF.2/C.2/1-104; the 104 documents generated by the meetings of the Security Committee

CONF.2/C.2/W.1-W.2; the 2 Working Papers submitted by the Netherlands and Republican delegations, respectively, in the Security Committee

CONF.2/C.3/SR 1-11; the eleven summary records of meetings of the Economic and Financial Committee (17 March-21 July 1948)

CONF.2/C.3/1-31; the 31 documents generated by the meetings of the Economic and Financial Committee

CONF.2/C.3/W 1-24; the 24 Working Papers submitted, all but one, by the Republican delegation

CONF.2/C.4/SR 1-10; the 10 summary records of the meetings of the Social and Administrative Committee (19 March-16 July 1948)

CONF.2/C.4/1-3; the 3 documents generated by the Social and Administrative Committee

CONF.2/C.4/W 1-3; the 3 Working Papers submitted by the Republican delegation in the Social and Administrative Committee

The 3rd Conference (Batavia conference) April-Oct. 1949.

These are the talks between the delegations of the Governments of the Netherlands and the Republic under the auspices of UNCI and attended by representatives of non-Republican areas (Federal Consultative Assembly), following the Resolution of the SC of 28 January and its ‘ruling’ of 22 March 1949. Until 22 June 1949 they were of a ‘preliminary’ nature. After that date the discussions were organized in 5 sub-committees (that did not generate any formal meetings or documents of their own) and a Central Joint Board (CJB) as the coordinating organ of the 13 Local Joint Committees, spread all over Java and Sumatra ‘to observe, and assist in, the implementation of the cease hostilities agreement’, that was reached on 1 August 1949.

CONF.3/SR 1-10; the 10 summary records of the Batavia-conference held between representatives of the Netherlands and the Republic, attended by the Federal Consultative Assembly, under the auspices of the UNCI (14 April 1949-31 Oct. 1949)
CONF.3/1-14; the 14 documents generated by the meetings of the Batavia-conference
CONF.3/W. 1-4; the 4 Working Papers submitted by the delegations in the Batavia-conference
CONF.3/B/SR 1-10; the 10 summary records of the meetings of the Central Joint Board (CJB) (14 Aug. - 28 Oct. 1949)
CONF.3/B.1-18; the 18 documents generated by the meetings of the CJB
CONF.3/B/W.1; the Working Paper of the Republican representative in the CJB dated 8 Aug. 1949
CONF.3/B/C1-13/thirteen series of numbers; documents of the 13 Local Joint Committees, consisting mainly of minutes or reports of meetings of the LJCs throughout Java and Sumatra

The 4th Conference (met only twice):
formally registered talks between representatives of the United States of Indonesia and the Netherlands on the implementation of military aspects of the RTC Agreements in the so-called ‘Contact Committee’, established in Jan. 1950 and, like the UNCI itself ‘adjourned sine die’ in April 1952.
CONF.4/SR 1, SR 2; the summary records of the 2 official meetings of the Contact Committee, held on 24 Jan. and 26 Oct. 1950, respectively
CONF.4/1-8; the 8 documents generated by the Contact Committee
CONF.4/C.1/SR 1; summary record of the one formal meeting of the Sub-Committee for Military Affairs of the Contact Committee on 6 Feb. 1950
CONF.4/C.1/1-7; the 7 documents generated by the Sub-Committee for Military Affairs.

An exhaustive survey of all records listed under the system as described in the preceding paragraph, is given in Annex vi-viii to the ‘Report to the Secretary-General on the activities of the Security Council’s Committee of Good Offices and the United Nations Commission for Indonesia’ (New Nork, s.d.) in UN-archives, DAG-13/2.0.0 box 1. The following survey is drawn from these annexes.

d.2.1 Summary records of the meetings of the Good Offices Committee/United Nations Commission for Indonesia
[S/AC.10/SR.1, 20 October 1947 – S/AC.10/SR 243, 6 April 1951]

d.2.2 General documents
S/AC.10/1. Text of H.M. Queen Wilhelmina’s radio address of 6 December 1942
S/AC.10/2. Netherlands Government Proposals of 10 February 1946
S/AC.10/3. The Linggadjati Draft Agreement of 15 November 1946
S/AC.10/7. Unofficial translation of the text of the Linggadjati Agreement, together with its annexes, as signed on 25 March 1947 by the delegations of the Governments of the Netherlands and the Republic of Indonesia
S/AC.10/8. Unofficial text of Treaty of Friendship between Egypt and Indonesia
S/AC.10/12. Unofficial translation of the letter of the President of the Commission General, dated 20 June 1947, to the President of the Republican delegation.
S/AC.10/15. The text of the Netherlands Government’s aide memoire to the Prime Minister of the Republic of Indonesia, dated 23 June 1947
S/AC.10/16. Unofficial translation of the text of the letter of Dr. Soekarno, President of the Republic of Indonesia, dated 23 June 1947, addressed to the Netherlands Government in answer to the latter’s aide memoire of 23 June 1947
S/AC.10/17. Official text of the United States aide memoire to the Governments of the Netherlands East Indies and the Indonesian Republic, handed over on 26 June 1947
S/AC.10/18. Unofficial translation of the text of the reply of Dr. van Mook, dated 29 June 1947, to the note of the President of the Indonesian Republic (27 June 1947)
S/AC.10/19. Unofficial translation of the text of the letter of the Prime minister of the Republic of Indonesia, dated 5 July 1947 (in reply to Dr. van Mook’s letter of 29 June)
S/AC.10/20. Unofficial translation of a summary of the Netherlands proposals transmitted by Dr. van Mook to Dr. Sjarifoedin on 15 July 1947 (1st document)
S/AC.10/21. Unofficial translation of a summary of the Netherlands proposals transmitted by Dr. van Mook to Dr. Sjarifoedin on 15 July 1947 (2nd document)
S/AC.10/22. Unofficial translation of the letter of Dr. Sjarifoedin dated 16 July 1947 addressed to Dr. van Mook, in reply to Dr. van Mook’s proposals of 15 July 1947.

d  Mimeographed records of the United Nations 363
S/AC.10/23. A selected bibliography on the Indonesian Question
S/AC.10/30; 23 October 1947 Telegram to Lt. Governor General, Netherlands East Indies, dated 23 October 1947.
S/AC.10/31; 23 October 1947. Telegram to Prime Minister Beel of the Netherlands, dated 23 October 1947.
S/AC.10/32; 27 October 1947. Letter from the Vice Premier of the Indonesian Republic, dated 26 October 1947
S/AC.10/37; 6 November 1947. Letter addressed to the Chairman of the Indonesian delegation and to the Chairman of the Netherlands Committee, dated 3 November 1947
S/AC.10/38; 6 November 1947. Memorandum from the Indonesian delegation dated 3 November 1947 concerning the meeting place for negotiations.
S/AC.10/40; 6 November 1947. Memorandum from the Indonesian delegation, dated 4 November 1947, concerning the implementation of the resolution of the Security Council of 1 November.
S/AC.10/41; 7 November 1947. Memorandum submitted by the Netherlands Committee at the 16th meeting on 6 November 1947
S/AC.10/42; 10 November 1947. From the Chairman of the Consular Commission, dated 10 November 1947, submitting the memorandum of the Senior Military Observers to the Consular Commission.
S/AC.10/43; 19 November 1947. Provisional guide for the conduct of business adopted at the 24th meeting held in Batavia on 19 November 1947.
S/AC.10/44; 19 November 1947. Memorandum from the Committee of Good Offices to the parties, dated 7 November, containing a statement of its present responsibilities regarding the Indonesian question.


S/AC.10/46 Add/2; 29 November 1947. Addendum to the memorandum from the Government of the Republic of Indonesia, received on 29 November 1947.


S/AC.10/52; 29 November 1947. Letter to the President of the Security Council dated 1 December 1947 concerning the choice of a meeting place.


S/AC.10/55; 3 December 1947. Glossary of military terms submitted at the 32nd meeting of the Committee by the Military Assistants.

S/AC.10/56; 4 December 1947. Letter from the Chairman of the Netherlands Committee received on 2 December 1947 concerning a report from a member of the Provisional Council of the Daerah Istimewa East Sumatra.

S/AC.10/57; 5 December 1947. Letter from the Chairman of the Netherlands delegation received on 4 December 1947 concerning Chinese residents of Bandjarnegara.

S/AC.10/58; 8 December 1947. Proposal submitted by the delegation of the United States for consideration by the Committee.

S/AC.10/59; 13 December 1947. Memorandum received on 12 December 1947 from the Netherlands Special Committee concerning the requests for elucidation of the plan for achieving a speedy and effective truce, made at the informal meeting on 10 December 1947, with the Military Assistants of the Committee.


S/AC.10/62; 13 December 1947. Letter addressed to the delegations of the Netherlands and the Republic of Indonesia on 11 December 1947 concerning the desire
of the Committee to acquaint itself with the situation in Java, Sumatra and Madura, and the replies dated 12 December 1947, 13 December 1947.


S/AC.10/63; 13 December 1947. Working paper submitted by the United States delegation at the 39th meeting containing suggestions for expediting the substantive discussions.

S/AC.10/64; 14 December 1947. Memorandum received from the Netherlands delegation on 13 December concerning the development of the military situation in Madura, since 4 August 1947.

S/AC.10/65; 14 December 1947. Letter from the Chairman of the Netherlands delegation received on 13 December, replying to the Committee’s letter (S/AC.10/54) concerning the memorandum of the Indonesian Republic on the economic situation of the Republic.

S/AC.10/65 Add/1; 22 December 1947. Letter received from the Netherlands delegation on 22 December, replying further to the Committee’s letter (S/AC.10/59) concerning the memorandum of the Indonesian Republic on the economic situation of the Republic.

S/AC.10/66; 15 December 1947. Memorandum concerning the Linggadjati Agreement, submitted by the Netherlands delegation at the 41st meeting of the Committee.

S/AC.10/67; 15 December 1947. Conclusions adopted by the Committee at its 42nd meeting on 15 December, based on the Committee’s military definitions for use in connection with the Security Council’s Resolution of 1 November (S/AC.10/60).

S/AC.10/68; 15 December 1947. Outline of draft plan submitted by the Australian delegation at the 42nd meeting on 15 December, for the settlement of the Netherlands-Indonesian dispute.

S/AC.10/69; 16 December 1947. Letter from the Special Committee of the Indonesian Republic, received on 14 December, enclosing a summary of the major military incidents on Madura Island, occurring after 4 August 1947.

S/AC.10/70; 17 December 1947. Extracts from the minutes of the Linggadjati negotiations.

S/AC.10/71; 17 December 1947. Letter addressed to the Commander-in-Chief of the Netherlands forces in the Netherlands Indies, dated 16 December, submitting questions of the situation in Madura.


S/AC.10/73; 21 December 1947. Memorandum from the delegation of the Republic of Indonesia, received on 21 December 1947.

S/AC.10/74; 22 December 1947. Letter received from the Netherlands delegation on 19 December 1947 submitting a memorandum concerning the political development in Madura which led to the occupation of the entire island.

S/AC.10/75; 26 December 1947. Draft message agreed to at the 49th meeting on 25 December for transmission to the parties.


S/AC.10/76; 27 December 1947. Memorandum received on 24 December from the Special Committee of the Republic of Indonesia concerning incidents at Rawahgedeh.
S/AC.10/77; 29 December 1947. Considerations received on 28 December 1947 from the Netherlands delegation concerning the Committee’s draft message of 26 December (S/AC.10/75).

S/AC.10/77 Corr/1; 10 January 1948. Corrigendum.

S/AC.10/77 Add/1; 30 December 1947. Further considerations, received on 28 December 1947, from the Netherlands delegation concerning the Committee’s draft message of 26 December.

S/AC.10/78; 31 December 1947. Memorandum received on 30 December from the delegation of the Indonesian Republic concerning the Committee’s draft message of 26 December (S/AC.10/75).


S/AC.10/80; 6 January 1948. Memorandum received from the delegations on 5 January 1948 concerning the situation at Rawahgede.

S/AC.10/81; 6 January 1948. Political principles for the settlement of the dispute and the four principles of the Linggadjati Agreement taken from the Committee’s Christmas draft message proposed informally by the Netherlands delegation on 2 January and transmitted informally on the same date to the Republican delegation.

S/AC.10/81 Rev/1; 9 January 1948. Revision to above (‘Made formal on 9 January 1948’).

S/AC.10/82; 6 January 1948. Proposals for a Truce Agreement received informally from the Netherlands delegation on 2 January and transmitted informally to the Republican delegation on the same date.

S/AC.10/82 Rev/1; 9 January 1948. Revisions to above.

S/AC.10/83; 6 January 1948. Redrafted paragraphs and explanation of para 10 of the Netherlands proposals for a Truce Agreement (S/AC.10/82) submitted informally by the Netherlands delegation and transmitted informally to the Republican delegation on 4 January 1948.

S/AC.10/83 Rev/1; 9 January 1948. Revisions to above.

S/AC.10/84; 9 January 1948. Draft suggestions for a basis of political settlement in the Indonesian question submitted by the United States delegation at the 56th meeting on 9 January.


S/AC.10/85 Add/1; 22 January 1948. Addendum to above.

S/AC.10/86; 8 January 1948. Report submitted to the Madura Observation Team to the Committee of Good Offices.


S/AC.10/90; 27 January 1948. Memorandum received on 26 January from the Netherlands delegation concerning documents S/AC.10/SR.61 and S/AC.10/Conf.2/5 and the Committee’s procedure regarding these documents.

S/AC.10/91; 30 January 1948. Memorandum from the Netherlands delegation received on 29 January concerning the memorandum from the delegation of the Republic of Indonesia received on 21 December 1947.

S/AC.10/92; 7 February 1948. Situation summary as of 09.00 hours, 7 February 1948, submitted by the Executive Board of the Committee’s representatives on the Truce Committee.

S/AC.10/93; 3 March 1948. Questions on the political developments in Western Java adopted at the 83rd meeting on 3 March for transmission to the parties.

S/AC.10/94; 4 March 1948. Situation summary of the period from 22 to 28 February 1948 submitted by the Senior Military Assistants of the Committee’s representatives on the Security Committee.

S/AC.10/95; 5 March 1948. Report of the Committee’s representatives on the Security Committee concerning the request of the Netherlands delegation for an investigation of an incident in the Gomdong area (Central Java).

S/AC.10/96; 6 March 1948. Situation summary of the period from 29 February to 6 March 1948, submitted by the Senior Military Assistants of the Committee’s representatives on the Security Committee.

S/AC.10/97; 12 March 1948. Letter dated 6 March 1948 from the Republican delegation forwarding replies to the Committee’s questionnaire on political developments in Western Java (S/AC.10/93).

S/AC.10/98; 13 March 1948. Situation summary of the period from 7 March to 13 March 1948 submitted by the Senior Military Assistants of the Committee’s representatives on the Security Committee.

S/AC.10/98 Add/1; 15 March 1948. Addenda to above.

S/AC.10/99; 15 March 1948. Questions on the political developments in Madura, adopted at the 87th meeting on 15 March for transmission to the parties.

S/AC.10/100; 17 March 1948. Cablegram to the President of the Security Council adopted at the 87th meeting on 16 March.

S/AC.10/101; 20 March 1948. Situation summary of the period from 14 March to 20 March 1948 submitted by the Senior Military Assistants of the Committee’s representatives on the Security Committee.


S/AC.10/102 Add/1; 22 March 1948. Cablegram addressed to the United Nations Secretary General on 22 March in reply to his cablegram.

S/AC.10/103; 23 March 1948. Letter dated 5 March addressed to the delegations of the Netherlands and the Republic concerning the election of a head of the West-Java State and their replies dated 18 and 16 March.


S/AC.10/105; 30 March 1948. Situation summary of the period from 21 March to 27 March 1948 submitted by the Senior Military Assistants of the Committee’s representatives on the Security Committee.
S/AC.10/106; 2 April 1948. Letter dated 23 March from the Netherlands delegation forwarding replies to the Committee’s questionnaire on political developments in Western Java (S/AC.10/93).

S/AC.10/107; 3 April 1948. Situation summary of the period from 28 March to 3 April 1948 submitted by the Senior Military Assistants of the Committee’s representatives on the Security Committee.

S/AC.10/108; 9 April 1948. Situation summary of the period from 4 April to 9 April 1948 submitted by the Senior Military Assistants of the Committee’s representatives on the Security Committee.

S/AC.10/109; 15 April 1948. Letter dated 10 April from the Republican delegation forwarding replies to the Committee’s questions on political developments in Madura (S/AC.10/99).

S/AC.10/109 Add/1; 30 April 1948. Letter dated 28 April from the republican delegation forwarding a news report concerning the election for the parliament in Madura.


S/AC.10/110 Rev.1/Corr.1; 24 April 1948. As revised and adopted at 99th meeting.

S/AC.10/111; 16 April 1948. Special report by the Military Executive Board dated 9 April 1948 to the Chairman of the Committee of Good Offices on Conditions in Bantam.

S/AC.10/112; 16 April 1948. Situation summary of the period from 10 April to 16 April 1948 submitted by the Senior Military Assistants of the Committee’s representatives on the Security Committee.

S/AC.10/113; 26 April 1948. Letter dated 24 April from the Netherlands delegation forwarding replies to the Committee’s questions on political developments in Madura (S/AC.10/99).

S/AC.10/114; 23 April 1948. Situation summary of the period from 17 April to 23 April 1948 submitted by the Senior Military Assistants of the Committees representatives on the Security Committee.

S/AC.10/115; 26 April 1948. Suggestions by the U.S. delegation on a timetable of the steps to be taken toward the creation of the United States of Indonesia.

S/AC.10/116; 27 April 1948. Suggestion by the United States delegation on a possible alternative to the holding of plebiscites.


S/AC.10/119; 3 May 1948. Situation summary of the period from 24 April to 1 May 1948 submitted by the Senior Military Assistants of the Committee’s representatives on the Security Committee.

S/AC.10/120; 7 May 1948. Situation summary submitted by the Senior Military Assistants of the Committee’s representatives on the Security Committee.


S/AC.10/121 Add/1; 17 May 1948. Comments of the Republican Delegation on the Committee’s Second Interim Report.

S/AC.10/121 Add/2; 18 May 1948. Comments of the Netherlands delegation on the Committee’s Second Interim Report.
S/AC.10/122; 13 May 1948. Situation summary of the period from 2 May to 13 May 1948 submitted by the Senior Military Assistants of the Committee’s representatives on the Security Committee.
S/AC.10/125; 21 May 1948. Situation summary of the period from 14 May to 21 May 1948 submitted by the Senior Military Assistants of the Committee’s representatives on the Security Committee.
S/AC.10/127; 26 May 1948. Letter dated 20 May from the Netherlands delegation concerning a naval incident on 22 April involving three of the Committee’s military assistants.
S/AC.10/129; 28 May 1948. Situation summary of the period from 22 May to 28 May 1948 submitted by the Senior Military Assistants of the Committee’s representatives on the Security Committee.
S/AC.10/131; 4 June 1948. Situation summary of the period from 29 May to 4 June 1948 submitted by the Senior Military Assistants of the Committee’s representatives on the Security Committee.
S/AC.10/133; 16 June 1948. Letter dated 16 June from the Netherlands delegation concerning the discontinuance for the time being, of the discussions between the delegations.
S/AC.10/133 Add/1; 13 November 1948. Letter dated 18 June 1948 from the Committee of Good Offices addressed to the Netherlands delegation enquiring as to whether the Netherlands delegation was in a position to continue negotiations under the auspices of the Committee of Good Offices.
S/AC.10/134; 11 June 1948. Situation summary of the period from 5 June to 11 June 1948 submitted by the Senior Military Assistants of the Committee’s representatives on the Security Committee.
S/AC.10/135; 17 June 1948. Situation summary of the period from 12 June to 18 June 1948 submitted by the Senior Military Assistants of the Committee’s representatives on the Security Committee.
S/AC.10/136; 19 June 1948. Letter dated 14 June from the Lt. Governor-General of the Netherlands Indies addressed to the Belgian Representative on the Committee concerning the Working Paper on an outline of a political settlement submit-
ted by the Australian and United States delegations and the reply of the Belgian Representative thereto.

S/AC.10/137; 19 June 1948. Letter dated 14 June from the Lt.Governor-General of the Netherlands Indies addressed to the Australian and United States representatives on the Committee concerning the working paper on an outline of a political settlement submitted by these two delegations and their reply thereto.

S/AC.10/138 (Not used).

S/AC.10/139; 21 June 1948. Letter dated 18 June from the Netherlands delegation with reference to the working paper submitted by the Australian and United States delegations to the Lt. Governor-General of the Netherlands Indies.

S/AC.10/140 Corr/1; 29 June 1948. Corrigenda to above.

S/AC.10/140 Add/1; 29 June 1948. Letter dated 23 June from the Committee of Good Offices addressed to the President of the Security Council forwarding the Committee’s 3rd Interim Report.

S/AC.10/141 Add/1; 24 June 1948. Addendum to above.

S/AC.10/141 Add/2; 30 June 1948. Telegram dated 29 June addressed to the Chairman of the Security Council further to the Committee’s telegrams of 22 and 23 June 1948.


S/AC.10/144; 2 July 1948. Situation summary of the period from 25 June to 2 July.

S/AC.10/145; 9 July 1948. Telegram dated 7 July from the President of the Security Council addressed to the Chairman of the Committee requesting an early report on existing restrictions on the domestic and international trade of Indonesia.

S/AC.10/146; 12 July 1948. Letter dated 16 June from the Committee of Good Offices addressed to the Netherlands delegation requesting information on the prisoners concerned in the Gombong-Parung incident on 31 January.

S/AC.10/147; 8 July 1948. Letter dated 1 July from the Netherlands delegation stating that the Netherlands do not consider it incumbent upon them to supply further information concerning the Gombong incident.

S/AC.10/148; 9 July 1948. Situation summary of the period from 3 to 9 July.

S/AC.10/148 Add/1; 9 July 1948. Addendum to above: Situation in East Java (South) during the period 3 to 9 July 1948.


S/AC.10/150 Add/1; 10 August 1948. Second Report on inspection of estates and
factories in Republican-controlled territory in East Java.
S/AC.10/151; 16 July 1948. Situation summary of the period from 10 to 16 July.
S/AC.10/152; 22 July 1948. Report of the Committee of Good Offices to the Security Council on restrictions on the trade of Indonesia and the reason for delay in the implementation of Article 6 of the Truce Agreement.
S/AC.10/153; 26 July 1948. Telegram dated 23 July addressed to the President of the Security Council concerning recent developments in the negotiations between the parties.
S/AC.10/155; 29 July 1948. Telegram addressed to the President of the Security Council on 28 July 1948 recommending the supply of jeeps for the use of the Committee’s military assistants.
S/AC.10/155 Add/1; 4 August 1948. Telegram dated 30 July from the Acting Secretary-General of the United Nations in reply to the Committee’s request for jeeps for the use of its military assistants.
S/AC.10/156; 30 July 1948. Reports from the Committee’s military assistants on the economic situation in Java and Sumatra forwarded by the Military Executive Board on 15 July.
S/AC.10/159; 5 August 1948. Report dated 4 August from the Military Executive Board concerning an increase in the number of incidents along the status quo line.
S/AC.10/160; 9 August 1948. Situation summary for the period 31 July-6 August.
S/AC.10/161; 13 August 1948. Situation summary for the period 31 July-13 August.
S/AC.10/162; 20 August 1948. Situation summary for the period 14-20 August.
S/AC.10/163; 27 August 1948. Letter dated 21 August 1948 from the Netherlands delegation stating the opinion that economic, political and social problems do not fall within the sphere of activities of the Committee’s military assistants.
S/AC.10/163 Add/1; 2 September 1948. Letter dated 31 August from the Chairman of the Committee of Good Offices in reply to a letter dated 23 August from the Netherlands delegation.
S/AC.10/165; 28 August 1948. Memorandum dated 20 August from the Military Executive Board urging that the situation in the Solo area be brought to the attention of the Republican delegation.
S/AC.10/167; 3 September 1948. Letter dated 30 August to the Republican delegation concerning an incident which occurred in the Tengaran area on 17 August 1948.
S/AC.10/168; 4 September 1948. Letter dated 11 August from the Chairman of the Committee of Good Offices to the Republican and Netherlands delegations concerning the recent increase in the number of shooting incidents along the status quo line and Netherlands letter dated 26 August in reply.
S/AC.10/168 Add/1; 25 September 1948. Letter dated 8 September from the Republican delegation in reply to a letter from the Committee of Good Offices concern-
ing the recent increase in the number of shooting incidents along the status quo line.

S/AC.10/169; 9 September 1948. Report to Committee of Good Offices by its military assistants concerning the use of military personnel as police in the demilitarized zones.

S/AC.10/169 Add/1; 9 November 1948. Letter dated 15 September from the Committee of Good Offices to Netherlands delegation concerning the replacement of military personnel by civil police in the demilitarized zones.

S/AC.10/170; 4 September 1948. Situation summary of the period 28 August - 4 September.

S/AC.10/171; 13 October 1948. Telegram dated 11 October from the Republican delegation informing the Committee that the representative of the Republic of Indonesia on the Security Council has been instructed to bring the special report of the Republican delegation (S/AC.10/CONF.2/BUR.32) before the Council.

S/AC.10/171 Add/1; 13 October 1948. Cable dated 12 October 1948 from the Chairman of the Committee of Good Offices to the President of the Security Council concerning the presentation of a special report (S/AC.10/CONF.2/BUR.32) to the Security Council by the Republican delegation.

S/AC.10/172; 29 October 1948. Report of the drafting sub-committee requested to prepare an aide memoire on the status of the Republican delegation in Netherlands-controlled territory, as endorsed by the Committee at its 154th meeting.

S/AC.10/173; 10 September 1948. Situation summary of the period from 4-10 September 1948.

S/AC.10/174; 2 November 1948. Report to the Committee of Good Offices by the standing sub-committee upon measures which the Committee might take to contribute to a better maintenance of the Truce Agreement, as amended and adopted by the Committee at its 155th meeting held on 2 November 1948.

S/AC.10/175; 18 November 1948. Letter dated 14 October from the Republican delegation offering suggestions concerning the work of the Military Executive Board.

S/AC.10/175 Add/1; 18 November 1948. Letter dated 26 October 1948 from the Military Executive Board commenting on letter dated 14 October from the Republican delegation.

S/AC.10/175 Add/2; 18 November 1948. Letter dated 4 November from the Committee of Good Offices addressed to the Netherlands delegation forwarding a request from the Republican delegation that representatives of the Republic to the Military Executive Board be stationed in Djakarta.

S/AC.10/175 Add/3; 18 November 1948. Letter dated 15 November from the Netherlands delegation in reply to the Committee’s letter of 12 November submitting the names of military representatives of the Republican Government to the Military Executive Board.


S/AC.10/178; 1 October 1948. Situation summary of the period 25 September-1 October.
S/AC.10/179; 8 October 1948. Situation summary of the period 2-8 October.
S/AC.10/183; 5 November 1948. Situation summary of the period 30 October-5 November.
S/AC.10/184; 12 November 1948. ‘Draft Agreement for Overall Political Settlement’
- Proposals presented informally by the United States delegation of the Kingdom of the Netherlands and to the delegation of the Republic of Indonesia on 10 September 1948 and presented formally to the Committee of Good Offices on 10 November 1948 to be submitted to the parties as a working paper for their consideration.
S/AC.10/185; 11 November 1948. Oral Notes I and II presented on 14 October 1948 by the delegation of the Kingdom of the Netherlands to the delegation of the United States setting forth the Netherlands Government’s views with respect to the United States delegation’s draft proposals of 10 September.
S/AC.10/187; Letter dated 20 September from the Republican delegation addressed to the representative of the United States with reference to the actual resumption of negotiations on the basis of the United States delegation’s proposals of 10 September 1948.
S/AC.10/188; 11 November 1948. Letter dated 22 September 1948 from the representative of the United States addressed to the Netherlands delegation transmitting two letters dated 20 September 1948 from the Republican delegation (S/AC.10/186 & 187)
S/AC.10/189; 11 November 1948. Letter dated 14 October 1948 from the Netherlands delegation addressed to the representative of the United States setting forth the Netherlands Government’s views with respect to the United States delegation’s proposals of 10 September 1948 (S/AC.10/184) and replying to letter dated 22 September from the representative of the United States (S/AC.10/188)
S/AC.10/190; 11 November 1948. Letter dated 14 October 1948 from the representative of the United States addressed to the Republican delegation transmitting a letter from the Netherlands delegation dated 14 October (S/AC.10/189).
S/AC.10/194; 11 November 1948. Letter dated 29 October 1948 from the representative of the United States addressed to the Republican delegation transmitting a
letter from the Netherlands delegation dated 28 October 1948.
S/AC.10/196; 11 November 1948. Letter dated 6 November 1948 from the representative of the United States addressed to the Netherlands delegation transmitting the letter dated 3 November 1948 from the Republican delegation.
S/AC.10/197; 11 November 1948. Letter dated 9 November 1948 from the Deputy Representative of the United States addressed to the Netherlands delegation.
S/AC.10/198; 11 November 1948. Letter dated 9 November 1948 from the Deputy Representative of the United States addressed to the Republican delegation.
S/AC.10/199; 11 November 1948. Letter dated 9 November 1948 from the Netherlands delegation addressed to the Deputy Representative of the United States replying to letter dated 9 November.
S/AC.10/201 Add/4; 26 November 1948. Footnote to paragraph 76 of the Fourth Interim Report (adopted by the Committee at its 165th meeting).
S/AC.10/202 Add/2; 19 November 1948. Letter dated 18 November 1948 from the Netherlands delegation in reply to the Committee’s letter dated 13 November 1948 (S/AC.10/202) concerning a communiqué of the Netherlands Army Information Service of 12 November.
S/AC.10/202 Add/3; 23 November 1948. Letter dated 23 November from the Committee of Good Offices addressed to the delegation of the Kingdom of the Netherlands in reply to their letter of 18 November.
S/AC.10/203; 12 November 1948. Situation summary submitted by the Milex Board.
S/AC.10/204; 19 November 1948. Situation summary of the period from 6-19 November.
S/AC.10/205; 20 November 1948. Letter dated 8 November 1948 from the Committee of Good Offices addressed to the delegations of the Netherlands and the Republic of Indonesia inviting their participation in a special meeting of the Security Committee.

S/AC.10/205 Add/1; 20 November 1948. Telegram dated 15 November from the Republican delegation in reply to letter dated 8 November from the Committee.

S/AC.10/205 Add/2; 20 November 1948. Letter dated 20 November 1948 from the Netherlands delegation in reply to Committee’s letter of 8 November.

S/AC.10/206; 24 November 1948. Letter dated 19 November 1948 from the Committee of Good Offices addressed to the Republican delegation in reply to letter dated 2 November from the Republican delegation (S/AC.10/Conf.2/93/Add.4) concerning infiltrations and other violations of the Truce.

S/AC.10/207; 24 November 1948. Memorandum dated 19 November 1948 from the Committee of Good Offices requesting the Military Executive Board to prepare a special report concerning large scale infiltrations into Netherlands-controlled territory.


S/AC.10/209; 26 November 1948. Letter dated 3 November 1948 from the Netherlands delegation forwarding a copy of a letter dated 2 November from the Government of Indonesia to the Republican Government containing an offer of assistance in the form of foodstuffs and textiles for certain distressed areas under Republican control.

S/AC.10/209 Add/1; 29 November 1948. Letter dated 29 November 1948 from the Committee of Good Offices to the Republican delegation concerning an offer of assistance by the Netherlands Indies Government in the form of foodstuffs and textiles for certain distressed areas under Republican control.

S/AC.10/210; 1 December 1948. Letter dated 26 November 1948 from the Netherlands delegation concerning the designation by the Netherlands Government of members of that Government to hold discussions with the Republican Government.

S/AC.10/211; 3 December 1948. Situation summary of the period 26 November-3 December.

S/AC.10/212; 7 December 1948. Letter dated 15 November from the Republican delegation inviting the Committee to transfer its seat to Kaliurang for the regular period of three weeks.

S/AC.10/212 Add/1; 7 December 1948. Telegram dated 6 December 1948 from the Republican delegation requesting the Committee of Good Offices on a basis of urgency, to move its quarters to Jogjakarta for the regular period of three weeks.

S/AC.10/212 Add/2; 10 December 1948. Telegram dated 8 December 1948 from the Committee addressed to the Republican delegation in reply to their letter dated 15 November and telegram dated 7 December.

S/AC.10/213; 9 December 1948. Report to the Committee of Good Offices on the informal conversations held between the Vice-President of the Republic of Indonesia and the Ministers of the Government of the Netherlands.

S/AC.10/213 Add/1; 11 December 1948. Letter dated 11 December from the Acting Chairman of the Netherlands delegation to the Committee containing a report on the informal discussions held between Ministers of the Government of the
Netherlands (The Special Netherlands delegation) and the Premier (Vice-President) of the Govt of the Republic of Indonesia.


S/AC.10/215; 10 December 1948. Situation summary of the period from 4-10 December.

S/AC.10/216; 27 December 1948. Letter dated 16 December 1948 from the Netherlands delegation submitting a memorandum concerning the alleged failure on the part of the Republican authorities to adhere to the terms of the Truce Agreement.

S/AC.10/217; 17 December 1948. Situation summary of the period from 11-17 December.

S/AC.10/218; 18 December 1948. Letter dated 13 December 1948 from the Vice-President of the Republic of Indonesia addressed to the United States representative submitting certain views on the note of the Netherlands delegation of 11 December to the Chairman of the GOC (S/AC.10/213/Add.1).

S/AC.10/219; 29 December 1948. Telegram dated 17 December 1948 from the Acting Chairman of the Netherlands delegation to the United States representative submitting the views of the Netherlands Government on the letter dated 13 December from the Vice-President of the Republic of Indonesia (S/AC.10/218) to the United States representative.

S/AC.10/220; 28 December 1948. Letter dated 17 December 1948 from the United States representative to the Acting Chairman of the Netherlands delegation replying to the telegram dated 17 December from the Netherlands delegation.


S/AC.10/223; 21 December 1948. Texts of telegrams, dated 20 December 1948 addressed to the Chairman of the GOC Batavia/Kaliurang from (1) the President of the Security Council and (2) from Mr. A. Pelt, Assistant Secretary General U.N. Paris.


S/AC.10/233; 29 December 1948. Letter dated 28 December 1948 from the Committee of Good Offices to the Acting Chairman of the Netherlands delegation requesting information on the compliance of the Netherlands delegation with the Security Council’s Resolution of 24 December 1948.
S/AC.10/235; 29 December 1948. Letter dated 28 December 1948 from the Secretary-General of the Republican delegation in reply to the Committee’s letter of 28 December.
S/AC.10/236; 29 December 1948. Letter dated 28 December 1948 from the Acting Chairman of the Netherlands Delegation in reply to the Committee’s letter of 28 December.
S/AC.10/240; 3 January 1949. Memorandum dated 14 December 1948 from the Military Executive Board concerning alleged crossings of the status quo line by Netherlands military personnel.
S/AC.10/241; 3 January 1949. Letter dated 29 December 1948 from the Netherlands delegation concerning the arrest of Mr. Voets by TNI Military Police at Kaliurang.
S/AC.10/241 Add/1; 3 January 1949. Letter dated 31 December from the Committee of Good Offices addressed to the Netherlands delegation in reply to their letter dated 29 December.
S/AC.10/242; 4 January 1949. Letter dated 31 December 1948 from the Committee of Good Offices to the Acting Chairman of the Netherlands delegating requesting information as to whether instructions have been given to permit the Committee’s military observers to return to the field.
S/AC.10/243; 4 January 1949. Letter dated 3 January 1949 from the Netherlands delegation concerning the receipt of instructions enabling the Committee’s military
observers to return to the field in implementation of the duties conferred on the Committee by the Security Council’s Resolution of 24 December 1948.

S/AC.10/243 Add/1; 4 January 1949. Letter dated 3 January 1949 from the Committee of Good Offices to the Netherlands delegation in reply to its letter of 3 January concerning the facilities for the military observers to return to the field.

S/AC.10/243 Add/2; 4 January 1949. Letter dated 3 January 1949 from the Committee of Good Offices addressed to the Republican delegation concerning facilities for military observers in the field.

S/AC.10/243 Add/3; 5 January 1949. Letter dated 4 January 1949 from the Netherlands delegation in reply to the Committee’s letter of 3 January 1949 concerning facilities for return of military observers to the field.


S/AC.10/243 Add/5; 6 January 1949. Letter dated 6 January 1949 from the Committee of Good Offices to the Netherlands delegation concerning facilities for the return of the Committee’s military observers to the field.


S/AC.10/243 Add/7; 20 January 1949. Letter dated 8 January from the Netherlands delegation to the Committee in continuation of that delegation’s letter of 7 January 1949.

S/AC.10/243 Add/8; 25 January 1949. Letter dated 10 January from the Netherlands delegation forwarding official translation of the instructions of the Army Commander in Indonesia to the military commanders regarding the Committee’s military observers.


S/AC.10/245; 8 January 1949. Telegraphic report from the Committee of Good Offices to the President of the Security Council despatched on 8 January 1949.

S/AC.10/246; 10 January 1949. Telegram from the Committee of Good Offices to the President of the Security Council dated 8 January 1949.


S/AC.10/247 Add/2; 20 January 1949. Letter dated 12 January 1949 from the Netherlands delegation concerning the visit of the Committee to the Republican leaders in Bangka.

S/AC.10/247 Add/3; 20 January 1949. Letter dated 11 January 1949 from the Republican delegation that one or more of the members of the delegation in Batavia be permitted to accompany the Committee on its visit to the Republican leaders.


S/AC.10/247 Add/5; 20 January 1949. Letter dated 12 January 1949 from the
Netherlands delegation in reply to the Committee’s letter of 12 January.
S/AC.10/247 Add/6; 20 January 1949. Letter dated 14 January 1949 from the Netherlands delegation with further reference to the Committee’s letter of 12 January (S/AC.10/247/Add.4)
S/AC.10/247 Add/7; 24 January 1949. Further correspondence concerning the request of the Republican delegation that one or more of the members of the delegation be permitted to visit the Republican officials at Prapat, Sumatra, and Muntok, Bangka.
S/AC.10/250 Add/2; 3 February 1949. Letter dated 1 February 1949 from the Chairman of the Commission to the President of the Security Council forwarding a report submitted by the Chairman of the Republican delegation on the conditions of internment of Republican leaders at Bangka from 16 to 24 January.
S/AC.10/250 Add/3; 2 February 1949. Letter dated 1 February 1949 from the Chairman of the Commission to the President of the Security Council forwarding a memorandum submitted by the Chairman of the Republican delegation outlining the Republican position with regard to the military action in Indonesia and the controversies between the Netherlands and Republican Governments.
S/AC.10/250 Add/4; 7 February 1949. Letter dated 23 January 1949 from Dr. Assaat, Chairman of KNIP, to the Australian representative on the conditions of internment of Republican leaders at Bangka.
S/AC.10/251; 24 January 1949. Exchange of communications concerning facilities for the transmission of official messages between the Republican delegation in Lake Success and the Republican Government at Muntok, Bangka and Prapat, Sumatra and transport facilities for officials designated by the Republican Government to proceed to Lake Success.
S/AC.10/251 Add/1; 26 January 1949. Further exchange of communications concerning transport facilities for officials designated by the Republican Government to proceed to Lake Success.
S/AC.10/251 Add/2; 8 February 1949. Letter dated 7 February from the Netherlands delegation concerning transport facilities for officials designated.
S/AC.10/251 Add/3; 8 February 1949. Letter dated 8 February 1949 from the Commission to the Netherlands delegation concerning transport facilities for officials designated by the Republican Government to proceed to Lake Success.
S/AC.10/251 Add/4; 8 February 1949. Letter dated 8 February from the Commission addressed to the Secretary-General of the Republican delegation forwarding copy of Netherlands delegation letter (S/AC.10/251/Add.2) concerning transport facilities for officials designated by the Republican Government to proceed to Lake Success.


S/AC.10/253 Add/1; 26 January 1949. Letter dated 24 January 1949 from the Republican delegation to the Committee concerning Federalist approach to Republican leaders.


S/AC.10/256; 1 February 1949. Letter dated 29 January 1949 from the Republican delegation concerning the arrest by the Netherlands authorities of Mr. Latumeten and Mr. Sastrosuwignjo.

S/AC.10/256 Add/1; 1 February 1949. Letter dated 30 January 1949 from the Netherlands delegation concerning the arrest by the Netherlands authorities of Mr. Latumeten and Mr. Sastrosuwignjo.

S/AC.10/256 Add/2; 8 February 1949. Letter dated 4 February from the Commission addressed to the Netherlands delegation regarding the arrest of Messrs Latumeten and Sastrosuwignjo.

S/AC.10/256 Add/3; 16 February 1949. Further communication dated 15 February from the Republican delegation concerning the arrest of Messrs Latumeten and Sastrosuwignjo.

S/AC.10/256 Add/4; 3 March 1949. Letter dated 28 February from the Netherlands delegation concerning the arrest of Messrs Latumeten and another.

S/AC.10/257; 2 February 1949. Letter dated 29 January 1949 from the Chairman of the Commission to the Acting Chairman of the Netherlands delegation confirming the results of a meeting of the Commission with Mr. Elink Schuurman and Dr. Kiphagen.


S/AC.10/259; 7 February 1949. Letter dated 5 February from the Republican concerning police measures taken against the newspaper ‘Pedoman’.

S/AC.10/259 Add/1; 18 February 1949. Letter dated 17 February from the Netherlands delegation concerning the ban on the publication of the newspaper ‘Pedoman’.

S/AC.10/259 Add/2; 21 February 1949. Text of a speech by Dr. Maramis published in the newspaper ‘Pedoman’ on 31 January 1949, documented in accordance with the decision taken at the 188th meeting of UNCI.

S/AC.10/260; 8 February 1949. Letter dated 7 February from the Chairman of the Commission addressed to the Acting Chairman of the Netherlands delegation in confirmation of the points made in the conversation on 4 February between the latter and the Commission’s Chairman of the week.

S/AC.10/261; 9 February 1949. Letter dated 7 February 1949 from the Chairman of
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the Republican delegation inviting the Commission to visit Republican officials on the island of Bangka.


S/AC.10/263 Add/1; 11 February 1949. Letter dated 11 February 1949 from the Netherlands delegation in reply to the Commission’s letter of 8 February.

S/AC.10/264; 14 February 1949. Letter dated 12 February 1949 from the Republican delegation stating that large numbers of political prisoners are being held by the Netherlands authorities throughout Indonesia, many of them allegedly without the benefit of trial.


S/AC.10/264 Add/2; 18 February 1949. Letter dated 16 February from the Netherlands delegation concerning the Republican delegation’s complaint.


S/AC.10/265 Add/1; 17 February 1949. Telegram from the President of the Security Council in reply to the Commission’s telegram of 15 February 1949.


S/AC.10/266; 19 February 1949. Letter dated 17 February 1949 from the Republican delegation concerning the case of Dr. Masdulhak Nasution, member of the personal staff of Dr. Hatta.

S/AC.10/266 Add/1; 4 March 1949. Letter dated 3 March from the Netherlands delegation concerning the case of Dr. Nasution and Mr. Suharto.

S/AC.10/266 Add/2; 1 April 1949. Further communication dated 31 March from the Republican delegation concerning the case of Dr. Nasution.

S/AC.10/267; 21 February 1949. Letter dated 17 February 1949 from the Republican delegation concerning the alleged disappearance of Mr. Suharto, General Postmaster of the Republic.


S/AC.10/268 Add/1; 9 March 1949. Letter dated 8 March 1949 from the Netherlands delegation concerning the death of Dr. Santoso.

S/AC.10/268 Add/2; 16 March 1949. Further communication dated 15 March 1949 from the Republican delegation concerning the death of Dr. Santoso.

S/AC.10/269; 22 February 1949. Letter dated 20 February 1949 from the Republican delegation complaining against elections being held by Netherlands authorities in Middle Java.

S/AC.10/269 Add/1; 7 March 1949. Letter dated 5 March 1949 from the Netherlands delegation in reply to Republican delegation complaint.


S/AC.10/271; 26 February 1949. Letter from the High Representative of the Crown in Indonesia informing the Commission of the proposed Round Table Conference to be held at The Hague.

S/AC.10/271 Add/1; 28 February 1949. Memoranda handed to the Commission on 27 February 1949 by Dr. L.J.M. Beel, High Representative of the Crown in Indonesia, concerning the policy of the Netherlands Government with regard to Indonesia.

S/AC.10/272; 1 March 1949. Telegram dated 28 February 1949 from the Chairman of the Republican delegation stating the Republican position in regard to the proposed Round Table Conference at The Hague.

S/AC.10/272 Add/1; 7 March 1949. Letter dated 7 March 1949 from the Republican delegation forwarding a translation of President Sukarno’s reply to the Netherlands Government’s invitation to a Round Table Conference at The Hague and submitting a report on the conversations between the Republican leaders with Netherlands officials and the Contact Committee of the B.F.O. on the same subject.

S/AC.10/272 Add/2; 7 March 1949. Letter dated 10 March 1949 from the Chairman of the Republican delegation clarifying the Republican position in regard to the proposed Round Table Conference at The Hague.

S/AC.10/273; 2 March 1949. Letter dated 1 March 1949 from the Netherlands delegation forwarding an English translation of a letter of the Chairman of the B.F.O. addressed to the High Representative of the Crown in Indonesia concerning the proposed Round Table Conference at The Hague.


S/AC.10/278; 3 March 1949. English translation of the radiospeech delivered on 27 February by H.H. Sultan Hamid II, Chairman of BFO.

S/AC.10/280; 7 March 1949. Exchange of telegrams between the Chairman of the Republican delegation and the Chairman of the Commission concerning a visit to Bangka.


S/AC.10/284; 17 March 1949. Letter dated 16 March 1949 from the Republican delegation concerning the alleged arrest of a number of prominent Republicans by Netherlands authorities in Solo and Jogjakarta.

S/AC.10/284 Add/1; 28 March 1949. Letter dated 26 March addressed to the Netherlands delegation concerning the arrest of a number of Republicans by Netherlands authorities in Jogjakarta.


S/AC.10/287 Add/1; 29 March 1949. Telegram dated 29 March 1949 from the Chairman of the Commission to the President of the Security Council transmitting further details with regard to the attack on the Commission’s military observers in Sumatra.

S/AC.10/288; 25 March 1949. Telegram dated 23 March 1949 from the President of the Security Council to the Chairman of the Commission requesting a report from the Commission on alleged damages in the city of Jogjakarta.

S/AC.10/289; 25 March 1949. Telegram dated 23 March 1949 from the President of
the Security Council to the Chairman of the Commission giving the views of the Security Council on questions raised in the Commission’s report of 1 March (No:274).

S/AC.10/290; 26 March 1949. Letter dated 25 March 1949 from the Republican delegation requesting the assistance of the Commission in making it possible for the medical supplies and textiles donated by the Government of Australia to be transported to the Republican-controlled territory of Atjeh (Sumatra).

S/AC.10/290 Add/1; 5 April 1949. Letter dated 5 April 1949 from the Netherlands delegation concerning medical supplies and textiles donated by the Government of Australia.

S/AC.10/291; 26 March 1949. Letter dated 25 March 1949 from the Republican delegation requesting the assistance of the Commission in obtaining Netherlands authorities’ consent to retain the use of the premises of Parapatan 52 Batavia by the Republican delegation.


S/AC.10/293; 26 March 1949. Telegram dated 26 March 1949 to the Chairman of the Republican delegation inviting the delegation to participate in discussions with the Netherlands delegation to be held under the auspices of the Commission in Batavia.

S/AC.10/293 Add/1; 28 March 1949. Telegram dated 27 March 1949 from the Chairman of the Republican delegation in reply to the invitation to participate in discussions with the Netherlands delegation to be held under the auspices of the Commission in Batavia.

S/AC.10/293 Add/2; 3 April 1949. Letter dated 1 April 1949 from the Chairman of the Republican delegation stating the Republican delegation’s position with regard to the invitation to participate in discussions with the Netherlands delegation to be held under the auspices of the Commission in Batavia.

S/AC.10/293 Add/3; 5 April 1949. Further communication from the Commission to the Chairman of the Republican delegation with regard to the discussions to be held in Batavia.

S/AC.10/293 Add/4; 12 April 1949. Further communication dated 11 April 1949 from the Commission to the Chairman of the Republican delegation with regard to the discussions to be held in Batavia.

S/AC.10/294; 26 March 1949. Letter dated 26 March 1949 to the Acting Chairman of the Netherlands delegation inviting the delegation to participate in discussions with the Republican delegation to be held under the auspices of the Commission in Batavia.

S/AC.10/294 Add/1; 28 March 1949. Letter dated 26 March 1949 from the Acting Chairman of the Netherlands delegation in reply to the invitation.

S/AC.10/294 Add/2; 30 March 1949. Letter dated 29 March from the Acting Chairman of the Netherlands delegation stating the Netherlands Government’s position with regard to the invitation (294).

S/AC.10/294 Add/3; 5 April 1949. Further communication from the Commission to the Acting Chairman of the Netherlands delegation with regard to the discussions to be held in Batavia.

S/AC.10/294 Add/4; 12 April 1949. Letter dated 7 April from the Acting Chairman of the Netherlands delegation with regard to the discussions to be held under the auspices of the Commission.
S/AC.10/294 Add/5; 12 April 1949. Further communication dated 11 April 1949 from the Commission to the Acting Chairman of the Netherlands delegation with regard to the discussions to be held under the auspices of the Commission in Batavia.

S/AC.10/295; 31 March 1949. Letter dated 30 March 1949 from the Netherlands delegation requesting information regarding materials and equipment removed or destroyed in Jogjakarta since 18 December 1948.


S/AC.10/296; 1 April 1949. Report on the visit to Jogjakarta on 21 March 1949 by the Commission’s Deputy Representatives.

S/AC.10/297; 3 April 1949. Telegram dated 2 April 1949 from the Chairman of the Commission to the Secretary General of the United Nations requesting information on U.N. policy regarding the security of Military Observers.

S/AC.10/297 Add/1; 5 April 1949. Telegram dated 4 April 1949 from the Secretariat of the United Nations in reply to the Commission’s telegram.

S/AC.10/298; 13 April 1949. Letter dated 12 April 1949 from the Chairman of the Netherlands delegation forwarding to the Commission list of members of the Netherlands delegation.

S/AC.10/299; 13 April 1949. Letter dated 13 April from the Secretary of the Republican delegation forwarding to the Commission list of the members of the Republican delegation.

S/AC.10/300; 20 April 1949. Letter dated 16 April 1949 from the Netherlands delegation forwarding the text of two intercepted telegrams with translation concerning the attack on the Commission’s military observers in Sumatra.


S/AC.10/302; 27 April 1949. Letter dated 26 April 1949 from the Republican delegation requesting the good offices of the Commission in securing the release of political prisoners arrested by Netherlands authorities since 17 December 1948 in the Republic of Indonesia.

S/AC.10/303; 5 May 1949. Letter dated 22 April from the Commission to the Chairman of the Netherlands delegation with regard to the implementation of measures concerning the security of the Commission’s military observers.

S/AC.10/303 Corr/1; 6 May 1949. Corrigendum to above.


S/AC.10/303 Add/2; 31 May 1949. Letter dated 30 May from the Netherlands delegation with regard to the implementation of measures concerning the security of the Commission’s military observers.

S/AC.10/303 Add/3; 6 June 1949. Letter dated 28 May from the Commission to the Chairman of the Netherlands delegation with regard to the implementation of measures concerning the security of the Commission’s military observers.

S/AC.10/303 Add/4; 6 June 1949. Letter dated 27 May from the Commission to the Chairman of the Republican delegation with regard to the implementation of measures concerning the security of the Commission’s military observers.

S/AC.10/303 Add/5; 6 June 1949. Letter dated 2 June from the Netherlands delegation with regard to the implementation of measures concerning the security of the Commission’s military observers.
S/AC.10/303 Add/6; 8 June 1949. Letter dated 7 June from the Commission to the Chairman of the Republican delegation with regard to the implementation of measures concerning the security of the Commission’s military observers.

S/AC.10/303 Add/7; 13 June 1949. Letter dated 11 June from the Commission to the Chairman of the Netherlands delegation (same subject).

S/AC.10/304; 5 May 1949. Letter dated 22 April from the Commission to the Chairman of the Republican delegation (same subject).


S/AC.10/307; 19 May 1949. Letter dated 17 May from the Netherlands delegation expressing the willingness of the Government of Indonesia to give medical assistance and supplies to the population of areas not under control of Netherlands forces.


S/AC.10/308; 19 May 1949. Letter dated 17 May from the Netherlands delegation requesting the Commission’s assistance in locating three Dutch soldiers who crossed the former S.Q.L. in East Sumatra in July 1948.

S/AC.10/308 Add/1; 18 July 1949. Letter dated 28 June from the Commission to the Netherlands delegation with regard to the above.

S/AC.10/308 Add/2; 18 July 1949. Letter dated 7 July from the Netherlands delegation (concerning the same subject).


S/AC.10/311 Add/1; 6 June 1949. Letter dated 3 June 1949 from the Netherlands delegation concerning the recognition by the Government of Indonesia of ‘Panitia status Seluruh Tapanuli’.

S/AC.10/312; 30 May 1949. Letter dated 22 April 1949 from the Commission to the Netherlands delegation concerning restrictions on the activities of the military observers.


S/AC.10/313; 2 June 1949. Letter dated 1 June 1949 from the Republican delegation requesting the Commission’s mediation in connection with an incident at the premises of the Kepatihan Danuredjan in Jogjakarta.

S/AC.10/313 Add/1; 20 June 1949. Letter dated 17 June 1949 from the Netherlands delegation concerning an incident at the premises of the Kepatihan Danuredjan in Jogjakarta.
S/AC.10/314; 2 June 1949. Letter dated 2 June from the Republican delegation complaining against a search made by Netherlands military authorities at the residence of Dr. Assaat and against contemptuous remarks towards the Republic allegedly expressed by Netherlands soldiers and officials in Jogjakarta.

S/AC.10/314 Add/1; 16 June 1949. Letter dated 15 June 1949 from the Netherlands delegation with regard to the Republican complaint of 2 June.

S/AC.10/315; 6 June 1949. Letter dated 4 June from the Republican delegation reporting further incidents at Jogjakarta and requesting the Commission to take necessary steps.


S/AC.10/317 Add/1; 4 July 1949. Letter dated 1 July 1949 from the Netherlands delegation concerning Republican officials allegedly expelled from the town of Magelang.


S/AC.10/324; 5 October 1949. General appreciation of the military situation.

S/AC.10/325; 4 November 1949. Letter dated 28 October 1949 from the Republican delegation forwarding documents from the Government of the Republic of Indonesia, the Netherlands Government and the F.C.A. regarding the settlement of problems on the military and administrative field.


S/AC.10/326; 10 November 1949. Letter dated 10 November 1949 from the Netherlands delegation requesting the Commission’s assistance with regard to the release of prisoners of war and civilian internees detained by the Republican authorities.


S/AC.10/327; 1 December 1949. Letter dated 28 November 1949 from the Chairman of the National Preparatory Committee with regard to preparations in connec-
tion with the transfer of sovereignty to the Republic of the United States of Indonesia.

S/AC.10/327 Add/1; 23 December 1949. Letter dated 2 December 1949 from the Commission to the Chairman of the National Preparatory Committee in reply to his letter of 28 November.


S/AC.10/328 Add/1; 1 December 1949. Letter dated 19 September 1949 from the Republican delegation (Re: same subject).

S/AC.10/328 Add/2; 1 December 1949. Letter dated 28 September 1949 from the Netherlands delegation in reply to the Republican request.


S/AC.10/329 Add/1; 9 December 1949. Letter dated 11 November from the Netherlands delegation with regard to political prisoners in New Guinea.


S/AC.10/333; 11 February 1950. Exchange of telegrams concerning the reduction in number of observers.

S/AC.10/334; 11 February 1950. Letter dated 9 February 1950 to the Chairman of the Consular Commission concerning the reduction in number of military observers.


S/AC.10/337; 18 February 1950. Revised instructions to military observers as agreed upon by the UNCI at its meeting of 17 February 1950.


S/AC.10/340; 12 April 1950. Appreciation by the Military Executive Board of the situation in Indonesia up to 28 February 1950.


S/AC.10/345; 12 April 1950. Appreciation by the Military Executive Board of the situation in Indonesia up to 31 March 1950.

S/AC.10/346; 12 April 1950. Memorandum on the informal conversations held on 4 April by the Chairman of the Commission in connection with the shipment of a TNI Battalion to Makassar.

S/AC.10/347; 25 May 1950. Exchange of letters between the RUSI Minister for Foreign Affairs and the Principal Security of the Commission with regard to the privileges and immunities of the members and the staff of the UNCI.

S/AC.10/348; 2 June 1950. Letter dated 17 February 1950 from the Chairman of the Commission to the Chief Representative of the RUSI to the Contact Committee with regard to the revised instructions to military observers.

S/AC.10/349; 2 June 1950. Letter dated 1 June from the Chairman of the Commission to the Chief Representative of the RUSI to the Contact Committee with regard to the freedom of movement of military observers.

S/AC.10/349 Add/1; 20 June 1950. Letter dated 9 June 1950 from the Chief Representative of the RUSI to the Contact Committee in reply to the Commission’s letter of 1 June 1950.

S/AC.10/350 Add/2; 20 June 1950. Letter dated 19 June 1950 from the Chairman of the Commission to the Chief Representative of the RUSI to the Contact Committee in reply to the latter’s letter of 9 June 1950.

S/AC.10/350; 2 June 1950. Letter dated 25 May 1950 from the Netherlands High Commissioner to the Chairman of the Commission with regard to the implementation of Article 2 of the Agreement of Transitional Measures adopted at the R.T.C.


S/AC.10/350 Add/2; 12 June 1950. Letter dated 8 June from the Prime Minister and Minister for Foreign Affairs of the RUSI in reply to the Commission’s letter of 3 June 1950 (S/AC.10/350/Add.1).

S/AC.10/350 Add/3; 17 June 1950. Letter dated 10 June 1950 from the Chairman of the Commission to the Netherlands High Commissioner in reply to the latter’s letter of 25 May.

S/AC.10/350 Add/4; 22 June 1950. Note dated 21 June from the Netherlands High Commissioner in reply to the Commission’s letter of 10 June.

S/AC.10/350 Add/5; 26 June 1950. Letter dated 24 June 1950 from the Chairman of the Commission to the Netherlands High Commissioner in reply to the latter’s note of 21 June.


S/AC.10/350 Add/6; 26 June 1950. Letter dated 24 June 1950 from the Chairman of the Commission to Prime Minister Hatta requesting confirmation of the Commission’s position with regard to the implementation of Article 2 of the Agreement on Transitional Measures.

S/AC.10/350 Add/7; 29 June 1950. Letter dated 29 June from the Prime Minister of the RUSI concerning the implementation of Article 2 of the Agreement of Transitional Measures.

S/AC.10/350 Add/8; 1 July 1950. Letter dated 30 June 1950 from the Chairman of
the Commission to the Netherlands High Commissioner forwarding copy of Dr. Hatta’s letter of 29 June.


S/AC.10/351; 6 June 1950. Summary of military Observer Team reports submitted by the Military Executive Board for the period of 1 April to 15 April 1950.

S/AC.10/352; 6 June 1950. Summary of Military Observer Team reports submitted by the Military Executive Board for the period 16 April to 26 April 1950.


S/AC.10/356; 24 June 1950. Text of letters addressed on 24 May 1950 by the Commission to the Netherlands and RUSI Chief Representatives on the Contact Committee with regard to a reduction in the number of military observers.

S/AC.10/356 Add/1; 24 June 1950. Letter dated 20 June 1950 from the Chief Representative of the RUSI on the Contact Committee in reply to the Commission’s letter of 24 May.

S/AC.10/356 Add/2; 24 June 1950. Letter dated 22 June from the Chairman of the Commission to the Chief Representative of the RUSI on the Contact Committee in reply to the latter’s letter of 20 June.

S/AC.10/356 Add/3; 27 June 1950. Letter dated 26 June from the Acting Chief Representative of the Netherlands on the Contact Committee in reply to the Commission’s letter of 24 May.

S/AC.10/356 Add/4; 29 June 1950. Letter dated 28 June from the Chief Representative of the RUSI on the Contact Committee (Re: same subject).

S/AC.10/356 Add/5; 1 July 1950. Memorandum dated 27 June from the Military Executive Board, submitting a scheme for the redeployment of military observers.

S/AC.10/357; 24 June 1950. Letter dated 20 June from the RUSI Chief Representative on the Contact Committee with regard to the activities of the military observers at Makassar.

S/AC.10/357 Add/1; 24 June 1950. Report dated 7 June from the Military Executive Board to the Chairman of the Commission with regard to the investigations into alleged charges against the coordinator of Military Observer Team at Makassar.

S/AC.10/357 Add/2; 27 June 1950. Letter dated 26 June from the Chairman of the Commission to the Chief Representative of the RUSI on the Contact Committee in reply to the latter’s letter of 20 June.

S/AC.10/358; 1 July 1950. Text of cable sent to the Secretary General of the United Nations on 30 June concerning a reduction in number of military observers.

S/AC.10/359; 1 July 1950. Letters addressed on 30 June to the representatives of France and of the United Kingdom in Djakarta concerning a proposal of the Commission to reduce the number of its military observers.

S/AC.10/359 Add/1; 8 July 1950. Letter dated 4 July from the French Chargé d’Af-
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fares in Djakarta in reply to the Commission’s letter of 30 June.
S/AC.10/359 Add/2; 8 July 1950. Letter dated 5 July from the British Ambassador in
Djakarta in reply to the Commission’s letter of 30 June.
S/AC.10/359 Add/3; 4 August 1950. Further communication dated 1 August from
the British Embassy in Djakarta in reply to the Commission’s letter.
S/AC.10/360; 28 July 1950. Letter dated 21 July 1950 from the Prime Minister of the
RUSI and the Netherlands High Commissioner forwarding an English transla-
tion of a memorandum regarding the termination of the reorganisation of the
KNIL.
S/AC.10/361; 29 July 1950. Special Report dated 28 July 1950 from the Commission
to the Security Council on the agreement between the Netherlands and Indone-
sian Governments concerning the dissolution of the Royal Netherlands Indone-
sian Army (KNIL).
S/AC.10/362; 5 August 1950. Letter dated 4 August to Dr. Hatta Prime Minister and
Minister for Foreign Affairs of the Republic of the United States of Indonesia, of-
fering the Commission’s assistance with regard to the South Moluccas Affair.
S/AC.10/362 Add/1; 25 September 1950. Letter dated 23 September from the Indone-
sian Minister for Foreign Affairs in reply to the Commission’s letter of 4
August 1950.
S/AC.10/362 Add/2; 26 September 1950. Letter dated 25 September to the Indone-
sian Minister for Foreign Affairs (Re: same subject).
S/AC.10/362 Add/3; 2 October 1950. Letter dated 30 September from the Indone-
sian Minister for Foreign Affairs in reply to the Commission’s letter of 25 Sep-
tember 1950.
S/AC.10/362 Add/4; 6 October 1950. Letter dated 6 October to the Indonesian Min-
ister for Foreign Affairs with regard to the South Moluccas affair.
S/AC.10/362 Add/5; 10 October 1950. Letter dated 9 October from the Indonesian
Minister for Foreign Affairs in reply to the Commission’s letter of 6 October
1950.
S/AC.10/362 Add/6; 11 October 1950. Letter dated 11 October to the Indonesian
Minister for Foreign Affairs with regard to the South Moluccas affair.
S/AC.10/363; 8 August 1950. Text of telegram received by the Commission on 8 Au-
gust from Military Observer Team No. 4 (Makassar) concerning armed attacks
in Makassar.
S/AC.10/363 Add/1; 9 August 1950. Further telegram received by the Commission
on 8 August from Military Observer Team No. 4 (Makassar).
S/AC.10/363 Add/2; 9 August 1950. Report dated 3 August received by the Com-
mision from Military Observer Team No. 4 (Makassar) on the situation in
Makassar.
S/AC.10/363 Add/3; 11 August 1950. Text of telegram received by the Commission
on 10 August from Military Observer Team No. 4 (Makassar).
S/AC.10/364; 9 August 1950. Letter dated 8 August from the Netherlands High
Commissioner requesting the Commission to consider the situation in Makas-
sar.
S/AC.10/364 Add/1; 9 August 1950. Letter dated 9 August from the Commission to
Dr. Hirschfeld concerning steps taken by the Commission with regard to the situ-
atation in Makassar.
S/AC.10/364 Add/2; 11 August 1950. Letter dated 9 August from the Netherlands
Deputy High Commissioner forwarding translations of three telegrams from Major General Scheffelaar on the situation in Makassar.

S/AC.10/364 Add/3; 11 August 1950. Letter dated 10 August from the Netherlands Deputy High Commissioner with further reference to the situation in Makassar.

S/AC.10/365; 9 August 1950. Memorandum dated 8 August from the Chairman of the Commission on his conversations with Dr. Hatta concerning steps taken by the Commission with regard to the situation in Makassar.

S/AC.10/365 Add/1; 9 August 1950. Letter dated 9 August from the Commission to Dr. Hatta concerning steps taken by Commission (Re: Makassar).

S/AC.10/365 Add/2; 18 August 1950. Letter dated 16 August from the Commission to Dr. Hatta with regard to the report of the Commission’s Senior Military Advisors on Makassar disturbances.

S/AC.10/366 Add/3; 18 August 1950. Letter dated 16 August from the Commission to the Netherlands High Commissioner with regard to the report of the Commission’s Senior Military Advisors on Makassar disturbances.

S/AC.10/366; 10 August 1950. Letter dated 10 August from the RUSI Minister of Defence concerning the situation in Balikpapan (Borneo).

S/AC.10/366 Add/1; 11 August 1950. Letter dated 11 August from the Chairman of the Commission to the RUSI Defence Minister in reply to the latter’s letter of 10 August.

S/AC.10/366 Add/2; 11 August 1950. Letter dated 11 August from the Commission to the Netherlands High Commissioner forwarding copy of the Commission’s letter to the RUSI Defence Minister.

S/AC.10/367; 11 August 1950. Letters dated 3 August from the Commission to the Netherlands and RUSI Chief Representatives on the Contact Committee concerning the headquarters of the Military Observer Team in Borneo.

S/AC.10/367 Add/1; 11 August 1950. Letter dated 11 August from the Netherlands High Commissioner concerning the Headquarters of the Military Observer Team in Borneo.

S/AC.10/367 Add/2; 11 August 1950. Letter dated 11 August 1950 from the Commission to the Netherlands High Commissioner concerning above.

S/AC.10/367 Add/3; 18 August 1950. Letter dated 16 August from the Commission to the Netherlands High Commissioner with regard to the above (subject).

S/AC.10/368; 11 August 1950. Translation of a letter dated 9 August from the RUSI Prime Minister to the Netherlands High Commissioner concerning the despatch of HMS ‘Kortenaer’ to Makassar, communicated to the Commission.

S/AC.10/368 Add/1; 12 August 1950. Letter dated 11 August from the Netherlands High Commissioner forwarding translations of letters addressed to the RUSI Prime Minister concerning the despatch of HMS ‘Kortenaer’ to Makassar and the transportation of APRIS troops by KPM ships.

S/AC.10/368 Add/2; 12 August 1950. Letter dated 11 August from the Commission to the Netherlands High Commissioner in reply to his letter of 11 August.

S/AC.10/368 Add/3; 12 August 1950. Letter dated 11 August from the Commission to the RUSI Prime Minister forwarding copy of a letter to the Netherlands High Commissioner.

S/AC.10/368 Add/4; 14 August 1950. Letter dated 12 August from the RUSI Prime Minister’s office forwarding translation of Dr. Hatta’s letter of 11 August to the Netherlands High Commissioner with further reference to the despatch of HMS ‘Kortenaer’ to Makassar.
S/AC.10/368 Add/5; 14 August 1950. Letter dated 14 August from the Netherlands High Commissioner’s office (Re: same subject).
S/AC.10/368 Add/6; 16 August 1950. English translation of the RUSI Prime Minister’s letter dated 4 August to the Netherlands High Commissioner.
S/AC.10/368 Add/7; 16 August 1950. Letter dated 15 August from the Netherlands High Commissioner’s office forwarding translation of Dr. Hirschfeld’s letter to the RUSI Prime Minister with regard to HMS ‘Kortenaer’.
S/AC.10/369 Add/1; 12 August 1950. Letter dated 11 August from the Commission to the Netherlands High Commissioner forwarding the translation of a letter dated 10 August from the Prime Minister of RUSI.
S/AC.10/369 Add/2; 12 August 1950. Letter dated 11 August from the Commission to the Prime Minister of RUSI in reply to his letter of 10 August.
S/AC.10/369 Add/3; 16 August 1950. Letter dated 13 August from the Netherlands High Commissioner in reply to the Commission’s letter of 11 August.
S/AC.10/369 Add/4; 18 August 1950. Letter dated 16 August from the Commission to Dr. Hatta forwarding copy of a letter from the Netherlands High Commissioner of 13 August.
S/AC.10/369 Add/5; 18 August 1950. Letter dated 16 August from the Commission to the Netherlands High Commissioner in reply to his letter of 13 August.
S/AC.10/374; 6 September 1950. Letters dated 4 September to the Netherlands and Indonesian representatives on the Contact Committee with regard to the redeployment of the Commission’s military observers.
S/AC.10/375; 7 September 1950. Letter dated 6 September from the Netherlands representative on the Contact Committee transmitting a survey of the dislocation of the Royal Netherlands Army units in Java.
S/AC.10/375 Rev/1; 11 September 1950. Letter dated 9 September from the Netherlands Representative on the Contact Committee transmitting a revised survey of the dislocation of the KL units in Java.
S/AC.10/376; 30 September 1950. Summary of Military Observer Team reports submitted by the Military Executive Board for the period from 5 to 29 August 1950.
S/AC.10/378; 6 October 1950. Letter dated 5 October 1950 from the Netherlands High Commissioner requesting the Commission’s assistance in obtaining a cessation of hostilities in South Moluccas.
S/AC.10/378 Add/1; 6 October 1950. Letter dated 5 October to the Indonesian Minister for Foreign Affairs forwarding copy of the Netherlands High Commissioner’s letter to the Commission of the same date.
S/AC.10/378 Add/2; 6 October 1950. Letter dated 6 October from the Commission
to the Netherlands High Commissioner acknowledging receipt of his letter of 5 October 1950.

S/AC.10/378 Add/3; 7 October 1950. Letter dated 6 October to the Netherlands High Commissioner forwarding copy of the Commission’s letter to the Indonesian Minister for Foreign Affairs.

S/AC.10/378 Add/4; Letter dated 11 October to the Netherlands High Commissioner forwarding copies of documents concerning the South Moluccas question.

S/AC.10/379; 9 October 1950. Translation of a note dated 5 October from the Netherlands High Commissariat forwarding copies of telegrams exchanged between the Netherlands and Indonesian Prime Ministers with regard to the South Moluccas affair.

S/AC.10/380; 9 October 1950. Letter dated 7 October from the Netherlands Chief Representative on the Contact Committee forwarding translation of two communications received from Ambonese troops in Java in connection with the South Moluccas affair.

S/AC.10/380 Add/1; 12 October 1950. Letter dated 10 October from the Netherlands Chief Representative on the Contact Committee forwarding communications from Ambonese troops in Semarang in connection with the South Moluccas affair.


S/AC.10/382; 28 October 1950. Letter dated 27 October to the Secretary General of the United Nations with regard to the reduction of military observers placed at the Commission’s disposal.


S/AC.10/384; 4 December 1950. Letter dated 27 November from the Commission to the Netherlands and Indonesian Chief Representatives on the Contact Committee concerning the deployment of the Commission’s military observers.

S/AC.10/385; 26 December 1950. Summary of Military Observer Team reports submitted by the Military Executive Board for the period from 26 September to 13 October 1950.

S/AC.10/386; 26 December 1950. Summary of military Observer Team reports submitted by the Military Executive Board for the period from 14 October to 7 November 1950.

S/AC.10/387; 26 December 1950. Summary of Military Observer Team reports submitted by the Military Executive Board for the period from 8 November to 4 December 1950.

S/AC.10/388; 28 December 1950. Letter dated 27 December from the Indonesian Acting Foreign Minister with regard to the demobilisation and repatriation of the ex-KNIL personnel of Ambonese origin enjoying KL status and to the withdrawal of KL troops from Indonesia.


S/AC.10/388 Add/2; 3 January 1951. Letter dated 29 December 1950 from the Commission to the Netherlands Representative on the Contact Committee forwarding the Indonesian Acting Foreign minister’s letter of 27 December 1950.
S/AC.10/388 Add/3; Letter dated 24 January 1951 from the High Commissioner of the Kingdom of the Netherlands with regard to the Indonesian Acting Foreign Minister’s letter of 27 December 1950 concerning the repatriation and demobilisation of ex-KNIL personnel.


S/AC.10/389; 8 February 1951. Summary of Military Observers Team Reports for the period 5 December 1950 to 3 January 1951.


S/AC.10/391 Add/1; 15 March 1951. Letters addressed on 14 March 1951 to the Ambassadors of the United Kingdom and France in Djakarta with regard to the recall of military observers.

S/AC.10/391 Add/2; 15 March 1951. Letters addressed on 14 March 1951 to the Indonesian and Netherlands Chief Representatives on the Contact Committee with regard to the recall of military observers.


S/AC.10/392; 28 March 1951. Memorandum dated 16 March 1951 from the Australian Representative, in his capacity as Chairman of the week, on his talks with the Indonesian Foreign Minister and the Netherlands High Commissioner concerning the future activities of the Commission.

S/AC.10/393; 2 April 1951. Summary of Military Observers Team and Military Executive Board reports received from 1 February to 28 February 1951.

S/AC.10/394; 3 April 1951. Summary of Military Observer Team and Military Executive Board reports received from 1 March to 3 April 1951. Final Report.


d.2.3 Summary records of the Conference of the Indonesian and Netherlands Special Committees with Representatives of the GOC to implement the Security Council’s resolution of 1 November 1947

d.2.4 Documents issued in connection with the Conference mentioned
sub d.2.3

S/AC.10/Conf.1/1. Suggestions submitted to the Indonesian and Netherlands Special Committees by the representatives of the Committee of Good Offices at the 2nd meeting on 15 November 1947.

S/AC.10/Conf.1/1 Rev/1; 24 November 1947. Revision of the suggestions submitted to the Indonesian and Netherlands Special Committees on 15 November.

S/AC.10/Conf.1/2; 23 November 1947. Further suggestions submitted to the Special Committees of the Indonesian Republic and the Netherlands by the representatives of the GOC at the third meeting on 23 November 1947.

S/AC.10/Conf.1/3; 24 November 1947. Draft cease fire order submitted by the Special Committee of the Indonesian Republic on 24 November.

S/AC.10/Conf.1/4; 2 December 1947. Memorandum submitted by the Special Committee of the Indonesian Republic dated 1 December 1947 concerning paragraph (d) of the initial suggestions submitted by the representatives of the GOC on 15 November.


S/AC.10/Conf.1/6; 30 November 1947. Preamble to the initial suggestions of the GOC (S/AC.10/Conf.1/1/Rev.1) for consideration at the fourth meeting.

S/AC.10/Conf.1/7; 1 December 1947. Memorandum submitted by the Netherlands Special Committee dated 28 November 1947 concerning paragraph (d) of the initial suggestions submitted by the representatives of the GOC on 15 November 1947.

S/AC.10/Conf.1/8; 2 December 1947. Memorandum submitted by the Special Committee of the Indonesian Republic dated 19 November 1947 concerning paragraph (g) of the initial suggestions submitted by the GOC on 15 November 1947.

S/AC.10/Conf.1/9; 3 December 1947. A plan for achieving a speedy and effective truce submitted to the Special Committees by the representatives of the GOC by letter dated 3 December.

S/AC.10/Conf.1/9 Add/1; 3 December 1947. Letter from the Chairman of the representatives of the GOC addressed to the heads of the Special Committees dated 3 December, forwarding a plan for achieving a speedy and effective truce.

S/AC.10/Conf.1/9 Add/2; 16 December 1947. Annex I to a plan for achieving a speedy and effective truce submitted to the Special Committees.

S/AC.10/Conf.1/10; 4 December 1947. Memorandum submitted by the Special Committee of the Indonesian Republic dated 2 December 1947 concerning paragraph (e) of the initial suggestions submitted by the representatives of the GOC, 15 Nov.

S/AC.10/Conf.1/11; 5 December 1947. Memorandum submitted by the Special Committee of the Indonesian Republic on 5 December 1947 concerning paragraph (c) of the initial suggestions submitted by the representatives of the GOC.

S/AC.10/Conf.1/12; 9 December 1947. Provisional Rules of Procedure submitted by the representatives of the GOC at the 5th meeting.

S/AC.10/Conf.1/13; 10 December 1947. Proposals made by the head of the Netherlands Special Committee at the 6th meeting.
S/AC.10/Conf.1/14; 15 December 1947. Letter from the Special Committee of the Indonesian Republic received on 14 December concerning the proposals made by the Netherlands Special Committee at the 6th meeting (above).

S/AC.10/Conf.1/15; 17 December 1947. Memorandum submitted by the Netherlands Special Committee on 16 December concerning paragraph (g) of the initial suggestions submitted by the GOC.

S/AC.10/Conf.1/16; 21 December 1947. Memorandum from the Special Committee of the Republic of Indonesia received on 21 December concerning the request of the Netherlands Special Committee for an investigation of the pockets of resistance.

S/AC.10/Conf.1/17; 21 December 1947. Letter from the Netherlands Special Committee received on 21 December enclosing a memorandum concerning the plan for achieving a speedy and effective truce (S/AC.10/Conf.1/9).

S/AC.10/Conf.1/18; 23 December 1947. Memorandum received on 23 December from the Special Committee of the Republic of Indonesia concerning the implementation of the plan for achieving a speedy and effective truce.

d.2.5 Summary records of the Conference with the delegations of the Governments of the Netherlands and the Republic of Indonesia

[S/AC.10/Conf.2/SR.1, 9 December 1947 – S/AC.10/Conf.2/SR.7, 26 February 1948]

d.2.6 Documents issued in connection with the Conference mentioned sub d.2.5

S/AC.10/Conf.2/1; 9 December 1947. Provisional rules of procedure submitted by the Committee of Good Offices at the 2nd meeting.

S/AC.10/Conf.2/1 Rev/1; 7 February 1948. Amendments to the provisional rules of procedure submitted by the Committee of Good Offices.

S/AC.10/Conf.2/1 Rev/2; 20 February 1948. Rules of procedure for the Conference.

S/AC.10/Conf.2/2; 17 January 1948. Truce agreement between the Government of the Netherlands and the Republic of Indonesia signed at the 4th meeting on 17 January 1948.

S/AC.10/Conf.2/3; 17 January 1948. Principles forming an agreed basis for the political discussions accepted at the 4th meeting on 17 January.

S/AC.10/Conf.2/4; 16 January 1948. Six additional principles for the negotiations towards a political settlement submitted by the GOC at the 4th meeting on 17 January 1948.

S/AC.10/Conf.2/5; 17 January 1948. Statement made by the Committee at the Fourth meeting on 17 January 1948.

S/AC.10/Conf.2/6; 17 January 1948. Additional statement made at the 4th meeting of the Conference held on 17 January 1948.

S/AC.10/Conf.2/7; 17 January 1948. General regulations under the Truce Agreement adopted at the 4th meeting on 17 January 1948.

S/AC.10/Conf.2/7 Add/1; 6 April 1948. General regulations for the use of aircraft
in connection with paragraph 23 of the General regulation under the Truce Agreement.

S/AC.10/Conf.2/7 Add.1/Rev.1; 20 April 1948. General regulations for the use of aircraft in connection with paragraph 23 of the General regulation under the Truce Agreement.

S/AC.10/Conf.2/8; 17 January 1948. Preliminary cease hostilities order under the Truce Agreement, adopted at the 4th meeting on 17 January.

S/AC.10/Conf.2/9; 17 January 1948. Letter received on 17 January 1948 from the Chairman of the delegation of the Republic of Indonesia concerning the extension of the effective date of the Truce Agreement.

S/AC.10/Conf.2/10; 19 January 1948. Letter received on 19 January from the Netherlands delegation accepting the six additional principles submitted by the Committee at the 4th meeting.

S/AC.10/Conf.2/10 Add.1; 19 January 1948. Further letter dated 19 January from the Netherlands delegation concerning the six additional principles submitted by the GOC at the Fourth meeting (S/AC.10/Conf.2/4).


S/AC.10/Conf.2/11; 19 January 1948. Letter received on 19 January from the delegation of the Republic of Indonesia accepting the six additional principles submitted by the GOC.

S/AC.10/Conf.2/12; 23 January 1948. Letters received on 19 and 20 January from the Netherlands delegation concerning the meeting of the Committee with the Republican delegation on 13 January (S/AC.10/SR.61).


S/AC.10/Conf.2/14; 26 January 1948. Letter received on 25 January from the President of the Republic of Indonesia concerning the six political principles submitted by the Committee at the Fourth meeting (S/AC.10/Conf.2/4).


S/AC.10/Conf.2/19; 4 May 1948. Cablegram dated 29 April from the President of the Security Council concerning reports of the Committee on political developments in western Java and Madura.

d.2.7 Summary records of the Steering Committee of the Conference with the
deleagations of the Governments of the Netherlands and the Republic of
Indonesia

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d.2.8 Documents of the Steering Committee of the Conference mentioned
sub d.2.7

S/AC.10/Conf.2/Bur.1; 17 February 1948. Provisional rules of procedure for the
conference as re-drafted by the sub-committee established at the 1st meeting.
S/AC.10/Conf.2/Bur.2; 28 February 1948. Weekly summary of the stage reached in
the consideration of matters dealt with by the Steering Committee.
S/AC.10/Conf.2/Bur.2 Add/1; 6 March 1948. Weekly summary of the stage reached in
the consideration of matters dealt with by the Steering Committee.
S/AC.10/Conf.2/Bur.2 Add/2; 12 March 1948. Weekly summary of the stage
reached in the consideration of matters dealt with by the Steering Committee.
S/AC.10/Conf.2/Bur.2 Add/3; 20 March 1948. Weekly summary of the stage reached in
the consideration of matters dealt with by the Steering Committee.
S/AC.10/Conf.2/Bur.2 Add/4; 29 March 1948. Weekly summary of the stage reached in
the consideration of matters dealt with by the Steering Committee.
S/AC.10/Conf.2/Bur.2 Add/5; 3 April 1948. Weekly summary of matters dealt with
by the Steering Committee.
by the Steering Committee.
S/AC.10/Conf.2/Bur.2 Add/7; 24 April 1948. Weekly summary of matters dealt with
by the Steering Committee.
S/AC.10/Conf.2/Bur.2 Add/8; 7 May 1948. Weekly summary of matters dealt with
by the Steering Committee.
S/AC.10/Conf.2/Bur.2 Add/9; 13 May 1948. Weekly summary of matters dealt with
by the Steering Committee.
S/AC.10/Conf.2/Bur.2 Add/10; 20 May 1948. Weekly summary of the matters dealt with
by the Steering Committee.
S/AC.10/Conf.2/Bur.2 Add/11; 27 May 1948. Weekly summary of matters dealt with
by the Steering Committee.
S/AC.10/Conf.2/Bur.2 Add/12; 3 June 1948. Weekly summary of matters dealt with
by the Steering Committee.
S/AC.10/Conf.2/Bur.2 Add/13; 10 June 1948. Weekly summary of matters dealt with
by the Steering Committee.
S/AC.10/Conf.2/Bur.2 Add/14; 18 June 1948. Weekly summary of matters dealt with
by the Steering Committee.
by the Steering Committee.
S/AC.10/Conf.2/Bur.2 Add/16; 7 July 1948. Weekly summary of matters dealt with
by the Steering Committee.


S/AC.10/Conf.2/Bur.4; 3 April 1948. Report of the ad-hoc sub-committee dealing with arrangements for the meeting of the conference in Jogjakarta.

S/AC.10/Conf.2/Bur.5; 6 April 1948. Memorandum regarding sea incidents submitted by the GOC at the 13th meeting on 5 April 1948 and referred to a joint sub-committee of the Political, Security and Economic and Financial Committees.

S/AC.10/Conf.2/Bur.6; 1 May 1948. Letter dated 28 April from the Netherlands delegation concerning the release of information to the public.

S/AC.10/Conf.2/Bur.6 Add/1; 7 May 1948. Letter dated 6 May from the Republican delegation in reply to the Netherlands delegation protest concerning the Republican Ministry of Information bulletin of 28 April.

S/AC.10/Conf.2/Bur.6 Add/2; 12 May 1948. Letter dated 7 May from the Republican delegation concerning the release of information to the press.


S/AC.10/Conf.2/Bur.7; 1 May 1943. Letter from the Republican delegation dated 29 April concerning the formation of an East Sumatra State.

S/AC.10/Conf.2/Bur.8; 4 May 1943. Letter dated 1 May from the Netherlands delegation concerning an approach to the Security Council by the representative of the Republic of Indonesia at Lake Success.

S/AC.10/Conf.2/Bur.8 Add/1; 7 May 1948. Letter dated 6 May from the Republican delegation concerning the above subject.

S/AC.10/Conf.2/Bur.9; 6 May 1948. Extract from the ‘New York Times’ of 30 April submitted by the Netherlands delegation at the 18th meeting.

S/AC.10/Conf.2/Bur.10; 25 May 1948. Letter dated 20 May from the Republican delegation concerning the searching of houses of members of the Republican delegation and secretariat by Netherlands forces on 19 May.


S/AC.10/Conf.2/Bur.10 Add/2; 10 November 1948. Letter dated 28 June from the Republican delegation requesting the Committee to formulate draft regulations concerning the status of delegation members of one party while in territory controlled by the other party.


S/AC.10/Conf.2/Bur.11 Add/1; 27 May 1948. Letter dated 26 May from the Netherlands delegation in reply to the COG letter.


S/AC.10/Conf.2/Bur.16; 17 June 1948. Letter dated 8 June from the Netherlands delegation concerning a recent speech of the President of the Republic and an interview with General Sudirman published in the Republican newspaper ‘Merdeka’.


S/AC.10/Conf.2/Bur.21; 23 June 1948. Letter dated 22 June from the Netherlands delegation concerning the resumption of the discussions between the delegations.

S/AC.10/Conf.2/Bur.22; 7 July 1948. Letter dated 29 June from the Republican delegation regarding implementation of the Truce Agreement.

S/AC.10/Conf.2/Bur.23; 7 July 1948. Letter dated 28 June from the Netherlands delegation concerning rules of procedure for meetings of the GOC with one of the parties and the Committee’s reply dated 1 July 1948.

S/AC.10/Conf.2/Bur.24; 10 July 1948. Letter dated 6 July from the Netherlands delegation inquiring as to the possibility of meetings of the GOC with one of the parties and reply dated 9 July from the Chairman of the Committee of Good Offices.

S/AC.10/Conf.2/Bur.25; 23 July 1948. Letter dated 14 July 1948 from the Netherlands delegation suggesting certain minimum rules of procedure in cases of meetings of the GOC with one party and the Committee’s reply of 23 July.


S/AC.10/Conf.2/Bur.26; 19 Augustus 1948. Letter dated 14 August from the
Netherlands delegation stating that in view of certain evidence obtained by Netherlands authorities it might be necessary to resort to the interrogation, prosecution and search of members and personnel of Republican delegation.


S/AC.10/Conf.2/Bur.26 Add./2; 9 September 1948. Letter from the Republican delegation dated 7 September in reply to letters dated 14 and 17 August from the Netherlands delegation.

S/AC.10/Conf.2/Bur.26 Add./3; 27 September 1948. Letter dated 17 September from Republican delegation stating the delegation’s position with regard to the return of members and staff of the delegation to Batavia.

S/AC.10/Conf.2/Bur.26 Add.3A; 8 November 1948. Telegram dated 16 September 1948 from the Netherlands delegation concerning the return of Republican delegation to Batavia.

S/AC.10/Conf.2/Bur.26 Add.3B; 8 November 1948. Telegram despatched 19 September from GOC to the Netherlands delegation in reply to their telegram of 16 September.

S/AC.10/Conf.2/Bur.26 Add.3C; 8 November 1948. Telegram dated 21 September from Netherlands delegation in reply to the GOC telegram (above).

S/AC.10/Conf.2/Bur.26 Add./4; 27 September 1948. Letter dated 19 September from Republican delegation forwarding text of a NEI Government communiqué concerning the eviction of certain persons from Batavia and appealing to the Committee to take action.

S/AC.10/Conf.2/Bur.26 Add.4A; 8 November 1948. Telegram dated 19 September from GOC to the Netherlands delegation concerning the eviction of families of Republicans from Batavia.

S/AC.10/Conf.2/Bur.26 Add.4B; 8 November 1948. Telegram received 21 September from Netherlands in reply to the GOC telegram.

S/AC.10/Conf.2/Bur.26 Add.4C; 8 November 1948. Telegram dated 21 September from GOC to the Netherlands delegation in reply to theirs (above).

S/AC.10/Conf.2/Bur.27; 19 August 1948. Letter dated 16 August from the Netherlands delegation informing the Committee of an incident which took place on the night of 16 August 1948 and has resulted in instructions to search one of the offices of the Republican delegation, located at Pegangsaan Oost 56 Batavia.

S/AC.10/Conf.2/Bur.27 Add./1; 19 August 1948. Letter dated 18 August from Republican delegation submitting a survey of the Pegangsaan 56 incident and requesting the Committee to take the necessary measures immediately to obtain from the Netherlands authorities the strict observance of the provisions of the immunity agreement.

S/AC.10/Conf.2/Bur.28; 19 August 1948. Letter dated 18 August from the Republican delegation stating that the occupation and closing of the premises at 56 Pegangsaan East Batavia, had made it impossible for the delegation to continue its work.

S/AC.10/Conf.2/Bur.28 Add./1; 27 August 1948. Letter dated 21 August from Netherlands delegation with reference to the incident which occurred on the night of 16 August, that it assumed that meetings of the Security Committee and its sub-committees will be resumed.
S/AC.10/Conf.2/Bur.28 Add.1A; 8 November 1948. Telegram dated 25 August from Republican delegation concerning suspension of negotiations as a result of the occupation and closing of the premises at 56 Pegangsaan East Batavia.

S/AC.10/Conf.2/Bur.28 Add/2; 4 September 1948. Letter dated 27 August from the Netherlands delegation stating that a satisfactory arrangement has been concluded concerning the premises at 56 Pegangsaan East Batavia.

S/AC.10/Conf.2/Bur.28 Add/3; 8 September 1948. Letter dated 7 September from Republican delegation acknowledging receipt of letter from Acting Principal Secretary of the GOC transmitting letter of the Netherlands delegation.

S/AC.10/Conf.2/Bur.28 Add/4; 8 November 1948. Letter dated 13 September from the GOC to the Netherlands delegation concerning the position of the Republican delegation regarding the resumption of negotiations.

S/AC.10/Conf.2/Bur.29; 27 August 1948. Letter dated 20 August from Republican delegation asking the Committee to use its good offices to enable the delegation to have free access to its premises and archives at Pegangsaan East 56, Batavia.

S/AC.10/Conf.2/Bur.30; 27 August 1948. Telegram dated 25 August from Republican delegation asking the Committee to take appropriate steps in connection with the action of the Netherlands authorities concerning the University Hospital, Batavia.

S/AC.10/Conf.2/Bur.31; 3 September 1948. Letter dated 25 August from the Netherlands delegation enclosing a letter from the Provisional Federal Government to the Republican Government informing them that all persons in their service who have taken up residence in Batavia are to leave Netherlands-controlled territory as soon as possible.

S/AC.10/Conf.2/Bur.31 Add/1; 6 September 1948. Letter dated 3 September from the Chairman of the GOC to the Netherlands delegation re:above).

S/AC.10/Conf.2/Bur.31 Add/2; 16 September 1948. Letter dated 7 September from the Republican delegation to the GOC re: above subject.

S/AC.10/Conf.2/Bur.31 Add/3; 27 September 1948. Letter dated 18 September from the Netherlands delegation re: same subject.

S/AC.10/Conf.2/Bur.31 Add/4; 3 November 1948. Letter dated 28 October from the Republican delegation to the GOC re: same subject.

S/AC.10/Conf.2/Bur.31 Add/5; 3 November 1948. Letter dated 28 October from the Republican delegation to the GOC re: same subject.

S/AC.10/Conf.2/Bur.31 Add/6; 3 November 1948. Letter dated 30 October from the GOC to the Netherlands delegation re: same subject.

S/AC.10/Conf.2/Bur.31 Add/7; 3 November 1948. Letter dated 1 November from the Netherlands delegation in reply to the GOC letter.


d.2.9 Summary records of the Political Committee of the Conference with the delegations of the Governments of the Netherlands and the Republic of Indonesia

[S/AC.10/Conf.2/C.1/SR.1, 18 March 1948 – S/AC.10/Conf.2/C.1/SR.9, 3 June 1948]

d.2.10 Documents of the Political Committee of the Conference mentioned sub d.2.9

S/AC.10/Conf.2/C.1/1; 6 April 1948. Report of the ad hoc Sub-Committee established at the 3rd meeting on 31 March.
S/AC.10/Conf.2/C.1/2; 7 April 1948. Analysis of report of ad hoc Sub-Committee.
S/AC.10/Conf.2/C.1/3; 20 April 1948. Political Committee assignment to sub-committees of the items on the agenda of the Political Committee.
S/AC.10/Conf.2/C.1/4; 5 May 1948. Report of sub-committee 4 on the procedure (plebiscite or otherwise) for the delineation of states in Java, Sumatra and Madura.
S/AC.10/Conf.2/C.1/5; 10 May 1948. Interim report of sub-committee 2 on the principal outlines of the structure of the Netherlands-Indonesian Union.
S/AC.10/Conf.2/C.1/6; 13 May 1948. Interim report of sub-committee 3 concerning internal security (Principal outlines of measures for defence and internal security within the United States of Indonesia).
S/AC.10/Conf.2/C.1/7; 17 May 1948. Letter dated 15 May from the Republican delegation concerning the invitation to the Republican Government to participate in the Netherlands delegation to the 3rd ECAFE session.
S/AC.10/Conf.2/C.1/10; 3 June 1948. Letter dated 2 June from the Netherlands delegation requesting information on instructions given to representatives of the Republican Government abroad.
S/AC.10/Conf.2/C.1/10 Add/1; 30 June 1948. Letter dated 24 June from the Netherlands delegation further to its letter of 2 June.
d.2.11 Summary records of the Security Committee of the Conference with the delegations of the Governments of the Netherlands and the Republic of Indonesia


d.2.12 Documents of the Security Committee of the Conference with the delegations of the Governments of the Netherlands and the Republic of Indonesia

S/AC.10/Conf.2/C.2/2; 14 February 1948. Situation summary of the period from 7 to 14 February 1948 submitted by the Senior Military Assistants of the Committee.
S/AC.10/Conf.2/C.2/3. Letter received on 14 February 1948 from the Netherlands delegation concerning alleged violations of the truce by the Republic.
S/AC.10/Conf.2/C.2/4; 18 February 1948. Letter addressed to the Netherlands delegation on 17 February by the GOC concerning the evacuation of Republican Forces under the Truce Agreement.
S/AC.10/Conf.2/C.2/5; 19 February 1948. Letter received on 18 February from the Netherlands delegation concerning the evacuation of Republican forces under the Truce Agreement.
S/AC.10/Conf.2/C.2/7; 24 February 1948. Letter dated 16 February from the Netherlands delegation concerning orders issued by T.N.I. commanders to their troops.
S/AC.10/Conf.2/C.2/9; 24 February 1948. Letter from the Netherlands delegation received on 17 February submitting a third list of Republican infringements of the truce as reported to the Netherlands Command.
S/AC.10/Conf.2/C.2/10; 24 February 1948. Letter dated 23 February from the Netherlands delegation concerning orders issued by the Chief of Staff T.N.I. Sumatra.
S/AC.10/Conf.2/C.2/11; 26 February 1948. Letter dated 24 February from the Netherlands delegation concerning the evacuation of the Republican forces under the Truce Agreement.


S/AC.10/Conf.2/C.2/16 Add/1; 30 March 1948. Letter dated 29 March from the Netherlands delegation in reply to the Republican letter.


S/AC.10/Conf.2/C.2/18; 4 March 1948. Letter dated 3 March from the Republican delegation concerning orders issued by the Chief of Staff, T.N.I., Sumatra.


S/AC.10/Conf.2/C.2/21 Add/1; 20 March 1948. Letter dated 11 March from the Netherlands delegation alleging certain pamphlets found in East Java violating the Truce Agreement.

S/AC.10/Conf.2/C.2/21 Add/2; 20 March 1948. Letter dated 12 March received from the Netherlands delegation alleging the existence of a Republican subversive organisation the 'Patiamah' at an unknown place.

S/AC.10/Conf.2/C.2/21 Add/3; 20 March 1948. Letter dated 18 March received from the Republican delegation in reply to the Netherlands delegation letters dated 5, 11 and 12 March (see above).


S/AC.10/Conf.2/C.2/24; 16 March 1948. Rules for handling allegations of violations of the Truce Agreement.


S/AC.10/Conf.2/C.2/26; 20 March 1948. Letter dated 16 March from the Netherlands delegation transmitting a summons issued by a Republican Resident of South Sumatra.


S/AC.10/Conf.2/C.2/27; 20 March 1948. Letter dated 17 March from the Nether-
lands delegation transmitting documents for the comments of the Republican delegation.


S/AC.10/Conf.2/C.2/28 Add/1; 5 April 1948. Letter dated 3 April from the Republican delegation in reply to the Netherlands letter (above).


S/AC.10/Conf.2/C.2/30; 22 March 1948. Letter dated 20 March from the Netherlands delegation concerning the work of Sub-Committee 4 dealing with the release of persons held as prisoners of war.

S/AC.10/Conf.2/C.2/30 Add/1; 23 March 1948. Letter dated 23 March from the Chairman in reply to the Netherlands letter of 20 March.

S/AC.10/Conf.2/C.2/30 Add/2; 23 March 1948. Letter dated 23 March from the Chairman to the Republican delegation concerning above.


S/AC.10/Conf.2/C.2/30 Add/4; 24 March 1948. Letter dated 24 March from the Republican delegation concerning the release of persons held as prisoners of war.

S/AC.10/Conf.2/C.2/31; 22 March 1948. Letter dated 19 March from the Netherlands delegation concerning alleged subversive actions instigated by underground units of TNI forces.

S/AC.10/Conf.2/C.2/31 Add/1; 5 April 1948. Letter dated 3 April from the Republican delegation in reply to the Netherlands letter (above).

S/AC.10/Conf.2/C.2/32; 22 March 1948. Letter dated 22 March from the Netherlands delegation concerning an instruction issued by the Chief of Staff, Co. 6002, Division VI of TNI.


S/AC.10/Conf.2/C.2/32 Add/2; 27 April 1948. Letter dated 24 April from the Republican delegation forwarding result of investigation (same).

S/AC.10/Conf.2/C.2/33; 25 March 1948. Letter dated 22 March from the Netherlands delegation alleging re-infiltration by members of the ‘Hizbullah’ into Netherlands-controlled territory.

S/AC.10/Conf.2/C.2/33 Add/1; 5 April 1948. Letter dated 3 April from the Republican delegation in reply to Netherlands letter of 22 March.


S/AC.10/Conf.2/C.2/35; 25 March 1948. Letter dated 24 March from the Republican delegation submitting lists of allegations of violations of the Truce Agreement by the Netherlands in Java from 3 February to 13 March and in Sumatra from 20 January to 11 March.
S/AC.10/Conf.2/C.2/35 Add/1; 29 April 1948. Letter dated 24 April from the Netherlands delegation in reply to above Republican letter.


S/AC.10/Conf.2/C.2/37; 25 March 1948. Letter dated 23 March from the Netherlands delegation concerning a radio broadcast made on 13 March through the Republican radio station at Boekittinggi.


S/AC.10/Conf.2/C.2/38; 30 March 1948. Letter dated 8 February from the Republican delegation transmitting list of alleged incidents which had taken place in West Java after the signing of the Truce Agreement.


S/AC.10/Conf.2/C.2/39 Add/1; 6 April 1948. Letter dated 3 April from the Netherlands delegation in reply to above Republican letter.


S/AC.10/Conf.2/C.2/40 Add/1; 6 April 1948. Letter dated 5 April from the Netherlands delegation in reply to Republican letter (above).

S/AC.10/Conf.2/C.2/41; 31 March 1948. Letter dated 27 March from the Netherlands delegation alleging TNI personnel now in Netherlands-controlled territory with instructions to carry out espionage.

S/AC.10/Conf.2/C.2/42; 1 April 1948. Letter dated 31 March from the Netherlands delegation concerning a so-called ‘Sandiwara’ play broadcast over Republican radio station.


S/AC.10/Conf.2/C.2/43; 5 April 1948. Letter dated 4 April from the Republican delegation transmitting a cable message on sea incident as reported by the Republican Territorial Defense Council of Riouw archipelago.


S/AC.10/Conf.2/C.2/45; 5 April 1948. Letter dated 4 April from the Republican delegation concerning an incident allegedly occurred in the Cheribon Residency.

S/AC.10/Conf.2/C.2/46; 5 April 1948. Letter dated 4 April from the Republican delegation submitting a list of alleged incidents at sea along the Java coast.

S/AC.10/Conf.2/C.2/47; 5 April 1948. Letter dated 4 April from the Republican delegation submitting list of incidents which recently occurred at sea.


S/AC.10/Conf.2/C.2/48 Add/1; 24 April 1948. Letter dated 20 April from the Netherlands delegation in reply to above Republican letter.

S/AC.10/Conf.2/C.2/49; 5 April 1948. Letter dated 4 April from the Republican
delegation concerning three alleged incidents which occurred in the area of Central Java.

S/AC.10/Conf.2/C.2/50; 6 April 1948. Letter dated 3 April from the Netherlands delegation transmitting order issued by a subversive organisation allegedly being connected with TNI and now operating in Netherlands-controlled territory.

S/AC.10/Conf.2/C.2/51; 6 April 1948. Letter dated 5 April from the Netherlands delegation alleging the presence of TNI military personnel in Netherlands-controlled territory in East Java.

S/AC.10/Conf.2/C.2/52; 6 April 1948. Letter dated 5 April from the Netherlands delegation submitting further document on alleged subversive activities of TNI units in Netherlands-controlled territory.

S/AC.10/Conf.2/C.2/53; 6 April 1948. Letter dated 5 April from the Committee to the parties concerning the widening of the demilitarized zones.

S/AC.10/Conf.2/C.2/54; 6 April 1948. Documents concerning alleged infringement of the Truce Agreement (Secretariat compilation).

S/AC.10/Conf.2/C.2/55 Add/1; 20 April 1948. Documents concerning alleged infringement of the Truce Agreement (Secretariat compilation).

S/AC.10/Conf.2/C.2/55 Add/2; 7 April 1948. Letter dated 3 April from the Republican delegation alleging a Chinese national with Netherlands orders to carry out subversive activities in the Republican territory of Banten.

S/AC.10/Conf.2/C.2/56; 5 May 1948. Letter dated 29 April from the Netherlands delegation in reply to the above Belgian letter.


S/AC.10/Conf.2/C.2/56 Add/2; 15 April 1948. Letter dated 10 April from the Netherlands delegation concerning an alleged subversive organisation operating in Netherlands-controlled area.

S/AC.10/Conf.2/C.2/56 Add/3; 6 May 1948. Letter dated 27 April from the Netherlands delegation producing further evidence re: above.


S/AC.10/Conf.2/C.2/57 Add/2; 18 May 1948. Letter dated 10 April from the Netherlands delegation concerning a news item announced over Radio 'Republik Indonesia Jogjakarta'.


S/AC.10/Conf.2/C.2/58 Corr/1; 26 April 1948. Corrigendum to above.

S/AC.10/Conf.2/C.2/59; 29 April 1948. Letter dated 24 April from the Netherlands delegation concerning a member of Republican Ministry of Defence who is alleged to have carried out espionage both inside and outside Republican-controlled territory.
S/AC.10/Conf.2/C.2/60; 30 April 1948. Letter dated 24 April from the Netherlands delegation concerning a letter alleged to have been found in North Sumatra connected with the illegal collection of fire-arms for shipment to Republican-controlled territory.


S/AC.10/Conf.2/C.2/62 Add/2; 4 June 1948. Letter dated 2 June from the Netherlands delegation in reply to Republican letters dated 4 and 20 May (see above).


S/AC.10/Conf.2/C.2/63; 6 May 1948. Letter dated 6 May addressed to the parties concerning the problem of delineation of status quo line in Sumatra.


S/AC.10/Conf.2/C.2/64 Add/1; 18 May 1948. Letter dated 13 May from the Netherlands delegation alleging another subversive broadcast by Radio Bukittinggi on 13 April, re: plebiscite.


S/AC.10/Conf.2/C.2/65; 18 May 1948. Letter dated 13 May from the Netherlands delegation transmitting a subversive and intimidating document issued by the TNI Plebiscite Committee Section XIII.


S/AC.10/Conf.2/C.2/68 Add/1; 17 June 1948. Letter dated 10 June from the Republican delegation in reply to Netherlands letter of 10 May.


S/AC.10/Conf.2/C.2/73; 3 June 1948. Letter dated 31 May from the Netherlands delegation alleging a further group of subversive TNI elements which have re-infiltrated into East Java areas.

S/AC.10/Conf.2/C.2/73 Add/1; 17 June 1948. Letter dated 10 June from the Republican delegation in reply to Netherlands letter of 31 May.

S/AC.10/Conf.2/C.2/74; 3 June 1948. Letter dated 31 May from the Netherlands delegation alleging increasing TNI reinfiltrations in the East Java areas.

S/AC.10/Conf.2/C.2/74 Add/1; 17 June 1948. Letter dated 10 June from the Republican delegation in reply to Netherlands letter above.

S/AC.10/Conf.2/C.2/75; 4 June 1948. Letter dated 31 May from the Netherlands delegation concerning an allegedly subversive letter with recently came into the possession of the Netherlands authorities of Palembang, Sumatra.


S/AC.10/Conf.2/C.2/76 Add/1; 22 June 1948. Letter dated 22 June from the Republican delegation in reply to Netherlands letter of 31 May.


S/AC.10/Conf.2/C.2/78; 4 June 1948. Letter dated 3 June from the Republican delegation alleging another infiltration by Netherlands forces into the Banton Area.

S/AC.10/Conf.2/C.2/78 Add/1; 29 June 1948. Letter dated 19 June from the Committee to the Chairman of the Republican delegation in reply to his letter of 3 June.


S/AC.10/Conf.2/C.2/80; 10 June 1948. Letter dated 7 June from the Netherlands delegation submitting a translation of President Sukarno’s speech of 20 May.


S/AC.10/Conf.2/C.2/81; 17 June 1948. Letter dated 10 June from the Republican delegation alleging that two numbers of Netherlands forces had entered Republican-controlled territory via Kopandjen area (East Java).

S/AC.10/Conf.2/C.2/81 Add/1; 4 October 1948. Letter dated 25 September from the Republican delegation reporting that two Netherlands soldiers who entered
Republican territory on 3 June ‘are no longer numbers of the Dutch Army’.
S/AC.10/Conf.2/C.2/82; 17 June 1948. Letter dated 10 June from the Netherlands delegation transmitting a summary of reinfiltations in the months of April and May.
S/AC.10/Conf.2/C.2/82 Add/1; 7 July 1948. Republican letter dated 3 July in reply to the Netherlands letter of 10 June (see above).
S/AC.10/Conf.2/C.2/82 Add/2; 10 July 1948. Netherlands delegation letter dated 14 July submitting a list of infiltrants into East Java and Central Sumatra during the month of June.
S/AC.10/Conf.2/C.2/83 Add/1; 29 June 1948. Letter dated 22 June from the Committee in reply to the Republican letter of 18 June (above).
S/AC.10/Conf.2/C.2/83 Add/3; 7 July 1948. Netherlands letter dated 2 July concerning the above subject.
S/AC.10/Conf.2/C.2/84; 1 July 1948. Second report of Sub-Committee I on the problem of the delineation of the status quo line.
S/AC.10/Conf.2/C.2/86 Add/1; 3 August 1948. Letter dated 29 July from the Netherlands delegation in reply to GOC’s letter of 15 July (above).
S/AC.10/Conf.2/C.2/87; 20 July 1948. Report of the meeting held on 15 July by Sub-Committee I on the status of the islands lying off the coast of Java, Madura, and Sumatra.
S/AC.10/Conf.2/C.2/89; 17 August 1948. Letter dated 10 August from the Republican delegation referring to instances where Netherlands military or V.P. personnel crossed and/or fired a list of such instances.
S/AC.10/Conf.2/C.2/89 Add/1; 3 November 1948. Letter dated 23 October from the Republican delegation further to its above letter.
S/AC.10/Conf.2/C.2/90; 17 August 1948. Letter dated 11 August from the Republi-
can delegation requesting the mediation of the GOC in regard to reconnaissance flights of the Netherlands Air Force over Republican territory and activities of the Netherlands navy against Republican proas.

S/AC.10/Conf.2/C.2/91; 20 August 1948. Letter dated 16 August from the Netherlands delegation concerning a broadcast over Radio Gelora Pemuda on 4 August.

S/AC.10/Conf.2/C.2/91 Add/1; 19 October 1948. Letter dated 21 September from the Netherlands delegation regarding the activities of Radio Gelora Pemuda.


S/AC.10/Conf.2/C.2/93; 2 October 1948. Letter dated 1 October from the Netherlands delegation concerning alleged re-infiltrations by Republican personnel into Netherlands-controlled territory.

S/AC.10/Conf.2/C.2/93 Add/1; 21 October 1948. Letter dated 9 October from the Netherlands delegation enquiring as to the measures which the Committee intended to take in order to prevent the continuance of violations of the Truce Agreement.


S/AC.10/Conf.2/C.2/93 Add/3; 3 November 1948. Letter dated 29 October from the Netherlands delegation calling attention of the Committee to further instances of re-infiltration of armed Republican forces into Netherlands-controlled territory.


S/AC.10/Conf.2/C.2/95; 28 October 1948. Letter dated 12 October from the Republican delegation protesting against the alleged issuance, through official Netherlands channels of incorrect and inflammatory news concerning the military situation in the Republic of Indonesia.

S/AC.10/Conf.2/C.2/95 Add/1; 3 November 1948. Letter dated 26 October from the GOC to the Netherlands delegation transmitting a copy of a letter from the Republican delegation (above).

S/AC.10/Conf.2/C.2/95 Add/2; 3 November 1948. Letter dated 28 October from the Netherlands delegation in reply to letter from GOC of 26 October.

S/AC.10/Conf.2/C.2/95 Add/3; 3 November 1948. Letter dated 25 October from the Republican delegation requesting the Committee to take appropriate steps concerning the issuance of news allegedly in contravention of paragraph 7(b) of the Truce Agreement.

S/AC.10/Conf.2/C.2/95 Add/4; 5 November 1948. Letter dated 30 October from the Republican delegation calling attention to a Dutch-sponsored radio broadcast from Djakarta.

S/AC.10/Conf.2/C.2/96; 3 November 1948. Letter dated 12 October from the Re-
publican delegation protesting against alleged action of a Dutch naval vessel in
opening fire along the coast between Tuban and Bantjar.
S/AC.10/Conf.2/C.2/96 Add/1; 3 November 1948. Letter dated 23 October from
the Republican delegation concerning alleged arbitrary actions of the Dutch
navy in contravention of the Truce Agreement.
S/AC.10/Conf.2/C.2/96 Add/2; 30 November 1948. Letter dated 25 November
from the Netherlands delegation in reply to Republican letter (above).
S/AC.10/Conf.2/C.2/97; 3 November 1948. Letter dated 23 October from the Re-
publican delegation concerning reconnaissance flights of the Netherlands air
force over Republican-controlled territory.
S/AC.10/Conf.2/C.2/97 Corr/1; 18 November 1948. Corrigendum to above.
S/AC.10/Conf.2/C.2/97 Add/1; 26 November 1948. Letter dated 24 November
from the Netherlands delegation in reply to Republican letter of 23 October (see
above).
S/AC.10/Conf.2/C.2/97 Add/2; 3 January 1949. Letter dated 8 December from the
Republican delegation further to letter of 23 October.
S/AC.10/Conf.2/C.2/98; 9 November 1948. Letter dated 4 November from the Re-
publican delegation protesting against Dutch-sponsored radio broadcast from
Djakarta on 1 October.
S/AC.10/Conf.2/C.2/99; 23 November 1948. Letter dated 2 November from the
GOC addressed to the delegation of the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the
delegation of the Republic of Indonesia regarding specific cases of crossings of
the status quo line.
S/AC.10/Conf.2/C.2/100; 23 November 1948. Letter dated 2 November from the
GOC to the delegation of the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the delegation of
the Republic of Indonesia regarding the issuance and release of certain informa-
tion by the parties through official channels.
S/AC.10/Conf.2/C.2/100 Add/1; 1 December 1948. Letter dated 24 November
from the Republican delegation in reply to the GOC letter above.
S/AC.10/Conf.2/C.2/101; 23 November 1948. Letter dated 15 November from the
Netherlands delegation in reply to the GOC letter of 2 November.
S/AC.10/Conf.2/C.2/101 Add/1; 23 November 1948. Letter dated 22 November
from the GOC to the Republican delegation transmitting a copy of a letter dated
15 November from the Netherlands delegation (S/AC.10/Conf.2/C.2/101) to-
gether with a copy of a relevant letter addressed to the Netherlands delegation
(S/AC.10/Conf.2/C.2/101/Add.2) concerning a message broadcast from Ra-
dio Sura Indonesia Raya on 10 November.
S/AC.10/Conf.2/C.2/101 Add/2; 23 November 1948. Letter dated 22 November
from the GOC to the Netherlands delegation transmitting a copy of a letter to
the Republican delegation (101/Add.1).
S/AC.10/Conf.2/C.2/101 Add/3; 10 December 1948. Letter dated 6 December from
the Republican delegation in reply to the Committee’s letter of 22 November
(S/AC.10/Conf.2/C.2/101/Add.1).
S/AC.10/Conf.2/C.2/102; 26 November 1948. Letter dated 24 November from the
Netherlands delegation calling the urgent attention of the Committee to an inci-
dent involving a civilian jeep near Sambiroto.
S/AC.10/Conf.2/C.2/102 Add/1; 10 December 1948. Report dated 8 December
from the Military Executive Board concerning an incident involving a civilian
jeep naar Sambiroto (see above).


d.2.13 Summary records of the Economic & Financial Committee of the Conference with the delegations of the Governments of the Netherlands and the Republic of Indonesia


d.2.14 Documents of the Economic & Financial Committee of the Conference mentioned sub d.2.13

S/AC.10/Conf.2/C.3/1; 24 February 1948. Letter dated 20 February from the Republican delegation concerning corridors for civil traffic across the status quo line.

S/AC.10/Conf.2/C.3/2; 23 March 1948. Report to the Economic and Financial Committee from the ad hoc sub-committee on economic intercourse across the status quo line in Kemit area.

S/AC.10/Conf.2/C.3/3; 8 April 1948. Report from Sub-Committee 2, dated 1 April.


S/AC.10/Conf.2/C.3/12; 7 May 1948. Corridors for civil traffic across the status quo line - memorandum concerning additional trade routes submitted by the GOC.


S/AC.10/Conf.2/C.3/20 Add/1; 7 June 1948. Report forwarded on 7 June by the Republican delegation on the results of investigations made on account of complaints by Netherlands.
S/AC.10/Conf.2/C.3/20 Add/2; 25 June 1948. Letter dated 16 June from the Netherlands delegation concerning the report of the Committee established by the Republican Government.
S/AC.10/Conf.2/C.3/26 Add/1; 7 July 1948. Letter dated 1 July from the Netherlands delegation in reply to the above.
S/AC.10/Conf.2/C.3/27; 7 July 1948. Letter dated 28 June from the Netherlands delegation concerning the opening for traffic of two highways across the status quo line in Sumatra.
S/AC.10/Conf.2/C.3/28; 7 July 1948. Letter dated 29 June from the Republican delegation concerning the opening for traffic of three additional corridors across the SQL.
S/AC.10/Conf.2/C.3/29; 8 July 1948. Letter dated 30 June from the Netherlands delegation concerning the implementation of the recommendations of the report of Sub-Committee 2 on electricity.
S/AC.10/Conf.2/C.3/30; 22 July 1948. Letter dated 21 July from the Netherlands delegation concerning proposal for certain changes in regulations of goods traffic in implementing the Truce Agreement.
S/AC.10/Conf.2/C.3/31; 3 August 1948. Letter dated 29 July from the Netherlands delegation addressed to the Republican delegation concerning the shortages of food in the Sumatra areas referred to at the 10th meeting of the Economic and Financial Committee held on 16 July 1948.

d.2.15 Summary records of the Social & Administrative Committee of the Conference with the delegations of the Governments of the Netherlands and the Republic of Indonesia


d.2.16 Documents of the Social & Administrative Committee of the Conference mentioned sub d.2.15

S/AC.10/Conf.2/C.4/1; 7 April 1948. Report of the ad hoc sub-committee on the welfare of civil servants of one party now in the territory controlled by the other party.
S/AC.10/Conf.2/C.4/2; 30 April 1948. Report of Sub-Committee 2 on the release of prisoners not held as prisoners of war.
S/AC.10/Conf.2/C.4/3; 2 July 1948. Report on the work of the sub-committees of the Committee submitted by the Republican delegation, covering (a) the present welfare of the civil servants of one party now in the territory controlled by the other party, (b) the release of prisoners not held as prisoners of war, and (c) the return to West Java of evacuated and demobilised Republican military personnel.
S/AC.10/Conf.2/C.4/3 Corr/1; 13 July 1948. Corrigendum to above.
S/AC.10/Conf.2/C.4/3 Add/1; 8 November 1948. Letter dated 22 March from the Republican delegation bringing to the attention of the Committee the question of the return to West Java of evacuated and demobilised Republican military personnel.

d.2.17 Summary records of the discussions under the auspices of the Commission between the delegations of the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the Republic of Indonesia attended by the representatives of areas in Indonesia other than the Republic, members of the Federal Consultative Assembly (the Batavia discussions)


d.2.18 Documents issued in connection with the discussions mentioned sub d.2.17

S/AC.10/Conf.3/1; 14 April 1949. Rules of Procedure (Provisional).
S/AC.10/Conf.3/1 Rev/1; 16 April 1949. Rules of Procedure (Revised).
S/AC.10/Conf.3/1 Rev/2; 11 June 1949. Rules of Procedure (further revised).
S/AC.10/Conf.3/2; 14 April 1949. Letter dated 14 April 1949 from the Netherlands delegation with regard to the participation of the B.F.O. in discussions under the Commission’s auspices in Batavia.
S/AC.10/Conf.3/2 Add/1; 23 May 1949. Letter dated 21 May 1949 from the Chairman of the B.F.O. (Assembly for Federal Consultation) regarding the participation of the B.F.O. in the discussions at present being held in Batavia under the auspices of the Commission.
S/AC.10/Conf.3/2 Add/2; 27 May 1949. Letter dated 26 May 1949 from the Chairman of the Republican delegation concerning the participation of the B.F.O. in discussions under the Commission’s auspices in Batavia.
S/AC.10/Conf.3/4; 14 June 1949. Letter dated 14 June from the Commission to the Chairman of the B.F.O. inviting representatives of areas in Indonesia other than the Republic to participate in discussions at present being held in Batavia.
S/AC.10/Conf.3/5; 17 June 1949. Letter dated 17 June from the Netherlands delegation regarding the participation of Republican military experts in the discussions at present being held in Batavia.
S/AC.10/Conf.3/6; 1 August 1949. Progress Reports of Sub-Committee I.
S/AC.10/Conf.3/7; 1 August 1949. Principal Documents on the cessation of hostilities and Netherlands-Indonesian Manual for the implementation of the cessation of hostilities.
S/AC.10/Conf.3/8; 2 August 1949. Letter dated 23 June from the Republican delegation requesting the appointment of a joint Sub-Committee to deal with the subject of political prisoners.
S/AC.10/Conf.3/8 Add/1; 2 August 1949. Letter dated 13 July from the Netherlands delegation with regard to the Republican proposal (above).
S/AC.10/Conf.3/9; 16 September 1949. Letter dated 16 September from the Republican delegation forwarding translation of a letter to the Netherlands delegation concerning death sentences possibly to be executed on 18 September.
S/AC.10/Conf.3/10; 29 September 1949. Letter dated 27 September 1949 from the Netherlands delegation forwarding translation of a letter dated 26 September from the Chairman of the Netherlands delegation to Sub-Committee IV addressed to the Republican delegation with regard to the alleged existence of ‘Protection Camps’ in Central Java.
S/AC.10/Conf.3/11; 31 October 1949. Progress Report of Sub-Committee IV.
S/AC.10/Conf.3/11 Add/1; 10 November 1949. Letter dated 7 November from the Netherlands delegation forwarding English translation of the amnesty ordinance signed by the High Representative of the Crown on 3 November 1949.


S/AC.10/Conf.3/13; 10 November 1949. Letter dated 5 November from the Netherlands delegation forwarding English translation of a letter addressed to the delegations of the Republic of Indonesia and the Federal Consultative Assembly with regard to practical measures to be taken in connection with the transfer of sovereignty.

S/AC.10/Conf.3/13 Add/1; 24 November 1949. Letter dated 23 November from the Netherlands delegation forwarding English translation of the replies to the delegations of the Republic and the F.C.A. to the Netherlands delegation’s letter of 5 November.


d.2.19 Summary records of the Central Joint Board

[S/AC.10/Conf.3/B/SR.1, 10 August 1949 – S/AC.10/Conf.3/B/SR.10, 1 November 1949]

d.2.20 Documents of the Central Joint Board

S/AC.10/Conf.3/B.1; 15 August 1949. Letter dated 13 August 1949 from the Chief Representative of the Republic of Indonesia submitting instructions and radiograms issued by the Commander-in-Chief Republican Forces in connection with the cessation of hostilities.

S/AC.10/Conf.3/B.2; 22 August 1949. Instructions concerning the implementation of the Cease Hostilities Order issued on 31 July 1949.


S/AC.10/Conf.3/B.3 Add/1; 23 August 1949. Letter dated 15 August from the Netherlands representative forwarding documentary evidence concerning alleged infringements of Cease Hostilities Orders by Republican Armed Forces.

S/AC.10/Conf.3/B.3 Add/2; 23 August 1949. Letter dated 16 August from the Netherlands representative forwarding further documents.


S/AC.10/Conf.3/B.4 Add/1; 23 August 1949. Letter dated 21 August from the Netherlands representative concerning alleged infringements of Cease Hostilities Agreement by Republican Armed Forces.

S/AC.10/Conf.3/B.5; 24 August 1949. Letter dated 23 August from the Netherlands...
representative forwarding a copy of a Netherlands letter to the Chairman of the Republican delegation concerning the visit by the Republican Defence Minister to places in Central Java.


S/AC.10/Conf.3/B.7; 30 August 1949. Letter dated 27 August from the Republican representative with regard to alleged activities of Netherlands forces in the area of Djambi.

S/AC.10/Conf.3/B.8; 2 September 1949. Letter dated 2 September from the Republican representative with regard to the discussion on violations of Article 17 of the Netherlands-Indonesian Manual for the implementation of the cessation of hostilities.


S/AC.10/Conf.3/B.11; 12 October 1949. Letter dated 11 October from the Republican Chief Representative complaining against the attitude of the Netherlands authorities in connection with the flight to Kotaradja of Dr. Sjafruddin Prawiranegara.


S/AC.10/Conf.3/B.13; 25 October 1949. Letter dated 21 October from the Republican representative with regard to communication facilities between Republican authorities in Jogjakarta, Batavia, Kotaradja, Local Joint Committees and Local Commanders and freedom of movement within the framework of the Cease Fire and the Cease Hostilities Agreement.

S/AC.10/Conf.3/B.14; 27 October 1949. Letter dated 27 October from the Republican representative with regard to the delineation of zones of patrolling in areas covered by Local Joint Committee No. 9 (Malegang).

S/AC.10/Conf.3/B.15; 28 October 1949. Letter dated 27 October from the Republi-
can representative complaining against alleged Nederland’s reinforcements of the east coast of Sumatra and South Sumatra.

S/AC.10/Conf.3/B.16; 1 November 1949. Letter dated 31 October from the Netherlands delegation forwarding a list of 243 Federal and Negara officials taken prisoner or abducted by Republican Armed Forces since 10 August 1949.

S/AC.10/Conf.3/B.17; 9 December 1949. Progress Report of the ad hoc Sub-Committee established to deal with communication facilities between Republican authorities in Jogjakarta, Batavia, Kotaradja, Local Joint Committees and local commanders and freedom of movement within the framework of the Cease Fire and the Cease Hostilities Agreement and exchange of letters between the Chairman of the Central Joint Board and representatives of the Netherlands, the Republic and the F.C.A.


d.2.21 Documents of the Local Joint Committees

L.J.C. 1 - Medan
S/AC.10/Conf.3/B/C.1/1; 29 August 1949. Report to the C.J.B.

L.J.C. 2 - Sibolga

L.J.C. 3 - Bukit-Tinggi
S/AC.10/Conf.3/B/C.3/1 Add/1; 23 September 1949. Statements of the Republican and Netherlands representatives with regard to the delineation of zones of patrolling in Sumatra’s west coast.
S/AC.10/Conf.3/B/C.3/6; 10 October 1949. Minutes of 14th meeting held on 28 September.
S/AC.10/Conf.3/B/C.3/7; 10 October 1949. Netherlands and Republican plans for control of territorial and inland waterways in the area of Middle Sumatra.

L.J.C. 4 - Palembang
S/AC.10/Conf.3/B/C.4/1; 30 August 1949. Minutes of 1st meeting, held on 26 August.
S/AC.10/Conf.3/B/C.4/2; 8 September 1949. Minutes of 2nd meeting, held on 26 August.
S/AC.10/Conf.3/B/C.4/3; 8 September 1949. Minutes of 3rd meeting, held on 29 August.
S/AC.10/Conf.3/B/C.4/8; 26 September 1949. Telegram, dated 2 September, to C.J.B.

L.J.C. 4 - Palembang (Cont’d)
S/AC.10/Conf.3/B/C.4/16; 29 November 1949. Minutes of 19th meeting, held on 18 November.
S/AC.10/Conf.3/B/C.4/19; 23 December 1949. Minutes of 22nd meeting, held on 7 December.

L.J.C. 5 - Serang
S/AC.10/Conf.3/B/C.5/1; 22 August 1949. Locating of members for L.J.C. No. 5.
S/AC.10/Conf.3/B/C.5/2; 12 September 1949. Minutes of 2nd meeting, held on 24 August.
S/AC.10/Conf.3/B/C.5/3; 12 September 1949. Minutes of 3rd meeting, held on 1 September.

L.J.C. 6 - Bandung
S/AC.10/Conf.3/B/C.6/5; 26 October 1949. Special report from L.J.C.

L.J.C. 7 - Poerwokerto
S/AC.10/Conf.3/B/C.7/1 Add/1; 7 September 1949. Minutes of 2nd formal meeting held on 6 September.
S/AC.10/Conf.3/B/C.7/2; 9 September 1949. Minutes of 1st meeting held on 2 September.
S/AC.10/Conf.3/B/C.7/3; 17 October 1949. Minutes of 3rd formal meeting held on 7 October.
S/AC.10/Conf.3/B/C.7/5; 8 November 1949. Minutes of 5th meeting, held on 2 November.
S/AC.10/Conf.3/B/C.7/7; 13 December 1949. Minutes of 6th meeting, held on 3 December.

L.J.C. 8 - Semarang
S/AC.10/Conf.3/B/C.8/1; 14 October 1949. Minutes of 1st meeting, held on 2 September.
S/AC.10/Conf.3/B/C.8/2; 14 October 1949. Minutes of meeting, sub-committee Pekalongan.
S/AC.10/Conf.3/B/C.8/3; 15 October 1949. Minutes of meeting held on 8 September 1949.
S/AC.10/Conf.3/B/C.8/7 add/1; 1 December 1949. Agreement in Tegal-Brebes Regencies, forwarded by Sub-Committee Pekalongan.
S/AC.10/Conf.3/B/C.8/10; 17 December 1949. Sub-Committee Pekalongan, 12 December.

L.J.C. 9 - Magelang
S/AC.10/Conf.3/B/C.9/7; 2 December 1949. Minutes of 9th meeting.

L.J.C. 10 - Solo
S/AC.10/Conf.3/B/C.10/1; 6 September 1949. Minutes of 1st meeting held on 29 August.
S/AC.10/Conf.3/B/C.10/2; 15 November 1949. Record of meeting held on 28 October 1949.
L.J.C. 11 - Kediri
S/AC.10/Conf.3/B/C.11/5; 1 November 1949. Report of meeting held on 19 October.
S/AC.10/Conf.3/B/C.11/6; 1 November 1949. Views of Republicans on Art. 7 of Van Royen - Roem Agreement.

L.J.C. 12 - Bodjonegoro

L.J.C. 13 - Sourabaia
S/AC.10/Conf.3/B/C.13/6 Add/1; 15 September 1949. Further report of 5th meeting.

L.J.C. 13 - Sourabaia (Cont'D.)
d.2.22 Summary records of the Contact Committee

[S/AC.10/Conf.4/SR.1 and 2, resp. 24 January and 26 October 1951]

d.2.23 Documents of the Contact Committee

S/AC.10/Conf.4/1; 23 January 1950. Letter dated 19 January 1950 to the High Commissioner of the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the Minister of Foreign Affairs of the RUSI with regard to the establishment of the Contact Committee.

S/AC.10/Conf.4/1 Add.1; 23 January 1950. Letter dated 20 January from the High Commissioner of the Kingdom of the Netherlands in reply to the Commission’s letter of 19 January.


S/AC.10/Conf.4/4; 31 January 1950. Letter dated 27 January from the Chief Representative of the Kingdom of the Netherlands submitting a report on the incidents which occurred in and around Bandung on 22 and 23 January 1950.


S/AC.10/Conf.4/6 Add.1; 19 May 1950. Letter dated 15 May from the Netherlands Representative with regard to the Makassar incidents.

S/AC.10/Conf.4/7; 16 October 1950. Letters dated 14 October addressed by the Commission to the Indonesian and Netherlands Chief Representatives on the Contact Committee concerning the problem of the demobilisation and repatriation of Ambonese ex-KNIL troops at present in Java.

S/AC.10/Conf.4/7 Add.1; 17 October 1950. Letter dated 16 October from the Netherlands Chief Representative on the Contact Committee in reply to the Commission’s letter of 14 October 1950.

S/AC.10/Conf.4/7 Add.2; 20 October 1950. Letter dated 19 October from the Chief Representative of the Republic of Indonesia on the Contact Committee in reply to the Commission’s letter of 14 October 1950.
S/AC.10/Conf.4/7 Add/3; 21 October 1950. Letter dated 20 October from the Indonesian Chief Representative on the Contact Committee with further reference to the Commission’s letter of 14 October 1950.

S/AC.10/Conf.4/7 Add/4; 21 October 1950. Letters dated 20 October from the Commission to the Indonesian and Netherlands Chief Representatives on the Contact Committee with regard to a joint meeting of the Contact Committee with the Commission’s military advisors.

S/AC.10/Conf.4/8; 13 December 1950. Letter dated 11 December from Major General P. Alons, Netherlands Representative on the Contact Committee forwarding copy of a petition from Ambonese members of the ex-KNIL.

S/AC.10/Conf.4/8 Add/1; 13 December 1950. Letter dated 12 December from the Commission to the Acting Chief Representative of the RI (re: above).

S/AC.10/Conf.4/8; 18 December 1950. Letter dated 16 December from the Acting Chief Representative of the RI (re: above).

d.2.24 Summary records of the Sub-Committee for Military Affairs

[S/AC.10/Conf.4/C.1/SR.1, 8 February 1950]

d.2.25 Documents of the Sub-Committee for Military Affairs

S/AC.10/Conf.4/C.1/1; 31 January 1950. Letter dated 30 January 1950 to the Chief Representative of the Kingdom of the Netherlands proposing a meeting of the Military Sub-Committee.

S/AC.10/Conf.4/C.1/1 Add/1; 3 February 1950. Letter dated 3 February from the Netherlands representative concerning the agenda of the 1st meeting of the Sub-Committee for Military Affairs.

S/AC.10/Conf.4/C.1/2; 3 February 1950. Directive No. 1 concerning the execution of the transfer of territorial responsibility.

S/AC.10/Conf.4/C.1/2 Rev.1; 21 February 1950. Revision of above.

S/AC.10/Conf.4/C.1/3; 4 February 1950. Directive No. 3 concerning military and technical assistance by the army ground forces under Dutch Command to the R.I.S.

S/AC.10/Conf.4/C.1/3 Rev.1; 21 February 1950. Revision of above.

S/AC.10/Conf.4/C.1/4; 5 February 1950. Directive A for the execution of the reorganisation in accordance with Chapter IV of the ‘Regulations on the land forces in Indonesia under Netherlands Command after the transfer of sovereignty’.

S/AC.10/Conf.4/C.1/5; 3 February 1950. Directive B for the project of transfer if movables in use by the Royal Netherlands Indonesian Army as well as the transfer of the Services of the Royal Netherlands Indonesian Army.

S/AC.10/Conf.4/C.1/5 Rev.1; 21 February 1950. Revision of above.

S/AC.10/Conf.4/C.1/6; 4 February 1950. Directive C for the project of transfer of RNIA material and workshops in use by the Netherlands Army Signal Service.

S/AC.10/Conf.4/C.1/6 Rev.1; 22 February 1950. Revision of above.
S/AC.10/Conf.4/C.1/7; 14 March 1950. Letter dated 11 March 1950 from the Chief Representative of the Republic of the United States of Indonesia forwarding an English translation of Emergency Acts Nos. 4 and 5 with regard to the admission of members for the armed forces of the RUSI and military rate of pay 1950 respectively.

d.2.26 List of working papers

1. Steering Committee of the Renville Conference
S/AC.10/Conf.2/Bur/W.1; 17 June 1948. Working paper on an outline of a political settlement submitted by the Australian and United States delegations on the GOC and letter dated 10 June by which the working paper was transmitted by these two delegations to the Lt. Governor General of the Netherlands Indies and the Prime Minister of the Republic of Indonesia.

2. Political Committee of the Renville Conference
S/AC.10/Conf.2/C.1/W.1; 16 March 1948. General views on the settlement of the dispute between the Netherlands and the Republic of Indonesia (submitted by the Netherlands delegation)
S/AC.10/Conf.2/C.1/W.2; 16 March 1948. Principal outlines of the United States of Indonesia (submitted by the Netherlands delegation).
S/AC.10/Conf.2/C.1/W.3; 22 March 1948. General views on the settlement of the dispute between the Netherlands and the Republic of Indonesia (submitted by the Republican del.)
S/AC.10/Conf.2/C.1/W.4; 22 March 1948. Principal outlines of the United States of Indonesia (submitted by the Republican del.)
S/AC.10/Conf.2/C.1/W.5; 22 March 1948. Principal outlines of the Netherlands-Indonesian Union (submitted by the Republican del.)
S/AC.10/Conf.2/C.1/W.6; 6 April 1948. The procedure (plebiscite or otherwise) for the delineation of states in Java, Sumatra and Madura (submitted by the Republican del.)
S/AC.10/Conf.2/C.1/W.7; 19 April 1948. Principal outlines of the structure of the Netherlands-Indonesian Union (by Neth. del.)
S/AC.10/Conf.2/C.1/W.8; 27 April 1948. The administration of justice in the United States of Indonesia (by Netherlands delegation)
S/AC.10/Conf.2/C.1/W.9; 29 April 1948. Future status of the autonomous native states in Indonesia (submitted by the Neth. del.).
S/AC.10/Conf.2/C.1/W.10; 30 April 1948. Principal outlines of measures for defence and internal security within the United States of Indonesia (submitted by the Neth. del.).
S/AC.10/Conf.2/C.1/W.11; 19 May 1948. Principal outlines of measures for defence and internal security within the USI - the Defence problem (submitted by the Netherlands del.).
S/AC.10/Conf.2/C.1/W.12; 21 May 1948. Same subject (submitted by Neth. del.).
S/AC.10/Conf.2/C.1/W.13; 29 June 1948. Same subject (submitted by the Republican del.).
3. Security Committee of the Renville Conference
S/AC.10/Conf.2/C.2/W.2; 24 February 1948. Same subject (submitted by the Republican delegation).

4. Economic & Financial Committee of the Renville Conference
S/AC.10/Conf.2/C.3/W.1; 12 March 1948. Practical steps for the implementation of article 5 of the Political Principles of the Renville Agreement and article 6 of the Truce Agreement in relation to transportation and communication (submitted by the Republican delegation).
S/AC.10/Conf.2/C.3/W.2; 12 March 1948. Practical steps for the implementation of article 5 of the principle of the Renville Agreement in relation to post telegraph and telephone services (submitted by the Republican delegation).
S/AC.10/Conf.2/C.3/W.3; 12 March 1948. Practical steps for the implementation of article 5 of the Political Principles of the Renville Agreement and article 6 of the Truce Agreement — in relation to gas and electricity (Rep. Del.)
S/AC.10/Conf.2/C.3/W.5; 12 March 1948. — in relation to services maintained by the Ministry of Public Works (Republican Del.).
S/AC.10/Conf.2/C.3/W.6; 15 March 1948. Practical steps for the implementation of article 5 of the Political Principles of the Renville Agreement, in relation to transportation and communication by the railways (by Republican Del.).
S/AC.10/Conf.2/C.3/W.7; 16 March 1948. Economic intercourse across the status quo line in the Kemit area (submitted by Republican Del.).
S/AC.10/Conf.2/C.3/W.8; 22 March 1948. Financial and economic questions (by Neth. Del.).
S/AC.10/Conf.2/C.3/W.10; 30 March 1948. Transit-traffic passing through the territory of the other party (by Republican delegation).
S/AC.10/Conf.2/C.3/W.14; 30 March 1948. Road transport (submitted by Republican Del.).
S/AC.10/Conf.2/C.3/W.16; 31 March 1948. Practical steps for the implementation of article 5 of the Political Principles of the Renville Agreement, article 6 of the Truce Agreement and article 21 of the General Regulations under the Truce Agreement in regard to traffic across the status quo line (submitted by Republican Del.).

S/AC.10/Conf.2/C.3/W.18; 6 April 1948. Irrigation hydrologic structures, sanitation water supply for hydro-electric power plants (Submitted by the Republican delegation).


S/AC.10/Conf.2/C.3/W.21; 6 April 1948. The restoration of Non-Indonesian property to the rightful owners (by Republican delegation).


S/AC.10/Conf.2/C.3/W.23; 20 April 1948. Partial abolition of regulations during the truce period in regard to import goods needed for the reconstruction in Republican territories (submitted by the Republican delegation).


5. Social & Administrative Committee of the Renville Conference

S/AC.10/Conf.2/C.4/W.1; 16 March 1948. The position of the Republican officials in the territories newly controlled by the Netherlands Army (submitted by the Republican delegation).


S/AC.10/Conf.2/C.4/W.3; 17 May 1948. The return of evacuees and reunion of families from territories controlled by one party to the territory controlled by the other party (submitted by the Republican delegation).

6. Batavia Discussions


S/AC.10/Conf.3/W.2; 19 April 1949. Suggested points for consideration in connection with the restoration of the Republican Government to Jogjakarta submitted to the parties by the Chairman of the Commission on 14 April 1949.

S/AC.10/Conf.3/W.3; 19 April 1949. Comments of the Netherlands delegation on suggested points for consideration in connection with the restoration of the Republican Government to Jogjakarta submitted to the parties by the Chairman of the Commission on 14 April 1949.


7. Central Joint Board

d.2.27 List of secret documents of the GOC/UNCI

S/AC.10/S.1; 19 November 1947. Memorandum from the GOC containing suggestions and instructions to its representatives with the Netherlands and Indonesian Special Committees.


S/AC.10/S.4; 19 November 1947. Memorandum handed informally to the Netherlands Committee on 7 November 1947 containing a statement of the Committee’s present responsibilities regarding the Indonesian Question.

S/AC.10/S.5; 10 January 1948. Letter received on 9 January 1948 from the Netherlands delegation.

S/AC.10/S.6; 12 January 1948. Letter dated 15 January 1948 from the Deputy Chairman of the Netherlands delegation concerning the six principles for the negotiations towards a political settlement adopted by the Committee at its 58th meeting on 10 January 1948.

S/AC.10/S.7; 8 June 1948. Letter dated 4 June 1948 from the Lt. Governor General of the Netherlands Indies concerning an invitation extended to the Vice-President of the Republic to discuss the existing situation.

S/AC.10/S.7 Add.1; 11 June 1948. Letter dated 9 June from the GOC to the Lt. Governor General of the Netherlands Indies in reply to his letter of 8 June.

S/AC.10/S.7 Add.2; 11 June 1948. Letter dated 9 June from the Vice-President of the Republic to the Lt. Governor General of the Netherlands Indies in reply to his invitation to discuss the existing situation.

S/AC.10/S.8; 11 June 1948. Aide memoire submitted to the Republican Government by the Netherlands Government on 3 June 1948 concerning the agreement concluded between the Republic and the U.S.S.R.

S/AC.10/S.8 Add.1; 11 June 1948. Reply of the Republican Government dated 8 June to the Netherlands aide memoire.

S/AC.10/S.9; 11 June 1948. Memorandum on an informal meeting of the Committee with members of the Netherlands delegation and government on 3 June 1948.

S/AC.10/S.10; 11 June 1948. Letter dated 8 June from the Lt. Governor General to the United States Representative on the GOC.

S/AC.10/S.11; 24 June 1948. Special Report by the Military Executive Board on the reported tension in Republican areas.

S/AC.10/S.12; 7 December 1948. Memorandum dated 24 September from the Military Executive Board transmitting military observers’s report on military economic and social conditions in Java and Sumatra as of 23 August 1948.

S/AC.10/S.13; 7 December 1948. Memorandum dated 5 October 1948 from the Military Executive Board commenting on letter of 1 October 1948 from the Netherlands Delegation concerning increased infiltrations into Netherlands-controlled territory.

List of secret communications not documented but included chronologically in the ‘secret’ file

01 Letter dated 19 November 1947 from the Principal Secretary of the GOC addressed to Jhr. van Vredenburch together with letter dated 14 November from Jhr. van Vredenburch addressed to the Committee concerning the present responsibilities of the Committee.

02 Letter dated 22 November from the GOC addressed to the Netherlands delegation together with letter dated 21 November from the Netherlands delegation concerning the secrecy of all confidential information.

03 Letter dated 9 January from the Netherlands delegation containing the text of a telegram sent to the Netherlands Government regarding an ultimatum addressed to the Republican Government.

04 Letter dated 10 January 1948 from the Netherlands delegation concerning the six principles for the negotiations towards a political settlement adopted by the Committee at its 58th meeting.

05 Memorandum dated 5 October 1948 from the Military Executive Board concerning increased infiltration into Netherlands-held territory.

06 Letter dated 7 May 1949 from the Chairman of the Netherlands delegation forwarding copy of a letter of same date addressed to the Chairman of the Netherlands delegation.

07 Copies of letters dated 22 June 1949 from the Vice-President of the Republic of Indonesia to the Chairman of the Netherlands delegation and the latter’s reply of same date concerning certain undertakings between the parties.

d.2.28 List of informal (confidential) papers prepared by the secretariat for the information of the GOC/UNCI

October 1947 Geopolitical survey of Indonesia up to the time of the outbreak of hostilities between the Netherlands and the Indonesian Republic in July 1947 (Prepared in New York)

15 June 1948 Organisation of administrative divisions in Indonesia

17 July 1948 Regulations restricting the implementation of Article 6 of the Renville Truce Agreement

6 August 1948 Survey of events in Indonesia from July 1947 to July 1948

27 August 1948 Authority of military assistants to conduct observations on economic political and social conditions

18 September 1948 Procedure for submission of reports by the parties to the Security Council

20 March 1948 Consideration of the administrative problems connected with the return of the Republican Government of Jogjakarta

30 March 1949 Position taken by members of the Security Council concerning the programme of the preliminary discussions to be held between the parties in accordance with the Council’s instructions telegraphed on 23 March 1949

30 March 1949 Position taken on the restoration of the Republican Government by the Security Council, the parties, UNCI and other interested groups.
13 April 1949 Summary of discussions preceding the directives to the UNCI by the Security Council on 23 March 1949
1 May 1949 Consideration of the issues involved in the implementation of the Security Council’s Resolution of 28 January 1949 and the directive of 23 March 1949
10 May 1949 Plan of work of the joint sub-committee on ‘Return to Jogjakarta’
19 May 1949 Developments in the political organisation of Indonesian territories considered in connection with point 4 of the Van Roijen statement of 7 May 1949
12 June 1949 Memorandum on the 2nd Sumatra Conference (Medan 28-30 May)
16 June 1949 Terms of reference of the UNCI in the Round Table Conference at The Hague
15 July 1949 Historical background with regard to New Guinea (Irian) (and corrigendum to above of 1 February 1950)
9 August 1949 Economic resources and policies in Indonesia outside Java, Sumatra and Madura
6 September 1949 Background information with regard to applicants for hearings as representatives of ‘significant interests’ in the RTC
22 December 1949 Effect of ratification of RTC Agreements on future position of UNCI
28 December 1949 Procedure for the implementation on Indonesia of the agreements reached at The Hague on 2 November 1949
30 December 1949 The National Preparatory Committee and its relationship to the UNCI
7 January 1950 Lists of matters which, in accordance with the Agreements of 2 November (RTC) remain to be settled by cooperation between the parties
9 January 1950 Summary of the views expressed by the members of the Security Council with regard to the future activities of the UNCI
10 January 1950 Note on non-governmental communications received by the GOC/UNCI
12 January 1950 Note on the establishment of the RUSI House of Representatives and Senate
25 January 1950 Position of the UNCI in connection with the ‘Bandung incident’
9 February 1950 Commission’s jurisdiction and possible actions in connection with report of Military Observer Team No. 13 Sourabaia (Java) on incidents affecting operation of enterprises in East Java.
25 February 1950 The position of the UNCI with regard to the draft law on procedure of political reforms of the territory of the RUSI
14 April 1950 The legal position of the Commission in connection with the request received from the Prime Minister of East Indonesia
31 May 1950 Comments on the Netherlands Government’s memorandum of 26 May on the question of the exercise of the right to self-determination
13 June 1950 Procedure concerning the establishment of Trusteeship over a territory in dispute
d.2.29 Lists of Reports submitted to the Security Council by the Committee of Good Offices and the United Nations Commission for Indonesia covering the period from the establishment of the Committee of good Offices up to 3 April 1951

Interim Reports

i First Interim Report of the GOC dated 10 February 1948, covering the period from 25 August 1947 to 31 January 1948 (S/649).

ii Second Interim Report of the GOC dated 19 February 1948, covering the period from 3 January 1948 to 30 April 1948 (S/787).

iii Third Interim Report of the GOC dated 22 June 1948, covering the period from 1 May 1948 to 10 June 1948 (S/848 and S/848/Add.1).

iv Fourth Interim Report of the GOC dated 15 November 1948, covering the period from 11 June 1948 to 15 November 1948 (S/1085).

v First Interim Report of the UNCI dated 4 August 1949, covering the period from 28 January 1949 to 4 August 1949 (S/1373).


vii Report dated 3 April 1951 to the Security Council on the Commission’s activities since the transfer of sovereignty (S/2087).

Special reports

(a) Committee of Good Offices

1 Cablegram dated 1 December 1947, concerning the choice of a meeting place where substantive discussions could be held between the Netherlands and the Republic of Indonesia (Document S/611)

2 Cablegram dated 16 March 1948 outlining programmes for political discussions (Document S/69)

3 Report dated 23 April 1948 on Political Developments in Western Java (Document S/729)

4 Report dated 18 May 1948 on Political Developments in Madura (Document S/786)


6 Cablegram dated 22 June 1948 on the course of political negotiations in Indonesia leading to the presentation of the Australian-United States Working Paper (Document S/850)

7 Cablegram dated 23 June 1948 on the position of the parties with regard to the Australian-United States Working Paper (Document S/850/Add.1)

8 Cablegram dated 29 June 1948 on the standpoint of the parties with regard to the Australian-United States Working Paper (Document S/858)

9 Cablegram dated 23 July 1948 concerning suspension of the negotiations between the parties to the Indonesian dispute (Document S/918)

10 Cablegram dated 24 July 1948 transmitting a report of the Committee on Re-
restrictions on Trade of Indonesia and reasons for delay in implementation of Article 6 of the Truce Agreement (Document S/919)

11 Second Report dated 2 August 1948 on Political Developments in Western Java (Document S/960)

12 Special Report dated 12 December 1948 (telegraphed) on direct talks between representatives of the Governments of the Kingdom of the Netherlands and the Republic of Indonesia (Document S/1117 and S/1117/Add.1)

13 Supplementary report dated 18 December (telegraphed) to the Special Report of 12 December 1948 providing further information on the direct talks between representatives of the Netherlands and the Republic of Indonesia (Document S/1129)

14 Telegraphic report dated 19 December 1948 on the outbreak of hostilities in Indonesia (Document S/1129/Add.1)

15 Telegraphic report dated 21 December 1948 on the situation in Indonesia consequent upon the Second Military Action (Document S/1138)

16 Telegraph report dated 22 December 1948 giving details of the Second Military Action as observed by the Committee members present in Kaliurang at the time of the outbreak of hostilities (Document S/1144).

17 Telegraphic report dated 23 December 1948 concerning restrictions on the activities of the Committee's military observers (Document S/1146).

18 Telegraphic report dated 26 December 1948 on the events which have transpired in Indonesia since 12 December 1948 (Document S/1156)

19 Telegraphic report dated 29 December 1948 on the extent of compliance with the orders to cease hostilities and to release Indonesian leaders (Document S/1166)

20 Telegraphic report dated 7 January 1949 on developments in Indonesia since 29 December 1948 (Document S/1189)

21 Telegraphic report dated 8 January 1949 concerning arrangements made for the despatch of the Committee's military observers to areas in Java and Sumatra (Document S/1193)

22 Telegraphic report dated 8 January 1949 concerning restrictions on the movement of the Committee's military observers (Document S/1194)

23 Telegraphic report dated 11 January 1949 on a proposed visit by the Committee to the President and other Republican leaders (Document S/1199)

24 Supplementary report to the report of 11 January, telegraphed on 14 January, concerning a visit to Republican leaders interned in Bangka (Document S/1211)

25 Telegraphic report dated 14 January 1949 transmitting a military observer team report to the Council (Document S/1212)

26 Telegraphic report dated 16 January 1949 on the Committee's visit to Republican leaders in Bangka (Document S/1213)

27 Telegraphic report dated 24 January 1949 giving an analysis of the military situation in Indonesia (Documents S/1223)

28 Telegraphic report dated 25 January 1949 on the political situation in Indonesia (Document S/1224)

(b) United Nations Commission for Indonesia

29 Report dated 31 January 1949 on the Netherlands attitude to the Resolution of 28 January (S/1235)

30 Report dated 15 February 1949 requesting the Security Council's authorization
to postpone the submission of reports and recommendations until 1 March 1949 (S/1258)

31 Report dated 1 March 1949 and Supplementary Reports dated 7, 10 and 11 March, referring to the Security Council the Netherlands counter-proposals to the provision of the 28 January Resolution (S/1270 and S/1270 Add. 1, Add.2 and Add.3)

32 Report dated 26 March 1949 on alleged damage in the city of Jogjakarta (S/1297)

33 Report dated 22 April 1949 on the military situation in Indonesia (S/1314)

34 Report dated 9 May 1949 on the progress made in the discussions held in Batavia under the Commission’s auspices (S/1320)

35 Special Report dated 8 November 1949 on the Round Table Conference held in The Hague from 23 August to 2 November 1949 (S/1417 and S/1417/Add.1)

36 Special Report dated 28 July 1950 from the Commission to the Security Council on the agreement between the Netherlands and Indonesian Governments concerning the dissolution of the Royal Netherlands Indies Army (KNIL)

37 Telegraphic report dated 11 October 1950 to the Security Council on the South Moluccas affair

38 Telegraphic report dated 28 October 1950 to the Security Council on the meeting of the Contact Committee dealing with the demobilisation and repatriation of ex-KNIL troops in Java.
Appendices
A ABBREVIATIONS

AAT Aan- en Afvoer Troepen
ABDA Command American, British, Dutch, Australian Command
ADCS Anglo-Dutch Country Section
ADRI Angkaran Darat Republik Indonesia (Indonesian Land Forces)
AG Adjudant-Generaal (Adjutant-General); Adviseur-Generaal (Adviser-General)
AHK(NI) Algemeen Hoofd Kwartier (Nederlands-Indië) (General Headquarters (Netherlands Indies))
AHTB Algemeen Hoofd Tijdelijke Bestuursdienst (General Head of Temporary Administration)
AIB Allied Intelligence Bureau
AIF Australian Imperial Force
ALFSEA Allied Land Forces South East Asia
ALFNEI Allied Land Forces Netherlands East Indies
ALRI Angkatan Laut Republik Indonesia (Indonesian Navy)
AMACAB Allied Military Administration Civil Affairs Branch
AMF Australian Military Forces
ANETA Algemeen Nieuws- en Telegraafagentschap
ANRI Arsip Nasional Republik Indonesia
AOK [Ministerie van] Algemene Oorlogvoering van het Koninkrijk (Ministry of General Warfare of the Kingdom)
APRA Angkatan Perang Ratu Adil (Just King’s Armed Forces)
APRIS Angkatan Perang Republik Indonesia Serikat (Armed Forces of the United States of Indonesia)
APWI Allied Prisoners-of-War and Internees
AR Assistent-Resident (Assistant-Resident)
ARA Algemeen Rijks Archief (General State Archive)
ARP Anti Revolutionaire Partij (Anti Revolutionary Party)
AURI Angatan Udara Republik Indonesia (Indonesian Air Force)
AWM Australian War Memorial
AZ [Ministerie van] Algemene Zaken (General Affairs)
Bagian DPKN Bagian Dinas Pengamanan dan Keamanan (Section of Service for Law and Order and Security)
Bagian PI Bagian Polisi Istimewa (Special Police Section)
Bagian PAM Bagian Pengawas Aliran Masyarakat (Surveillance Section of Social Movements)
BB Binnenlands Bestuur (Civil Service)
BBC British Broadcasting Corporation
BDZ Bevelhebber der Zeestrijdkrachten (Commander of the naval forces)
BEB [Directoraat-Generaal voor] Buitenlandse Economische Betrekkingen (Foreign Economic Relations)
BFO  Bijeenkomst Federal Overleg (Federal Consultative Assembly)
BID  Buitenlandse Inlichtingen Dienst (Foreign Intelligence Service)
BIO  Bewind Indonesië in Overgangstijd (Provisional Federal Government of Indonesia)
BIZA Ministerie van Binnenlandse Zaken (Home/Internal Affairs)
BKR  Badan Keamanan Rakyat (People's Peace-keeping Force)
BNI Bank Negara Indonesia (Indonesian State Bank)
BP KNIP Badan Pekerja Komite Nasional Indonesia Pusat (Working Committee of the Central Indonesian National Committee); see also KNIP
BPM Bataafsche Petroleum Maatschappij
BPRI Badan Perduangan Rakyat Indonesia (Indonesian People's Fighting Council)
BPUPKI Badan Penjelidik Usaha Usaha Persiapan Kemerdekaan Indonesia (Committee to investigate the preparative activities for Indonesian Independence)
BSO Bevelhebber der Strijdkrachten in het Oosten (Commander of the armed forces in the East)
BTSEA British Territories South East Asia
BUIZA Ministerie van Buitenlandse Zaken (Foreign Affairs)
BZ Ditto
CA Commonwealth Agencies
CAD Centraal Archieven Depot (records administration of the Ministry of Defence)
CAS Centrale Archieven Selectiedienst
CAVI Commissie voor Aangelegenheden van IndoneSIë (Committee for Indonesian Affairs)
CC Consulaire Commissie (Consular Commission)
CCC Commodity Credit Corporation
CCO-NICA/AMACAB Chief Commanding Officer-NICA/AMACAB
CCS Combined Chiefs of Staff
CENKIM Central Komite Indonesia Merdeka (Central Committee of Indonesian Independence)
CG Commissie-Generaal (Commission-General)
CGD Commissie van Goede Diensten (Committee of Good Offices)
CGO Committee of Good Offices
CHU Christelijk Historische Unie (Christian Historical Union)
C.-in-C. Commander-in-Chief
CIA Central Intelligence Agency
CIZMINOG Commissariaat voor Indische Zaken van het Ministerie van Overzeese Gebiedsdelen (Commissioner’s Office for East Indian Affairs of the Ministry of Overseas Territories)
CJB Central Joint Board
CLG Legercommandant (Army Commander)
CLNG Commandant Landmacht Nieuw-Guinea (Commander Land Forces New Guinea)
CMF Commonwealth Military Force
CMRNG Commandant Marine Nieuw-Guinea (Navy Commander New Guinea)
CO Commonwealth Office
COMKROI Commissaris van de Kroon voor Oost-Indonesië (Royal Commissioner for East Indonesia)
CONICA/CO-AMACAB Commanding Officer Netherlands Indies Civil Administration/Allied Military Administration Civil Affairs Branch
COS Chief(s) of Staff
COSC Chiefs of Staff Committee
COSTRING Commandant der Strijdkrachten in Nieuw-Guinea (Commander of the Army in New Guinea)
CP Commonwealth Persons
CRS Commonwealth Record Series
CS Chief of Staff
CSO-NICA Chief Staff Officer-NICA
CVD Centrale Veiligheids Dienst (Central Security Service)
CZM(NI/NNG) Commandant Zeemacht (Nederlands-Indië/Nederlands-Nieuw-Guinea) (Commander Naval Forces (Netherlands Indies/New Guinea))
DBI Directie Beleidszaken Indonesië van het Directoraat-Generaal Indonesië
DBI/AZ Bureau Algemene Zaken van ditto
DBI/PL Bureau Politieke Zaken van ditto
DBI/EF Bureau Financieel Economische Zaken van ditto
DI/TII Dar’ul Islam/Tentara Islam Indonesia (Territory of Islam/Indonesia’s Islamic Army)
DGIN Directeur/Directoraat-Generaal Indonesië
DIRVO Directie Verre Oosten van het Ministerie van Buitenlandse Zaken (Far East Department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs)
DO Dominions Office
DOA/IN Bureau Indonesië van de Directie Oosten (Indonesia Office of the Department of the East)
DOA/OP Bureau Oost-Azië van de Directie Oosten (East Asia Office idem)
DOA/ZA Bureau Zuid Azië van de Directie Oosten (South Asia Office idem)
DOI Directie Overgangszaken Indonesië van het Directoraat-Generaal Indonesië (Department Transitional Arrangements, Directoraat-Generaal Indonesië)
DPA Dewan Pertimbangan Agung (High Advisory Council)
DPR Dewan Perwakilan Rakyat (People’s Representative Council)
DPZ Directie Politieke Zaken (Directorate Political Affairs)
Dwikora Kommando Rakjat (dual peoples command)
ECA Economic Cooperation Administration
ECAFE Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East
ECOSOC Economic and Social Council (UN)
Eximbank Export-import Bank
FDR Front Demokrasi Rakjat (People’s Democratic Front)
FEC Far Eastern Commission
FIC French Indo-China
FO Foreign Office
Fo(s). Folder(s)
FUNDWI Fund United Nations Development of West Irian
GA General Assembly (UN)
GAA General Assembly Affairs
GAPKI Gabungan Partai Partai Kemerdekaan Indonesia (Federation of Parties for Indonesian Independence)
GBHN Garis Garis Besar Haluan Negara (Indonesian National Guidelines)
GHQ General Headquarters
GOC Good Offices Committee
GS Geheime Stukken (Confidential material)
GTBA Gedelegeerd Territoriaal Bestuursadviseur (Deputy Adviser Local Administration)
HMAS Her Majesty’s Australian Ship
HC Hoge Commissariaat/Commissaris (High Commission/Commissioner)
HKGs(NI) Hoofdkwartier Generale Staf (Nederlands-Indië) (General Headquarters (Netherlands Indies)
HMS Her Majesty’s Ship
HTB Hoofd Tijdelijke Bestuursdienst (Head Temporary Administration)
HVK Hoge Vertegenwoordiger van de Kroon (High Commissioner of the Crown)
IAIN Institut Agama Islam Negeri (Islamic State Institute)
IARA International Allied Repatriation Agency
IASD Inter Allied Services Department
IIC Inter-Indonesische Conferentie
ILO International Labor Organization
Inminad Induk Administrasi Angkatan Darat (Chief Administration of Army)
IOB Indische Ondernemers Bond (Association of Employers in the Netherlands Indies)
IRCC International Red Cross Committee
ITB Institut Teknologi Bandung (Bandung Technology Institute); see also TH
Jhr. Jonkheer (Esquire)
JIC Joint Intelligence Committee
JKN Jawatan Kepolisian Negara (State Police)
Kab.CLG Kabinet Legercommandant (Cabinet Army Commander)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Full Form</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>KDM</td>
<td>Komandan Distrik Militer (Commander Military District)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KDP</td>
<td>Kantoor (Office) Displaced Persons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KMG</td>
<td>Kwartiermeester-Generaal (Quartermaster-General)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KIM</td>
<td>Komite Indonesia Merdeka (Committee of Indonesian Independence)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KIT</td>
<td>Koninklijk Instituut voor de Tropen (Royal Institute for the Tropics)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KITLV</td>
<td>Koninklijk Instituut voor Taal-, Land- en Volkenkunde (Royal Institute for Anthropology and Linguistics)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KL</td>
<td>Koninklijke Landmacht (Royal Army)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KLM</td>
<td>Koninklijke Luchvaart Maatschappij (Royal Dutch Airlines)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KM</td>
<td>Koninklijke Marine (Royal Netherlands Navy)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KMB</td>
<td>Konperensi Medja Bundar (Round Table Conference)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KMG</td>
<td>Kwartiermeester-Generaal (Quartermaster-General)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KNIL</td>
<td>Koninklijk Nederlands-Indische Leger (Royal Netherlands Indies Army)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KNIP</td>
<td>Komite Nasional Indonesia Pusat (Central Indonesian National Committee); see also BP KNIP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KODIM</td>
<td>Komando Distrik Militer (Military District Command)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KPM</td>
<td>Koninklijke Paketvaart Maatschappij (Royal Company for interinsular shipping in the Netherlands Indies)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KSAB</td>
<td>Kelapa Staf Angkatan Bersenjata (Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KSAD</td>
<td>Kepala Staf Angkatan Darat (Chief of Staff of the Land Forces)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KSAP</td>
<td>Kepala Staf Angatan Perang (Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KTN</td>
<td>Komisi Tiga Negara (UN Good Offices Committee with American, Australian, Belgian representatives)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KVP</td>
<td>Katholieke Volks Partij (Roman Catholic People’s Party)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LIPI</td>
<td>Lembaga Ilmu Pengetahuan Indonesia (Indonesian Institute of Sciences)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LJC</td>
<td>Local Joint Board</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOC</td>
<td>Leger Organisatie Centrum (Army Organization Centre)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LSK</td>
<td>Luchtstrijdkrachten (Air Forces)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lt.-GG</td>
<td>Luitenant-Gouverneur-Generaal (Lieutenant-Governor-General)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Masjumi/Masyumi</td>
<td>Madjelis Sjuro/Syuro Muslimin Indonesia (Consultative Council of Indonesian Muslims)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAWE</td>
<td>Maatschappelijk Werk (Welfare)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MBPDT</td>
<td>Markas Besar Pertempuran Djawa Timur (Headquarters of the East Java Battle Front)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MDAP</td>
<td>Mutual Defence Assistance Program</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MENKO</td>
<td>Menteri Koordinator (Coordinating Minister)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Milob</td>
<td>Military Observer</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Appendices

Milexboard Military Executive Board
MINKOL Ministerie van Koloniën (Ministry of Colonial Affairs)
MINOG Ministerie van Overzeese Gebiedsdelen (Ministry of Overseas Territories)
MINUOR Ministerie van Uniezaken en Overzeese Rijksdelen (Ministry of Union Affairs and Overseas Territories)
ML(D) Militaire Luchtvaart (Dienst) (Military Aviation (Service))
MNS Multiple Number Series
MPR Majelis Permusjawaratan Rakyat (People’s Consultative Assembly)
MSA Mutual Security Agency
MULO Meer Uitgebreid Lager Onderwijs (extended elementary education)
MvO Memorie van Overgave
NARA National Archives and Records Administration
NICA Netherlands Indies Civil Administration
NEFIS Netherlands Forces Intelligence Service
NEI Netherlands East Indies
NIT Negara Indonesia Timur (State of East Indonesia)
NIGIS Netherlands Indies Government Information Service
NIOD Nederlands Instituut voor Oorlogs Documentatie (Netherlands Institute for Documentation on World War II)
NIU Nederlands-Indonesische Unie (Netherlands Indonesian Union)
NIWIN Nationale Inspanning Welzijnsverzorging Indië
NKRI Negara Kesatuan Republik Indonesia (United Republic of Indonesia)
NMM Nederlandse Militaire Missie (Netherlands Military Mission)
NNG Nederlands-Nieuw-Guinea (Netherlands New Guinea)
NSC National Security Council
NSS Negara Sumatera Selatan (State of South Sumatra)
NU Nahdatul Ulama (Council of Muslim Scholars)
OBI Ondernemersbond voor Indonesië (Union of Employers in Indonesia)
OBOE Allied plan for the liberation of Java
OBSEO Onderbevelheber der Strijdkrachten in het Oosten (Second-in-command of the army in the East)
OCB Operations Coordinating Board
ORI Oeang Repoeblik Indonesia (Money of the Indonesian Republic); Ondernemersraad voor Indonesië (Board/Council of Employers for Indonesia (in The Hague))
ORN1 Ondernemersraad voor Nederlands-Indië (Board/Council of Employers in the Netherlands-Indies (in The Hague))
OSS Office of Strategic Studies
OVW Oorlogs Vrijwilligers (War Volunteers)
Pangdam Panglima Daerah Militer (Territorial Military Commander)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Parpindo</td>
<td>Partai Persatuan Indonesia (United Indonesia’s Party)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Permai</td>
<td>Persatuan Rakyat Marhaen Indonesia (Union of Indonesian Proletarians)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pesindo</td>
<td>Pemuda Sosialis Indonesia (Socialist Youth of Indonesia)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PG</td>
<td>Procureur-Generaal (Attorney-General)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PIR</td>
<td>Persatuan Indonesia Raya (Greater Indonesian Union)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PIVOT</td>
<td>Project Invoering Verkorting Overbrengings Termijn (project to shorten the term of transfer)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PKM</td>
<td>Persatuan Kiai Madoera (Madura’s Muslim Scholars Union)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PKRI</td>
<td>Partai Katolik Republik Indonesia (Catholic Party of the Indonesian Republic)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PNI</td>
<td>Partai Nasional Indonesia (National Party of Indonesia)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POW</td>
<td>Prisoners-of-War</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POPDA</td>
<td>Panitia Oentoek Pengembalian Bangsa Djepang dan Asing (Committee for the Return of the Japanese and other Foreigners)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>POW</td>
<td>Prisoners-of-War</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PP</td>
<td>Persatuan Perjuangan (United Front)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PPKI</td>
<td>Panitia Persiapan Kemerdekaan Indonesia (Committee for the Preparation of the Indonesian Independence)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PREM</td>
<td>Prime Minister</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRN</td>
<td>Partai Rakyat Nasional (National Peoples Party)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PRO</td>
<td>Public Record Office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PS</td>
<td>Partai Sosialis (Socialist Party)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PSII</td>
<td>Partai Serikat Islam Indonesia (United Islamic Party of Indonesia)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PTTD</td>
<td>Panglima Tentara dan Teritorium Djawa (Java Military and Territorial Commander)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PTTS</td>
<td>Panglima Tentara dan Teritorium Sumatera (Sumatera Military and Territorial Commander)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PUTERA</td>
<td>Pusat Tenaga Rakyat (Centre of People’s Strength)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PvdA</td>
<td>Partij van de Arbeid (Labour Party)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RAAF</td>
<td>Royal Australian Air Force</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RAF(NEI)</td>
<td>Royal Air Force (Netherlands East Indies)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RANR</td>
<td>Royal Australian Naval Reserve</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RAPWI</td>
<td>Recovery Allied Prisoners-of-War and Internees</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RAVI</td>
<td>Raad voor Aangelegenheden van Indonesië (Council for Indonesian Affairs)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REA</td>
<td>Raad voor Economische Aangelegenheden (Council for Economic Affairs)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RINSE</td>
<td>Records Information Service</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RIOD</td>
<td>Rijksinstituut voor Oorlogs Documentatie (State Institute for Documentation on World War II; see NIOD)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RIS</td>
<td>Republik Indonesia Serikat (United States of Indonesia)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RMS</td>
<td>Republik Maluku Selatan (South Moluccan Republic)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RNIA</td>
<td>Royal Netherlands Indies Army</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RPD</td>
<td>Regeerings Publiciteits Dienst (Government Information Service)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abbreviation</td>
<td>Full Form</td>
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<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>RRI</td>
<td>Radio Republik Indonesia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RTC</td>
<td>Ronde Tafel Conferentie (Round Table Conference)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RUSI</td>
<td>Republic of the United States of Indonesia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RVD</td>
<td>Regerings Voorlichtings Dienst (Government Information Service)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SACSEA</td>
<td>Supreme Allied Commander South East Asia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saripelindo</td>
<td>Sarekat Pelayaran Indonesia (Indonesia Shipping Association)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SC</td>
<td>Security Council (UN)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SDAP</td>
<td>Sociaal Democratische Arbeiders Partij (Social Democratic Labour Party)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEA</td>
<td>South East Asia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEAC</td>
<td>South East Asia Command</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEATIC</td>
<td>South East Asia Translation and Interrogation Centre</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SEATO</td>
<td>South East Asian Treaty Organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SG</td>
<td>Secretaris-Generaal (Secretary-General)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SMG/LAS</td>
<td>Sectie Militaire Gechiedenis/Landmachtstaf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SNS</td>
<td>Single Number Series</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SOE</td>
<td>Special Operations Executive</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SONICA</td>
<td>Staff Officer-NICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SPA</td>
<td>Special Political Affairs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SPC</td>
<td>South Pacific Commission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SS</td>
<td>Secretaris van Staat (Department Head in Indonesia 1948-1949)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stanvac</td>
<td>Standaard Vacuum Petroleum Maatschappij (Standard Vacuum Oil Company)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stasmar</td>
<td>Staatssecretaris van Marine</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stasvo</td>
<td>Staatssecretaris van Oorlog</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stb.</td>
<td>Staatsblad (statute book)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SUAD</td>
<td>Staf Umum Angkatan Darat (General Staff of the Army)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SWPA</td>
<td>South West Pacific Area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TBA</td>
<td>Territoriaal Bestuurs Adviseur (Adviser Local Administration)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TH</td>
<td>Technische Hogeschool (Academy for Technical Studies); see also ITB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tim P-7</td>
<td>Tim Penasehat Presiden tentang Pelaksanaan Pedoman Penghayatan dan Pengamalan Pancasila (President’s Advisory Team for the Implementation of Guidelines for Practising Pancasila)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TKR</td>
<td>Tentara Keamanan Rakyat (People’s Security Army)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TNI</td>
<td>Tentara Nasional Indonesia (National Army of Indonesia)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TRI</td>
<td>Tentara Republik Indonesia (Army of the Republic of Indonesia)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TRIKORA</td>
<td>Tri Komando Rakyat (Three People’s Command)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNCI</td>
<td>United Nations Commission for Indonesia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNESCO</td>
<td>United Nations Educational and Scientific Organization</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UN(O)</td>
<td>United Nations (Organization)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNRRA</td>
<td>United Nations Relief and Rehabilitation Administration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abbreviation</td>
<td>Full Form</td>
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<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNSF</td>
<td>United Nations Security Force</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNTEA</td>
<td>United Nations Temporary Executive Authority</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNRWI</td>
<td>United Nations Representative on West Irian</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNWCC</td>
<td>United Nations War Crimes Commission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>US(A)</td>
<td>United States (of America)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USAAF</td>
<td>USA Air Force</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USI</td>
<td>United States of Indonesia</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USOM</td>
<td>United States Operation Mission</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>USS</td>
<td>United States Ship</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UUD(S)</td>
<td>Undang Undang Dasar (Sementara) ((Provisional) Constitution)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VFR</td>
<td>Voorlopige Federale Regering (Provisional Federal Government)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VVD</td>
<td>Volkspartij voor Vrijheid en Democratie (Peoples Party for Freedom and Democracy)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VWS</td>
<td>Volksgezondheid, Welzijn en Sport (Public Health, Welfare and Sport)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WNG</td>
<td>West-Nieuw-Guinea (Western New Guinea)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WO</td>
<td>War Office</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WOB</td>
<td>Wet Openbaarheid Bestuur (Law regulating public access to Government Information)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Term</td>
<td>Definition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>-----------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>alat NICA</td>
<td>instrument/hanger-on of the NICA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>angkatan bersenjata/</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>perang</td>
<td>the armed forces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>berita</td>
<td>news/report</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Boedi Oetomo</td>
<td>The Great Ambition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>buruh</td>
<td>worker</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>daerah</td>
<td>area, province</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>gabungan</td>
<td>federation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kempeitai</td>
<td>Japanese Security Police</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>halus</td>
<td>fine, delicate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ladangers</td>
<td>peasants</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>masjarakat</td>
<td>society</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Masjumi</td>
<td>Indonesian Moslim League</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Muhammadijah</td>
<td>an association affiliated with the Masjumi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>negara</td>
<td>state</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>orang kaya</td>
<td>wealthy man</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Panglima Besar</td>
<td>supreme commander</td>
</tr>
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<td>Pangreh Praja</td>
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Klooster’s book, however, does not mention the many catalogues, almanacs, office lists, official reports, information-sheets and leaflets that are relevant for those who are out for the ‘hard’ facts. Such ‘grey literature’ lies scattered throughout a vast number of archives, libraries and documentary institutions. In the Netherlands, many of the above-mentioned types of publication concerning our subject can be traced in the former library of the Ministry of Colonies, presently deposited at the library of the University of Leiden, and in the Koninklijke Bibliotheek in The Hague. Valuable collections are also available in the departmental libraries and in documentary institutions such as the KITLV, KIT, RIOD/NIOD and the research institutes of the Armed Forces (Sectie Militaire Gechiedenis, Sectie Luchtmachthistorie, Instituut voor Maritieme Historie). For their addresses and those of their counterparts, see appendix e.

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