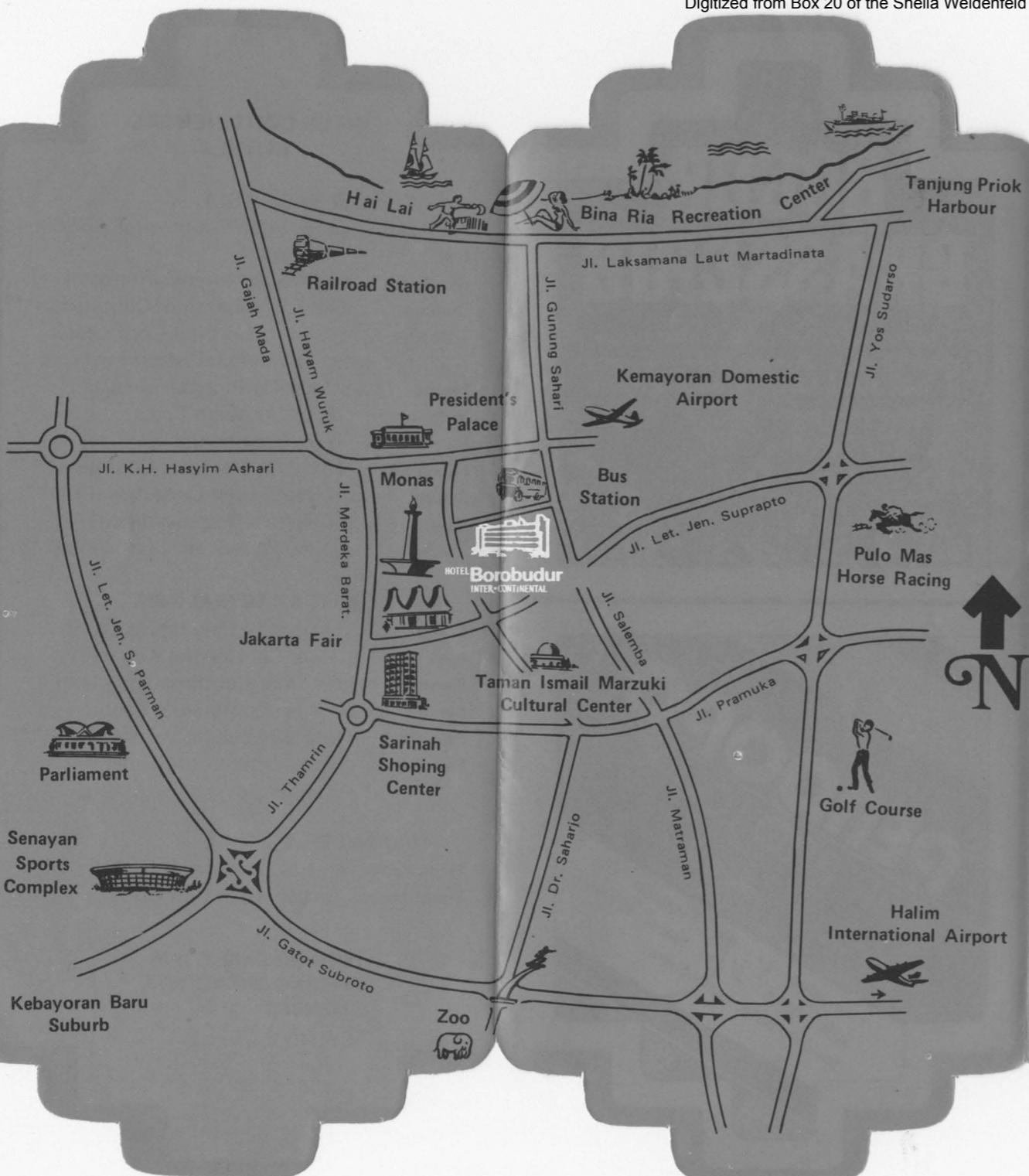


The original documents are located in Box 20, folder “11/29/75-12/8/75 - Indonesia (3)” of the Sheila Weidenfeld Files at the Gerald R. Ford Presidential Library.

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The Borobudur story

The Hotel Borobudur Inter-Continental house symbol is a bird's eye view of the ancient Temple Borobudur, the largest and most complete ensemble of Buddhist reliefs in the world, unsurpassed in artistic merit. This great monument, constructed between the 8th and 9th century, commissioned by the Sailendra Dynasty, reflects the ardour of royal converts to Buddhism in Java during that period. Borobudur Temple is situated approximately 30 kilometres from Jogjakarta, 45 minutes flying time from Jakarta. Contact Garuda Indonesian Airways or ask the Operator to call Pacto, Speed, or Nitour for travel information.

Ceritera tentang Borobudur

Lambang Hotel Borobudur Inter-Continental adalah lukisan denah Candi Borobudur yang telah berabad-abad usianya, sebuah Candi Buddha terbesar dan penuh dengan hiasan relief-relief Buddha paling lengkap di dunia, sebuah hasil karya seni yang tak ada tandingannya. Monumen agung ini, dibangun dalam abad ke-8 dan ke-9 atas perintah Dinasti Sailendra, menggambarkan jaman keemasan keluarga para bangsawan sebagai pemeluk agama Buddha di pulau Jawa pada masa itu. Candi Borobudur terletak kira-kira 30 kilometer dari Jogjakarta, 45 menit dengan pesawat udara dari Jakarta. Hubungilah Garuda Indonesian Airways atau mintalah Operator agar dihubungkan dengan Pacto, Speed, atau Nitour untuk memperoleh keterangan perjalanan.

WELCOME TO



HOTEL Borobudur
INTER-CONTINENTAL

Name : *MS WEIDEN FELD*

Room No : *1735*

Room Rate : Plus Service/
Tax Charge 21%

Guests are requested to produce this card when claiming their room key.

Directory of Services

The Hotel is not responsible for valuables left in rooms. Safety deposit boxes are available through Front Office Cashier, Main Lobby, for your own protection.

ASSISTANT MANAGER Dial 2305
 BABY SITTER Dial 7
 BANK 2217

BANK DAGANG NEGARA
 Main Lobby, Open 8am-6pm.

BARBER/BEAUTY SALON Dial 0
 Main Lobby Open 8am-5pm.

BELL CAPTAIN Dial 6 or 2153

CABLE/TELEX SERVICE Dial 0

CHECK-OUT TIME Dial 2211
 1 pm. Please contact Front Office if your departure is delayed.

CHURCHES Dial 4
 Call Concierge for listing and hours of services.

DOCTOR Dial 0 or 4

ELECTRIC CURRENT
 Our electric current is 220 V, 50 cycles. A special 110 V outlet for electric shavers only is provided in all bathrooms.

HEALTH CLUB
 For sauna or massage 2108, 2109

LAUNDRY AND DRY CLEANING Dial 8

RESERVATIONS 2215, 2216
 For reservations at any Inter-Continental or Forum Hotel around the world.

ROOM SERVICE Dial 5
 24 hours a day.

SECRETARIAL SERVICE 2351

SIGHTSEEING AND TOURS Dial 0
 Contact: PACTO, SPEED, NITOUR

TRANSPORTATION Dial 6

For taxi service

WAKE-UP CALLS

Dial 0

The Indonesian alphabet is pronounced differently than the English alphabet. We suggest you use the following words when spelling out names over the telephone.

| | |
|---|------------|
| A | Alaska |
| B | Bangkok |
| C | Copenhagen |
| D | Delta |
| E | England |
| F | France |
| G | Germany |
| H | Holland |
| I | Indonesia |
| J | Jakarta |
| K | Kobe |
| L | London |
| M | Mexico |
| N | Norway |
| O | Oslo |
| P | Paris |
| Q | Quebec |
| R | Rusia |
| S | Singapore |
| T | Tokyo |
| U | Utah |
| V | Victory |
| W | Washington |
| X | X-ray |
| Y | Yoga |
| Z | Zebra |

BOGOR BRASSERIE

Overlooking the delightful landscaped gardens, the informal Bogor Brasserie is open for breakfast, lunch and dinner, or in-between snacks.



PENDOPO BAR AND LOUNGE

A perfect modern rendez-vous in the relaxed atmosphere of the Pendopo Bar. Soft tones of a piano enhance the intimate atmosphere.

INTER-CONTINENTAL HOTELS

PACIFIC & EAST ASIA

Auckland Hotel Inter Continental Auckland
 Bali Hotel Bali Beach
 Bangkok Hotel Siam Inter-Continental
 Bombay The Taj Mahal Inter-Continental***
 Colombo Hotel Cylon Inter Continental
 Fiji Fiji Inter-Continental Island Inn*
 Manila Hotel Inter-Continental Manila
 Melbourne Hotel Southern Cross Inter-Continental
 New Delhi Hotel Oberoi Inter-Continental***
 Saipan Saipan Beach Inter-Continental Inn**
 Tahiti Hotel Tahara'a Inter-Continental
 Tokyo Hotel Keio Plaza Inter-Continental***

MIDDLE EAST & CENTRAL ASIA

Dacca Hotel Inter-Continental Dacca
 Kabul Hotel Inter-Continental Kabul
 Karachi Hotel Inter-Continental Karachi
 Lahore Hotel Inter-Continental Lahore
 Peshawar Hotel Khyber Inter-Continental***
 Rawalpindi Hotel Inter-Continental Rawalpindi

FORUM HOTELS

Hong Kong Lee Gardens Hotel ***
 Singapore Singapore Forum Hotel

* OPENING EARLY 1975
 ** OPENING SPRING 1976
 *** MEMBER



Indonesian Bazaar

An exciting shopping village in an outdoor setting, surrounding a large lake, gardens of native plants and trees, and flower-lined walkways and paths. A large variety of shops, each styled with individual character and roofed with traditional red tiles and thatch typical of Indonesia. The Indonesian Bazaar offers, handicraft, silverwork, batiks and Oriental antiques, leatherwares, woodcarvings as well as International shops.

Open from 10.00 a.m. to 10.00 p.m. on weekdays and until midnight on Saturdays and Sundays. The Indonesian Bazaar also features informal all-day dining facilities with special Eastern and Western menus.

Located on the site of the Jakarta Hilton, the Indonesian Bazaar can be reached through Pintu V – VI, Senayan.



JAKARTA HILTON
PO Box 3315
Jakarta Indonesia



Balinese Theatre, located in the Indonesian Bazaar, presents Indonesia's performing arts 6 days a week from 8.00 p.m. – 9.00 p.m. with a different and exciting show each night of the week, except Mondays.

These cultural performances include such classical dances as the Ramayana Dance, the festive Kuda Lumping Dance from West Java, the colourful Giring Dance from Kalimantan, Lawung Dance from Central Java and many others from different sections of Indonesia.





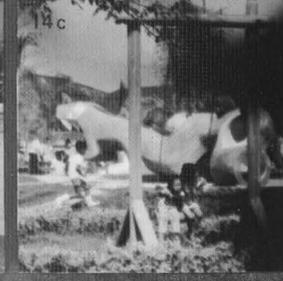
TAMAN IMPIAN JAYA ANCOL JAKARTA





13, a, b, c, d The best of Indonesian traditions are reflected in the air-conditioned beach cottages of the Putri Duyung (Mermaid Princess) Cottage Hotel. Utilizing local Indonesian art and materials to the fullest, their modern conveniences will please the most exacting vacationers. The complex boasts an authentic Balinese-style open stage, tennis courts and a floating swimming pool in the sea. Standard and suite Duplex and governor suite cottages are available, the latter having additional conveniences, more space and a kitchenette. Television in all cottages. The restaurant specializes in various native Indonesian dishes.

20. The Proyek Ancol Office, next to the drive-in cinema, is the nerve center from which dreamland operations are controlled. The Jaya Ancol Dreamland employs nearly 600 people to ensure visitor comfort.



14, a, b, c, d For fresh water swimming pleasure, the Jaya Ancol Dreamland offers a complex of seven swimming pools, recognizable at a distance by an entrance structure of three whales. The complex boasts a wave pool with one-meter high man-made waves, a 300-meter flowing pool, a sliding pool with five and ten-meter high chutes, a special pool for children inhabited by sculptural animals for playing and romping, and a fountain pool with "dancing" waterfall.

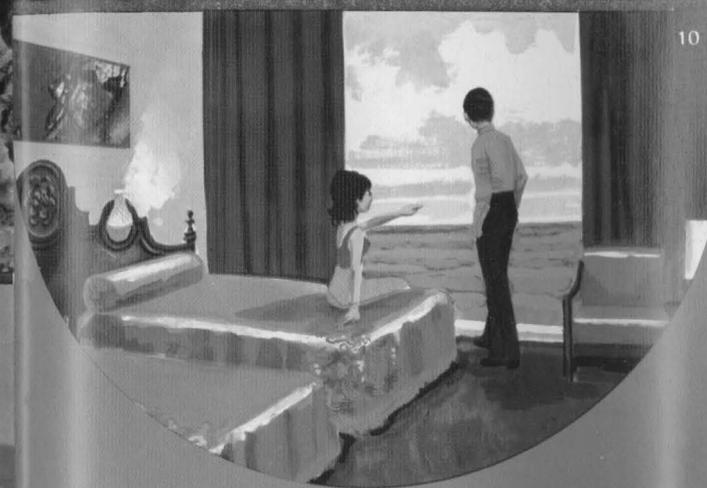
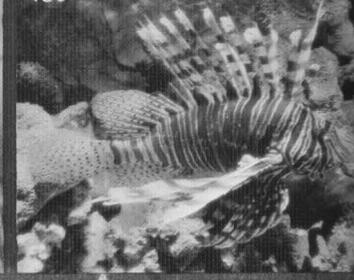
The entire 40,000 sq. meter, 20,000-visitor capacity complex is surrounded by shady parks and is equipped with many public conveniences.



15, a, b, c, d Visit the Oceanarium and enjoy a journey to the bottom of the sea . . . without getting wet. See colourful displays of exotic underwater life, salt and fresh. See show performances by lovable dolphins and sealions. And penguins too. The Oceanarium has a seating capacity of 2,000 only. So, see your agent about making prior arrangements. You can take a boat ride along the 570 meter long canal and see fascinating water birds and reptiles . . . flamingoes, pelicans, storks, alligators, turtles, etc.

The Oceanarium covers approximately 12 acres and is also a centre for marine science research. It is one of the most advanced in the region.

At the Oceanarium gate, a pair of dolphins welcome you. Sociable, lovable and intelligent creatures, the dolphins are indicative of the things you can find within the Oceanarium.



19. The 4470-meter racing circuit has been host to several Asian and many local Grand Prix races. Experience the excitement only a good race can bring, at our racing circuit.

10. Reach for the horizon at the Jaya Ancol Dreamland. The Horizon Hotel offers you 350 tastefully decorated rooms and suites. All, of course with air-conditioning, private bathroom, hi-fi music and radio, and TV on request. Special features include facilities for sailing, water skiing, deep-sea fishing, horse-riding, golf and tennis and flexible facilities for banquets and conferences. Secretarial services are available, as well as telex facilities. Naturally, it has a beauty salon, a barber shop, boutique, drug store banks and plenty of other conveniences in the shopping arcade. And almost anything else a person may want on his vacation is just around the corner, so to speak.



Gubernur Kepala Daerah Khusus
Ibu Kota Jakarta

**A WORD OF WELCOME FROM
THE GOVERNOR OF JAKARTA**

In Ancol, our dream to turn the coastal swamps into a paradise is now about to become reality.

Therefore, have your fun and fill the air with merriness, so that I -- as Governor of Jakarta -- may be the happiest host in the world.

Jakarta, 22nd of June, 1974

GOVERNOR OF JAKARTA,

Sadikin
Mr. Sadikin. -



THE JAYA ANCOL DREAMLAND ...
a vacationer's daydream come true

Isn't it good to know.

For those who like to spin daydreams of white beaches beneath a blue tropical sky, of coconut palms and dancing girls, there is still a place to go. And at only about half an hour driving distance from the heart of bustling Jakarta.

The Jaya Ancol Dreamland offers an unreal compound of east and west, of modern and traditional; of primitive mystery and civilized splendour, of excitement and relaxation, of ruggedness and comfort.

And the dreamland never sleeps. Stimulations can be had around-the-clock.

The only one of its kind in Asia, this Asian version of a Disneyland is a joint project of the Jakarta city administration and the P.T. Pembangunan Jaya, a private development company in which the city of Jakarta holds the majority of shares. The P.T. Pembangunan Jaya is responsible for the management, development and operation of the project.

The Jaya Ancol Dreamland is for the dreamer with a sense for practical realities.

Where else can you find such a wide variety of fun and entertainment, of comfort and excitement, within such close distance?

Ciputra
Ir. CIPUTRA
PRESIDENT DIRECTOR

For further information, contact: P.T. Pembangunan Jaya
Project Ancol Office Jalan Lodan Timur, Jakarta
Telephone: 20317, 20353, 22401, 272640



1. Psychedelic gateway to the Jaya Ancol Dreamland. Colours assault your senses, preparing you for the experiences to come.

2, a & b Bowling. A little exertion can be fun and relaxing. You are never too young or too old for a game of tenpins at our 40-lane, fully automatic and air-conditioned bowling alley.

Opens daily from 9.00 AM to 1.00 AM. Fees range from Rps. 200 to Rps. 275, depending on the time of day.



3. The Flamingo Night Club. When the sun goes down, your blood may boil and you may feel like swinging. The Flamingo is the spot to go. A truly first-rate club, it has a revolving stage, entertainers of international fame, a superb band, and food to excite the most exacting palate.

4, a & b Jai-alai (Hai Lai) is reputedly the fastest ball game ever invented. It is definitely one of the most exciting to watch. Truly Basque of origin or otherwise matters little when you get your thrills in air-conditioned comfort, at our 4,000-seat fronton. You may also want to bet on any of the 38 Spanish pelotaris, or jai-alai players.

Games begin around 7.00 PM and last till midnight or after.



5



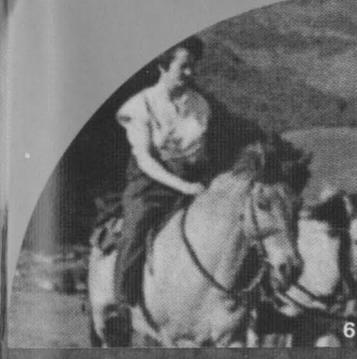
12



5a



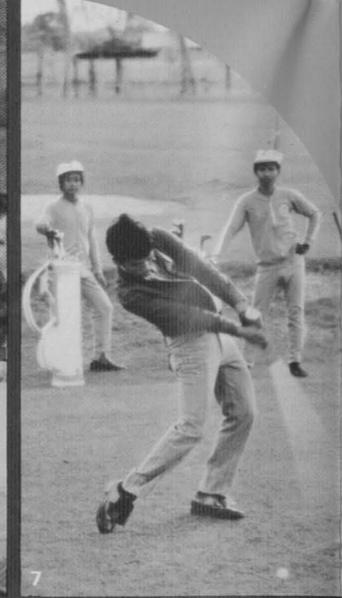
16



6



8



7



8a

6. You can make your pick from among 50 horses for a tour on horseback of 25 acres of choice beach land. This is entertainment only, but of a sort which few children can resist. Or adults, for that matter.

7. Golfing in the Jaya Ancol Dreamland means an 18-hole, 6450-yard course complete with club house, restaurant, caddy house and a well-equipped shop for golfers. It means Zoysia Matrella grass fairways — a unique grass variety specially brought in from the island of Bali. Leafy coconut palms provide shade and the cool sea breeze may contribute to your accuracy. Dreamland golfing means taking your sport in comfort.

8, 8a For those who need practice or an introduction to golfing the 40-lane driving range is the green to choose. It has complete lumination and is open from 6.00 AM till 10.00 PM.



18



18a



9



17



17a

Ancol Beach, on the Bay of Jakarta, is sun, coconut palms, breeze and gentle waves. It is the kind of beach people visualize when they spin daydreams.

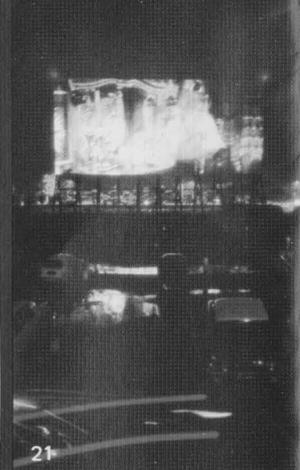
Picture (18, 18a) shows a section of the famed Bina Ria lovers' beach. Picture (9) depicts a part of Pantai Indah Beach.

17, 17a tropical lagoon is the inspiration of the Seaside Nite Club and Restaurant. What better atmosphere for the imaginative dreamer?

"Ah . . . divorce old barren reason from the bed . . . time to take the daughter of the wine to spouse." (Omar Khayyam)



11



21



11a

11. He who has not gambled has not lived . . . The Copacabana Casino offers many versions of that age-old human thrill — roulette, tombola, bacarrat, big six wheels, dice and lottery games, etc. Try your luck. But remember — Lady Luck is an extremely fickle female.

Chips may be bought with local or foreign currencies. Exchange rates are posted daily. Payment is made in Rupiah but conversion into foreign currencies can be arranged if so desired.

11a The Chinese believe creatures of the sea to be re-vitalizing. Little wonder they invented more than a hundred ways of cooking fish.

The Copacabana Seafood Restaurant is famous for its Chinese Seafood cuisine.

21. Let the stars of the silver screen entertain you beneath a myriad of stars in the tropical sky. The Drive-in Cinema is spacious and features two film shows a night — three on weekends.

5) MATADOR MASSAGE

6) HORSE RIDING

7) GOLF COURSE



4) JAI-ALAI (HAI LAI)

8) DRIVING RANGE



TAMAN IMPIAN

3) FLAMINGO NIGHTCLUB



2) BOWLING



1) MAIN GATE



20) PROJECT ANCOL

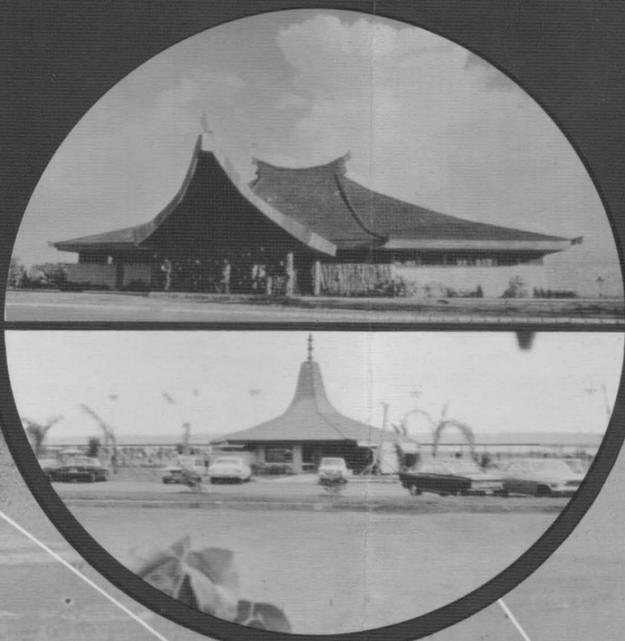
21) DRIVE IN THEATER



7) GOLF COURSE

9) PANTAI INDAH BEACH

10) HORIZON

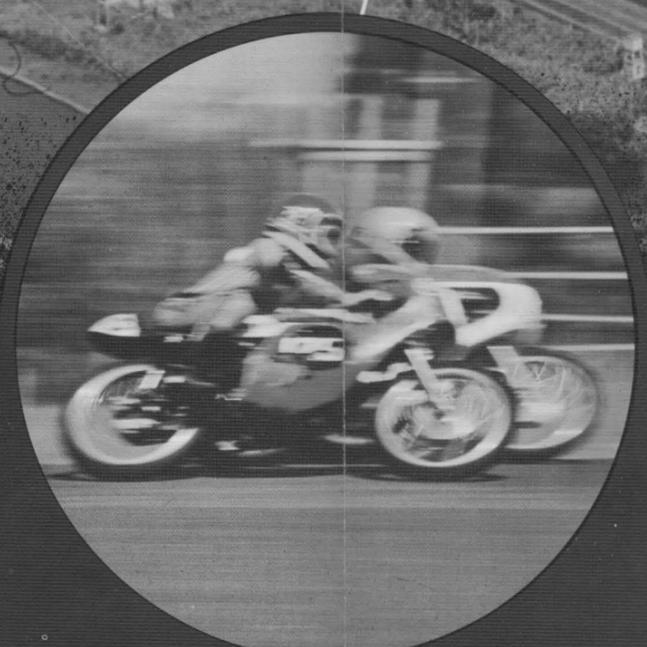


8) DRIVING RANGE

TAMAN IMPIAN JAYA ANCOL *Dreamland*



21) DRIVE IN THEATER

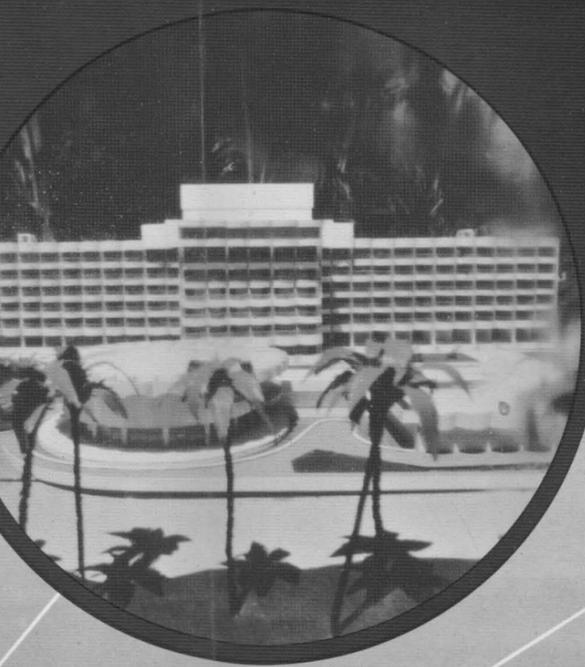


20) PROJECT ANCOL OFFICE

19) ANCOL RACING CIRCUIT

18) BINA RIA L

10) HORIZON HOTEL



11) COPACABANA CASINO



12) MOTEL

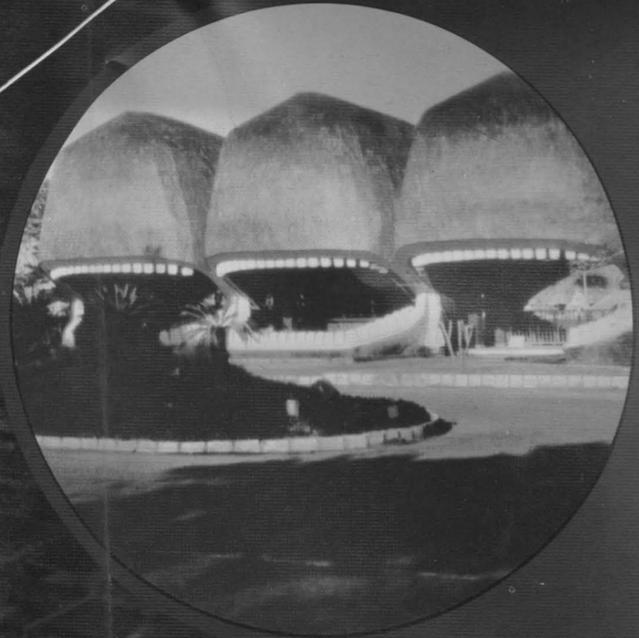


Dreamland

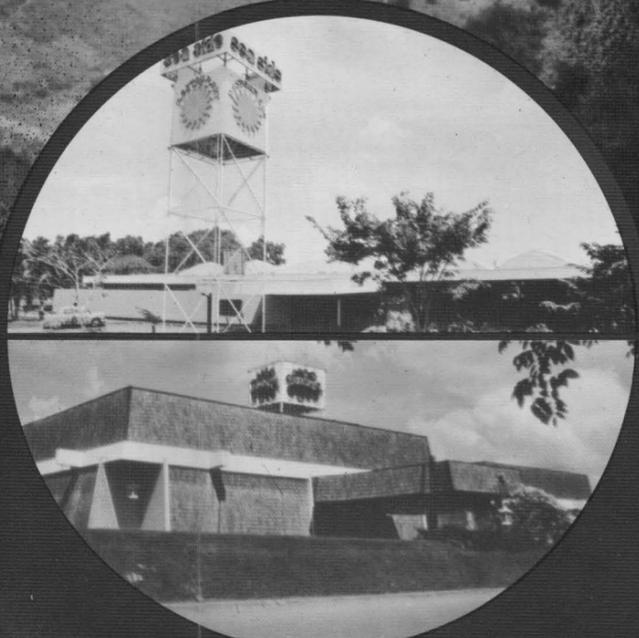
13) PUTRI DUYUNG COTTAGE



14) SWIMMING POOL



17) SEASIDE RESTAURANT



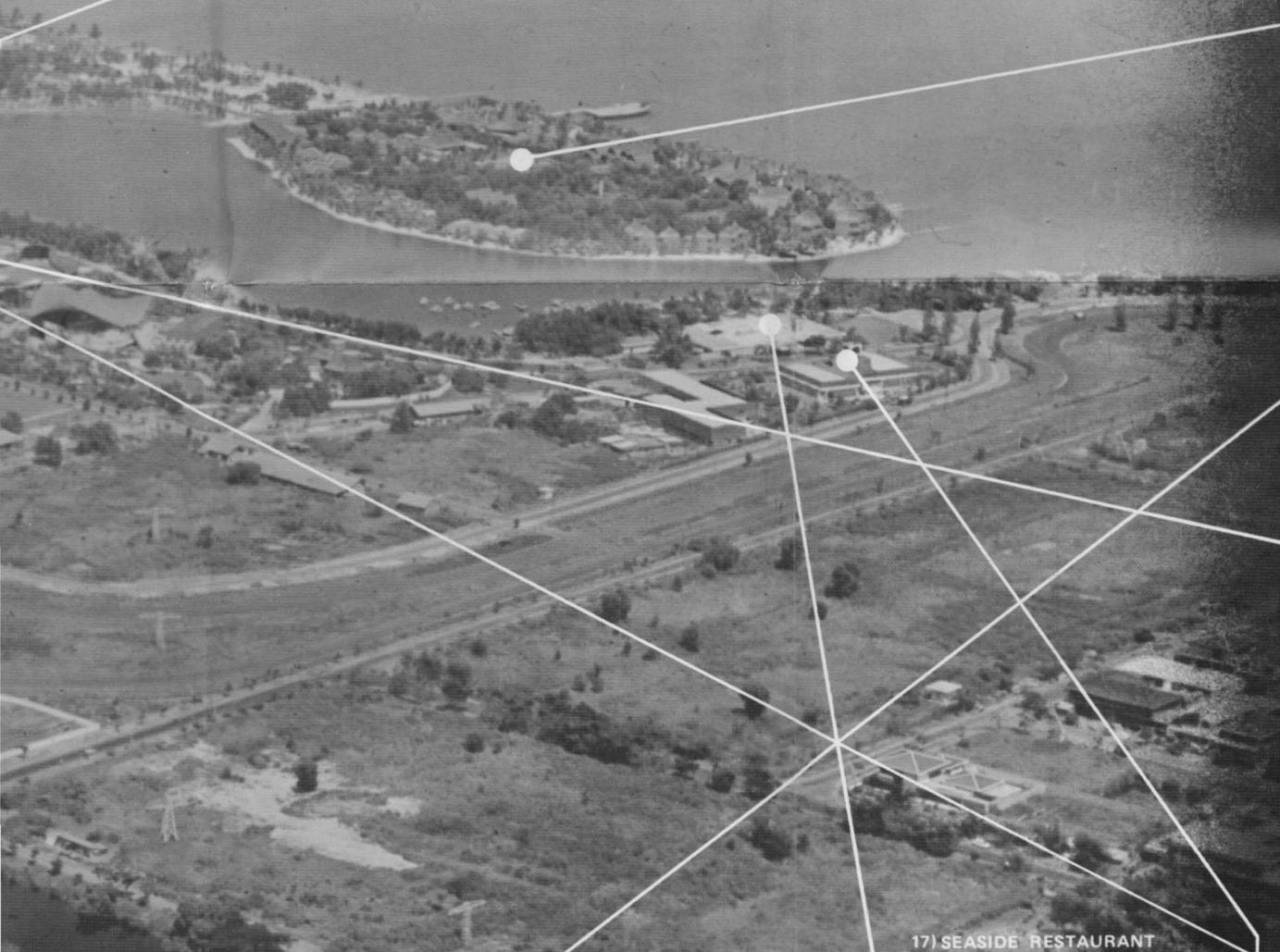
15) OCEANARIUM



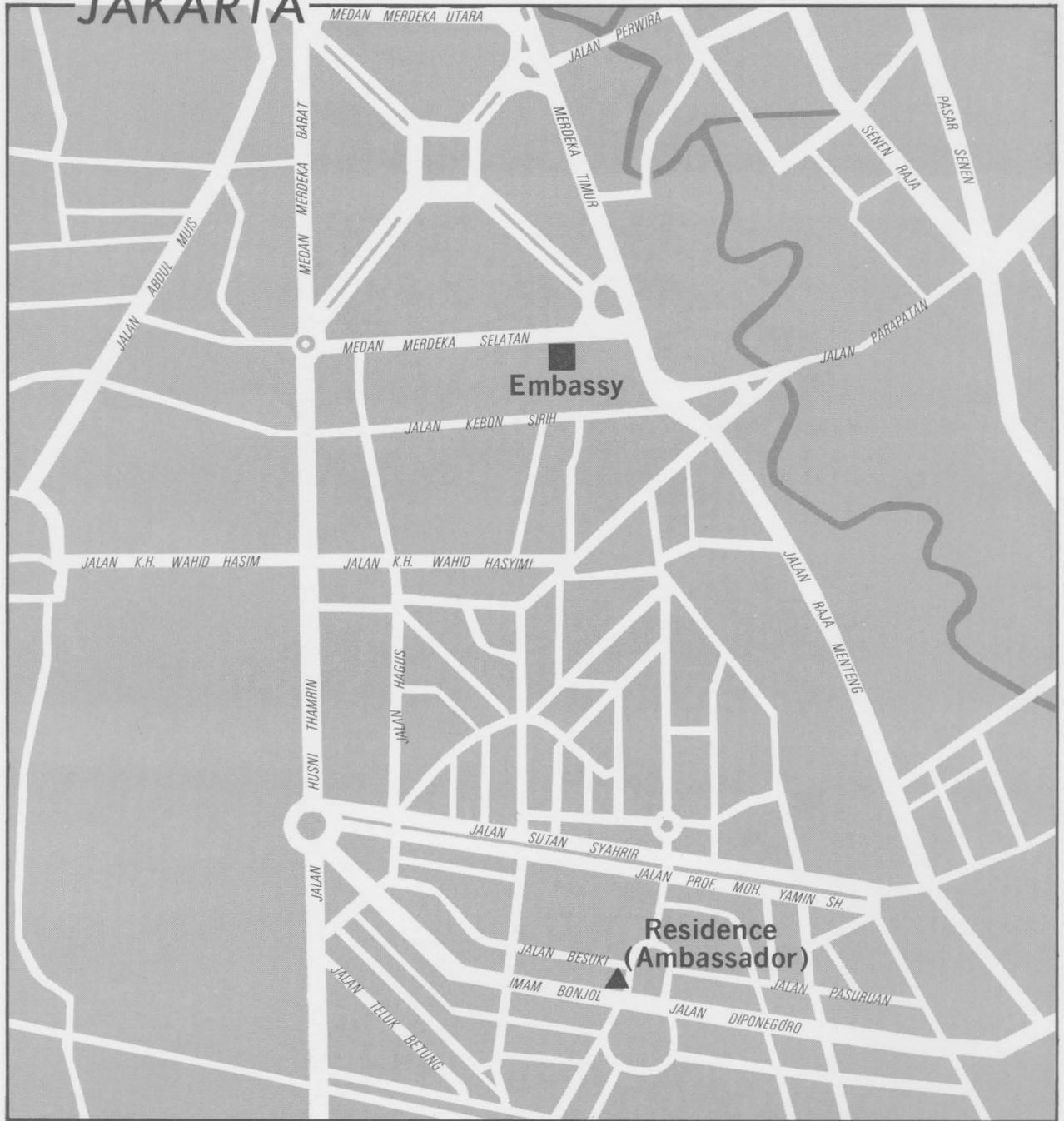
18) BINA RIA LOVER'S BEACH



16) SUNSET MASSAGE



JAKARTA



2197 9-75 STATEIRGEI



THE WHITE HOUSE

The President's Contacts with Indonesian Officials

September 25, 1974 -- President Ford met with Foreign Minister Adam Malik in the Oval Office, along with Didi Djajaningrat, Director General for Political Affairs, Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

July 5, 1975 -- President Ford met with President Suharto during Private Visit to Camp David. Also present were:

Foreign Minister Adam Malik

Dr. Widjojo Nitisastro, Minister of State for Economics

Lt. Gen. Sudharmono, Minister of State for Administration

Lt. Gen. Tjokropranolo, Military Advisor to the President

Gen. Widja Latief, Chief of Protocol

Ambassador Rusmin Nuryadin

Mr. Djajadiningrat, Director General for Political Affairs,
Minister of External Affairs

Gen. Leonardus Moerdani, Deputy Chief of State for Intelligence

Mr. R. Kusumasmoro, Director of American Affairs, Department
of Foreign Affairs

Mr. Alex Alatas, Secretary to the Minister of Foreign Affairs



PLACES TO BE VISITED

JAKARTA

THE ISTANA MERDEKA (FREEDOM PALACE)

An impressive building with tall Corinthian pillars, Istana Merdeka was completed in 1878 and is of great historical significance since it is the building over which the Dutch flag was lowered in 1949 following four years of fighting. Heads of State and Ambassadors are normally received at the elegantly decorated Istana Merdeka. A spacious, well-tended lawn with flowering bushes enhances the Palace, where each year on August 17 the Indonesians witness the Independence Day ceremonies. On the front steps of Istana Merdeka, the President hands the Bendera Pusaka (the flag used on August 17, 1945) to boys and girls representing the Indonesian Provinces.

THE ISTANA NEGARA (STATE PALACE)

Built a half century earlier as a residence for the Dutch Governor Generals, the Istana Negara has a small gallery of Indonesian paintings depicting episodes of Indonesia's struggle for independence and a display of traditional weapons used in Indonesian battles. The dining hall where State banquets are held is decorated in a neo-classic style but decorative themes may vary depending on the country of the guest. The most historical room at the Istana Negara is the ceremony room where formal ceremonies may be held and where the President and the First Lady may meet with delegations. At the side of this large hall is a stage where traditional Indonesian dances and music are usually performed for guests.

TAMAN MINISTUR INDONESIA INDAH

Taman Ministur Indonesia Indah is a large park adjacent to the Halim International Aripport, it features typical Indonesian traditional houses representing the 26 provinces of Indonesia. The wife of President Suharto, Madame Tien Suharto is credited with creating the original concept of the park and has been the main driving force in developing it.

THE TAMAN MINI

The Taman Mini contains a museum, recreation and orchid gardens, an aviary and zoological park. Since its inauguration in April, 1975, it has become a popular recreation area for Indonesians and foreign tourists.

"TUGU API PANCASILA" (MONUMENT OF THE FLAME OF PANCASILA)

In the foreground of "Taman Mini" is a tall monument "Tugu Api Pancasila" (Monument of the Flame of Pancasila) which reflects the spirit of Pancasila. The meaning Pancasila is "the five principles" of the national philosophy i. e., godliness, humanitarianism, nationalism, social justice and democracy. The main building "Joglo", a traditional style central Javanese house, is the center of protocol and cultural activities.

BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION

American Officials in the Republic of Indonesia

DAVID D. NEWSOM

United States Ambassador to the Republic of Indonesia

David D. Newsom, of Berkeley, California, has been Ambassador to the Republic of Indonesia since December 19, 1973.

Ambassador Newsom, a Career Minister in the Foreign Service, served as Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs from 1969 to 1973. From 1965 to 1969 he was Ambassador to Libya after serving from 1962 to 1965 as Deputy Director, then Director, of the Office of North African Affairs.

Born on January 6, 1918, in Richmond, California, Ambassador Newsom received his B. A. degree in 1938 from the University of California at Berkeley and his M. S. in 1940 from Columbia University. He joined the U. S. Navy when the U. S. entered World War II and served overseas as an officer. After the war, he returned to California, where he published a weekly newspaper, the Walnut Creek Courier-Journal.

Ambassador Newsom entered the Foreign Service in 1947 and has held assignments in Karachi, Oslo, Baghdad, and London. He was Officer in Charge of Arabian Peninsula Affairs in the Department of State from 1955 to 1958, and attended the National War College during 1959-60.

Ambassador Newsom is married to the former Jean Craig. They have three sons and two daughters.

BIOGRAPHICAL INFORMATION

Officials of the Republic of Indonesia

SUHARTO

President, Republic of Indonesia

General Suharto, 54, has been President of Indonesia since 1968 and was reelected in March 1973. He served concurrently as Minister of Defense and Security from July 1966 until late March 1973 and as Commander in Chief of the Armed Forces from 1968 until March 1973.

In 1963, General Suharto was named to head the Army Strategic Command after having led the Mandala Command during 1962. During World War II, he was a member of the Japanese sponsored local forces and later fought against the Dutch in the Indonesian struggle for independence.

General Suharto is married to Siti Hartinah Suharto and they have six children.

HAMENGKU BUWONO IX

Vice President

Sultan Hamengku Buwono IX, 62, was elected Vice President of the Republic of Indonesia on March 23, 1973. He had been Minister of State for Economy, Finance and Industry since 1967.

Buwono, who is Sultan of Jogjakarta, is a descendant of the ancient Javanese nobility.

After studying at the Institute of Indology at the University of Leiden, the Netherlands, Vice President Buwono succeeded his father as Sultan in 1940. After Indonesia's independence, he held Cabinet posts almost continuously until he retired from politics in 1953. He returned to political life in 1959.

ADAM MALIK

Minister of Foreign Affairs

Adam Malik, 58, has been Minister of Foreign Affairs since March 1966.

During 1965-66, Mr. Malike was Coordinator Minister of the Department for the Implementation of Guided Economy. He had been Minister of Trade since July 1963, after having been Ambassador to the USSR since October 1959.

In 1937, Mr. Malik helped found the ANTARA News Agency and later was the managing director.

Mr. Malik is married and has five children.

RUSMIN NURJADIN

Ambassador to the United States

Rusmin Nurjadin, 45, presented his credentials as Ambassador to the United States in October 1974.

Ambassador Nurjadin had been Ambassador to the United Kingdom since 1970, after having been Commander of the Indonesian Air Force from 1966 to 1969. During the 1960's he served as air attache in Thailand and the USSR.

Ambassador Nurjadin has received military training in the United Kingdom, India and Poland. He came to the United States as a delegate to the United Nations General Assembly in 1966 and as an official guest of the United States Air Force in 1969.

Ambassador Nurjadin is married and has four children.

WIDYA LATIEF
Chief of Protocol

Major General Widya Latief, 53, was appointed Chief of Protocol in October 1974.

General Latief was chief of army intelligence during 1971-73 and defense intelligence during 1973-74. He served from 1968 to 1973 as one of President Suharto's four private assistants. In 1966 he attended the Indonesian Army Staff and Command School and then became an instructor at the school.

After completing an eight-month mission in West Germany in August 1963, General Latief became chief of the Army Foreign Liaison Office. He served as assistant military attache in Bangkok during 1958-59 and in Cairo during 1956-57.

General Latief is married and has two children.

IDHAM CHALID

Chairman of the Parliament

Idham Chalid, 54, has been Chairman of Parliament since October 1972 and has served concurrently as President of the Unity Development Party, and alliance of Islamic parties since 1973.

From 1967 to 1971, Mr. Chalid was Minister of State for Social Welfare. He was appointed a member of the Parliament in 1949 and has continued in government and party positions.

Born in Kalimantan (Borneo), Chalid attended Islamic schools in Java and returned to Kalimantan to teach in an Islamic secondary school. He entered public service in 1948, after having joined the Islamic political party in 1944.

ALI SADIKIN

Governor of Jakarta

General Ali Sadikin, 48, has been Governor of Jakarta since April 1966.

Governor Sadikin was Minister of Sea Communications from 1963 to 1966. He became Deputy Chief of Staff of the Navy in 1960 after having been in the Marine Corps as Acting Commander since 1953.

Governor Sadikin attended the Japanese Nautical School in Jakarta during World War II.

He is married and they have three sons and a daughter.

background NOTES

Indonesia

department of state * july 1974

OFFICIAL NAME: Republic of Indonesia

GEOGRAPHY

The Republic of Indonesia is an archipelago nation of more than 13,500 islands extending for 3,000 miles along the Equator from the

mainland of Southeast Asia to Australia. The archipelago forms a natural barrier between the Indian and Pacific Oceans, a formation which has made the straits between the islands strategically important throughout

history. Consisting of the territory of the former Netherlands East Indies, Indonesia's main islands are Sumatra, Java, Sulawesi (formerly Celebes), and the southern part of Kalimantan (Borneo). The Republic shares land borders with Malaysia, Portuguese Timor, and Papua/New Guinea.

Although Indonesia has a tropical climate, it is mountainous, and the upland areas on the principal islands provide a temperate contrast to the constant heat of the lowlands.

PROFILE

Geography

AREA: 736,000 sq. mi.; over 13,000 islands spread across 3,000 miles. (Slightly smaller than Alaska and California combined.) CAPITAL: Jakarta (pop. 5 million). OTHER CITIES: Medan (1 million), Surabaya (2 million), Yogyakarta (500,000), Bandung (2 million).

People

POPULATION: 126 million (1973 est.). ANNUAL GROWTH RATE: 2.6% (1973). DENSITY: 171 per sq. mi. (Java 1,600 per sq. mi.) ETHNIC GROUPS: Malay, Chinese. RELIGIONS: Muslim 90%, Hindu 3%, Christian 4%. LANGUAGES: Indonesian (official) and English. LITERACY: 60%. LIFE EXPECTANCY: 48 years.

Government

TYPE: Independent Republic. INDEPENDENCE: August 17, 1945. DATE OF CONSTITUTION: 1945.

BRANCHES: *Executive*—President (Head of Government, Chief of State). *Legislative*—Parliament (460 members). *Judicial*—Supreme Court. Peoples' Consultative Assembly (920 members).

POLITICAL PARTIES: GOLKAR (functional groups), Democracy Party, Development Unity Party. SUFFRAGE: Universal over 21 years. POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS: 26 provinces, 281 regencies.

FLAG: Divided horizontally: top half red, bottom half white.

Economy

GROSS DOMESTIC PRODUCT: \$10-\$14 billion. ANNUAL GROWTH RATE: 6.7%. PER CAPITA INCOME: \$80-\$110. PER CAPITA GROWTH RATE: 2%-3%.

AGRICULTURE: *Land* 11%. *Labor* 61%. *Products*—rice, cassava, corn, copra, sweet potatoes, rubber.

INDUSTRY: *Labor* 6%. *Products*—textiles, food and beverages, light manufactures, cement, fertilizer.

NATURAL RESOURCES: Oil, timber, nickel, natural gas, tin, bauxite, copper.

TRADE: *Exports*—\$2.6 billion (1973): oil, timber, rubber, tin. *Partners*—Japan, U.S., Malaysia/Singapore. *Imports*—\$2.3 billion (1973): food, chemicals, textiles. *Partners*—Japan, U.S., Germany.

OFFICIAL EXCHANGE RATE: Rupiah 415=US\$1.

ECONOMIC AID RECEIVED: *Total*—\$527.6 million (1972-73). *U.S. only*—\$191.5 million. *U.S. total* (1966-73)—\$1.2 billion.

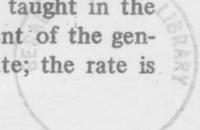
MEMBERSHIP IN INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS: Assn. of South East Asian Nations, U.N. and its various agencies, International Civil Aviation Organization, Asian Development Bank, International Monetary Fund, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, International Atomic Energy Agency.

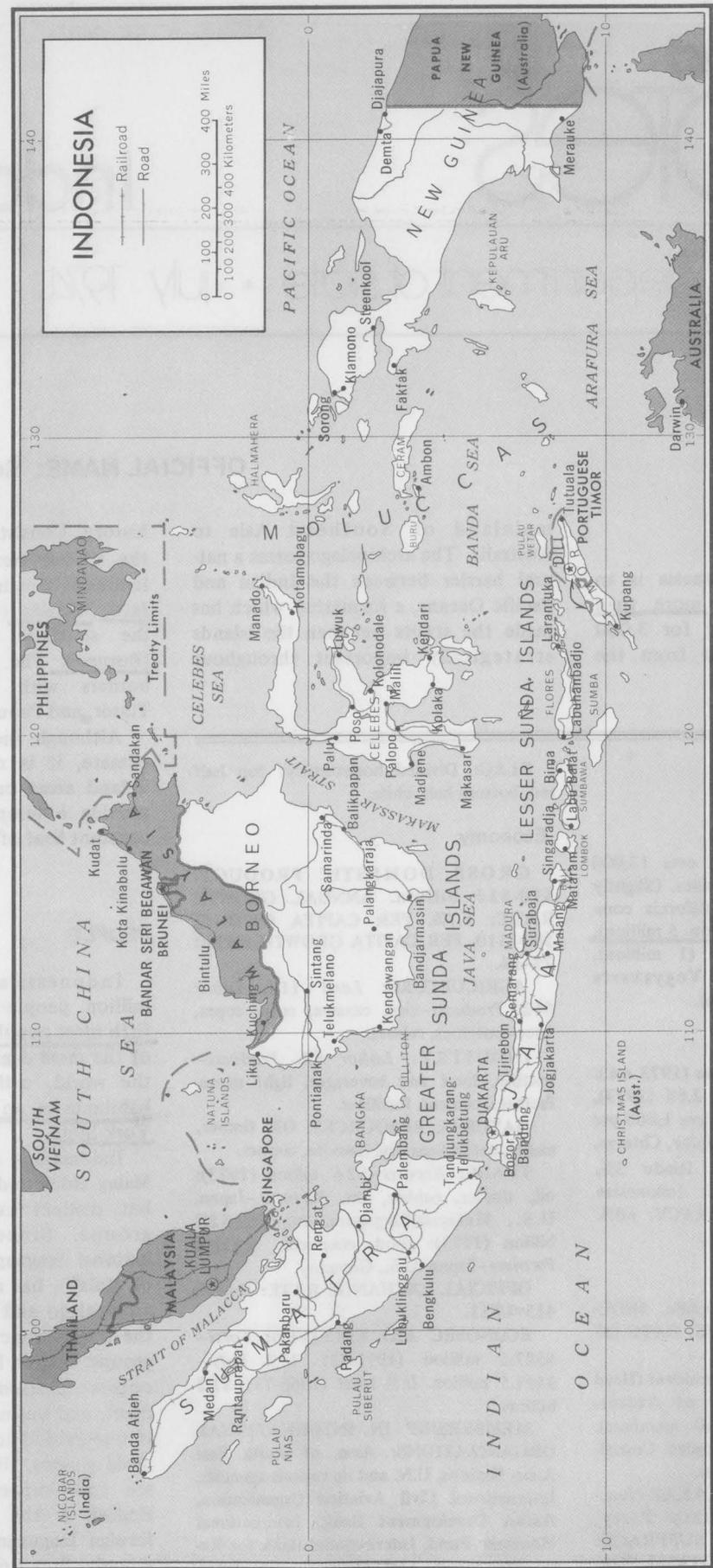
PEOPLE

Indonesia's approximately 126 million people make it the world's fifth most populous nation. Java is one of the most densely populated areas in the world, with over 75 million inhabitants in an area the size of New York State.

Indonesians are predominantly of Malay stock and include many related but distinct cultural and linguistic groups. Since independence the national language, Indonesian (a form of Malay), has spread throughout the archipelago and has become not only the lingua franca between ethnic subgroups but the language of all written communication, education, government, and business. Today Indonesian is understood in all but the most remote villages, although local languages are still important in many areas. English is the most widely spoken foreign language and is taught in the schools. Some 60 percent of the general population is literate; the rate is

JAVA





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about 70 percent in the 6-16 age group.

Freedom of religion is guaranteed by the Constitution, and the government has acted to protect the rights of religious minorities when these have occasionally come under attack. About 90 percent of the Indonesians are Muslim, the largest Muslim group in any one country. Some 5 percent of the people are Christians. The island of Bali has retained its Buddha-Hindu heritage which, with its distinctive art and dance dramas and the island's striking natural beauty, has made Bali famous throughout the world.

HISTORY

When Columbus sailed from Spain in 1492 he sought a new route to the Spice Islands of Indonesia, where an advanced civilization had existed for almost 1,000 years on the islands of Java and Sumatra. On two occasions this civilization produced major empires with influence throughout Southeast Asia. During the 7th-12th centuries, the Buddhist kingdom of Sriwijaya was centered on Sumatra, and in the 14th century the Hindu kingdom of Majapahit had its capital in eastern Java. The latter kingdom and earlier Javanese states left Indonesia a legacy of temples and other structures that rank among the world's finest examples of ancient art.

Islam was introduced in Indonesia in the 12th century and gradually replaced Hinduism in all of the principal islands except Bali. Concurrently, the once-powerful kingdoms broke into smaller states which were unable to resist Western colonialist infiltration. The Portuguese arrived in the 16th century and established trading posts but were soon outnumbered by the Dutch who, beginning in 1602, slowly established themselves as rulers of all the islands comprising present-day Indonesia. During the 300 years of Dutch rule (interrupted only by a brief British interregnum during the Napoleonic period), the Netherlands East Indies were developed into one of the world's richest colonial possessions.

The Indonesian independence movement began during the first

decade of the 20th century and expanded rapidly during the period between the two World Wars. Its leaders were drawn from a small group of young professional men and students, some of whom had been educated in the Netherlands. A number of them, including Indonesia's first president, Sukarno, were imprisoned for long periods because of their political activities.

The Japanese occupied Indonesia for 3 years during World War II and, for their own purposes, encouraged a nationalist movement. Many Indonesians were appointed to positions in the civil administration which had been closed to them under the Dutch. On August 17, 1945, 3 days after the Japanese surrender, a small group of Indonesians led by Sukarno proclaimed independence and established the Republic of Indonesia under a constitution that provided for a strong executive. The new Republic resisted Dutch efforts to reestablish complete control; after 4 years of warfare and negotiations, a settlement was finally achieved in the autumn of 1949. The following year Indonesia became the 60th member of the United Nations.

Shortly after hostilities with the Dutch ended, Indonesia adopted a new constitution that provided for a parliamentary system of government in which the executive was chosen by and made responsible to Parliament. Parliament, however, was badly divided among numerous political parties before and after the country's first nationwide election in 1955, and stable governmental coalitions were difficult to attain. A long succession of short-lived national governments and unsuccessful rebellions in Sumatra, Sulawesi, and other islands in 1957 discredited the parliamentary system to such a degree that President Sukarno met little opposition when, by personal decree in 1959, he reinstated the 1945 constitution which had provided for an independent executive.

During the early 1960's President Sukarno moved rapidly to impose an authoritarian regime under the label of "Guided Democracy." Concurrently, he aligned Indonesia's foreign policy

with that of Asian Communist states and increasingly favored the Indonesian Communist Party (PKI) in domestic affairs.

By 1965 the PKI effectively controlled the mass organizations which Sukarno had established to mobilize support for his regime and, with Sukarno's acquiescence, embarked on a campaign to establish a "Fifth Armed Force" which would permit the PKI to arm its supporters. This campaign was actively resisted by the army leaders, the last significant institution capable of standing up to Communist pressures. On October 1, 1965, the PKI attempted forcibly to purge the top army leadership, murdering six generals and the young daughter and aide-de-camp of the Minister of Defense.

This nearly successful Communist power play produced a wave of shock and outrage throughout Indonesia. In Java and Bali particularly, where the Communist Party was strong, these murders proved to be the last straw. Outraged Indonesians retaliated against the Communists in rural areas, killing them by the thousands.

In succeeding months President Sukarno attempted to restore the political position of the Communist Party and shift the country back to its pre-October 1965 position. As a result of these efforts and growing public evidence of mismanagement and misconduct during his regime, Indonesian confidence in Sukarno eroded rapidly. In March 1966 Sukarno, though remaining President, was forced to transfer key political and military powers to General Suharto, the officer who had rallied the country to defeat the Communist coup attempt and who in the succeeding months won the respect and admiration of the nation.

In March 1967 the People's Consultative Assembly voted Sukarno out of power completely and named General Suharto as Indonesia's Acting President. Sukarno ceased to be an effective political force and lived quietly in retirement in Java until his death in June 1970.

In 1968 the assembly elected Suharto to a full 5-year term as President, and he was reelected to another 5-year term in 1973.

The events initiated by the Communist coup attempt in Indonesia in 1965 produced one of the most dramatic changes in recent Asian history. The "New Order" led by President Suharto turned its back on ideological extremes and set economic rehabilitation and improvement of the living standards of the people as its top priority goals. The national election of 1971 gave a heavy majority to the "New Order's" political embodiment, GOLKAR.

GOVERNMENT & POLITICAL CONDITIONS

The present government is based on the 1945 constitution, a short, broadly phrased document drafted when Indonesia proclaimed its independence, subsequently twisted by Sukarno to serve as a basis for his "Guided Democracy." The Suharto government has called for a basic reinterpretation of this constitution and has attempted to revitalize the institutions for which it provides.

The Constitution provides for a highly centralized state whose principal components are the President, the Parliament, and the People's Consultative Assembly.

The President, who is elected by the Assembly, occupies the most powerful position in the government. In his personally appointed 24-member Cabinet, President Suharto has sought to bring Indonesia's top talent into the executive structure by assembling an outstanding group of executives and administrators, a significant number of them former university deans and professors. In contrast to the practice of the Sukarno regime, Cabinet Ministers have substantial authority for running their respective departments.

At the same time, the "New Order" has encouraged the revitalization of institutional checks on the executive branch. Indonesia's two national representative bodies, Parliament, which legislates, and the People's Consultative Assembly, a larger body composed of Parliament and other representatives which sets broad guidelines of national policy, have ceased to be "rubber stamps" and have under-

taken more active roles in the governing process.

Most of the Members of Parliament were chosen in the elections held on July 3, 1971. (The entire membership of the outgoing Parliament and the Assembly was appointed.) In that election the voters chose a majority of the membership of the representative bodies at both the national and regional levels (100 of the 460 seats in Parliament and one-third of the 920 seats in the assembly were appointed from the military and other specialized groups). The assembly met in March 1973 to elect President Suharto to a second 5-year term.

The highest court in Indonesia's judicial system is the Supreme Court, whose members are appointed by the President. It is essentially a court of review and does not rehear cases or pass on the constitutionality of laws.

Indonesia is divided into 26 provinces which are subdivided into 281 regencies. The governors and regents of these areas are appointed by the central government from nominees submitted by the regional legislatures.

The government-backed quasi-party, GOLKAR, is a coalition of functional groups uniting labor, youth, cooperatives, and other organizations which are not affiliated with the traditional political parties. In 1971 GOLKAR won more than 60 percent of the popular votes and 236 of the 360 contested seats. The losers in the elections were the nine traditional political parties representing either narrow special interest or ideological groups. The Moslem Scholars Party (NAHDATUL ULAMA) came in second with 58 seats, the Indonesian Moslem Party (PMI) was third with 24 seats, and the Indonesian Nationalist Party, which had supported former President Sukarno, suffered a stunning defeat, receiving only 20 seats. The remaining 22 seats were split between four minor parties, and two small parties received no seats at all. The government emerged from the elections with a commanding majority in the new Parliament and in the Peoples Consultative Assembly. It is not surprising that the government regards the decisive victory of GOLKAR a mandate to continue its present

domestic and foreign policies. The other traditional parties, excluding Communists, were rejoined into two new factions, the Democracy Party and the Development Party.

Principal Government Officials

President—General Suharto
Vice President—Hamengku Buwono IX, Sultan of Jogjakarta
Foreign Minister—Adam Malik
Minister of Finance—Prof. Dr. Ali Wardhana
Minister of Trade—Dr. Radius Prawiro
Minister of State for Economic, Financial, and Industrial Affairs—Dr. Widjojo Nitisastro
Minister of Defense and Security—General Maraden Panggabean
Ambassador to the U.S. (designate)—Rusmin Nuryadin
Ambassador to the U.N.—Anwar Sani

Indonesia maintains an Embassy in the United States at 2020 Massachusetts Avenue, NW., Washington, D.C. 20036. There are also consulates general at New York and San Francisco.

ECONOMY

Indonesia's size, soil, and natural resources give it the potential for self-sustaining economic development. The islands contain vast timber resources and rich deposits of petroleum, gas, tin, bauxite, nickel, copper, and iron ore. Extraordinarily rich volcanic soils, though concentrated in already densely populated Java, Bali, and south Sumatra, are capable, with modern techniques, of greatly expanded production. Indonesia's relatively slow economic progress to date has resulted from complex social, historical, and geographic factors. Perhaps the most important to these has been lack of education and training and the mismanagement and neglect which under the previous government plunged the country into economic chaos and financial bankruptcy. High population growth has eroded the benefits of development.

Indonesia's gross domestic product (GDP) is estimated at \$10-\$14 billion with a per capita GDP of \$80-\$110,

which is among the lowest in the world. (These GDP figures have been inflated by the rapidly rising prices for oil, rubber, tin, etc.) The majority of Indonesians, however, are largely self-sufficient in food and shelter and are therefore not completely dependent on the market economy.

In 1966 the Government of Indonesia, led by President Suharto, undertook to reverse the decline in the economic fortunes of the country. There was hyperinflation, with prices rising 635 percent that year. Infrastructure had deteriorated significantly, with many roads impassable and ports silting over. An inadequate rate of savings and investment and a critical shortage of skilled technicians, managers, and businessmen also slowed the rate of development. In addition, a foreign debt burden of more than \$2 billion had seriously impaired international credit. Expropriation of most foreign firms and estates had cut off sources of private investment capital.

To reverse this slide, the Suharto government requested and obtained the assistance of a group of creditor and aid donor nations, including the United States, Japan, Australia, and several West European nations. A rescheduling of Indonesia's international debts and the availability of financial assistance made it possible to institute a stabilization program in cooperation with the International Monetary Fund (IMF).

To decrease the inflation rate and to reestablish sensible internal and external price relationships, the government employed fiscal and credit restraints, introduced free market conditions, rescheduled internal debts, sought new economic assistance from abroad, returned uncompensated expropriated properties, and promulgated a liberalized investment law to attract foreign investors.

Progress since 1966 has been encouraging. By bringing the budget into balance, encouraging savings, and restricting growth of the money supply, the government succeeded in reducing the inflation rate to less than 9 percent in 1971. It has since risen to 15 percent in response to worldwide inflation. Realistic exchange rates have

stimulated exports, which in 1973 reached \$2.6 billion as compared with only \$754 million as recently as 1968. Perhaps the brightest hope for the future lies in the rapidly growing petroleum sector, where there is substantial foreign participation. Gross exports in 1973 were approximately \$1 billion. Timber in 1972 became Indonesia's second largest export, as exports surpassed \$200 million, and further export growth will eventually result from multimillion dollar investments in nickel, copper, tin, and bauxite. Import growth, financed to a substantial degree by foreign aid, has also been rapid, with 1973 imports totaling \$2.3 billion.

In April 1974 Indonesia initiated its second 5-year development plan. The emphasis was shifted from stabilization toward development. The plan gives priority to rural development, education, housing, and labor-intensive industries.

Indonesia's economic outlook is reasonably good, despite the magnitude of continuing problems. Indonesia's "Sukarno debt" has been rescheduled, and donor nations are cooperating in providing assistance for stabilization and development objectives. The International Monetary Fund (IMF), the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), the Asian Development Bank (ADB), the U.N. Development Program (UNDP), and other international organizations are lending their exper-

tise and financial resources to Indonesia's efforts. Foreign businessmen are demonstrating their confidence in the future of Indonesia by making sizable investments. The success of the development effort is not assured, but previous adverse trends have been reversed and Indonesia is now making progress in many sectors.

Economic and Military Assistance

Although U.S. assistance to Indonesia was moderately large in the 1950's, it was phased out in the mid-1960's as the policies of the government in power at that time made cooperative working relationships increasingly difficult.

Today, however, the United States is supporting Indonesia's effort to reverse its economic decline and to begin moving toward self-sustaining development. Beginning in 1966, the United States, Japan, the Netherlands, Belgium, France, Australia, the Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, and the United Kingdom began meeting with Indonesia and representatives of the major international lending institutions to discuss the requirements for and utilization of new foreign assistance. This group, with the subsequent addition of Canada, New Zealand, and Switzerland, has come to be known as the Inter-Governmental Group on Indonesia (IGGI), and certain international economic organizations as well as observers from other

TRAVEL NOTES

Climate—Indonesia is hot and humid throughout the year, with an average temperature range of 85°-95°, and average humidity during the rainy season (November to April) of 83%. During the rest of the year it is about 75%.

Clothing—Lightweight cotton and synthetic clothes are worn year-round, with two changes per day frequently required.

Telecommunications—Although local phone service is poor, international service by satellite to the U.S. is generally good.

Transportation—Taxis are usually available; bus service is generally over-

crowded; and pedicabs, while picturesque, can be dangerous. There is interurban rail service. Garuda Indonesian Airways, as well as several local airlines, provide domestic service between major cities. Several international airlines also serve Jakarta.

Health—The general level of sanitation and health standards is low. Tuberculosis, malaria, hepatitis, typhoid fever, cholera, and parasites are prevalent. Immunization against smallpox and cholera is required. Travelers arriving from or en route to Africa, India, Pakistan, or Bangladesh should also have yellow fever inoculations. American brands of non-prescription drugstore items are scarce, but a few European equivalents are available.

governments now also participate. At the invitation of the government, the IMF has taken a major role in advising Indonesia on its stabilization program and in evaluating, for aid donor nations, Indonesia's economic efforts. This is a unique commitment which transcends the role the IMF has played in other similar situations. More recently, the IBRD has undertaken to assist the government in coordinating foreign assistance programming and in planning for the development program.

In 1973 the IGGI countries provided Indonesia with about \$700 million in foreign assistance, and in the 1975 Indonesian fiscal year, the IGGI aid objective is over \$800 million. The United States generally pledges to provide about one-third of the bilateral aid requested.

The United States also maintains a limited technical assistance program, with primary emphasis on agriculture, and a modest military assistance program focused on developing Indonesia's internal defense capability.

Aid to Indonesia from Communist countries dates from 1956. Long-term Communist credits for economic projects through mid-1965 amounted to about \$750 million, of which less than one-third was drawn down. Total Communist military aid during the same period amounted to more than \$1 billion. Since the Suharto government assumed power, Communist aid has virtually ceased.

Debt Rescheduling

Indonesia inherited from the Sukarno regime an international debt of \$2.1 billion. Of this, the debt to the United States was slightly more than \$200 million and debts to Communist creditors more than \$1 billion, including interest. Indonesia's non-Communist creditors, known as the "Paris Club," in April 1970 agreed on terms for rescheduling the outstanding debt over a 30-year period. Most major creditors, including the United States and the Soviet Union, have subsequently signed rescheduling agreements with Indonesia that embody the Paris Club terms.

Economic Relations With the United States

The United States traditionally has taken between 15 and 25 percent of Indonesia's exports and has supplied 10 to 20 percent of Indonesia's imports. In 1973 U.S. exports to Indonesia (primarily rice, cotton and yarn, machinery, and flour) totaled \$441 million, while U. S. imports from Indonesia totaled \$475 million (mainly crude oil, rubber, coffee, spices, and palm oil).

The U.S. Government offers insurance and guarantees from the Export-Import Bank for shipments to Indonesia. In addition, the Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC) offers specific risk and extended risk guarantees for U.S. investment in Indonesia.

The Government of Indonesia has authorized U.S. investors, in fields other than oil, to expend about \$500 million total investment in Indonesia since 1967. In addition, 65 American companies, operating under production-sharing and work contracts, have invested approximately \$1 billion in oil exploration and development since 1967 and now produce about 90 percent of Indonesia's crude oil.

Four American banks have branches in Jakarta. Other U.S. investments are in mining, pharmaceuticals, and cosmetics. In January 1974 the Government of Indonesia published new investment regulations aimed at increasing the participation of indigenous Indonesians in joint ventures. Potential U.S. investors should check with the American Embassy in Jakarta, or with the Departments of State and Commerce in Washington regarding the effect of these regulations.

FOREIGN RELATIONS

During its first years as a new nation, Indonesia espoused an "active and independent" foreign policy, seeking to play a prominent role in Asian affairs commensurate with its size and location but avoiding involvement in conflicts among major powers.

In the early 1960's President Sukarno led Indonesia away from this

policy, asserting that a basic world conflict existed between the "old established forces" and the "new emerging forces," with Indonesia by nature aligned with the latter. As developed by Sukarno, the "old established forces" became synonymous with the West and their allies, while Asian Communist nations and certain revolutionary movements in the underdeveloped world ranked highest among the "new emerging forces." Sukarno accordingly launched political and military "confrontation" against neighboring Malaysia as a "neo-colonialist puppet" and declared the existence of a "Jakarta-Phnom Penh-Hanoi-Peking-Pyongyang axis" to fight imperialism. The United States was subsequently cited as the nation's "number one enemy," and U.S.-Indonesian relations moved close to the breaking point. The climax of this policy came in January 1965 when Sukarno withdrew Indonesia from the United Nations, apparently with the intention of establishing a rival international body.

Rejecting the ideological base of Sukarno's policies, Indonesia's "New Order" has revived the nation's original "free and active" foreign policy, carefully preserving a position of nonalignment, which has led to constructive and responsible relationships on the world scene. It maintains correct diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union and a number of other Communist countries. It suspended relations with Communist China in October 1967, however, as a result of the latter's hostility toward Indonesia. Indonesia concurrently reestablished close relations with the United States, Western Europe, and Japan, from which it now receives the bulk of the assistance needed for its economic recovery. In September 1966 Indonesia rejoined the United Nations where it has resumed active participation in all specialized agencies to which it formerly belonged.

In sharp contrast to the hostile posturing of the Sukarno era, the "New Order" has placed particular emphasis on cooperation with its neighbors. In 1967 Indonesia became one of the founding members of the Association of Southeast Asia

Nations (ASEAN), in which it joined Thailand, the Philippines, Malaysia, and Singapore in an effort to promote regional economic, social, and cultural advancement.

Indonesia has also contributed units to international peacekeeping efforts, initially in the Congo, later in Viet-Nam under the ICCS, and in the Middle East under UNEF.

U.S.-INDONESIA RELATIONS

The United States was an early supporter of Indonesian independence, and for many years the two nations enjoyed good relations. However, the change in Indonesia's international position from nonalignment to outspoken opposition to the policies of the United States and its allies adversely affected Indonesian-American relations from 1963 until 1965. Serious difficulties resulted also from Indonesian actions against both public and private U.S. interests in Indonesia.

Today, this era is history. Business firms and estates owned by U.S. citizens which had been "taken over" in 1964 and 1965 by the Indonesian Government have been returned to their owners or, in cases where the owner did not wish to resume management, compensation has been paid. Many points of common interest are based on the concern the two nations have for peace and economic and social development. U.S. trade and investment are increasing substantially, and the United States is one of the major participants in economic assistance to the Indonesian Government.

There are no security treaty ties between the two nations, but

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Indonesia's commitment to build a stable and economically progressive society responsible to the will of its people holds promise of enhancing security in the area in a fundamental way. It is believed that U.S.-Indonesia relations will continue to be close and cooperative.

U.S. POLICY

The United States seeks a politically stable Indonesia, which enjoys full independence under a government responsive to the needs of its people and which plays a responsible and constructive role in Southeast Asia and the world. These objectives are shared by the majority of Indonesians. The United States also supports Indonesia's energetic efforts to more fully develop its economy and more widely dis-

seminate economic benefits to its people.

Principal U.S. Officials

Ambassador—David D. Newsom
Deputy Chief of Mission—Donald R. Toussaint
Political Counselor—John C. Monjo
Economic Counselor—Erland H. Heginbotham
Commercial Counselor—David H. Cohn
A.I.D. Director—Richard M. Cashin
Defense Attaché—Col. Robert Hammerquist
Public Affairs Officer (USIS)—Alexander Klieforth

The U.S. Embassy in Indonesia is located at Medan Merdeka Selatan 5, Jakarta. There are also consulates at Medan and Surabaya.

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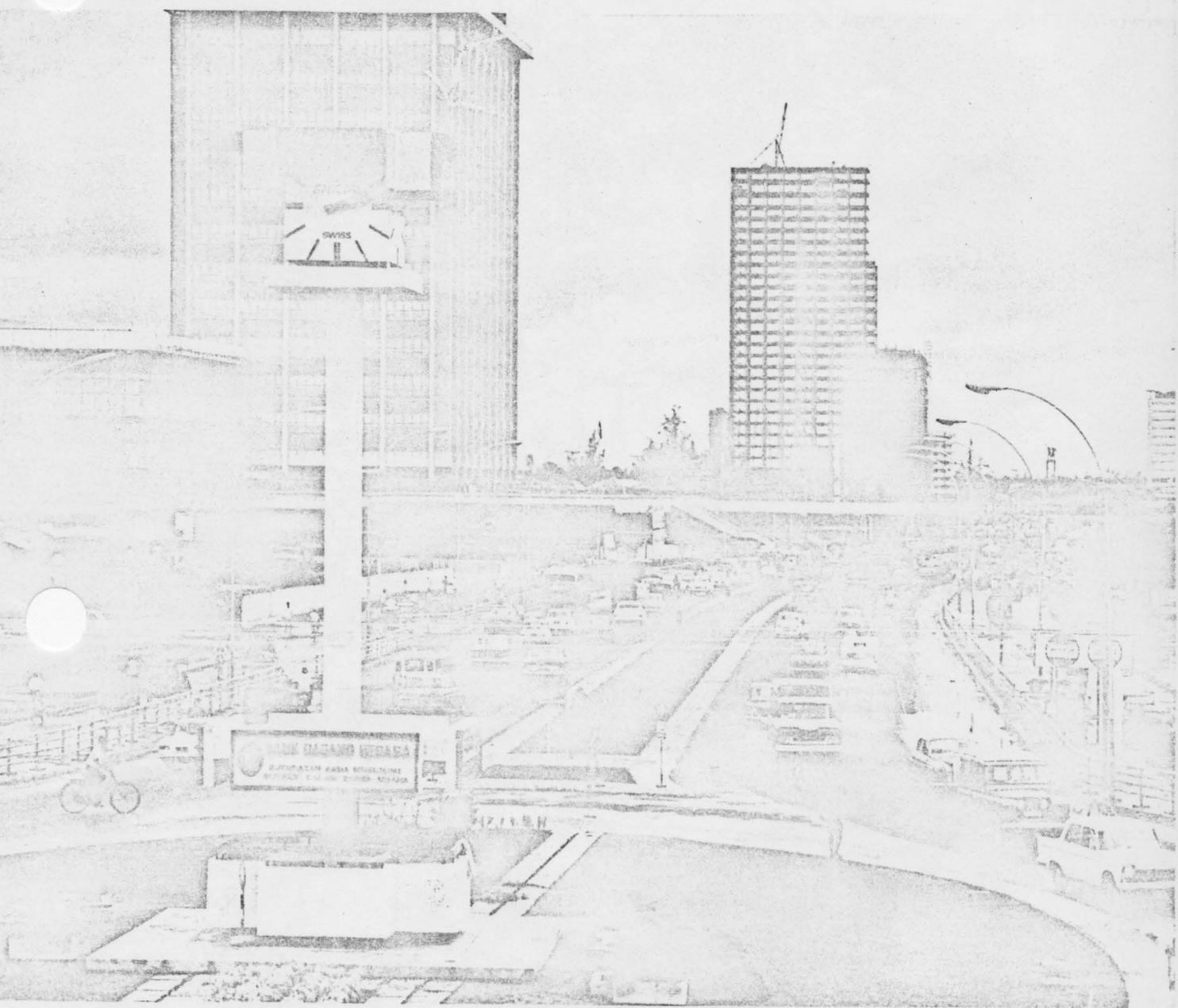
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INDONESIA



POST REPORT



OCTOBER 1971

CONTENTS

THE HOST COUNTRY

- Area, Geography, and Climate, 1
- Arts, Science, and Education, 1
- Transportation, 1
- Communications, 2
- Health and Medicine, 3

THE AMERICAN EMBASSY, 7

- The Post City, 7
- The Post and Its Administration, 8
- Life at the Post, 8
 - Housing, 8-
 - Food, 11
 - Clothing, 11
 - Supplies and Services, 12
 - Religious Activities, 13
 - Education, 14
 - Recreation and Social Life, 14
 - Official Functions, 17
 - Special Information, 17

CONSULATE GENERAL, MEDAN, 19

- The Post City, 19
- The Post and Its Administration, 19
- Life at the Post, 19

CONSULATE GENERAL, SURABAYA, 27

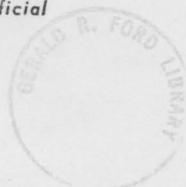
- The Post City, 27
- The Post and Its Administration, 27
- Life at the Post, 27

NOTES FOR TRAVELERS, 31

- Getting to the Post, 31
- Customs, Duties, and Passage, 31
- Firearms and Ammunition, 32
- Currency, Banking, Weights and Measures, 32
- Taxes, Excises, Exchange, Finance, and Sale of
 - Personal Property, 32
- Recommended Reading, 35
- Local Holidays, 36

*Cover: Downtown Djakarta, where betjaks
and modern cars share the same roads.*

*This is the official post report prepared at the post.
Any other information you receive covering the facts
as set forth herein is to be regarded as unofficial
information.*



Indonesia

THE HOST COUNTRY

THE HOST COUNTRY

Indonesia is the fifth largest country in the world in population and one of the richest in natural resources. The Indonesian is a proud, hospitable person with a good sense of humor and under ordinary circumstances welcomes an opportunity to make new friends. The historical, cultural, political, economic, social, and religious background of Indonesia is varied and interesting. A study of this culture and knowledge of the language will add measurably to a person's enjoyment of his tour.

AREA, GEOGRAPHY, AND CLIMATE

The Republic of Indonesia is an archipelago, consisting of more than 3000 islands extending over an area equal to that between the two coasts of the US. From the tiny island of Sabang on the northwestern tip of the archipelago to West Irian in the east, it covers about 575,900 square miles. Although Java, which is about the size of New York State, is relatively small compared with Sumatra and Kalimantan, it has the largest concentration of people--about 70 million of the estimated 120 million people in Indonesia.

Djakarta, capital and principal city of Indonesia, lies in northwest Java, 6° 11' south of the equator. Surrounded by the Pacific Ocean, South China Sea, and Indian Ocean, Indonesia has long been a buffer territory between the two continents of Asia and Australia. That Indonesia is a meeting place of two continents can readily be seen from the variety of people, cultures, animals and plant life found throughout the archipelago. The islands, which are the "Indies" toward which Columbus sailed, offer a wide variety of scenery that includes lush tropical lowlands, cool uplands, rugged mountain chains, green rice fields, and tropical coastlines.

Indonesia's history before the colonial period is a story of autocratic kingdoms with highly developed court cultures. However, kingdoms controlled only small parts of the archipelago. The early culture of Indonesia came principally from India; the Hindu, Buddhist, and Islamic religions came later.

The leading religion of Indonesia is Islam. Since Indonesian Islam originally came from

India, it is not as austere as that in much of the Middle East; it is a more liberal version permeated with many Hindu and Indonesian customs and beliefs. European and American missionaries have been influential in certain parts of Indonesia, especially in Northern Sulawesi, the islands of the East, and areas of Sumatra, and there are now both Catholic and Protestant Christian minorities in many parts of the country. Many of the ethnic Chinese are Christians; others are principally Buddhists or Taoists.

Most of the islands are fertile. In addition to subsistence agriculture, Indonesia is a producer of agricultural and extractive commodities for export, principally rubber, petroleum, tin, coffee, tea, and kapok. Industrialization has not proceeded far, and Indonesia is dependent on its export sales for most of its capital goods and for many essential consumer items. Despite tremendous natural resources, the standard of living for most Indonesians is very low.

ARTS, SCIENCE, AND EDUCATION

Among academic and professional groups, there is currently a tremendous interest in the intellectual. The widespread feeling of having been cut off from the outside world for several years has generated an avid interest in new developments, techniques, and ideas from abroad. New books and periodicals are difficult to obtain and extremely expensive.

There is also great interest in all art forms. The "wajang" plays based on the ancient Ramayana and Mahabharata epics are still performed nightly in cities and villages. The arts of painting, wood carving, and batik making are highly popular. The Foundation for Indonesian Art and Culture encourages and preserves all major forms of Indonesian art.

TRANSPORTATION

Garuda Indonesian Airways has scheduled flights between Djakarta and several cities in Indonesia, including Denpasar on the island of Bali, and has international flights to major cities in the Far East, Europe, and Australia. Pan American World Airways has several flights a week between Djakarta and Sydney, and Hong

Kong. There are daily flights to and from Singapore, 1 hour and 40 minutes from Djakarta.

By Western standards, public transportation in Djakarta is grossly inadequate. A few taxicabs operate from hotels in the center of the city and from a central point in the suburb of Kebajoran. The city's bus service is chronically overloaded. For short distances thousands of "betjaks" (pedal-driven rickshaws) are available. Betjak drivers speak little English and usually know only the names of main streets. If you are unable to direct the driver, you may find yourself wandering about the city for some time. Personnel are not encouraged to use betjaks due to their high accident rate with motor vehicles.

Employees who do not own cars are provided transportation to and from the office at \$6.50 a month. In the vicinity of Djakarta, personnel and dependents may rent Government cars, if available, at 12 cents a mile plus 40 cents an hour for the driver.

The scarcity of taxis, the crowding and irregular schedules of the buses, and the slowness and danger of the betjak ride make a personal car in Djakarta desirable. Those who do not drive or do not want to drive hire Indonesian drivers at reasonable rates. Most employees hire drivers, since the driver can watch the car and protect it from theft of hubcaps or other accessories while the owner is shopping or attending social functions. Also, in case of accident, the driver is held responsible.

Cars shipped from the US to Djakarta need not be boxed. The Embassy makes the necessary arrangements for entry, registration, and licensing of an automobile. To get an Indonesian drivers license, a valid US license or one from another country, three pictures (1½" x 1½") taken from the waist up, and a test on local road signs is required. If you do not have these photographs, the Personnel Branch will arrange for a photographer to take the pictures at a nominal fee.

An order for a new car may be placed locally, with delivery in 3 or 4 months, but new cars are not available for direct delivery from the showroom as they are in the US. It is possible at times to purchase a good duty-free used car from departing personnel, but the process is complicated and time-consuming. Ford Comets, GM Holdens, and Chrysler Valiants may be ordered for delivery from Australia to Djakarta at government expense.

Smaller cars are easier to handle because streets and highways are narrow, and traffic is congested. Traffic moves on the left, and

right-hand drive is helpful but not required. For a chauffeur-driven car, a four-door model is more convenient.

Large, luxury-class American cars should not be brought to Djakarta, not only because they violate Department policy regarding ostentation, but also because there are no service facilities for their complex gadgetry. They have limited resale value on the local market due to lack of spare parts and service and the high luxury tax imposed.

Air-conditioning is not a must, but is nice to have. Repairs for car air-conditioners are limited, and spare parts must be ordered from abroad, but usually they can be repaired.

Indonesian drivers and Embassy personnel prefer manual shift, but automatic transmissions normally give satisfactory service here and can be repaired.

Repairs are inadequate by US standards, but with patience for trial and error methods, employees do get their cars repaired. We advise you to bring extra supplies of items that need replacing most frequently. Air-cooled engines need "cold" or "very cold" spark plugs. Have your car put in first-class condition before shipment.

All personnel are required to participate in an Indonesian Government-sponsored insurance plan covering personal injuries from traffic accidents. Additional personal injury and property damage insurance is required by Mission regulations and may be secured from various companies in Djakarta. Since most Indonesians are financially unable to pay for damages, and since the Government insurance plan pays only nominal amounts and takes months, even years, to settle a claim, collision insurance is strongly recommended. The cost is considerably less than in the US.

COMMUNICATIONS

Telephone and Telegraph

Indonesia is now connected by 24-hour satellite telephone with the US. The quality of reception on international calls is usually good, but local phone service is poor. Cables and central exchange equipment are overloaded and inadequately maintained; telephones are frequently out of order and repair service is slow. All Mission personnel have telephones. Telegrams may be sent through the Embassy mail room during working hours or from the nearby Post and Telegraph Central Office 24 hours a day. Branch P&T offices, located at the Hotel Indonesia and throughout the city, may also be used when they are open.

Chamberly
5 Jalan Merdeka Sel. Tan
Phone 40001 - 40009

Mail and Pouch

Mail -- The post has an Air Force Post Office (APO). The correct form of address is:

Name
American Embassy (A.I.D. USIS, DLG, etc.)
APO San Francisco 96356

APO postal rates are the same as those for domestic mail in the US. Limitations on size of packages sent through APO are a maximum of 70 pounds and 72 inches in length and girth combined. The maximum length of any package is 48 inches. Packages not over 5 pounds or 60 inches in length and girth combined may be sent or received by air via Space Available Mail (SAM) at surface postage rates. Packages not over 30 pounds or 60 inches in length and girth combined may be sent or received by air via Parcel Air Lift (PAL) at surface postage rates, plus \$1 additional fee per package. Both SAM and PAL packages must be clearly marked as such. APO airmail to and from the US takes from 4 to 7 days, and surface mail from 4 to 6 weeks.

Pouch Mail. All US employees are eligible to send and receive personal letters via air pouch, should this be preferred over APO. The correct form of address is:

Name
Djakarta (A.I.D., USIS, DLG, etc.)
Department of State
Washington, D.C. 20521

Personal packages and magazines may be received via surface pouch, but this is much slower than APO. Such items may not be sent by pouch from the post to the US or to other overseas posts.

No registered or insured mail may be sent by pouch.

Regulations governing pouch privileges for personal mail, including postal rates, limitations, etc., are found in Volume 5, Foreign Affairs Manual.

Radio and TV

Television is broadcast on one channel 4 hours daily in the Djakarta, Jogjakarta, and Semarang areas. Most programs are in Indonesian, but a few are in English. Programing is heavily accented with internal Indonesian developments, armed forces parades and ceremonies, and local news. Each evening there are reruns of Flipper, Lassie, Daktari, and cartoons, all in English, some popular serials in English, and an English-language movie once a week.

Radio broadcasts are primarily shortwave, with several programs available at all hours, but one FM station offers an hour or two of music in the evenings. There are only a few English-language broadcasts. These are beamed programs that are rarely audible in the Djakarta area unless your radio covers the 1-4 mc band. Shortwave sets are available at prices ranging from a few dollars for locally assembled sets to several hundreds for imported sets. Western music is available most of the day. Employees who have high quality, shortwave radio sets can pick up VOA, Armed Forces, BBC, and Radio Australia broadcasts in English with generally good reception. Good shortwave sets can be purchased at reasonable prices in Hong Kong and Singapore.

Newspapers and Magazines

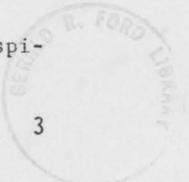
English-language libraries are limited in Indonesia. There are small libraries at the Women's International Club, the British Council, and the Indonesia-American Bi-National Center. The Embassy has a small lending library with about 1000 paperbacks and hardbound books donated by the staff, and there is a small children's library at the Joint Embassy School. We recommend that you subscribe to magazines in the US. They should be forwarded via APO. Airmail editions of Time and Newsweek may be subscribed to locally or purchased from local newsstands at reasonable cost. Although expensive, subscriptions are available locally to the international Herald Tribune from Paris, the Times from London, the Bangkok Post, and the South China Morning Post from Hong Kong. On local newsstands these newspapers cost over \$1 per copy. A number of Mission personnel subscribe to the Sunday New York Times, the west coast edition of the Wall Street Journal, and hometown newspapers; delivery time is generally 6-12 days. Two daily English-language newspapers are published locally, but news coverage is limited.

HEALTH AND MEDICINE

Medical Facilities

Both the limited number of qualified doctors and the few adequate hospitals are inundated with patients and overwhelmed by the volume of demands. American employees and dependents must therefore rely largely on facilities provided by the Embassy. The Medical Branch is staffed with four Americans: two doctors, a nurse, and a pharmacist-laboratory technician. Daily office hours are maintained Monday through Friday; service is on a 24-hour basis for emergencies.

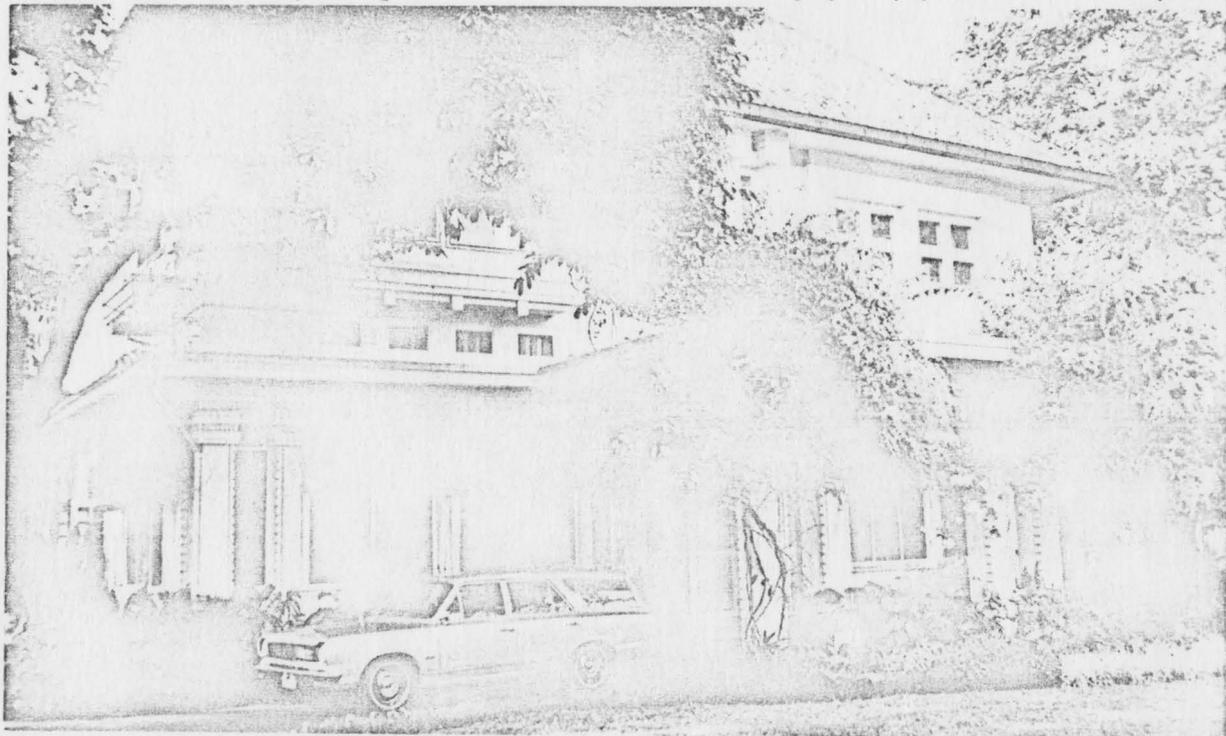
In serious cases requiring surgery or hospitalization, US Government personnel are





Ambassador's residence, Djakarta. ▲

Deputy Chief of Mission's residence, Djakarta.



Prapattan Apartments, Djakarta, house single and married junior employees without children. ▼



generally sent to a private hospital in Singapore, or to the USAF Hospital at Clark Air Base near Manila. Commercial airlines are normally used for medical evacuation.

Local hospitals in Djakarta are considered inadequate for obstetrical care; expectant mothers normally go to Singapore for delivery.

There are several dentists, but they have difficulty procuring material for any extensive orthodontic work. Personnel are strongly advised to attend to all dental work prior to departure. There are also competent dentists in Singapore.

There is an optometrist in Djakarta, and grinding of lenses is generally satisfactory. However, we recommend that you bring an adequate supply of prescription glasses to the post.

Community Health

The general level of community sanitation and health standards is low throughout Indonesia. Population growth in Djakarta in recent years has already outdistanced previously inadequate sanitation, health, and medical facilities. But with the assistance of the Embassy Medical Branch and the exercise of proper precautions, most of the serious illnesses associated with widespread unhygienic conditions can be avoided.

Local health hazards include tuberculosis, malaria, hepatitis, typhoid fever, cholera, and parasites (including amoeba). Diseases that most frequently affect Americans are upper respiratory infections, allergic reactions, influenza, and gastrointestinal disturbances. Occasionally an American contracts hepatitis, malaria, or amoebiasis. Malaria mosquitoes are not found in Djakarta but are prevalent in most other areas, including Bali. All personnel traveling from Djakarta are strongly advised to take malaria suppressant pills before departure and for 6 weeks after return.

Due to the difficulty in being hospitalized, and because Embassy physicians generally cannot care for hospitalized patients, every person should receive a complete physical examination before leaving the US. Anyone who

has an illness likely to require hospitalization or repeated specialist consultation should not come to Indonesia.

Indonesian public health authorities require immunization against smallpox and cholera. Personnel should also be immunized against typhoid, tetanus, polio, and infectious hepatitis. Children should be given the measles vaccine. Immunizations and booster shots are available from the Medical Branch. Yellow fever inoculations--valid for 10 years--should be obtained in the US prior to departure by those traveling by military aircraft (MAC) through Africa, India, or Pakistan en route to or from the post.

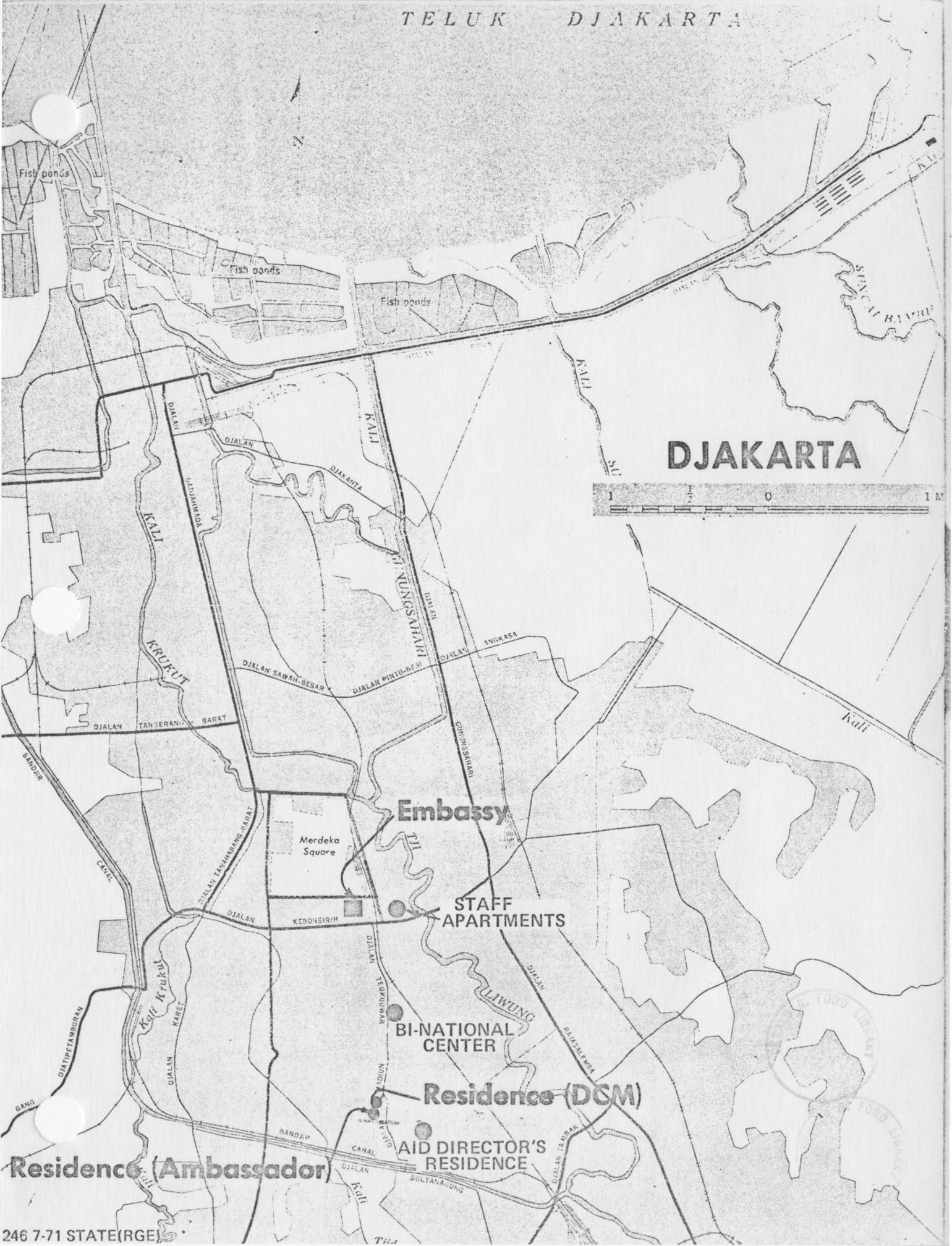
American brands of nonprescription drug store items are scarce, but some are stocked in the Commissary. A few European equivalents can be purchased, but a continuing supply is not dependable. Bring adequate supplies of the following: cotton swabs, cotton, thermometer, vitamins, any favorite brand name patent medicines, vaporizers for children, electric heating pads, and hot water bottles. If any drug has been prescribed for continued use, arrange for a regular supply before leaving the US.

Medical Branch personnel will discuss health problems in detail with new arrivals and advise specific precautions. They will always assist with any medical difficulties that may arise, but we emphasize again that all employees and their dependents should be in excellent physical condition before coming to Indonesia.

Rest and Recuperation

Due to its isolation at the "end of the line," relatively unhealthy and difficult living conditions, and lack of Western cultural entertainment, medical, and shopping facilities, Djakarta is classified a 25% differential post and qualifies for the Rest and Recuperation Program. The R & R Program is based on economy roundtrip fare, Djakarta-Hong Kong-Djakarta. Some personnel take their R & R in Australia, New Zealand, or Japan instead and personally pay the extra costs.



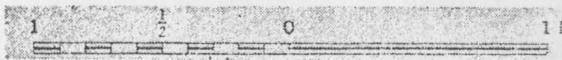


Fish ponds

Fish ponds

Fish ponds

DJAKARTA



Embassy

Merdeka Square

STAFF APARTMENTS

BI-NATIONAL CENTER

Residence (DCM)

AID DIRECTOR'S RESIDENCE

Residence (Ambassador)

Djakarta

AMERICAN EMBASSY

THE POST CITY

Djakarta is the chief port and commercial center of Indonesia. The city and its suburbs cover about 350 square miles and have an estimated population of over 4 million. As seat of the central government, Djakarta is the center of political life. The Presidential Palace, National Government Offices, Parliament, and the Supreme Court are all located in the city.

In the 16th century, Djakarta was called Sunda Kelapa, and was the chief port for the Sundanese (West Javanese) kingdom of Padjadjaran. Later, the Sultan of Bantam changed the name to "Djakakarta," which means Glorious Fortress in Sundanese. Toward the end of the 16th century, Dutch and Portuguese traders began to compete for a foothold on Java. Difficult for foreigners to pronounce, Djajakarta was changed to Jakarta. Eventually the Dutch outmaneuvered other European powers in Java and established a fortified trading post at Jakarta, which they then renamed Batavia."

For three and a half centuries after the Dutch arrival, Batavia was the focal point of a rich and sprawling commercial empire known as the Netherlands East Indies. In older parts of the city, you can still find gabled houses with diamond paned windows and swinging shutters similar to those found in Dutch cities. Other heritages of the early Dutch settlers are the city's canals, narrow downtown streets, and old drawbridges. Eventually, the more modern sections of the city were built about 8 miles from the harbor, which the Dutch deserted after a series of malaria epidemics during the 18th and 19th centuries.

Sovereignty was formally transferred to Indonesia on December 27, 1949. The ceremony took place in Batavia, and on December 28 the city was renamed Djakarta. After World War II, due to military actions connected with the independence movement, many people moved to Djakarta in search of security. As a result, population increased from about 600,000 in 1940 to more than 4 million in 1970. Unfortunately, facilities have not expanded in proportion. Housing is scarce and public utilities are often overloaded or broken down. Djakarta's boundaries are being

expanded, however, and many Americans live in one of the newest suburbs, Kebajoran, 5 miles from the heart of the city. Djakarta's harbor is Tandjung Priok, 8 miles to the northwest.

Between the harbor and the center of the city is Kemajoran Airport, which handles international and domestic flights.

Like most Southeast Asian commercial cities, Djakarta has a large population of Chinese origin. About 2½ million Chinese, many of whom have Indonesian citizenship, constitute the largest non-Indonesian ethnic group in the country. Many have lived in Indonesia for generations and no longer speak Chinese, but most maintain Chinese traditions and family ties. Chinese in Djakarta are predominantly businessmen; their section of town has the air of a typical Chinese city.

Djakarta has a sizable foreign community. At present, about 60 nations are represented by diplomatic or consular missions. The largest missions are those of the US, the Soviet Union, West Germany, the Netherlands, Japan, and Australia. The foreign colony numbers about 4000. Over 800 Americans reside in Djakarta--members of US Government agencies, UN, Ford Foundation, business firms, and religious missionaries of several denominations. About 1200 American tourists visit Djakarta each year.

Djakarta's average maximum temperature is approximately 95° F.; its average minimum 85° F. It seldom varies more than a few degrees all year. Average humidity is about 82%, rising to 83% or 84% during the rainy season and dropping to about 75% during the dry season. The average number of rainy days per year is 125, and the average annual rainfall is 70 inches. Although rains are heavier and longer during the wet season (usually November through April), they are not comparable to the heavy monsoon downpours that characterize the rainy season in many tropical parts of Asia. Also, the heat is seldom as oppressive as in Tokyo or Washington in the summer, but the year-round high temperature is monotonous and enervating.

THE POST AND ITS ADMINISTRATION

US Foreign Service posts in Indonesia include the Embassy in Djakarta, the capital and largest city; a Consulate with a branch USIS office and a Bi-National Center in Surabaya, capital of the province of East Java and Indonesia's second largest city; and a Consulate with a branch USIS office in Medan, center of the estate agricultural region of North Sumatra.

The US Mission in Indonesia consists of the Embassy, USIS, A.I.D., Defense Attache Office (Army, Navy, and Air Attaches), Defense Liaison Group, Library of Congress, and a Joint Administration Office. Overall direction and coordination of activities is provided by the Ambassador, assisted by the Deputy Chief of Mission.

The administrative work week is Monday through Friday, from 7:30 am to 4:00 pm, with 30 minutes for lunch. After working hours and on weekends and holidays an officer and secretary are on duty or on call to handle emergency situations. Attached agencies also have duty personnel on call.

Although consular establishments had been maintained in the Netherlands East Indies for several decades, the US Embassy was not officially opened until December 30, 1949, following Indonesian independence. The US has had diplomatic relations with Indonesia since that date. The Chancery is located at Djalan Medan Merdeka Selatan No. 5, tel. 40001. Its telephone switchboard serves all US Government agencies in Djakarta.

The US Agency for International Development is in a separate building in the Chancery compound. A.I.D. assistance to Indonesia began in October 1950 and supports Indonesia's economic stabilization effort, mainly through provision of P.L. 480 commodities and a commodity import program. A technical assistance program is being implemented, and there is a growing development loan program.

USIS has its offices in the Embassy Annex next to the Chancery. It began operations in Indonesia in January 1948. A Bi-National Center, the Lembaga Amerika-Indonesia, is at Djalan Teuku Umar No. 9, not far from the Chancery.

The Defense Liaison Group (DLG) administers a small military assistance program primarily concerned with civic action. Their offices are in the Chancery compound.

The Defense Attache offices are in the Chancery.

The Library of Congress has a small office, also located in the Chancery compound. Its principal function is to purchase Indonesian publications for American libraries.

A Naval Medical Research Unit began formal operations in Indonesia in 1970. Its laboratories are at the University of Indonesia.

LIFE AT THE POST

HOUSING

Temporary Quarters

When employees arrive, they usually go directly to their assigned quarters. If this is not possible, they are given temporary quarters until their permanent quarters are ready. It is seldom necessary for anyone to stay in a hotel.

Permanent Quarters

All US Government agencies represented in Indonesia participate in a joint housing program administered by the Joint Administrative Office (JAO) under the direction of the Chief of Mission. Under this program all employees of the Mission are provided Government-furnished living quarters. The formidable legal and practical problems involved in obtaining and maintaining suitable housing make private leasing too expensive and burdensome.

Under this pooled housing arrangement, each agency contributes housing units or funds for leasing and furnishing houses corresponding to the number of its employees. Housing assignments for new employees are made from the pool without regard to the contributing agency.

Certain senior officers of the Mission occupy designated representational residences as follows:

| | |
|---------------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Chief of Mission | Deputy Chief of Mission |
| USAID Director | USAID Deputy Director |
| Special Assistant to the Ambassador | Administrative Counselor |
| Economic Counselor | Political Counselor |
| Public Affairs Counselor | Defense and Army Attache |
| Naval Attache | Air Attache |
| Chief, DLG | Senior Navy Representative, DLG |
| Senior Air Force Representative (DLG) | |



In making housing assignments every effort is made to provide adequate housing, taking into account the employee's rank, his representational requirements, and the size of his family. Personal wishes will be accommodated whenever reasonably possible, but the foregoing considerations are made first.

The buildings known as the Prapattan Apartments are normally assigned to single employees of the Mission or married junior employees without children. There are eight 2-bedroom and eighteen 1-bedroom units at Prapattan, located a few blocks from the Embassy.

There are a number of other single occupancy units elsewhere in the city and in Kebajoran. Assignments to these apartments are made on the basis of suitability, job requirements, possession of personally owned car, and other pertinent factors.

Furnishings

Every effort is made to provide adequate furnishings to make living comfortable. The quantity and types of furniture vary depending on the representational responsibilities of the employee, size of the house, number of rooms and their size, and number of occupants. You need not ship furniture, refrigerator, or stove to post.

Double beds are standard in most Government-furnished quarters, and sizes of sheets, blankets, and bedspreads should be planned accordingly. Many employees find lightweight blankets desirable for sleeping in air-conditioned rooms. A few double beds are available for those who request them.

Except for a limited supply already in use, such items as folding card tables and chairs, rugs, washing machines, lawn mowers, and other garden equipment are not provided. Supplementary attractive furnishings such as teak and rattan chairs, stools, tables, and bars may be made to order in Djakarta at reasonable prices. Baby cribs are not furnished.

Personnel must provide their own towels, table and bed linens, pillows, silverware, china and glassware, kitchen utensils, ironing boards, and other accessories. Although the bulk of these items must be shipped, due to the long transit time on surface shipment, all incoming personnel should include in their air freight a minimum selection of such items for use on arrival. Other suggested items for air freight are: electric iron, sun glasses, shower caps, bath mats, dish towels and dishcloths, a set of basic simple hand tools, nail brushes (for servants), and vegetable brushes. The following items are suggested for surface or air shipment since they are expensive, of inferior quality, or scarce on the local market:

playing cards, bridge score pads and tally cards, children's toys and books, ice buckets, ice chests and thermos jugs, picture hooks, zippers, and mildew preventives. Plastic bags of all sizes are useful for clothing storage, prevention of mildew and mold, and keeping garments clean.

Windows in most houses and apartments are not standard American size. We therefore suggest that you wait until you arrive to make arrangements through the General Services Office for curtains and drapes. We also recommend that you bring a minimum of personal valuables due to theft, climate, careless servants, breakage in shipment, etc.

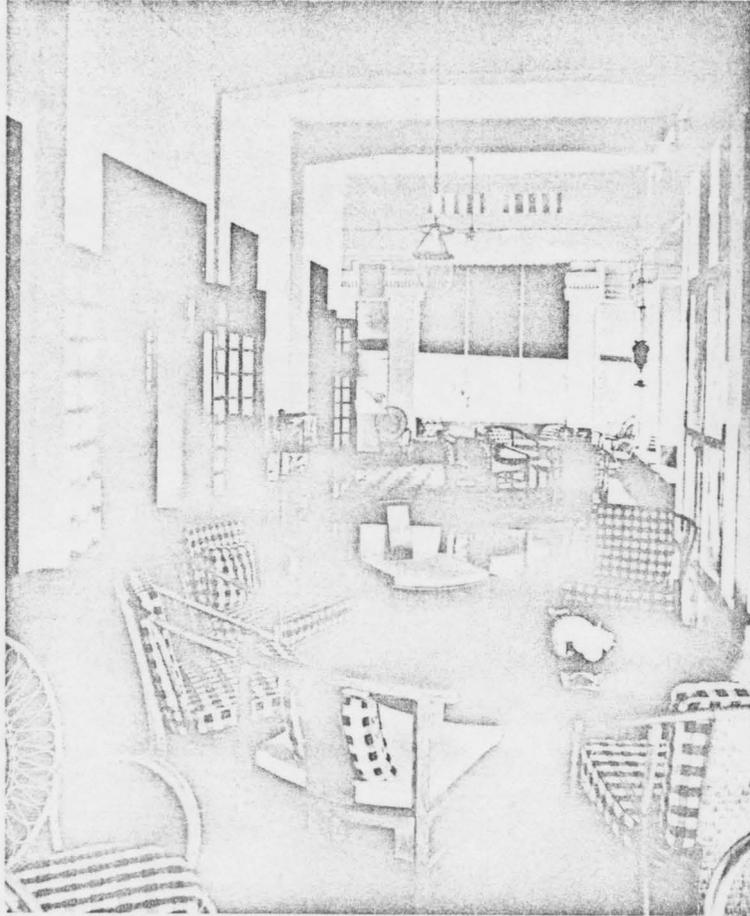
Utilities and Equipment

Electric current for lights and small appliances is 50-cycle, 127v AC. Heavy appliances such as air-conditioners are operated on 220v. On 50-cycle current, 60-cycle induction motors used in the US will run 1/6 slower. This has little effect on motor performance in appliances such as electric fans and refrigerators, but motors in electric drills have a tendency to overheat and burn out. Toasters and electric irons built for 60-cycle current heat a little slower, but the difference is insignificant. Adjust 60-cycle record players and tape recorders before you leave to obtain the right turntable or reel speed. European wall outlets are used in most houses, and converter plugs can be bought here.

All government quarters are provided with refrigerators, air-conditioners, cooking stoves (which use city gas, butane gas, or kerosene), and hot water heaters. High wattage electric rotisseries, broilers, large hot plates and electric clothes dryers should not be brought to post because the limited and fluctuating supply of electricity is insufficient for their operation. Conventional wringer or spin dry washing machines can be used here, but automatic washers are not recommended because of difficulties with water pressure, lack of adequate repair facilities, and unfamiliarity of servants with complicated electrical gadgets. If brought, the owner should operate the washer herself or at least carefully supervise the operation. Local laundresses wash by hand and the quality of their work is generally satisfactory. Washing machines are definitely not required, and many who have brought them have found that they seldom use them.

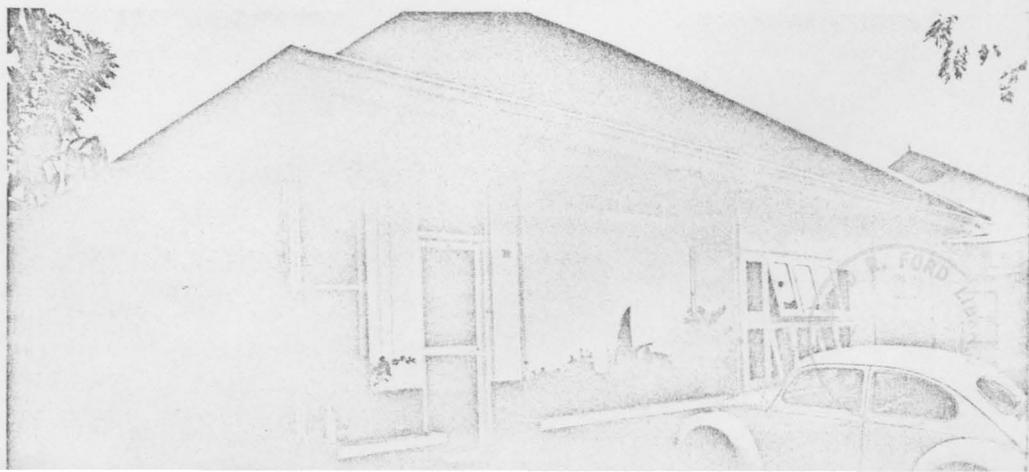
Some employees have found that kitchen gadgetry such as mixers, blenders, and pressure cookers are of relatively little value since most servants are unacquainted with their operation and prefer not to use them. Others feel that these are of great value. If you

▶
Sun porch, Deputy Chief of Mission's house, Djakarta. Under a pooled housing arrangement, each agency contributes housing units or funds for leasing and furnishing houses.



◀
Family housing, Djakarta. You need not ship furniture, refrigerator, or stove to this post.

Secretary's housing, Djakarta.



bring such items, be prepared for disappointments. Teflon cookware is not recommended; it is almost impossible to restrain servants from abusing these.

Djakarta TV is European standard (Type E), and US sets will not receive programs without modification. Those who enjoy music should bring their own radios, record players, tape recorders, records, and tapes.

Both the Indonesian Government radio stations and local amateur stations operate in the 2-4 megacycle bands. The Armed Forces Radio Station in Saigon can be heard on the standard broadcast band (550 KC) between 8 or 10 pm and 5 or 6 am. A standard American radio can be used for some local stations and AFRS. Most shortwave radios covering the 16, 19, 25, and 31 meter bands receive broadcasts from Australia, Malaysia, and Singapore.

FOOD

A Commissary is operated by the US Employees Association where many basic items, not available or prohibitively expensive on the local market, may be obtained. When you arrive, you can join the Commissary by making a deposit (refundable upon departure) based on salary and family status as follows:

| <u>Annual Base Salary</u> | <u>With Dependent(s)</u> | <u>Without Dependent(s)</u> |
|---------------------------|------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| Above \$16,000 | \$500 | \$300 |
| \$12,000 - \$15,999 | 400 | 250 |
| \$ 9,000 - \$11,999 | 300 | 175 |
| \$ 7,500 - \$ 8,999 | 200 | 100 |
| Below \$7,500 | 100 | 50 |

These deposits, which may be made in installments, are used to provide operating capital for the Commissary. In addition, each member must maintain an operating account into which he makes advance deposits (by dollar or check currency) sufficient to cover his purchases. No credit is extended in the Commissary.

The Commissary stocks liquor, cigarettes and some cigars, pipe tobacco, baby food, paper products, cleaning supplies, toilet articles, herbs and food seasonings, canned goods, flour, sugar, salt, prepared mixes, canned ham, bacon and sausage, cookies and crackers, gelatine products, margarine, butter, cheese spreads, dog and cat food, canned soft drinks, marmalades and jams, frozen meats and a small variety of frozen vegetables, ice cream,

cheeses, and miscellaneous items such as cigarette lighter fluid and flints, shoe polish, insecticide, film, razors and blades.

A snack bar adjacent to the Chancery is operated by an Indonesian on a concession basis. It is open every workday from 7am until 3pm and serves breakfast and luncheons. Payment is in rupiah.

CLOTHING

Cotton and dacron-cotton clothing may be worn year round. Frequently, at least two changes a day are required. Due to the frequent and hard washing, clothes do not last as long as in the US. Laundresses can generally do satisfactory ironing and pressing. Shoes may wear out sooner than in the US due to dampness and rough terrain; those made locally are generally unsatisfactory and American sizes are not usually available. Rubber sandals (zories) and beach and tennis shoes obtained locally are adequate and inexpensive.

Imported fabrics are available locally, but are expensive. Indonesian batik with its distinctive patterns is popular for dresses and sportswear. Indonesian lurik material, with striped or checkered patterns, is good for sportswear and dresses as well as curtains and slipcovers. Women may wish to bring dress patterns from the US either to use for personal sewing or to give to a local dressmaker.

Men

Most men wear lightweight washable clothes since dry cleaning facilities are limited and work is mediocre and expensive. Wash-and-wear suits are practical for office wear, and all men wear ties. Four or five suits are normally sufficient for a 2-year period, with dark suits recommended for evening wear. Suits with two pairs of trousers are suggested, especially in dacron-cotton blends.

Each employee who will attend representational functions should bring at least one tropical black-tie evening suit. Either white or dark jacket (black or blue/black) with dark trousers is acceptable. These should be the lightest weight possible. Red, powder blue, and other less formal shades of dinner jackets, and loud cummerbunds and ties, are not appropriate for formal official functions.

Bring an adequate supply of shoes. Some personnel have found open shoes desirable for informal use. Golf shoes should be brought from the US, or purchased in Tokyo, Hong



Kong, or Singapore for better quality and more reasonable prices. Tennis shoes without arch supports are available here.

For evenings in the mountains, men will need a light jacket or sweater. Other clothing items should include tennis or golf shorts and swimming trunks. Local tailors can make sport shorts.

Women

Women need more dresses during a tour in Djakarta than they ordinarily need in temperate climates. Simple dresses and shifts can be made by Indonesian dressmakers. Batiks are attractive fabrics, and some imported materials are available. If you prefer the drip-dry fabrics you may bring them with you, or you can order from mail-order catalogs after you arrive. Embassy offices are completely air-conditioned, so a lightweight washable sweater is often useful.

Daytime dresses of cotton fabrics, such as percale, voile, broadcloth, lightweight pique, and dacron-cotton combinations, are comfortable and hold up well under frequent laundering. Sheers require more undergarments and may be warmer than the heavier fabrics, but are nice for evenings, which are a little cooler. Linen is suitable for cool evenings. Nylon is generally considered too hot for daytime wear.

It is well to have washable cocktail dresses that can be worn to parties, receptions, etc., and several smart inexpensive cotton party dresses rather than a few expensive ones that require drycleaning. "Cool" is the key word. Local batiks make attractive long evening skirts.

Include a supply of shorts and sleeveless shirts. Many women wear shorts at home; however, except for golf, tennis, and at the club, shorts are not worn. Also bring swim suits and caps, tennis and golf clothes. A wool sweater and slacks are needed for trips to the mountains where evenings are quite cool. Readymade maternity clothes are unavailable.

Some women like cotton underwear, but many find nylon or dacron equally comfortable and more convenient. Half slips are worn extensively. Hats and gloves are almost never worn, and are not required in churches or for calling.

If you are certain your feet do not swell in hot weather, buy your regular shoe size. Otherwise, it might be well to buy shoes a half size longer and one width wider.

You may wish to have clothing sent from the US occasionally. This is especially useful if you are unable to complete your purchases before leaving for post.

Children

In general, we suggest that you bring enough of everything for 6 months to a year. This will give you leeway to place mail orders once you have had a chance to look around and ask questions. Again, cotton and dacron-cotton washables are recommended. Girls usually wear shifts for school and home. Shorts around the home and pool are popular for all children.

Good shoes for children are not available locally.

Most younger boys wear shorts and short-sleeved shirts to school. At the Joint Embassy School children wear dark blue shorts and white tee shirts or blouses and tennis shoes for physical education classes.

SUPPLIES AND SERVICES

Supplies

A few common toilet articles such as face cream, deodorant, shampoo, etc., are sold at the Commissary, but selection is limited. Laundry soap, bluing, starch, scrub brushes, and disinfectants are available on the local market. The Commissary stocks American toilet soap, soap flakes, and detergents. Some personnel may wish to bring a supply of bath powder, perfume, after shave lotion and cologne, favorite brands of cosmetics, deodorant, and shampoo. These items can also be ordered from home. Special medicines or vitamins should be brought from the US and reordered by mail.

Services

Each household employs its own laundress. Drycleaning is mediocre and expensive. Shoe repair facilities are fair. Dressmakers are available, but their competence and prices vary greatly. Tailors are available and are used generally for making sport shirts and shorts but not suits. There are a few beauty parlors and barber shops offering the usual services. Color rinses and dyes are sometimes available but only in limited variety and expensive. Women who use these items usually take their own supply to the beauty parlor.

Radio, phonograph, and household appliance repairs are not good; sewing machine repair is generally adequate.

Domestic Help

As in most of Asia, servants are not a luxury, but a necessity--not to provide a life of ease, but to enable a family to lead a normal life. The extra work created by an almost complete lack of labor-saving devices--boiling large quantities of water for home use, daily scrubbing of tile floors, handling kerosene for stoves and water heaters, etc., require servants.

Most wives, especially those with children, do not have the time or, in this heat, the energy to perform their own housekeeping chores. Also, extra precautions are necessary in food preparation since vegetables must be thoroughly scrubbed and peeled before cooking, or soaked in disinfectant and rewashed in boiled, cooled water if they are to be eaten raw. Marketing is a time-consuming chore, since food is purchased in widely scattered areas, and also presents language difficulties for foreigners. In most households, the cook shops for food in local markets; servants are not permitted to shop in the Commissary.

Aside from practical considerations, it is customary to have servants in this part of the world; Indonesians of even moderate circumstances have them. An American without servants would be an oddity.

Good servants are hard to find. Usually at least two household servants are required, and more may be needed according to size of family and establishment. A single person may have one combination cook-laundress who does all the housework and gets a commensurately higher wage. A small family usually requires a cook, houseboy, nursemaid for small children, laundress, driver and watchman. A part-time gardener is required if you have a yard.

It may be necessary to replace servants, or even the whole staff, before you achieve the right combination. You should realize at the outset that the servant situation can be vexing; you must have an infinite amount of patience and good nature to get the best results.

The number of servants needed and their salaries differ according to individual households, with varying emphasis on servant responsibility and ability. Below are examples of servant responsibilities and salaries. Salaries are stated in US dollar equivalents but are paid in rupiahs.

Cook: \$18-\$25 per month. The cook plans the meals with you, informs you of what is on the market and does the shopping, keeps a kitchen account book which you should check, cleans the kitchen and does the dishes.

Houseboy: \$10-\$20 per month. The houseboy serves the table, mixes drinks, and cleans the living and dining rooms; he may also prepare meals on the cook's day off.

Cook-Houseboy: \$15-\$20 per month. In a small family or for a single person, he does cooking, serving and cleaning.

Laundress: \$12-\$15 per month. The laundress does all washing and ironing and cleans the bathroom and bedrooms.

Nursemaid: \$12-\$18 per month. Takes charge of the children; cleans their room, mends their clothing and sees that it comes back from the laundress in good condition; may help with the general housework if the family is small.

Driver: \$25-\$35 per month. Acts as chauffeur; purchases gas and oil; sees that your car remains in good operating condition.

Gardener: \$12-\$15 per month. Tends the lawn, shrubs, flowers, etc.

Watchman: \$10-\$20 per month. Guards your house, normally only at night.

Servants in Indonesia are inclined to be very dependent on their employers. It is customary for the employer to provide uniforms and clothing, a New Year's or Christmas bonus (a month's salary if the servant has worked a year, or prorated for a partial year), and medical expenses for the servant. Most employers provide one day off a week. Servants should have a physical examination before they begin working and periodically during employment. The Medical Branch can help arrange the physical examination.

Servants require constant supervision, especially on cleanliness, market prices, storage and use of food supplies, and personal effects. The average comparatively affluent American household presents a great temptation for servants, and it is your responsibility to limit this temptation as much as possible. Depending on the size of your house, one or two servants normally live in. Most houses have servants quarters.

RELIGIOUS ACTIVITIES

Churches of several denominations in Djakarta hold services in English:

Protestant-- All Saints Church (Anglican), Calvary Baptist Church, Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-Day Saints, Djakarta Community Church (Interdenominational), First Church of Christ Scientist, and Kebajoran Baptist Church.

Roman Catholic-- Canisius College Cathedral, Geredja Theresia, Johannes Church, and Santo Mary Church.

EDUCATION

At Post. The Joint Embassy School is the only school in Djakarta that American children from kindergarten through 10th grade attend. In September 1971 it plans to have a complete high school fully qualified for accreditation. The present school is about 5 miles from the Embassy in Kebajoran, where most American families live. Because current facilities are inadequate for expanding enrollment, the school plans to construct additional buildings for the upper grades about 4 miles away. These are scheduled for completion in the summer of 1971.

The 1970 school year started with an enrollment of nearly 600 students representing about 35 nationalities. Enrollment is expected to grow to about 1000 in the next 3-4 years. Classes are in English, and the school uses and supplies American textbooks. Ordinary school supplies may be bought here. Parents may wish to bring supplementary reading materials, art supplies, reference books, etc. The school has a good library.

The school operates from mid-September to mid-June; vacations are at Christmas, Easter, and selected Indonesian holidays. A majority of teachers are American, but there are also Indonesian, Australian, French, and British teachers.

The Joint Embassy School was formed in 1969, upon reorganization of the International School, which was founded in 1952. It is sponsored by the Embassies of Australia, Great Britain, Yugoslavia and the US. It serves the entire foreign community, not just Embassy personnel. There are ordinarily no problems in transferring between the Joint Embassy School and other International or American schools.

Boy Scouts, Girl Scouts, Cubs, and Brownies are sponsored by the Parents' Association of the Joint Embassy School.

Away from Post

Until the Joint Embassy High School is completed in 1971, there will be no adequate facilities for 11th and 12th graders in Djakarta. The high schools used most frequently away from post are the Brent School, operated by the Episcopal Church in Baguio, Philippine Islands (Box 35, Baguio), and the Singapore American School in Singapore. The latter has been overcrowded in recent years and has no boarding facilities. Parents wishing to enroll high school children in Singapore

should contact the school (60 King's Road, Singapore 10) as early as possible. They must also arrange for their room and board at hostels or private homes in Singapore. Some parents enroll high school children in US or European boarding schools, and a few send them to New Delhi.

The education allowance covers most of the cost of education away from post if nearby schools are used. It covers only about half the cost of US schooling, where costs for tuition, room and board, and transportation to and from post are much greater.

Post Orientation Program

New arrivals are presented with an Orientation Kit that provides guidance on protocol, shopping, trips in Indonesia, sale and disposal of automobiles and personal property, health and medical information, telephone lists, and pertinent administrative memoranda. In addition, the Embassy holds a full-day orientation program for all new employees and their families once every 2-3 months.

Language Study

The post conducts an FSI language program in basic, intermediate, and advanced Indonesian for employees and their adult dependents of the Embassy and attached agencies. Classes are limited to four to six students and meet during office hours for an hour a day, 5 days a week. A number of people have hired private tutors. An elementary working knowledge of Indonesian can usually be acquired in 3-6 months.

RECREATION AND SOCIAL LIFE

Sports

Public recreation facilities in Djakarta are limited. The American Embassy Recreation Association (AERA) Club has two tennis courts, large swimming pool, volleyball court, children's wading pool, picnic area, clubhouse, and refreshment counter. All Americans may join. Membership initiation is \$50, with monthly dues of \$5.00.

Golf. There are two 18-hole golf courses in Djakarta. A public course at Senajan in Kebajoran charges \$1.57 for greens fees on weekdays and \$3.94 on weekends. This is a public course; there are no memberships or dues. The Djakarta Golf Club is located on the outskirts of Djakarta. All players must be members or guests of members. Initiation fees are \$100 for men and \$50 for women. Monthly dues are \$6.50 for men and \$3.29 for women. The Bogor Golf Club (about 1 hour by car from Djakarta), has a good 9-hole course. It has memberships but is also open to the public. All golfing

equipment should be brought to post since buying it locally is extremely expensive. Golf balls are available in the Commissary.

Tennis and Badminton. Tennis and badminton are popular in Indonesia. There are two tennis courts at the AERA Club, and the volleyball court is also used for badminton. Badminton nets are sometimes put up in the picnic area for impromptu, informal play. Use of several other courts in downtown Djakarta and in Kebajoran can be arranged. Bring tennis rackets and balls; imported equipment is high. Good badminton equipment is available locally.

Swimming. The two swimming pools available here are at the AERA Club and the Hotel Indonesia. There are also pools in nearby mountain areas. For salt water bathing, you can drive to beaches on the Sunda Straits, about 3 hours away, or to Pelabuhan Ratu (Samudra Beach) on the Indian Ocean, about 4 hours away.

Hunting. Indonesia is not the hunter's paradise it is often portrayed to be. The dense population and heavy tropical undergrowth in most areas of Java increase the potential for accidental killing or injury, and retaliation by mob violence for such accidents is always possible. For these reasons, plus the Indonesian Government's rigid restrictions on firearms, the Mission has placed specific restrictions on the importation and use of firearms and ammunition. These are summarized under Firearms and Ammunition.

There is wild game in Indonesia, but organizing a hunting trip is far from simple. Usually four-wheel-drive vehicles are required, special permits must be obtained from local authorities in the proposed hunting area, and an experienced guide-interpreter must be employed. Big game hunting, done mainly in Sumatra, involves a trip of at least several days and the cooperation of the Indonesian military authorities. The amateur hunter would be well-advised to do his hunting elsewhere.

Touring and Outdoor Activities

Mountain Climbing. The hale and hardy will find many opportunities for mountain climbing. Two peaks near Djakarta, Gunung Gede (9600 feet) and Gunung Pangrango (9800 feet) offer a strenuous but not too difficult climb. Each is reached from the small town of Tjibodas, which also has a beautiful botanical garden, and is about 1½ hours from Djakarta. The path from Tjibodas leads to a shelter where you can spend the night. From

this point you can climb to either of the two peaks--Gede is an active volcano, but Pangrango has long been dormant. From each of these peaks, you can see for many miles, and the view is spectacular.

Boating. Djakarta has much to offer the sailing or motorboat enthusiast. Arrangements can be made to dock a boat at Tandjung Priok, the port of Djakarta. Bring your own motor. Boats may be purchased locally, but motors, if available, are expensive. Many small islands offshore offer good beaches for picnics and swimming. There are also interesting coral formations to explore, but bring your own snorkel and scindiving equipment. Life jackets for children should also be brought. You are forewarned, however, that boating is an expensive hobby here, and getting even minor repairs can be frustrating and time-consuming.

Photography. Picturesque villages, colorful native dress, temples, street scenes, mountain and beach scenery are interesting camera subjects. Certain areas are restricted by the Indonesian Government. These areas are listed in the Orientation Kit you receive when you arrive. The Commissary has a limited supply of color and black and white film. Color film is usually processed in Hawaii or mainland US; black and white films are developed here.

Sightseeing. Djakarta itself offers little in the way of sightseeing. An old Dutch museum and a more modern museum of Indonesian and Chinese art objects are worth visiting. The Botanical Gardens at Bogor are a "must."

Trips. The best way to learn about Indonesian culture is to take trips outside the city. The Puntjak hills and the nearby town of Bogor, 1½ hours by car, offer a pleasant change in climate and scenery. In Bogor are the famous Botanical Gardens, a 275-acre park with a zoological museum, scientific library and laboratory. The orchid collection is a feature attraction. The Puntjak Pass, on the road to Bandung, is 5000 feet high. People who live in Djakarta often rent cottages in the Puntjak on weekends. The city of Bandung (population about 500,000) is a 4-hour drive and offers good hotel accommodations and a pleasant view of the mountains. Several modern artists live and work in Bandung, which has one of Indonesia's art schools. About 15 miles north of Bandung is the Tankubanprahu volcano, where you can drive to the edge of the crater.

Pelabuhan Ratu on the Indian Ocean is a colorful fishing village about 4 hours away where rubber and tea plantations are plentiful. On the outskirts of the village is the first-class, but expensive, Samudra Beach

Hotel. The beach is long and has white sand, but swimming is dangerous because of the strong undercurrent. In the village, a good restaurant and rustic bungalows are available at reasonable rates; they are on the edge of a cliff overlooking the ocean.

Jogjakarta and Solo (Surakarta) are interesting cities to visit. The countryside en route to Central Java is beautiful. Jogjakarta is of special historical and cultural interest; it is the site of the best preserved Hindu-Buddhist monuments and temples in Indonesia, among them the famous Borobudur temple. On the road between Jogjakarta and Solo is the magnificent Prambanan temple, where a Javanese dance-drama is performed monthly at full moon during the dry season. Both Solo and Jogjakarta are centers of Javanese culture, offering many events seldom seen in Djakarta. The Ambarukmo Palace Hotel, near Jogjakarta, opened in 1966.

The island of Bali is one of the most popular vacation spots. It has beautiful beaches and striking volcanic scenery. The Intercontinental Bali Beach Hotel offers first-class accommodations, but is rather expensive. There are several small pension-type hotels that are adequate and less expensive. Balinese culture is especially interesting. As Islam swept through Indonesia, many Hindus fled to Bali. The Hindu-Indonesian culture and customs are there. Dances, concerts, elaborate cremation ceremonies, and other events of cultural interest are held regularly. The island is also the home of some well-known artists, both traditional and modern.

The island of Sumatra has a number of interesting places. Lake Toba, a beautiful, upland volcanic lake, is beginning to regain some of its prewar attraction as a vacation spot. Others include Medan, site of the American Consulate; Padang, central Sumatra's largest city; Palembang, site of large oil installation (Bukittinggi) and center of the Minangkabau people; and Pekanbaru, near the Caltex oil concessions. Transportation to these points is difficult and accommodations are generally scarce.

To visit many of these places, a car is necessary. Roads are generally poor, and the undisciplined local driving makes travel by car hazardous. Lack of repair facilities in case of breakdown add to the risk, particularly if you do not speak Indonesian. Travel by train is possible but difficult with respect to quality of service, except for two air-conditioned express trains from Djakarta to Surabaya via the central Javanese cities of Jogjakarta and Solo. Domestic air service is available.

Entertainment

A number of restaurants and five or six night-clubs in Djakarta are frequented by foreigners. The Hotel Indonesia has a nightclub complete with orchestra, floor show, and dancing, several restaurants and bars, and a coffee shop. It operates a private catering service, which the harried host or hostess may on occasion find somewhat extravagant, but a welcome change in the entertainment routine. The Hotel is a frequent gathering spot for Djakarta's foreign colony as well as for Indonesians.

Djakarta has several cinemas frequented by foreigners; the newer theaters are air-conditioned, including one in the Hotel Indonesia. American movies are shown at the Embassy and at the AERA Club three times a week.

There are occasional Indonesian dances and puppet shows that American personnel attend. Frequently, art exhibits by local artists are held throughout the city. An international amateur theater group puts on English-language plays and musicals periodically.

The Taman Ismail Marzuki, the Djakarta Cultural Center, has an enclosed little theater, an open-air theater, a cinema, and exhibition rooms for art shows and other exhibitions. A planetarium is also located at the Cultural Center.

Social Activities

Among Americans. Most social life centers around private homes, and most entertainment is of the home-grown variety. There are many cocktail parties, buffets, dinners, and numerous small parties for bridge and other games. Duplicate bridge, played once a week at the AERA Club, includes players from other foreign missions and private business firms.

An American Men's Association and an American Women's Association are active in Djakarta. The purpose of these clubs is to stimulate the interests of American citizens in Indonesia and to promote good relations between Americans and Indonesians.

International Contacts. With a large international community, social affairs include Indonesians, Americans, and representatives of many nationalities. A great deal of official entertaining goes on among international representatives and Indonesians, as well as informal affairs such as morning coffees, luncheons, teas, cocktail parties, dinners, buffet suppers, and bridge parties.

The Women's International Club (WIC) has members of all nationalities. It was organized

in 1950 to promote friendship among different nationalities. It has a clubhouse and sponsors language circles, international cooking classes, debating circles, social welfare projects, bridge classes, music groups, and other social activities. The WIC maintains a small but good library of books donated by friends of all nationalities, plus those purchased from a regular fund.

During the Christmas holidays Embassy employees sponsor several parties for orphans in the city and in the mountains.

OFFICIAL FUNCTIONS

It cannot be overemphasized that official personnel stationed abroad are guests of the people of that country. They must observe the same sort of considerate and restrained behavior that they would expect of guests in their country. Their actions are scrutinized not only by the people of the host country but also by their compatriots travelling or residing there.

Although Djakarta is a relatively informal post, there are a few protocol requirements you are expected to meet. A booklet on Social Usage or post protocol, as well as guidance on local social custom and practices, will be given to you when you arrive.

Bring an adequate supply of engraved calling cards and informals from the US where good engraving facilities are available. Officers who expect to have many representational duties should bring a minimum of 200 cards; other officers should bring about 100. Staff members may bring a minimum order of cards. Pack at least a portion of your supply in your personal luggage to meet needs on arrival. Since telephone service is limited, many more informals will be used than at most posts. Printed informals and invitations may be obtained here at reasonable cost. Printing, however, is not up to American standards.

SPECIAL INFORMATION FOR MILITARY PERSONNEL

A new arrival does not necessarily occupy the same house that his predecessor had. Military personnel assigned to Djakarta should write to their offices here concerning housing arrangements.

Only washable summer clothing, military or civilian, is needed. The only woolen clothing needed is a light sweater or jacket and a pair of slacks for evenings in the mountains.

Military uniform is worn by attaches to official functions and social events where Indo-

nesian officers are expected to be present, and when calling at offices of the Indonesian armed forces and military representatives of foreign governments. Otherwise wearing civilian clothing is optional.

Officers normally wear summer weight, short-sleeve uniform shirts with ties, with or without coats, or civilian clothing to the office, depending on their scheduled activities. Dress uniforms are worn for formal affairs and on ceremonial occasions. Enlisted personnel wear washable short-sleeve shirts and slacks during regular office hours, so bring a supply of slacks, sport shirts, and all accessories. Most social events attended by enlisted personnel are informal and specify sport shirts.

Military and Assistant Military Attaches and DLG Officers should bring 250-300 of their own cards and about 200 "Mrs." cards if their wives will be with them at the post. A few may be obtained here after arrival. Enlisted personnel do not have to purchase calling cards.

All members of the Marine Security Guard Detachment are provided furnished living quarters. Marines wear uniforms only on duty and on formal occasions such as the annual Marine Corps Ball. They are provided a clothing allowance for civilian clothing by the Department of State before their departure from the US. For further information, Marines should see the Marine Post Report for Djakarta, issued annually.

Incoming mail should be addressed:

(APO)

Lt. Col. John Doe, USMC
Office of the Defense Attache
American Embassy
APO San Francisco 96356

Major John Jones
Defense Liaison Group
American Embassy
APO San Francisco 96356

(POUCH)

John Jones, YNC, USN
Defense Liaison Group, Djakarta
c/o Department of State
Washington, D.C. 20521

John Jones, Sgt., AF
Office of the Defense Attache
c/o Department of State
Washington, D.C. 20521



MEDAN



247 7-71 STATE(RGE)



Medan

CONSULATE GENERAL

13 Jalan Imam Bondjol

Tel 222001, 22290

THE POST CITY

Medan, formerly the capital of Sumatra, is now capital of North Sumatra Province. A relatively new city, it moved to its present location from a swampy area near the port of Belawan-Deli in 1910.

It is located 3° north of the equator on the east coast of North Sumatra and is 82 feet above sea level. The Medan Consular District is comprised of the provinces of Atjeh, North Sumatra, West Sumatra, Riau and Djambi; it includes the Riau Islands and almost all the islands off the west coast of Sumatra.

With an estimated population of 1 million, it is the center of import and export trade for the estate area and is the administrative and commercial center of North Sumatra. Like all Indonesian towns, Medan consists of innumerable kampung (native housing) areas, a large and crowded Chinese section, a smaller Indian community, and areas of European-type houses (now largely occupied by Indonesians).

Since the war, the community has mushroomed from 77,000 in 1940 to about 1 million in 1970. These figures include about 200,000 Chinese, 15,000 Indians, and 60 Europeans. There are 102 Americans here, including US Government employees and their dependents. About 317 Americans are in the Medan Consular district.

The monsoon months are January and February; the east wet monsoon months are July, August, and September. The heaviest rains are in late September, October, and early November; however, these are not regular each year. Both the wet and dry seasons may begin and end earlier or later than the usual times. Regular land and sea breezes extend inland for 30 miles, generally blowing from the northeast by day and southwest by night throughout the year.

Nearby Places of Interest

In the mountains, about 105 miles south of Medan, is Lake Toba. It is about 55 miles long and 18 miles wide, though much of it is occupied by the island of Samosir. The elevation at the water's edge is almost 3000 feet, and mountain peaks rise abruptly from the

water. There is a hotel in the tiny town of Prapat where rooms can be reserved in advance from Medan. Although food and lodgings at Prapat are not the best, the 3½-hour drive from Medan through the mountains is interesting, and the scenery and climate at Prapat compensate for any shortcomings.

About 1½ hours' drive southwest of Medan is the hill station of Brastagi. At an altitude of 5000 feet, the weather is even cooler than at Prapat. There is a hotel (make arrangements before leaving Medan) that has a 9-hole, pitch and putt golf course. Children can go horseback riding on small mountain horses. Brastagi also serves as a convenient base for hiking into the surrounding mountains. The town is the center of a prosperous upland vegetable and flower growing area.

The rubber estates, Lake Toba and Brastagi, can be reached by private car, but travel to more remote areas is usually advisable only in a 4-wheel-drive vehicle. Bus transportation is slow, crowded, and irregular. Taxis may be hired by the day but are scarce and expensive.

THE POST AND ITS ADMINISTRATION

The Consulate is at Djalan Imam Bondjol 13 and the phone numbers are 22290, 22280, and 22200 (dial system). If you are not met at the airport, phone the office or one of the residence numbers listed under the phone book heading "Konsul" if it is a holiday or after hours. The Consulate and most of the residences are only about a 5-minute drive from the airport, and members of the Consulate are happy to give transportation to those arriving. Airport, customs, immigration and airline officials who speak some English can usually be counted on to assist you in contacting an American staff member.

LIFE AT THE POST

HOUSING

Although employees will usually be moved directly into Government-owned or leased housing, there are three hotels in Medan that



can be used by American transients. All of these have moderately priced rooms, many are air-conditioned, and all rooms have private baths. The hotel restaurants also serve adequate meals at moderate prices.

Government Quarters

Five Government-owned properties and one leased property house all Consulate staff. All residences are furnished except for silver, linens, glassware, china and small appliances. Bedrooms have air-conditioners.

The Principal Officer's residence, 13 Djalan Wali Kota, has a living room, large reception hall, which in effect is part of the living room, dining room, 4 large bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, pantry, kitchen, garage, storage room, and servants quarters. This residence has china, but prospective occupants would be well-advised to bring additional glassware and lamps as well as other small items for special functions.

3 Djalan A. Rivai, usually occupied by the Consular Officer, is a 3-bedroom house (one bedroom can be a den or study), with bathroom, living room, screened porch, garage, and servants quarters.

6 Djalan Djuanda, occupied by the Economic Officer, is a 2-story house with 3 bedrooms, 2 bathrooms, 2 living rooms, dining room, study, screened porch, garage, and servants quarters.

19 Djalan Samanhudi, occupied by the Communication Assistant, has 3 bedrooms, bathroom, living room, dining room, study, screened porch, and servants quarters.

22 Djalan Slamet Rijadi, occupied by the Administrative Officer, has a living-dining room, 3 bedrooms (one is generally used as a study), bathroom, screened porch, garage, and servants quarters.

3 Djl. Masjhudulhak, occupied by the Branch Public Affairs Officer, has 4 bedrooms (one is used as a study), 2 bathrooms, 2 living rooms, 2 screened porches, dining room, garage, and servants quarters.

All residences have gardens of various sizes, and local gardeners are hired inexpensively. Lawn mowers are provided at each government-owned house, but prospective occupants should bring some other basic gardening tools, such as a spade, rake, and pruning shears.

Furnishings

Most of the furniture in Government quarters is made of wicker or rattan with slip-covered foam rubber cushions. It is advisable to bring

all linens, bath sets, dining room place mats (most dining room tables are solid, without extension leaves, from 3½ ft. wide by 8½ ft. long or longer), china, cooking utensils, glassware, electrical appliances, and any special kitchen gadgets.

A welcome kit containing a limited supply of kitchen utensils, china, and silverware is available for new arrivals until their own effects arrive. However, insofar as possible, linens and a basic stock of glassware, utensils, and iron, etc., should be brought in the air freight, since it is often several months before surface shipments arrive. If baby food, canned milk, etc., is required for young children, adequate supplies should be sent in the air freight to tide you over until a first order of foodstuffs can be obtained from abroad.

Utilities and Equipment

Running water is available in Medan, but it must always be boiled for drinking. Government-owned houses are all equipped with electric refrigerators, gas or kerosene stoves, and hot water heaters, but there are frequent interruptions to smooth utility service.

Electric current fluctuates wildly and may range from as low as 60v to a surge of a 130-140v. It normally maintains itself between 90-120v. Most American electrical appliances designed for use at 115v, including razors, will operate satisfactorily without burning out. For high fidelity equipment, a voltage regulating transformer would be a good investment. American electrical equipment is designed to operate on a current of 60 cycles, and such items as record players, tape recorders, electric clocks and timers must be specially built for or adaptable to 50-cycle current. Most better quality record players and tape recorders can be adapted, but cheaper models and electric clocks usually cannot. The common lamp socket here is the standard screw-base socket used in the US, but wall outlets take the European 3/4" round-prong plugs. Personnel are strongly advised to by at least a dozen of the small converter plugs available in the US (consult the Foreign Service Association for current sources). These converter plugs are not available locally, but their use will prevent having to rewire all electrical appliances brought from home.

FOOD

A good variety of fresh vegetables is available in the Medan market, such as potatoes, cucumbers, cabbage, onions, carrots, green beans, corn, egg plant, spinach, and other leafy green vegetables. There is also an

abundant supply of bananas, papayas, limes, and oranges at all times. Passion fruit, pineapple, mangoes, avocados, mangosteens, durian and Rambutan (no American equivalent for latter three) are available in season. Although the quality of these fruits and vegetables is not always the best, they are adequate.

Raw fruit bought locally is safe if purchased without a break in the skin, and raw vegetables are considered safe if carefully washed and peeled. Local vegetable farmers do not use night soil on their crops.

A limited variety of canned goods is available in erratic supply and is usually Australian, Communist Chinese, Japanese, or South African brands. The price is also high-- as much as US\$1 per can. Whole powdered milk, Indonesian and foreign brands, is available locally, but price is high. Local fresh milk is not safe to drink unless boiled first. Although it is possible to bring your own pasteurizer, Consulate families with children usually import powdered whole and canned evaporated milk. Prepared baby food (except baby cereals) is not available locally.

Almost all canned foods used by Consulate personnel are imported from Europe or Hong Kong. Delivery is usually made about 2-3 months after the order is placed. Personnel assigned to Medan should place an order as soon as possible; the Consulate will clear and store incoming shipments.

Fresh beef, pork, chickens, ducks, and geese are available locally but are tough and not of good quality. Fresh frozen meat can be imported via air freight from Penang at reasonable cost.

Flour, macaroni, spaghetti, dried fruits and crackers (unless in moisture-sealed tins) must be ordered from abroad.

CLOTHING

Since there is little seasonal change in temperature, the same type of clothing is worn throughout the year. Off-duty dress is informal, if not casual, for both men and women.

Almost all clothes for men and women must be imported, but some men's sport shirts and some women's dresses have been made locally.

Men will require at least one formal suit. A white dinner jacket is preferable, but a dark tuxedo is also acceptable. Several business suits will be needed, but coats are worn primarily at receptions, dances at the Medan Club, and when making official calls. Normal office attire is shirt and tie without coat. Even when a coat is worn to private

parties, it is usually removed on arrival, and many evening invitations specify sport shirt. For these reasons officers are advised to buy extra slacks and summer suits with two pairs of trousers, since pants will receive considerably more wear than the matching coats. For sports, shorts are common male attire.

All personnel should bring the following: three or four washable suits with extra trousers, white dinner jacket and accessories, several pairs of washable slacks, two or more pairs of sport shorts, swimming trunks, over one dozen white shirts (long and short sleeves), sport and business shoes, and a 2-year supply of pajamas, ties, socks, and underwear. Western style hats are not worn by men in North Sumatra. Although it is possible to have suits, slacks, and sport shirts copied in Medan from good material, this is seldom satisfactory for anything but sport shirts.

Sandals are sold locally, and so are small to medium-size tennis shoes. All other shoes should be brought from abroad; those purchased here are unsatisfactory.

The usual summer wear for women in the US is suitable here, the emphasis being on cool comfort and washability. There is some morning entertainment for wives, but little afternoon entertainment. Most cocktail or other evening gatherings begin at 7 or later (i.e., after dark). Cocktail, ballet length, and dinner dresses or more formal gowns are all worn to every type of dress or official function. Although not absolutely necessary, ladies may wish to bring one floor length gown for formal receptions. It is advisable to bring one hat. Gloves and stockings are rarely worn.

Wives of consular personnel and female staff members should bring at least 12 washable dresses for home wear and casual social occasions, swimming suit and cap, and slacks and shorts for sports. In addition, women employees should bring at least one to two dozen washable dresses for office wear. Bring a minimum of six pairs of shoes for the office, at least four pairs of dress shoes, and appropriate sport shoes.

Simply styled dresses can be satisfactorily and inexpensively made from local material, e.g., batik cloth, or material brought from abroad. Locally made tennis shoes are quite satisfactory, when available. Most wives have found it advisable to have a large reserve supply of elastic, zippers, thread and buttons, since these items do not last long in the tropics, and local supplies are erratic and lack variety.

Children's clothing is identical to that worn by children in the US during the summer. A large supply should be brought since the climate necessitates several changes a day. Shoes, other than sandals and tennis shoes, should also be brought.

Men, women, and children could bring light sweaters or jackets for the mountains. Each child should also have at least one pair of warm pajamas for such trips. Light, plastic rainwear is occasionally used during the rainy season.

This information is pertinent to all personnel. Social activities and requirements are nearly the same for officers and staff members.

RELIGIOUS ACTIVITIES

Services in English are held regularly at the Methodist Church. Several Roman Catholic churches in Medan usually hold services in Indonesian, Batak, or Chinese.

There are no services for those of the Jewish faith. Medan, principally Moslem, has many mosques, including the Mesjid Raya, one of the largest mosques in Indonesia. Small Hindu and Buddhist temples are also found.

EDUCATION

At Post. The Medan Joint Consulate School, in its second year of operation, has grades 1 through 8. It is sponsored by the British and American Consulates and supported by the American and Foreign Business Communities. It has an enrollment of 65 American and European students. Classes are conducted in English. The school uses and supplies American text books; ordinary school supplies may be obtained locally.

Away from Post. The most convenient and satisfactory school is the American School in Singapore. Most American children attend the Medan Joint Consulate School for grades 1 through 8; only high school children are sent to the American School in Singapore, although it does offer grades 1 through 12. Generally parents have been quite satisfied with this school; however, it has no boarding facilities, and separate room and board arrangements must be made with a private hostel or private families in Singapore. Children normally come home for Christmas, Easter, and summer (July-September) vacations. Boarding facilities in Singapore are limited, and parents who want to enroll their children in the Singapore American School should make all arrangements as early as possible before the beginning of the term. For further in-

formation, write to: American School, 16 Kings Road, Singapore 10, or consult the latest "Education Allowance Questionnaire" report submitted by the Consulate in Medan to the Department.

Post Language Program

The post maintains a language training program under FSI auspices to teach Indonesian to post personnel. Dependents are admitted on a space-available basis in accordance with current Departmental instructions.

RECREATION AND SOCIAL LIFE

Sports. Recreation facilities for other than the sports-minded are quite limited. Tennis, golf, badminton, skittles (similar to bowling), and horseback riding for children are possible, though some of the facilities are not up to American standards. Subjects of interest to the naturalist and photographer abound.

The Medan Club has two tennis courts for its members; the Consulate has tennis, badminton, volleyball and basketball courts on its grounds. The Medan Golf Club has a 9-hole course and clubhouse about 30 minutes from town. Membership in the club also permits use of the 9-hole course in the highlands at Brastagi and a new 9-hole course at Lake Toba. Badminton is also played in Medan on private courts.

The playing field areas in Medan have little playground equipment and are used primarily for soccer football by the Indonesians. There are no picnic grounds in the vicinity of the city. The nearest beach is at Pantai Tjermin, about 50 kilometers away, but it is shallow and muddy, and sea snakes along the shores of the Straits of Malacca make swimming along East Coast beaches an unattractive prospect.

Lack of playgrounds seriously restricts recreation for young children; recent arrivals have brought recreational equipment with them, including canvas swimming pools. Swing sets and seesaws can be procured locally.

Equipment for golf, badminton, and tennis should be brought to Medan. Tennis and badminton equipment is sold locally, but the supply is not constant and prices are high.

Social. Social life in Medan is largely centered in the home and in the two clubs: the Medan Club and the Medan Golf Club, which is limited almost exclusively to golf, though other activities may be added. Membership in the principal clubs is readily obtained by the Consular staff; the initiation and monthly subscription fees are reasonable.

It is customary in Medan to develop friendships and sometimes close associations with people of various nationalities. Social contact is possible with Indonesians, Indians, Chinese, and the small European community. Although it is possible to entertain at the clubs, most entertaining is done at home where small, informal cocktail or dinner parties are given. It is the custom to send baskets of flowers when you are invited to a large dinner or reception; an officer's card accompanies these flowers. Few cards are needed by clerical personnel and can be obtained locally if required.

Entertainment. Medan has few entertainment facilities aside from sports, clubs, and movie theatres. Of the 15 movie theatres, only two are air-conditioned. Tickets may not be reserved in advance, so few Americans attend.

Restaurant facilities are limited. Meals may be obtained at the clubs and at the Dirga Surya Hotel. A few Chinese cafes downtown, offering Chinese or Indonesian dishes, are patronized by members of the staff occasionally. There are no restaurants serving only European food. Medan has several nightclubs and several more will be opening in the near future.

Radios brought to Medan should be intended for short and medium-wave reception and for tropical use. Most Consulate personnel find they obtain more enjoyment from a good phonograph or tape recorder than from a radio. These, too, should be intended for tropical use and should operate on 125v, 50-cycle alternating current.

Black and white photographic equipment can be bought or imported, and color film is also available. Several photography stores do fair developing and printing work for black and white film, and one processes Ektachrome color film.

Libraries. In addition to the Indonesian public libraries, Medan has a USIS library, a small paperback lending library at the Consulate, and a small library at the British Consulate. There are 13 Indonesian language newspapers.

Good English language books and magazines in Medan are limited. Consulate personnel receive subscriptions to Asian airmail editions of news magazines by APO about one week after publication.

SPECIAL INFORMATION

Health and Medicine

Sanitation and Health Controls. Sanitation in Medan is good for this part of the world. In

spite of this, little antimosquito and anti-pest control exists. Rivers flowing through Medan are used for sewage disposal, and open storm drains run through even the best parts of the city. Although the better residential areas are clean and neat in appearance, the poorer sections of town are littered and dirty. The Indonesian people are personally very clean but do not practice the household and community sanitation standards of Americans. This is not entirely their fault, since the supply of fresh running water in Medan is inadequate. Community health controls center on epidemic prevention.

Prevalence of Disease. Malaria, cholera, smallpox, tuberculosis, leprosy, and various skin diseases are occasionally found in Medan, but occur mainly among the poorer people and not among the Europeans or Americans. Amoebic and bacillary dysentery occur, but seldom affect the Consulate group. Consular personnel are generally healthy, though often subject to worms, mild forms of dysentery, and skin irritations. Children often have fevers of short duration with no visible after effects.

American personnel are advised to take anti-malarial pills such as Aralen (available at the Consulate), Daraprim, or Paladrine if they will be visiting areas outside the city frequently.

Special Health Risks and Precautions. The city water supply is no longer pure, so water must therefore be boiled before drinking or making ice. Other bulk liquids such as fresh milk must be boiled or pasteurized before you drink them. When available, locally bottled carbonated drinks are safe but quality is poor. Most personnel here find a seltzer bottle and supply of CO2 cartridges a useful possession. Raw fruit is considered safe if there are no breaks in the skin, and raw vegetables are usually safe if carefully washed and peeled. Reasonable precautions should be taken regarding food and drink to avoid food poisoning and the dysenteries. Open cuts or scratches must be carefully tended before they become infected.

Those with acute sinus or respiratory conditions may be adversely affected by the high average humidity here. On the other hand, hayfever sufferers from ragweed and other pollens generally find North Sumatra a relative haven. There is also relatively little dust or fumes in the air.

Medical Services. European doctors have all but disappeared from Medan. Although there are some Chinese and Indonesian physicians, the number of medical and dental practitioners is pitifully small compared with the size of the population. They are all terribly overworked, are generally unable to give you

the attention that you get from American doctors, and have been unable to keep abreast of recent medical developments. There is also a general absence of diagnostic or therapeutic equipment. For these reasons it is necessary to go to Djakarta or Singapore for diagnosis or medical evaluation for all serious illnesses and injuries.

Medan has three hospitals with medical and nursing staffs. These have operating rooms and X-ray apparatus. Standards, however, are below those in the US. Private rooms are rarely available.

Medical supplies are limited and certain antibiotics and drugs are unavailable. The Consulate, under the supervision of the Embassy physician, maintains a medical cabinet that includes a basic selection of vaccines, antibiotics, first aid, skin, eye, and internal medicines. The local pharmacies carry such household items as aspirin, castor oil, etc. They can fill most prescriptions written in Medan, but may find it necessary to substitute on prescriptions written in the US. Bring an initial supply of any special medicines that you may need, in addition to a supply of household medicine chest items.

The Embassy doctor in Djakarta schedules periodic trips to Medan.

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATION

Local Transportation: Public transportation includes buses, taxis, and pedicabs (many motorized). Buses are rarely used by Consular personnel since they are in poor condition, uncomfortable, excessively crowded, and driven at extraordinary speeds both in town and on the highways. Taxis are available for hire only by the hour or day, and rates are expensive. Pedicabs (betjak) are frequently used for short distances by Consulate personnel in the residential area. They are too slow for travel of any distance, however, and unsatisfactory in rainy weather.

The only adequate transportation for personal use is a private car. Some Westerners use bicycles in the residential area, but care must be taken due to heavy traffic. There is limited train service from Medan. Because of the unsatisfactory local transportation, government vehicles are authorized to carry some American employees to and from work.

Automobiles. Since public transportation is so inadequate, you should bring a car with you. It will be useful for shopping, visiting, recreation, and out-of-town travel.

Although roads in town are good, many highways outside Medan are in poor condition.

Heavy duty springs and shock absorbers are a must, and undercoating is recommended. Tires should have tubes, since there are no local facilities for repairing punctures in tubeless tires. Car air-conditioners have been found to function quite well here, though they are certainly not a necessity.

Regional Transportation. Air passenger service is available to Banda Atjeh, Pekanbaru, Padang, Rengat, Palembang, and Djakarta, but schedules are sometimes erratic. There is almost daily service across the Straits to Penang, Kuala Lumpur, and Singapore.

Mail and Parcel Post. Mail service is very slow, both to and from Medan. Airmail takes 10 days to 3 weeks to and from the US; surface mail from 2 to 3 months.

Incoming mail may be sent to Medan: (1) through the international mails (US\$0.25 per half ounce for airmail first class) to American Consulate, Djl. Imam Bondjol 13 Medan, Indonesia; (2) by diplomatic pouch (US\$0.10 per ounce airmail) to American Consulate, Medan, c/o Dept. of State, Washington, D.C., 20521; or (3) via APO (domestic rates) to American Embassy (ME), APO, San Francisco 96356. Of these three methods, the latter (APO) is the cheapest and usually the quickest. Packages may also be received here via APO. Allow 2 to 3 months when you order merchandise or magazines from the States by surface mail.

Telephone and Telegraph. City telephone service is fairly reliable, and service to the surrounding estate areas is generally practical. Calls to other parts of Indonesia are rarely satisfactory and are made only in emergencies. Calls outside Indonesia from Medan are sometimes possible but not reliable. All government-owned residences are equipped with phones.

Shipping and Packing. It cannot be overemphasized that you should arrange with a reliable company to pack personal effects and household goods carefully when they are destined for this post. See that a complete, detailed inventory is drawn up of all your effects. Not only should they be carefully packed, but the cases should be bound with steel bands as a measure against pilferage aboard ship and at the port of Belawan Deli.

Surface shipments should be addressed:

American Consulate
Medan, Sumatra,
Indonesia.
(employee number)

VIA BELAWAN DELI.

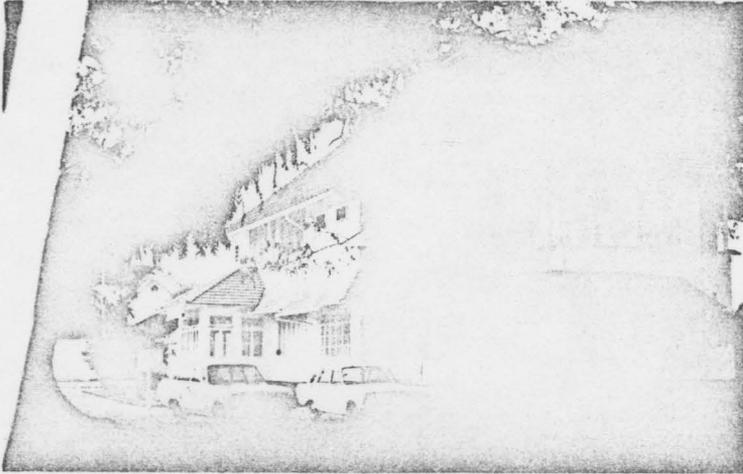
Household effects shipped by sea from the US will take about 3 months to arrive in Medan.

Air freight may be addressed directly to the individual as follows:

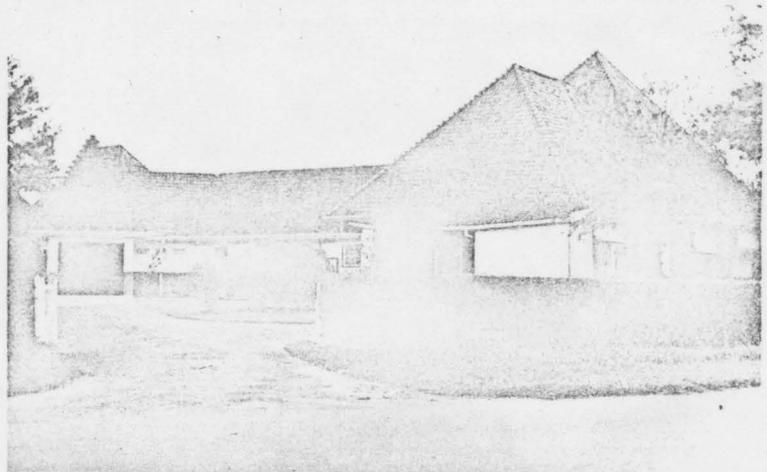
Name
American Consulate,
Medan, Sumatra, Indonesia.

Although the port of Belawan is equipped to unload most cargoes, trucking facilities are poor, and very large liftvans are difficult to handle. Storage space is inadequate at the port and anything left there is subject to pilferage.

Local Medan packers are trustworthy and, if supervised, can do a good job of packing effects.



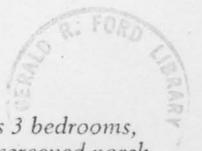
The Consulate at Djalan Imam Bondjol 13, Medan. A relatively new city, it moved to its present location from a swampy area near the port of Belawan-Deli in 1910.



Principal Officer's residence, Medan, includes 4 large bedrooms, 3 bathrooms, garage, and servants quarters.



Economic Officer's house has 3 bedrooms, 2 living rooms, dining room, screened porch, garage, and servants quarters.



Consulate Darmo 7545, 8037
and Selatan 836

33 Jalan Raya Dr. Sutomo

Surabaya

CONSULATE GENERAL

THE POST CITY

Surabaya, population 1.8 million, is the second largest city of Indonesia, as well as the administrative capital of East Java. It is on the northeast coast of Java opposite the adjacent island of Madura, and is an elongated city built up on either side of the Brantas River.

The city faces a low marshy coastal plain to the west and a fertile agricultural area gradually rising to a range of volcanic mountains to the south. The climate is hot and humid. Statistics indicate an average annual humidity of 79%, precipitation of 65 inches, and a temperature of 79° F. Rainfall is concentrated during the period of the west monsoon winds from November to April. The remaining months, particularly June to October, are dry. The most uncomfortable periods occur when the monsoon changes direction (March-April and October-November). The months of July and August are the most comfortable of the year.

Prewar Surabaya ranked as the leading port of the archipelago, exporting rubber, tobacco, teak, kapok, sugar, and fibers. The war halted this trade, and postwar civil disturbances retarded its recovery. However, today Surabaya is still the second port in Indonesia and a major agricultural-industrial area for Java, though it has suffered from the economic difficulties facing Indonesia in recent years.

A marked improvement has occurred since 1968. Considerable construction of public or private buildings is in evidence. The city's appearance has improved greatly, and more imported products are available in the local market, though usually at high prices.

Of the present population, indigenous Indonesians comprise 90.7%, whereas the Chinese number 8.3%. The number of Europeans has declined considerably from prewar levels, mainly due to the heavy exodus of Dutch subjects following Indonesian sovereignty in late 1949. This number was reduced further as a result of anti-Dutch demonstrations in 1957-1958, and the subsequent nationalization of Dutch firms. About 50 Americans, including dependents, many of them transient contract

personnel, reside in the city and 30 more (mostly missionaries) live within 2-1/2 hours' drive of Surabaya. The Russians, Japanese, Dutch and Austrians also have consular representation in Surabaya; the French and Germans run cultural centers. Because of its location and poor transportation facilities not many American tourists visit Surabaya, although a few pass through en route to or from Bali.

THE POST AND ITS ADMINISTRATION

The US established the Consulate on September 4, 1918. The office was closed with the approach of Japanese forces in 1942 and was reopened on May 31, 1950. At present the Department of State (with six American employees) and USIS (with one American) are the only agencies in Surabaya. The last A.I.D. technician departed Surabaya in March 1965; all Peace Corps volunteers departed shortly thereafter.

The Consulate is in a pleasant residential section of the city not far from the shopping district. The address is Djalan Raya Dr. Sutomo 33, and the phone numbers are Selatan 836 and Darmo 7545 and 8037. The port of entry into Indonesia for all new arrivals is Djakarta, where the Embassy arranges onward travel to Surabaya. A new staff member is always met by an American member of the Consulate if advance notice is given. If not, telephones are available at the airport and English-speaking transportation representatives will assist in contacting the Consulate. The Consul's residence is at Djalan Untung Suropati 56, not far from the Consulate; phone number in Darmo 7540.

LIFE AT THE POST

HOUSING

All personnel are assigned to either government-owned or leased housing. Although new housing is hard to find, the seven houses (listed below) that belong to the Consulate are adequate.

Untung Suropati 56 (Principal Officer). A large two-story, 3-bedroom house with 2

baths and storage room upstairs. Downstairs, a living room, dining room, a room that can be used either as a den or bedroom, kitchen, pantry, and garage. Extremely pleasant and large back yard is excellent for representation purposes. China and stemware are furnished, but you should bring silver, bar glasses, lamps, and accessories.

Diponegoro 100. A large one-story, 3 bedroom house. Large living room and dining room. Serving pantry. Large front and back yard. Two-car garage. The adjacent pavilion is used as a guest house for Consulate visitors and as temporary quarters for newly arriving staff members. Behind the guest house are two small swimming pools, one for adults and one for children. They are available to Consulate staff members, their families and guests, as well as official visitors. This property provides very good representation facilities.

Djuwono 2. A large two-story, 2-bedroom house. Large living room and dining area. Also has a den that may be used as an extra bedroom. Garage. Medium-sized yard. Very good for representation purposes.

Opak 32. A one-story, 2-bedroom house with den that may be used as extra bedroom. Two full bathrooms with dressing room. Medium-sized living room and dining area. No garage but has protected area for automobile. Small but pleasant back and front yard.

Opak 36. A one-story, 2-bedroom house with a den that may be used as extra bedroom. Full bath with shower. Two small living rooms and medium-sized dining area. Garage. Has small but pleasant back yard.

Diponegoro 235. A one-story, 2-bedroom house with den that may be converted into additional bedroom. Large living room and small dining room. Garage. Has small but pleasant back yard.

Blambangan 21. A one-story, 2-bedroom house. Small living and dining area. Small back yard. Garage.

All houses have servants quarters.

New arrivals normally occupy the residences of people they replace, but it is sometimes necessary to adjust housing due to family size, representation responsibilities, etc. If there is an overlap between incoming and outgoing personnel, there may be a waiting period for permanent housing. In this case, the Consulate can provide temporary quarters.

Furnishings

All houses are completely furnished with basic items. They have refrigerators, lamps,

air-conditioners, water heaters and stoves (gas and kerosene). Three houses (Untung Suropati 56, Opak 36, and Djuwono 2) have freezers. Occasional tables and especially lamps can be used to advantage if brought. Rugs are not furnished and are not recommended except for bedside use. Other furnishings are available locally. We advise you to delay purchase of drapery material until you arrive.

Linen, blankets, china, glassware, tableware (at least service for 12), and kitchen utensils should be shipped, since these items are not provided and cannot be purchased locally. Normal kitchen appliances such as toasters, blenders, mixers, etc., may be brought. Personnel with large families may bring agitator-type washers (no clothes dryers), but since there is an abundance of servants, this is not a necessity. An electric iron (not steam, unless you intend to use it personally) is a must.

Utilities and Equipment

Cold and hot water, toilets and showers are standard in all Consulate houses. All houses have telephones. Air-conditioners are in all bedrooms. Gas and kerosene are used for cooking.

Electric Current (See also Djakarta.)

The growth of the city of Surabaya has been too rapid for the electric network to keep pace. Consequently, low and erratic voltage problems that are both irritating and inconvenient are frequently encountered. But the Consulate has installed small generators at each residence for emergency use during total power failures.

Booster transformers are available at residence during low peaks of electric power, but they are recommended for air-conditioners only.

FOOD

Meat, poultry, and pork are all available locally, but the range of cuts and variety is somewhat limited. There is an abundance and wide variety of fresh fish. Fresh vegetables available include potatoes, spinach, peas, cucumbers, green beans, carrots, tomatoes, onions, lettuce, radishes, avocados, cabbage, and cauliflower. There is an abundance of fresh fruit. Margarine and oil for cooking are available. Several bakeries have satisfactory bread and rolls. Soda, tonic water, and beer, as well as locally produced and branded soft drinks, are also sold.

Sugar, salt, and flour are available, but their quality is not up to American standards. There is a wide variety of local spices. Dairy products and baby foods are not sold on the local market. Many basic items are stocked at the Embassy Commissary, which Consulate personnel are urged to join. Frozen foods may be imported from Singapore.

CLOTHING -- See Djakarta.

SUPPLIES AND SERVICES -- See Djakarta.

RELIGIOUS ACTIVITIES

Although Indonesia is predominantly a Moslem country, Surabaya has several Dutch Reformed and Roman Catholic churches. All services are in Indonesian. Several Catholic priests at the Catholic church near the Consulate speak English. A weekly service is conducted in English by an American Southern Baptist minister, and two churches have been built by the Baptist Mission. In addition, miscellaneous Protestant sects maintain religious establishments, primarily serving Indonesian and Chinese Christians. The one synagogue is open only on major Jewish holidays, but services are held each Friday evening in the home of the President of the Jewish community.

EDUCATION

There are no satisfactory schools here for American children. Indonesian public schools are not considered adequate. The private Catholic schools might be adequate with supplemental instruction, but they are overcrowded, teaching materials and books are limited, and entrance is difficult due to the large numbers of applicants. Indonesian is the language spoken in both public and private schools, and children must be fluent before they are accepted.

At Post. Grade school children at present use the Calvert System administered by an English-speaking local teacher. Classes are held in the homes of Consulate employees. We suggest that you contact the Calvert School, 130W Tuscany Road, Baltimore, Maryland, to obtain the necessary materials before departing. Basic education costs are reimbursable from the education allowance.

Away from Post. An education allowance is provided for all grades. Parents may prefer to send their children to the American School in Singapore, or the Brent School in Baguio, Philippines. As the former is a day school, parents must make arrangements for room and board in private hostels.

Language Training. Language training, using materials provided by FSI, is available at

all levels of proficiency for employees and their wives. Due to the size of the post, classes are small. A working knowledge of Indonesian can normally be acquired within several months.

RECREATION AND SOCIAL LIFE

Sports

Tennis. The Surabaya Lawn Tennis Club, located in the heart of the city, maintains an attractive clubhouse and hard courts for year-round play. Excellent lawn tennis courts are available during the dry season. The Indonesian Lawn Tennis Championships are held here annually. It also maintains a squash court.

Golf. The Yani Golf Club offers an 18-hole golf course, the condition of which varies with the seasons. Frequent competitions are held during the club season (February-July), but golf may be played year round. We advise golfers to bring equipment even though it can be purchased locally.

Boating. The Poras Yacht Club, located in the harbor area, has moorage facilities for small craft and a clubhouse where beverages are served.

Swimming. There are no beaches for swimming near Surabaya. You must travel about 4 hours by car to reach an attractive beach (Pasir Putih). The Consulate Recreation Association maintains a small pool at Diponegoro 100. The other pools in Surabaya are not normally patronized by Americans.

Trips

Several attractive mountain resorts within an hour or two of Surabaya offer an escape from the city heat.

Social Activities and Entertainment

Social life in Surabaya is centered around the home and is generally informal. There are dinners, cocktail parties, and occasional dance parties. Although social obligations are not normally heavy, the Principal Officer or his representative is required to attend many official functions. Representation responsibilities have become increasingly important for all officer personnel. Indonesians take their special occasions seriously and expect acknowledgements such as flowers, written greetings, etc. Several local firms will provide catering service for private parties.

Calling cards -- See Djakarta.

There are no western restaurants in Surabaya. Americans occasionally enjoy eating at several

of the local Chinese restaurants, which are quite good. Several local bars and nightclubs are frequented by personnel desiring a change of scene.

Photography enthusiasts will find this a rich area. Black and white film may be bought locally, but color film is unavailable. It can also be bought in most sizes from the Commissary. Local printing and developing service for black and white film is satisfactory; color film is usually sent to the US or Australia.

SPECIAL INFORMATION

Health and Medicine

Medical Facilities. No European or American doctors reside in Surabaya. Some Indonesian and Chinese doctors have received training in the US and Europe, and a few speak English. Two American doctors are attached to the Embassy in Djakarta and are available for consultation at the Embassy medical unit.

Local hospitals are not suitable for Americans. A Baptist Mission hospital at Kediri, about 2½ hours' drive from Surabaya, is staffed with American doctors and nurses and has facilities for prenatal care and delivery.

Available dental facilities are satisfactory for routine work.

Community Health--See Djakarta.

Preventive Measures

Drinking water must be boiled. Constant care must be exercised with fresh fruits and vegetables, and meat is generally well-cooked as a precautionary measure. Servants who handle, prepare, and cook food must be closely supervised, and American standards of cleanliness insisted upon. Immunization against smallpox and cholera is required by Indonesian authorities. All Consulate employees should also be immunized against typhoid, tetanus, polio, and hepatitis.

Transportation and Communication

Transportation. Betjaks (pedicabs) are the normal form of local transportation when automobiles are unavailable. Few taxicabs are available, but you can hire transportation if sufficient advance notice is given. Local bus and train service is inadequate and unsatisfactory.

The local state airline, Garuda Indonesian Airways, is the main airline that stops at Surabaya. There are daily jet flights between Surabaya and Djakarta, and less frequent

flights to Bali, Sulawesi, Kalimantan, and the outer islands. Merpati and Zamrud airlines also service Surabaya. Most official and private travel is by air or car. Daily trains to Djakarta and Jogjakarta have air-conditioned cabins and adequate service; the time to Djakarta is about 18 hours. Foreign passenger ships do not call at Surabaya. A number of small vessels operated by Indonesian Companies serve ports in the archipelago, but schedules are erratic and the service and accommodations substandard.

The scarcity of adequate transportation, both in Surabaya and other areas of East Java, makes a personal car a virtual necessity at this post. If possible cars should be shipped in crates to Djakarta for onward overland trip to Surabaya, and all removable, outside accessories such as windshield wipers, mirrors, headlights, hubcaps, etc., should be locked in the trunk.

See also Djakarta.

Telephone and Telegraph. A state company operates the country's telephone and telegraph service. Phone service is erratic. Long-distance calls can be made to other cities on Java and to other islands but the lines are overtaxed. Usually you must wait several hours to put through a priority long-distance call within Indonesia. Calls may be placed to the US, but a minimum of 24 hours advance notice is necessary, and weeks may elapse before the call is put through.

Domestic and international telegrams may be sent, but service is slow and unreliable.

Postal and Pouch. The post is authorized use of Embassy APO facilities. The address is:

Name
American Embassy (SU)
APO San Francisco 96356

Mail is received and dispatched twice a week.

Radio and TV. Indonesian stations do not use the standard broadcasting band. A shortwave radio is necessary to receive all radio stations, both Indonesian and foreign.

There are plans to construct a television station in Surabaya in 1971, which will relay programs from Djakarta.

Newspapers, Magazines. One English language daily newspaper, the Indonesian Daily News, is published locally. Time is available locally, but we recommend that you subscribe to US magazines.

Notes for travelers . . .

GETTING TO THE POST

The most direct route to Indonesia from the US by air or surface is via the Pacific. No regularly scheduled American flag passenger ships call at Indonesian ports. Persons scheduling combined ship-air travel must transfer to air travel at other Far Eastern ports. Because of the long tiresome trip from the US to Djakarta, employees traveling by air will find it helpful to arrange for a rest stop on the way.

Newcomers will be met on arrival and assisted through customs and immigration formalities. But you must inform the Embassy Administration Section well in advance of travel plans, including number of dependents accompanying, date of arrival, flight number and airline. If plans are changed en route, inform the Embassy immediately. Official communication channels of Foreign Service posts should be used for this purpose. If you are not met at the airport, call the Personnel Branch (40001, ext. 272). Employees arriving after office hours should call the Marine Guard at the Embassy (40001). Staff members going on to Medan or Surabaya will be met and assisted by Embassy personnel.

Household effects should be well-packed and shipped in sturdy and secure liftvans. Shipping time from the US is normally 6-8 weeks.

Air freight should be shipped as far in advance as possible. Indonesia is at the "end of the line" and air shipments usually take 7-10 days.

CUSTOMS, DUTIES, AND PASSAGE

Customs and Duties

Both diplomatic and nondiplomatic personnel attached to the Embassy or Consulate are given free entry privileges for baggage and personal effects. Free entry privileges for non-officer personnel, Foreign Service Support Staff, and enlisted military personnel are officially limited to 6 months after arrival at post. However, those with official passports normally have no difficulty bringing in baggage even after the 6-month period has expired. Items brought in through APO do not go through customs and therefore enter tax-free.

Indonesian rupiahs may not be imported into Indonesia. Since all official personnel are met on arrival, local currency is not necessary for immediate expenses. Although Indonesian regulations require that foreign currency be declared on arrival, persons carrying Diplomatic or Official Passports are not required to do so, and personnel should not declare any US currency or travelers checks they may have with them.

Passage

Everyone must have an Indonesian visa. Apply through the Department's Passport Office. In the event of direct transfers or visits, visas may be obtained at Indonesian Consular offices in other countries. After you arrive, the Embassy will arrange for revalidating the visa and for obtaining exit and re-entry permits from the Indonesian Foreign Office.

Immunization against smallpox and cholera are required by Indonesian regulation.

Indonesian Identification Card

The Foreign Office issues identification cards to US Government employees, their wives, and children 17 years or older. This card should be carried at all times, especially when traveling, meeting new arrivals at the airport, and visiting Indonesian Government offices.

Passport-Size Photographs

You should have the following number of passport-size photographs:

Employee - 5
Wife - 4
Children - 2

Pets

Except for a prohibition against importing birds, pets are admissible. Owners must produce evidence that within 30 days before arrival the pets were inoculated against rabies and a Certificate of Health issued by a veterinarian. No quarantine period is required. But you must notify the Administrative or Personnel Officer before arrival so that arrangements can be made to have them met by a private veterinarian to facilitate clearance. Personnel traveling to

Djakarta with pets on the same plane must ensure that they are not routed via Australia, where they will be confiscated and destroyed.

FIREARMS AND AMMUNITION

The following nonautomatic firearms and ammunition may be brought to Indonesia without specific written prior approval:

| <u>Item</u> | <u>Quantity</u> |
|-------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Pistols | None |
| Rifles, cal. less than .30 | } 3 weapons maximum |
| Shotguns | |
| Ammunition for above firearms | Maximum of 1,000 rounds |

With specific written prior approval, the following types may be imported: rifles of .30 caliber or larger, except 7.62 mm, which are prohibited by Government of Indonesia regulations; pistols and revolvers, except 9 mm, which are illegal.

A request to import these firearms should be submitted to the Regional Security Officer, American Embassy, Djakarta describing the weapons, and with a full written justification stating the purposes for which they are intended and the owner's previous experience in the use of such firearms. Personnel assigned to Indonesia for temporary duty of less than 6 months may not import firearms or ammunition of any kind.

All firearms and ammunition imported into Indonesia should be included in your air or surface shipment and should not be included in accompanying baggage. When you arrive assistance will be provided in obtaining a special permit from the Foreign Office for possession of firearms.

CURRENCY, BANKING, WEIGHTS AND MEASURES

The monetary unit in Indonesia is the rupiah. Its value in terms of the US dollar fluctuates, but is currently about Rp. 380 = US\$1. The international metric system of weights and measures is used predominantly in Indonesia. Gasoline and other liquids are sold by the liter (1.0567 liquid quarts); cloth by the meter (39 inches); food and other weighted items by the kilogram (2.2 pounds). Distance is measured by the kilometer (0.625 miles); speed, in kilometers per hour (40 kph = 25 mph).

TAXES, EXCISES, EXCHANGE, FINANCE, AND SALE OF PERSONAL PROPERTY

Restrictions

Government personnel are exempted from local income and certain other taxes. Direct consumer taxes and service charges, such as those imposed on hotel and restaurant bills, gasoline purchases, and airport departures, are paid.

All items imported duty free by Government employees must be for the exclusive use of the employee or his dependents. Such property may not be imported for the purpose of sale, barter, or exchange.

Official personnel of foreign missions in Indonesia are permitted to import cars free of duty and luxury tax as follows:

-- Chiefs of Diplomatic Missions are permitted to import not more than two motor vehicles within 2 years;

-- Other officers are permitted to import only one motor vehicle within 2 years;

-- Nonofficer personnel may import only one motor vehicle within 3 years.

"Motor vehicles" include motorcycles, motor-bikes, and motor scooters. Duty and luxury taxes are levied on vehicles imported in excess of these limitations. Normally, replacements may be imported duty free only after the specified 2 or 3-year period. When a vehicle is damaged beyond repair by accident or fire, the Embassy can usually obtain permission for a replacement without regard to the specified time limit.

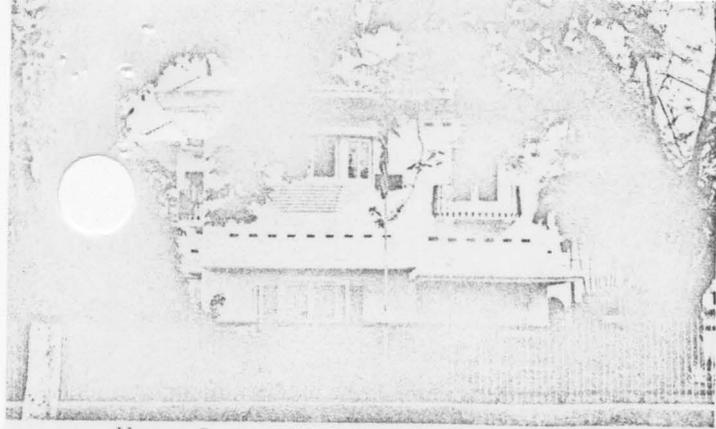
Personal property imported with free entry privileges is not normally authorized for sale to persons without free entry privileges until within 90 days of departure for home leave or transfer. Certain exceptions are enumerated in a US Mission Regulation furnished to each new employee when he arrives.

All sales of motor vehicles must be authorized by the Foreign Office, and therefore must be arranged through the General Services Branch of the Joint Administrative Office.

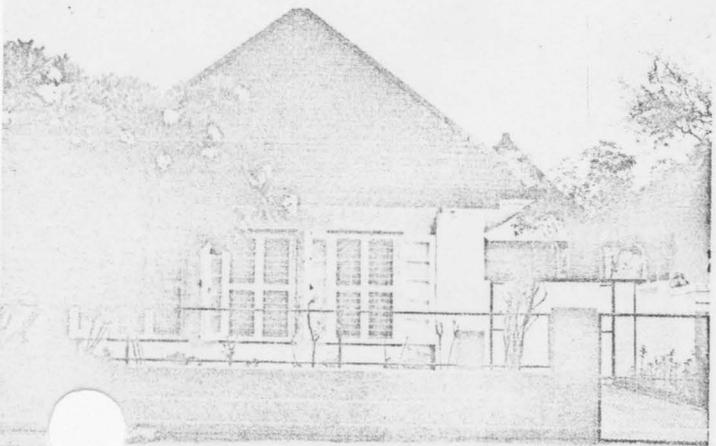
Exchange and Finance

To facilitate accommodation exchange (local currency), paying Commissary bills, purchasing stamps from the APO, etc., we recommend that you establish a checking account in the US.

To ensure regular salary payments during transfer, and to prevent any lapse of salary payments during an emergency, we urge all personnel to make net allotments to their



Untung Suropati 56, Principal Officer's house, Surabaya; two stories, 3 bedrooms, 2 baths, living and dining room, den, and garage.



Opak 32; one story, 2 bedrooms, den, 2 baths, living and dining room, back and front yard.

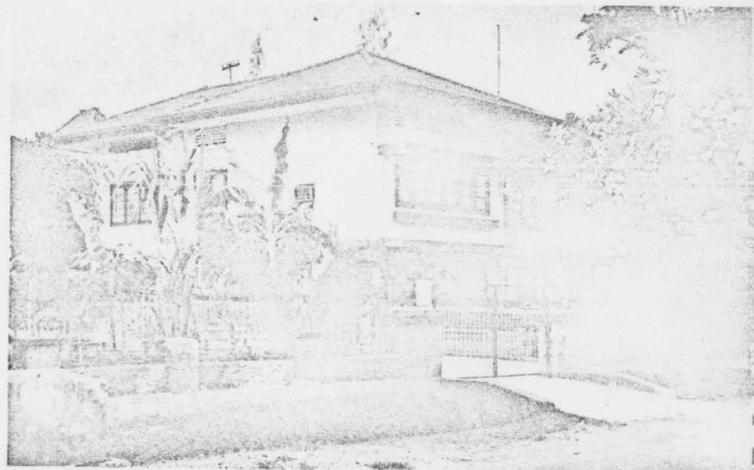


Opak 36; one story, 2 bedrooms, 2 living rooms, dining area, den, garage, and back yard.

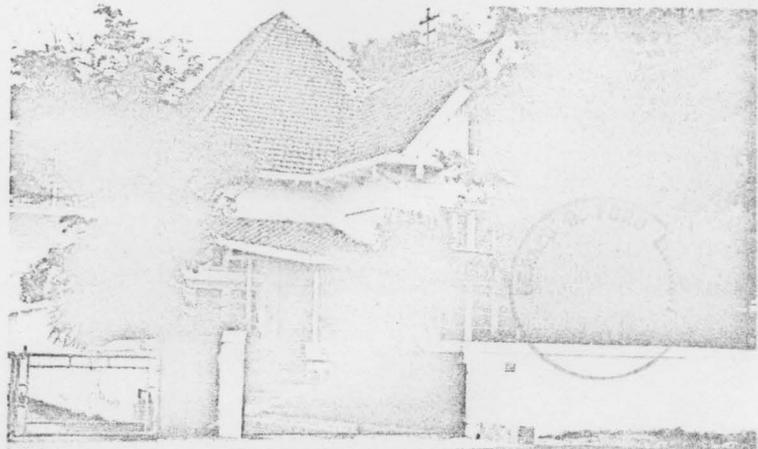
Diponegoro 100; one story, 3 bedrooms, living and dining room, front and back yard, two-car garage, adjacent pavilion for guest house, 2 swimming pools.

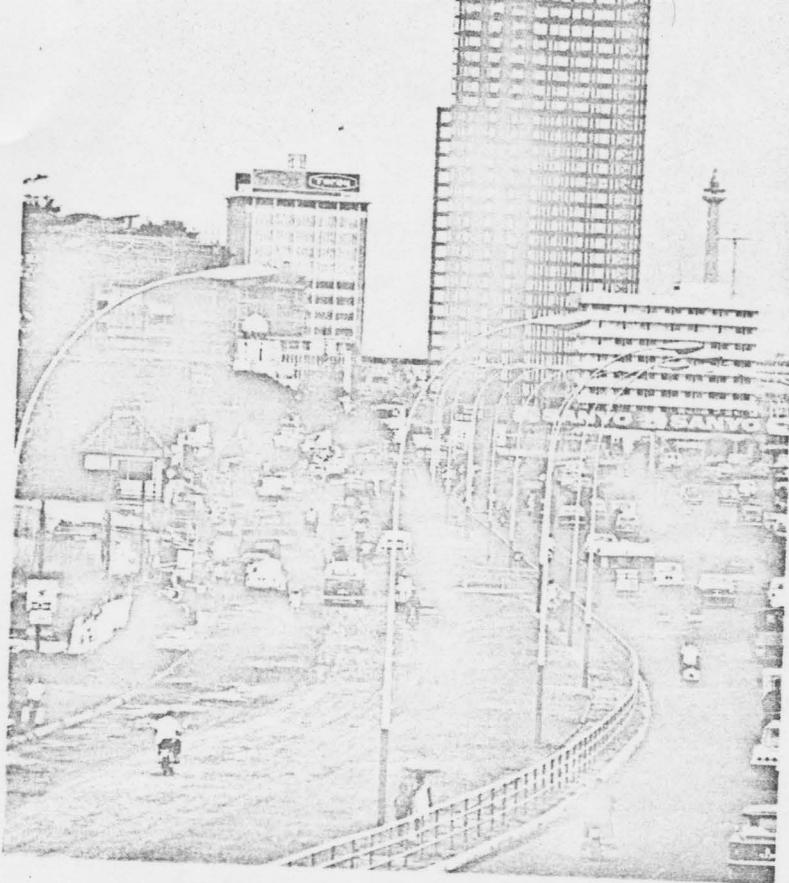


Djuwono 2; two stories, 2 bedrooms, living and dining room, den, garage, and yard.

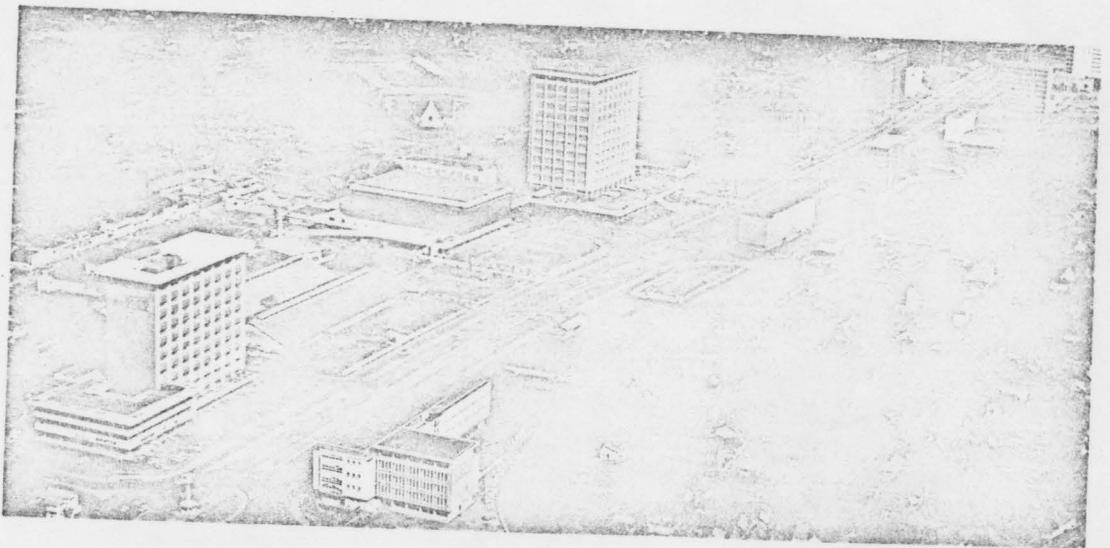


Diponegoro 235; one story, 2 bedrooms, den, living and dining room, garage, and back yard.

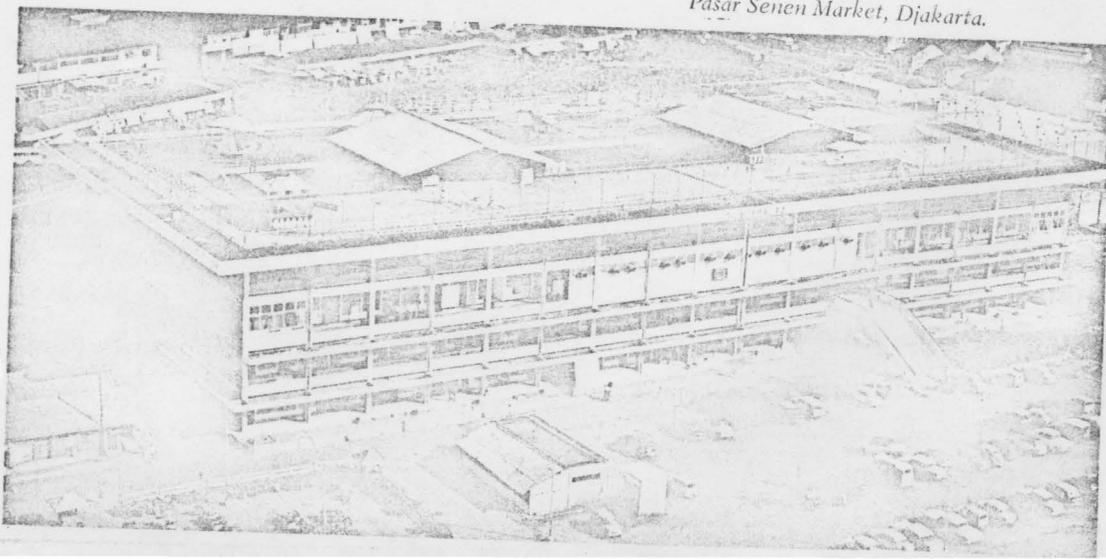




Downtown Djakarta, Indonesia's chief port and commercial center. The city and suburbs encompass 350 square miles and include over 4 million people. Formally "Djakakarta," it meant Glorious Fortress in Sundanese.



Aerial view of Djakarta and Djalan Thamrin, main street to suburbs.



Pasar Senen Market, Djakarta.



banks before coming to post. These may be continued automatically after arrival.

Goods and services purchased on the local market should be paid for in local currency, except as required in certain hotels and stores where the Indonesian Government requires foreign currency payment from foreigners.

RECOMMENDED READING

Adams, Cindy - Sukarno: An Autobiography: New York, Bobbs-Merrill, 1965

Brackman, Arnold C. - Indonesian Communism: A History: New York, Praeger, 1963

Coedes, Georges - The Indianized States of Southeast Asia: Honolulu, East-West Center Press, 1968

Covarubbias, Miguel - Island of Bali

Day, Clile - The Dutch in Java: New York, Oxford University Press, reprint ed., 1966

Douwes Dekker, Niels A. - Tanah Air Kita: A Pictorial Introduction to Indonesia: Special ed. Djakarta, Departemen Penerangan Republik Indonesia, 1964 (Cf. also 5th modified ed., Hague, W. van Hoeve, 1965)

Feith, Herbert - Dynamics of Guided Democracy: In McVey, Ruth Thomas, ed., Indonesia. New Haven, Southeast Asia Studies, Yale University, by arrangement with HRAF Press, 1963

Feith, Herbert - Indonesia: In Kahin, George McTurnan, ed., Governments and Politics of Southeast Asia. Ithaca, New York, Cornell University Press, 1959

Feith, Herbert - The Decline of Constitutional Democracy in Indonesia: Ithaca, New York, Cornell University Press, 1962

Geertz, Clifford - Agricultural Involution: The Process of Ecological Change in Indonesia: Berkeley, University of California Press, 1963 (available in paperback)

Geertz, Clifford - The Religion of Java: Glencoe, Illinois, Free Press, 1960 (available in paperback)

Grant, Bruce - Indonesia: Melbourne University Press: New York, Cambridge University Press, 1964

Hall, D.G.E. - A History of Southeast Asia: New York, St. Martin's Press, 3rd revised 1968

Hanna, Willard A. - Bung Karno's Indonesia: New York, American Universities Field Staff, 1960

Hindley, Donald - The Communist Party in Indonesia, 1951-1963: Berkeley, University of California Press, 1964

Holt, Claire - Art in Indonesia, Continuities and Change: Ithaca, Cornell University Press, 1967

Hughes, John - Indonesian Upheaval: New York, David McKay Company, 1967

Kahin, George McTurnan - Indonesia: In Kahin, George McTurnan, ed., Major Governments in Asia: Ithaca, New York, Cornell University Press, 1963

Kahin, George McTurnan - Nationalism and Revolution in Indonesia: Ithaca, New York, Cornell University Press, 1952

Kartini, Raden Adjeng - Letters of a Javanese Princess: New York, Norton, 1964 (paperback)

Legge, John D. - Indonesia: Englewood Cliffs, New Jersey, Prentice-Hall, 1964

Lubis, Mochtar - Twilight in Djakarta

McVey, Ruth Thomas - Indonesia: New Haven, Southeast Asia Studies, Yale University, by arrangement with HRAF Press, 1963

Mintz, Jeanne S. - Indonesia: A Profile: Princeton, New Jersey, Van Nostrand, 1961.

Mintz, Jeanne S. - Mohammed, Marx, and Marhaen: The Roots of Indonesian Socialism: New York, Praeger, 1965

Mossman, James - Rebels in Paradise: Indonesia's Civil War: London, Cape, 1961

Raffles, T.S. - The History of Java: New York, Oxford University Press, (2 volumes) reprint ed., 1965

Sjahrir, Soetan - Out of Exile: New York, John Day, 1949

Sundstrom, Harold Walter - Garuda: Introducing Indonesia: New York, Exposition Press, c 1962

Vlekke, Bernard Hubertus Maria - Nusantara: A History of Indonesia: The Hague, W. Van Hoeve, revised ed., 1959

Wagner, Frits - Art of Indonesia: In Art of the World series

LOCAL HOLIDAYS

| <u>United States</u> | <u>Indonesia</u> | <u>Date</u> <u>1971</u> | <u>United States</u> | <u>Indonesia</u> | <u>Date</u> <u>1971</u> |
|--------------------------|-------------------------|----------------------------|----------------------|--------------------------|----------------------------|
| | | | Labor Day | | Sept. 6 |
| New Year's Day | New Year's Day | Jan. 1 | | Ascension of Mohammad | Sept. 17 |
| | Idul Adha 1390 | Feb. 6 | | | |
| Washington's Birthday | | Feb. 15 | Columbus Day | | Oct. 11 |
| | Moslem New Year | Feb. 27 | | | |
| | Mohammad's Birthday | May 7 | Veterans Day | | Oct. 25 |
| Memorial Day | | May 31 | | Idul Fitri 1391 | Nov. 19 Nov. 20 |
| U.S. Independence Day | | July 4* | Thanksgiving | | Nov. 25 |
| | GOI Independence Day | Aug. 17 | Christmas | Christmas | Dec. 25** |

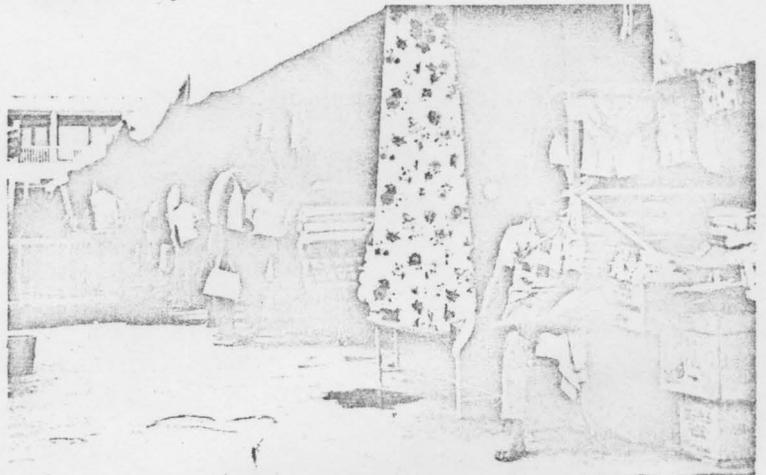
* Observed Monday, July 5.

** Observed Friday, December 24.

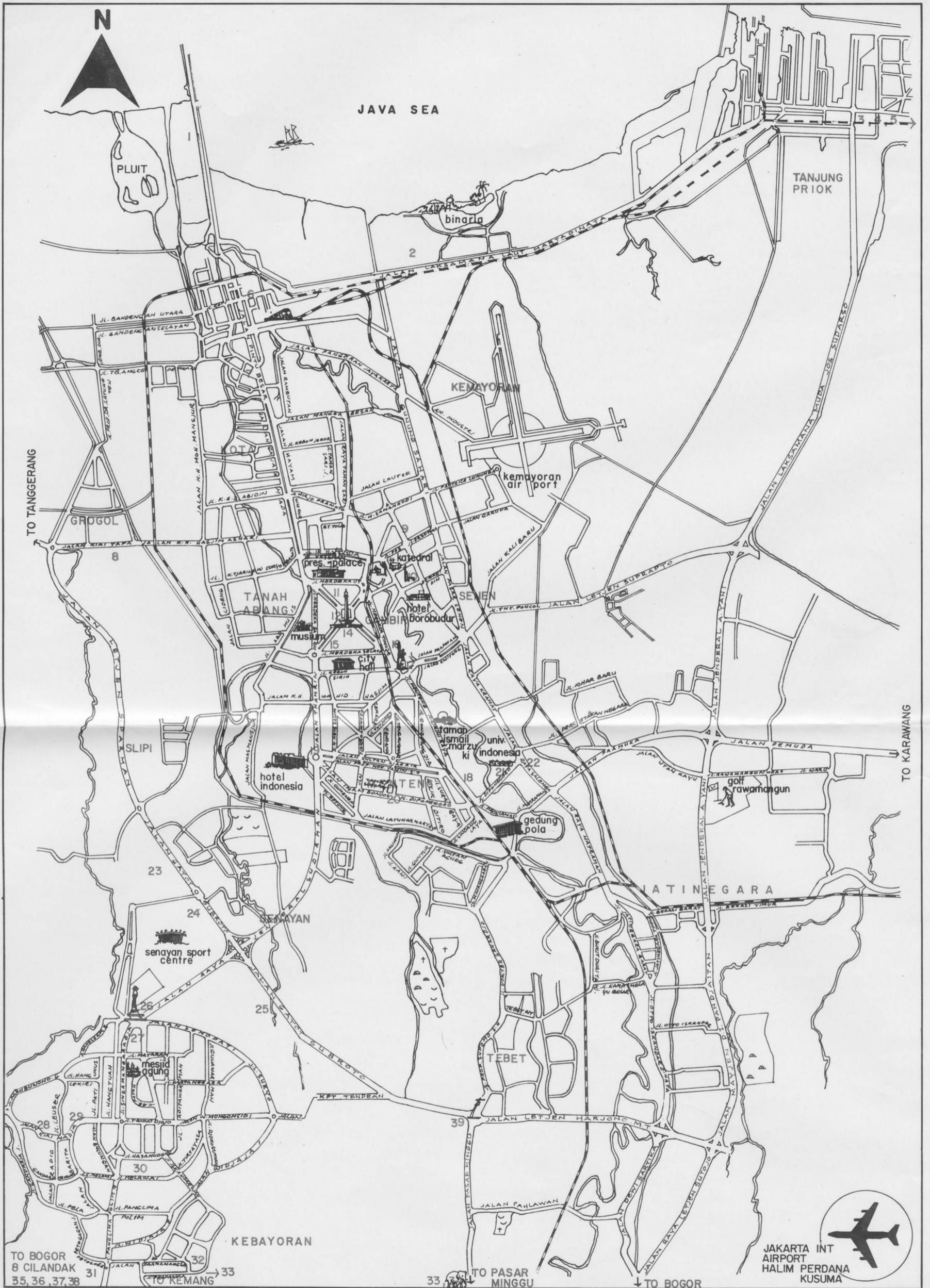


Picturesque villages, colorful native dress and street scenes make interesting camera subjects.

Open-air markets are found throughout Djakarta.



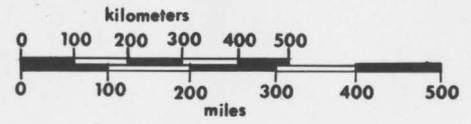
MAP OF JAKARTA



| | | | | | | | |
|---|----|------------------------------------|----|--------------------------------------|----|----------------------------------|----|
| AMERICAN EMBASSY RECREATION ASSOCIATION | 32 | COUNTRY WOOD ESTATES | 35 | JOINT EMBASSY SCHOOL CILANDAK CAMPUS | 38 | PASAR MAJESTIC | 28 |
| ANCOL | 2 | DIPONEGORO MONUMENT | 11 | PATTIMURA CAMPUS | 27 | PERTAMINA HOSPITAL | 29 |
| ARMED FORCES MUSEUM | 25 | FATMAWATI HOSPITAL | 36 | KALI BARU | 5 | RESTORATION PROJECT | 6 |
| AURI MONUMENT | 39 | GLODOK SHOPPING CENTRE | 7 | KARTINI MONUMENT (TAMAN SUROPATI) | 20 | ST. COROLAS HOSPITAL | 22 |
| BANTENG SQUARE | 10 | INDONESIAN HERO STATUE | 17 | MERDEKA SQUARE | 14 | SINGING FOUNTAIN | 11 |
| BLOK A SHOPPING CENTRE | 31 | INDONESIA PETROLEUM CLUB | 16 | NASIONAL MONUMENT (MONAS) | 12 | SUMBER WARAS HOSPITAL | 8 |
| BLOK M (PASAR MELAWAI) SHOPPING CENTRE | 30 | INTERNATIONAL SPORTS CLUB | 37 | NATIONAL MUSEUM | 13 | TAMAN FATAHILAH | 6 |
| CHINESE TEMPLE | 3 | IRIAN JAYA LIBERTY MONUMENT | 10 | PARLIAMENT HOUSE | 23 | TAMAN RIA (JAKARTA FAIR GROUNDS) | 15 |
| CILINCING | 4 | JAKARTA INTERNATIONAL COUNTRY CLUB | 34 | PASAR BARU | 9 | WELCOME STATUE | 19 |
| CIPTO CENTRAL HOSPITAL CONVENTION HALL | 24 | | | PASAR CIKINI | 18 | YOUTH SPIRIT MONUMENT | 26 |
| | | | | PASAR IKAN—SUNDA KELAPA | 1 | ZOO (KEBUN BINATANG) | 33 |



INDONESIA



USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS IN JAKARTA

| | <u>EMBASSY PHONE:</u> 40001-9 | <u>HOME PHONE:</u> |
|---|----------------------------------|--------------------|
| | <u>EXT.</u> | |
| Ambassador David D. Newsom | 200/201 | 48904 & 40001/271 |
| Administrative Officer Ernest J. Hortum | 210 | 71215 |
| Commissary | 316 | |
| Communications & Records Unit, Embassy | 232 | |
| Consular Section | 262/260 | |
| Control Officer/Deputy Chief of Mission | 201 | 49705 & 40001/291 |
| U.S. Mission Duty Officer D. Keith Guthrie | 208 | 82518 |
| General Services Officer Harold S. Daveler | 331/270 | 43146 |
| Hotel Borobudur | 357511-15 | |
| Marine Guard Duty Station, Embassy | 261 | |
| Medical Duty Officer Dr. John H. Baker | 282 | 73224 |
| Security Officer John J. Drotos | 319 | 75092 |



LIST OF KEY OFFICIALS OF THE COUNTRY TEAM

JAKARTA, INDONESIA

| | | <u>EMBASSY PHONE:</u> 40001-9 | <u>HOME PHONE:</u> |
|---|--|----------------------------------|--------------------|
| | | <u>EXT.</u> | |
| David D. Newsom | Ambassador | 200 | 48904 |
| Lloyd M. Rives | Deputy Chief of Mission | 201 | 49705 |
| Bernard J. Lavin | Public Affairs Officer | 263 | 70516 |
| Thomas C. Niblock | Director of USAID Mission | 303 | 50199 |
| Ernest J. Hortum | Administrative Counselor | 210 | 71215 |
| David H. Cohn | Economic/Commercial Counselor | 252 | 49923 |
| John C. Monjo | Political Counselor | 207 | 45264 |
| Joe W. Uttinger (Colonel, U.S. Army) | Defense & Army Attache | 337 | 72905 |
| Angelo Grills (Colonel, U.S. Army) | Chief, Defense Liaison Group | 318 | 75968 |
| David R. Smith | Special Assistant to the Ambassador | 236 | 70670 |
| Verle E. Lanier | Agricultural Attache | 351 | 43876 |
| Eunice S. Gupta | Field Director, Library of Congress | 315 | 71888 |

MEDICAL CARE AND COVERAGE

The U.S. Embassy Health Unit Jakarta, is located on the Embassy Compound behind the Chancery and U.S.I.S. buildings.

The Health Unit is staffed by two physicians, a nurse and a laboratory technician. It is basically an outpatient facility providing necessary immunizations and consultation and treatment for medical problems as they arise.

The Health Unit is open from 7:30 a.m. to 4:00 p.m.

After hours physicians may be contacted at their homes.

DUTY DOCTOR

26th November - 2nd December HARRY U. WHAYNE, M.D.
Home Tel: 74171

3rd December - 9th December JOHN H. BAKER, M.D.
Home Tel: 73224

HEALTH UNIT TELEPHONE: 40001 Ext. 248 & 282

HEALTH UNIT HEAD NURSE: Alice W. Davies, R.N.
Home Tel: 70001

If there is any difficulty locating the duty doctor after hours call Marine Guard at 40001.



HEALTH INFORMATION FOR INDONESIA

The following health information is provided for your information and guidance:

Drinking Water. Tap water is not safe to drink. When eating out one should drink hot or bottled beverages rather than water.

Dairy Products. Indomilk, which is processed in Indonesia, is safe for consumption --other local dairy products should not be used.

Vegetables and Fruits. Raw vegetables and fruits may be eaten with comparative safety if thoroughly washed and carefully peeled.

Meat and Fish. Meat and fish should always be cooked well done. Avoid cold cuts in public eating places.

Heat Exhaustion and Sunstroke. Avoid overexertion and excessive fatigue; recovery is not as prompt as in temperate climates. Serious skin burns and sunstroke can follow relatively short exposure to the sun.

Malaria. Malaria suppressives should be taken if traveling in Indonesia outside the city of Jakarta. They should be started two weeks before arrival and should be continued for six weeks after departure.

DO'S AND DON'TS FOR FIRST-TIME VISITORS TO INDONESIA

Indonesian culture puts considerable emphasis on little indications of mutual respect and courteous behavior. Generally speaking, Indonesians will recognize and appreciate your brand of courtesy even when it does not strictly match local custom. However, if you follow a few simple rules, you will avoid any chance of offense and also flatter your hosts by demonstrating that you have taken the trouble to learn a little about local etiquette, even though you may plan to be here for only a few hours.

1. Watch your feet. Indonesians consider the soles of shoes unclean, and pointing your toes and the sole of your shoe at someone is impolite. Therefore, especially during calls on high officials, don't cross your legs. Keep both feet on the floor and you will thereby avoid pointing the bottoms of your feet at others.
2. Sip Only Before Leaving. During calls on Indonesians, drinks are invariably served. The rule is to wait until your host invites you to drink before touching them. When he does so, it will be a sign that the call is almost over. You should not drain your cup or glass--indeed, taking only a small sip is the height of politeness.
3. The Left Hand Is Unclean. Use your right hand only for eating or passing objects to others.
4. Heads Are Sensitive and Backs Are Private. Don't touch or pat the heads of others, including children. The hearty American clap on the back and a too readily seized shoulder are not particularly appreciated. If some gesture of familiarity is felt necessary, a gentle touch on the elbow is more likely to please.
5. On all other matters, if in doubt, follow your own standards of courteous behavior.
6. Long-term visitors will find additional useful information on this subject in the American Women's Association's Guide to Indonesia.

USEFUL INDONESIAN WORDS

| | | |
|--|---|--|
| Welcome | - | Selamat Datang |
| Goodbye | - | Selamat Tinggal |
| Thank You | - | Terima Kasih |
| I had a very nice time here | - | Saya sangat senang disini |
| Yes) | - | Ya |
| No) | - | Tidak |
| No thank you | - | Tidak, terima kasih |
| I'm sorry | - | Ma'af |
| Fine, okay | - | Baik |
| How much does this cost | - | Berapa harganya? |
| Too much! | - | Terlalu banyak! |
| I don't speak Indonesian | - | Saya tidak berbicara bahasa Indonesia |
| I want to go to the Hotel Indonesia | - | Saya mau pergi ke Hotel Indonesia |
| I want to go to the American Embassy, - (South Independence Street) | - | Saya mau pergi ke Kedutaan Amerika, Jalan Merdeka Selatan |
| I don't know | - | Saya tidak tahu |
| I like it) | - | Saya suka itu |
| I don't like it) | - | Saya tidak suka itu |

Note: c = ch
au = ou as in ouch

JAKARTA

Jakarta is the capital and commercial center of Indonesia, as well as its chief port. The city and its suburbs, including Kebayoran where many foreigners and well-to-do Indonesians live, covers an area of about 350 square miles and have a population of 4.5 million. As the seat of the central government, Jakarta is also the center of political life in Indonesia. The Presidential Palace, National Government Offices, Parliament, and the Supreme Court are all located here.

The story of Jakarta goes back to its settlement in 1527, when it was called Sunda Kelapa, the chief port for the Sundanese (West Javanese) kingdom of Pajajaran. Later, Sunda Kelapa was occupied by the Sultan of Bantam who changed the name to "Jayakarta", which means "Glorious Fortress". Toward the end of the sixteenth century, Dutch and Portuguese traders began to compete for a foothold on Java. Difficult for foreigners to pronounce, "Jayakarta" became "Jakarta", where eventually the Dutch outmaneuvered other European powers in Java and established a fortified trading post, which they renamed "Batavia".

For three and a half centuries Batavia was the focal point of a rich and sprawling commercial empire known as the Netherlands East Indies. In older parts of the city, one can still find gabled houses with diamond-paned windows and swinging shutters similar to those found in Dutch cities. Other heritages of the early Dutch settlers are the city's many canals, narrow downtown streets, and old drawbridges. Eventually, the modern sections of the city were built about eight miles from the harbor, which the Dutch deserted after a series of malaria epidemic during the eighteenth and nineteenth centuries.

Following World War II, because of military actions connected with the independence movement and other difficulties, many people moved to Batavia in search of security. As a result, the population has risen from about 600,000 to more than four million since 1940, with a consequent scarcity of housing and overloaded public utilities.

Independence was secured and sovereignty formally transferred to Indonesia on December 27, 1949, and the capital was renamed Jakarta.

Like most Southeast Asian commercial cities, Jakarta has a large population of Chinese origin. The largest non-Indonesian ethnic group in the country, they number about 2½ million in all. Many have lived in Indonesia for generations and no longer speak Chinese, although most maintain Chinese traditions and family ties. Those in Jakarta are predominantly businessmen.

Jakarta has a sizable foreign community. At present, sixty nations are represented by diplomatic or consular missions. The largest missions are those of the Soviet Union, the United States, West Germany, British, Netherlands, Japan and Australia. The total number of the "foreign colony" in Jakarta is well above 4,000. There are over 2,000 Americans residing in Jakarta, comprising employees and families of U.S. Government agencies, United Nations, Ford Foundation, business firms and missionaries of several denominations. At least 1200 American tourists visit Jakarta each year.

Jakarta has an average maximum temperature of 88°F. and a humidity of 82%; these seldom vary by more than a few degrees. The average number of rainy days per year is 135, with an annual rainfall of 70 inches occurring from November through April.

PLACES OF INTEREST

The Central Museum on Jalan Medan Merdeka Barat is open on Tuesday - Thursday from 8:30 to 2:30; on Friday from 8:00 to 11:00 and on Saturday from 8:00 to 12:00. It has a fine collection of Hindu and Hindu-Buddhist antiquities and representative regional and tribal artifacts, also an excellent display of Chinese porcelain exported to Indonesia since ancient times. Best known artifact is the skull of a prehistoric Javanese Man.

The City Furniture Museum, which is located in the Kota area, specializes in furniture of the Dutch colonial period. It is open Tuesday - Thursday from 8:00 to 1:00; on Friday from 8:00 to 11:00 and on Saturday, from 8:00 to 12:00.

Taman Ismail Marzuki, Art and Cultural Center and Planetarium, is located on Cikini Raya 73. The Planetarium is open in the evenings from 7:00 to 7:45 and 8:15 to 9:00.

Glodok (Chinese Section) and Pasar Ikan, old harbor, are interesting areas to drive through as this is the oldest part of the city -- the place where the first Dutch settlement began.

The Presidential Palace on Jalan Medan Merdeka Utara is a handsome, 100 year old mansion that has a small but lovely mosque on the grounds.

Ragunan Zoo and horticultural center, located in Pasar Minggu, has a variety of animals typical of this area. The Zoo's Komodo Dragon is famous. (The zoo is approximately an hour's drive from the hotel).

The Mesdjid Agung Al Azhar Mosque is a landmark in Kebayoran. It is located on Jalan Singamangaraja. Tourists are allowed to go inremember to remove your shoes.

Batik. There are many batik factories in the city but one of the closest to the hotel, Toko Ibu Bintang Negara, is located behind the Government Batik Outlet (GKBI). Visitors are welcome to watch batiks being made. Batiks are sold there as well.

Bogor. A small city, an hour's drive from Jakarta, is the site of a large and well-maintained botanical garden and a Presidential Palace. The gardens are open to the public from 7:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m. daily.

SHOPPING GUIDE

AND

RESTAURANTS

HANDICRAFTS, ARTS, CURIOS, BATIK

Several Hotels in Jakarta (Indonesia, Borobudur, and President) have shopping arcades. The Indonesian Bazaar, a shopping village located on the site of the Jakarta Hilton Hotel, features a large variety of shops, as well as dining facilities, and can be reached through Pintu V - VI, Senayan.

P.T. DEPARTMENT STORE INDONESIA "SARINAH"
Jl. Thamrin 11, Menteng, Tel. 51412/21
Hours: 9:00 A.M. - 7:00 P.M. - Sunday

Sarinah's is the largest traditional-type department store in Jakarta, with an Indonesian handicraft center on the 3rd floor and batik center on the 4th floor.

BANUWATI ART SHOP
Jl. Semarang 14, Menteng, Tel. 51180
Hours: 8:00 A.M. - 8:00 P.M. - Saturday; 9:00 A.M. - 1:00 P.M. Sunday

Specializes in Balinese crafts.

IBU BINTANG NEGARA
Jl. Bendungan Hilir 2, Gg. Harli 2, Senayan (behind Toko Meubel Timur Jaya),
Tel: 582688
Hours: 8:00 A.M. - 8:00 P.M. Monday - Saturday; 8:00 A.M. - 4:00 P.M. Sunday

Modern and traditional batiks, ready-made clothing, and other articles of batik.

"BIMI" ART AND CURIOS
Jl. Kebon Sirih Timur Dalam 257, Menteng
Hours: 8:00 A.M. - 2:00 P.M. 4:30 P.M. - 7:00 P.M. Monday - Saturday.

Jl. Kebon Sirih Timur is a street with a high concentration of antique shops.

RESTAURANTS

The restaurants listed below are only a sample of the many and varied restaurants to be found in Jakarta. In addition, several luxury-class hotels such as the Hotel Indonesia, Hotel Borobudur, and President Hotels have restaurants with music and entertainment. Prices are comparable with those found in the large cities of the U.S. and Europe.

OASIS RESTAURANT

Jl. Raden Saleh 47, Menteng, Tel. 47819

Hours: 11:00 A.M. - 12 midnight Monday - Saturday

Restaurant and cocktail lounge. Varied international menu. Set in old home of Raffles era. Attractive patio usually open for dining. Music nightly. Reservations recommended. Prices and service comparable with fine international restaurants.

SKY GARDEN

Nusantara Building, 28th floor, Jl. Thamrin 59, Menteng, Tel. 54912

Hours: 11:00 A.M. - 3:00 P.M., 6:00 P.M. - 11:00 P.M. Monday - Sunday.

Starlight Lounge and Stardust Bar adjoin spectacular view of city. Music, dancing nightly. Jacket and tie. Expensive. Reservations recommended.

ORIZA'S "HAWAIIAN HUT"

Jl. Gondangdia Lama 40, Menteng, Tel. 4744

Hours: 10:30 A.M. - 12 Midnight Monday - Sunday

International cuisine and Hawaiian specialities. Hawaiian band on week ends. European management and chef de cuisine.

ART AND CURIO

Jl. Kebun Binatang III/8A, Menteng

Hours: 9:00 A.M. - 12 midnight Tuesday - Sunday

Small restaurant with variety of European food in charming local atmosphere. Specialty: prawn steak. Small antique shop adjacent.

OMAR KHAYYAM

Jl. Antara 5-7, Kota, Tel. 47197, 56719

Hours: 12 noon - 3:00 P.M. Monday - Saturday; 6:00 - 11:00 P.M. Sunday.

Extensive menu of Indian specialities. Handsome decor. Buffet lunch every day. Bar service. Moderate prices.

RICE BOWL AND PULAU PUTRI BAR

Nusantara Building, 29-30th floor, Jl. Thamrin 59, Menteng

Tel. 56111, ext. 6523/4

Traditional Indonesian buffet. Spectacular view of Jakarta.

TJAHAYA KOTA

Jl. Wahid Hasyim 9, Menteng, Tel. 42436, 53015, 54862

Hours: 10:00 A.M. - 10:30 P.M. Monday - Sunday.

Restaurant with bar. Chinese, and Chinese/American, and Indonesian food.

SKY ROOM

Jl. Blora 5. Tel. 44104

Good Chinese (Hakka/Cantonese) food.

Inquiries concerning restaurants and shopping may be directed to the Visitors Center in the Hotel Borobudur, Room 1732.