



RELAWAN IDA

International Development Association



SERI KE-1
RANGKUMAN SEJARAH PENGGABUNGAN
MATA UANG DUNIA -
LATAR BELAKANG RELAWAN IDA
INDONESIA 2018





FORE WORD

With Praise and Gratitude, to God Almighty. Driven by a Noble Desire, a sense of responsibility towards the Nation and Country, in saving the Generations to come. In order to realize the ideals of the Founding Fathers, of the Unity of the Republic of Indonesia, that is Just, Sovereign and Prosperous, the relawan or volunteers of UN Swissindo (UNS) – International Development Association (IDA) in Indonesia, have compiled a brief article, on The Historical Summary of The Combined World Currency - The Background of Relawan UNS-IDA Indonesia, Series-1.

The purpose of writing this brief history is a reference for every Volunteer and Community, in socializing the existing Programs and activities of the Relawan UNS-IDA. International Development Association is part of the World Bank Group Finances (WBGF).

With this brief article, we hope the Volunteers and Communities will be able to socialize the Vision, Mission and Programs of Relawan UNS-IDA to all levels of the Community, accordingly. In order to foster a sense of caring for the Young Generation and Community, to care for and maintain, implement and control the Relawan UNS-IDA's overall Vision and Mission. So, it will also make a good impact, on the management of the Country Financial and Banking System.

Indubitably, through the Relawan UNS-IDA Vision, Mission and Programs, we expect it to have a significant influence on the Wellbeing of the Young Generation and the Community.

Sincerely,

We Thank You

North Sumatera, October 26, 2018

Author



RELAWAN IDA

International Development Association

NEO THE UNITED KINGDOM OF GOD SKY EARTH
[Keraton Kailasa Jagad Pramuditha Anggarda Paramitha]



KERATON LINGGACALA LIMA BENUA
[AAE.A2: ASIA. AFRICA. EROPA. AMERIKA. AUSTRALIA]



SWISSINDO WORLD TRUST INTERNASIONAL ORBIT

THE COMMITTEE OF 300-THE WORLD BANK GROUP-UNITED NATIONS
EXHIBITOR AB

CHAPTER I

PRELIMINARY

A. BACKGROUND

Indonesia is one of the Member Countries of the **International Development Association (IDA)** that joined in the year 1960. IDA, as part of World Bank Group, which is one of the programs designed to advance and improve the wellbeing of its Members in the category of under-privileged Developing Countries.

However, Indonesia has yet to feel a significant impact on development, especially the Peace and Prosperity of its People. With the entry of the Indonesian Country as an IDA Member, obtaining the right to receive IDA Credit, Indonesia received the first Opening Credit in 1967 and Closing Credit in 1976, for the amount of US\$ 5,879,988.25 with No. IDA-01270, for Construction of IRRIGATION and REHABILITATION Projects in Sumatera Island and 2 Provinces on Java Island, namely West Java and Central Java.

The first audit was conducted in 1968, by the World Bank. After the first audit, Indonesia issued Law No. 3 of 1968, dated 17 July 1968, to reinforce membership in the International Development Association, which at that time was valid until the closing of the year 1976, after which Indonesia, as a Member of IDA, no longer applied for Credit to IDA, since Indonesia was disconnected from using this Financial Institution until the end of March 2018.

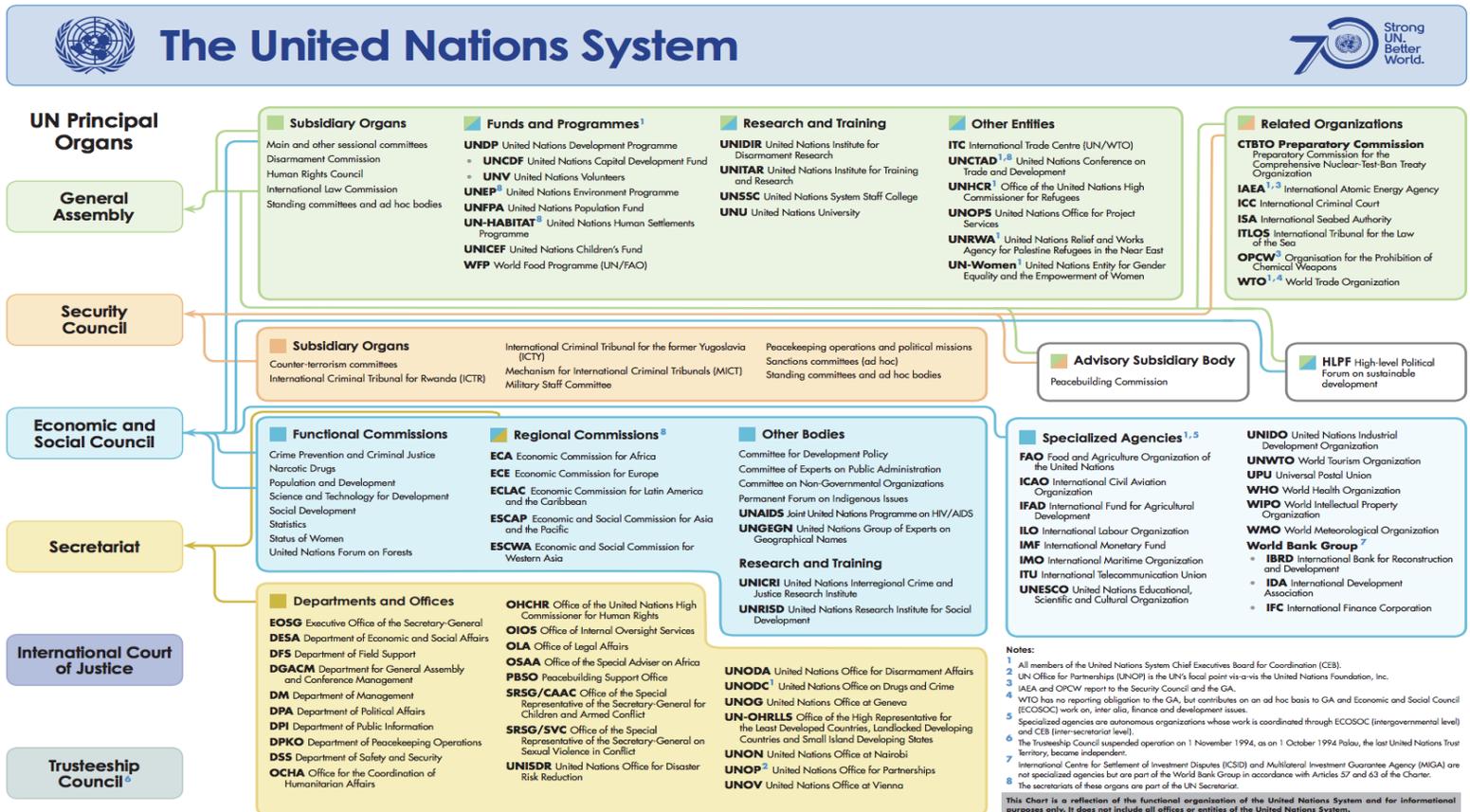
The preparation of this book is intended to open up the insight of the Community, as a Generation that will foster the forerunner of change for the Nations, especially Indonesia and other Countries in the coming future. The composers are called to provide very important discussions regarding the changes in the Global Financial System, which leads to improvements - a very significant improvement in Global Finance. From this basis the formula that the composers present, in order to improve the Generation, is certainly not as easy as turning the palm of the hand. Nevertheless, the constituents believe with all body

and soul, whatever form of change, it is our shared responsibility to realize the ideals of our Predecessors.

The Global Financial Change here is about an International Institution called the International Development Association, it is very familiar to the ears of those who work in the Ministry of Finance or the Department of Finance, but what is presented by the International Development Association is limited to outside or general views (OUTLOOK), for the sake of security, although as a result, many in the Community as a Generation cannot participate in controlling and supervising their Country's Financial journey.

IDA is one of the largest Institutions in the World that contains Combined Currencies, from among Member Countries, with the aim of providing Capital in the form of loans to develop its Member Countries in which there are Hibah or Grants, which is the Right of the People of the Member Countries themselves.

The description that will be discussed in this book focuses on the IDA Institution, as the Institution that provides the largest Grants to its Member Countries. IDA itself is the largest Institution within the United Nations Organization (UNO) or Perserikatan Bangsa-Bangsa (PBB) and registered in the UN SYSTEM, see the chart below:



So here it is necessary to reveal and explain explicitly and with clarity, to find out how IDA was formed and what benefits will be felt by Member States, especially the Country of Indonesia.

The Background

This background is based on several studies including:

- The existence of problems within the System that were discovered and confirmed.
- The existence of willingness to run it.
- The solutions to solve the problems.

The Formula

As follows:

- The Community and Public Servants were mistaken in understanding the International Development Association (IDA).
- The disconnection of historical facts caused by applying the wrong system.
- Creating a Strong Generation so that they can colour the Next Generations.
- Improving the Banking World in Indonesia.
- Saving the World Insurance.
- Restoring the World Bank Treasury.
- Source of Grants and the Technical Distribution of the Funds.

The Aim

Based on the description above, it can be taken as a lesson that Indonesia needs to understand all elements of the Nation, in order to be able to take part or contribute in how Indonesia's Economic Growth can expand and develop in all corners of the Unitary State of the Republic of Indonesia. Therefore, it is very important for the Country to make use of this Institute for the Development in Indonesia, and this Institution provides very low interest rates with a very long-term period, between 3, 5, 10 to 40 years. Of course, this will have a positive impact on the Development of the Indonesian Nation's Economy for its People's Safety and Prosperity as a whole.

The Target

The purpose of this writing is addressed to:

1. Young Generations, as the successors of the Nation who will use, implement and control (audit) the entire International Development Association Grants.
2. Communities, as beneficiaries of the International Development Association Grants.
3. Local Government, Republic of Indonesia, as Member State, Public Services and recipients, executors and users of Programs through the International Development Association Grants for the progress of the Country and Wellbeing of the Indonesian People.
4. Foreign Governments which are included as Member Countries, Public Services and recipients, implementers and users of Programs through the International Development Association Grants for the progress of the Country and its People's Safety and Prosperity.

IDA Grant Assistance for Member Countries, through the implementation of the Programs that have been established at the International Development Association Institution to be utilized as well as possible, to develop the Economy and to reduce poverty in the Member Country. An important role from a Non-Departmental Institution that will facilitate the Programs and for the Purpose of assistance provided to Member States, especially Indonesia, is essential.

B. THE FORMATION OF THE INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION (IDA)

In this session we will present the history of the formation of the International Development Association (IDA) and at the same time bring up a role of one Child of the Nation who was persistent in fighting for the Sovereignty of the Indonesian Country, until it acquired its own One Rupiah Currency (1 IDR).

We study valid and accredited Data Sources that can be justified accordingly, in this session. We also gather the Source of Facts and Data, which can later be a reference to the upcoming Young Generation.

Please note before reading the history below, we need to convey to the readers that we include the authenticity of the Editors' quotes from original Sources that can be

validated. At the end of this editorial, we try to summarize and match the data that we found, so that readers can understand the intent and purpose of the Historical Editor and the validity of what has been transcribed.

a. United States President Harry S. Truman 1945 -1953
(272 – Statement by the President on the Indonesian Independence Event. 28 December 1949)



HARRY S. TRUMAN
XXXIII President of the United States: 1945-1953

272 - Pernyataan oleh Presiden pada Acara Kemerdekaan Indonesia .
28 Desember 1949

IT IS with pleasure that I greet the people of a new sovereign state, the people of the Republic of the United States of Indonesia, and congratulate you and your great leader, President Sukarno, on the attainment of Indonesian independence. The world has seen a nation grow in the vast archipelago of Indonesia. A new republic now has emerged from the chaos and disruption of war a new state is demonstrating that it will follow a course of peace and order so that all men in Indonesia may work fruitfully in your richly endowed islands to fulfill the promise of a new era.

The leaders of Indonesia have shown their statesmanship in reaching with the Netherlands unanimity of agreement at The Hague Conference and in supporting that agreement in the halls of government in Indonesia. Through wholehearted cooperation in bringing about this agreement, the leaders of the Indonesian and of the Dutch peoples have strengthened and contributed to the development of the United Nations. They have gained for the people of Indonesia sovereignty and for the people of the Netherlands good will and assurances of fair treatment.

The United States will welcome the Republic of the United States of Indonesia into the community of free nations and looks forward to Indonesia's admission to membership in the United Nations. Indonesia has already demonstrated that the goal of the new state will be true nationalism for Indonesia and that aggressive acts and efforts on the part of foreign dictatorships to subvert this newly won independence will be resisted with vigilance. Indonesia may count upon the sympathy and support of all who believe in democracy and the right of self-government.

Mr. H. Merle Cochran, who has served with distinction as the United States representative upon the United Nations Commission for Indonesia, has presented his credentials in Djakarta as the first American Ambassador to Indonesia. I know that he has many friends among you and that he will renew these friendships and make many more. As America's envoy to Indonesia, he brings you the good wishes and assurances of friendship of the American people. It will be his privilege to further the full and sympathetic understanding between the American and the Indonesian peoples.

I express the sentiments of the American people when I say that I am truly glad that the people of Indonesia have attained statehood by the way of peaceful and cooperative agreement with the Netherlands.”

b. United States President Dwight D. Eisenhower: 1953 -1961
(106 – Toasts of the President and President Sukarno of Indonesia. May 16, 1956)



DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER
XXXIV President of the United States: 1953-1961

106 - Bersulang Presiden dan Presiden Soekarno Indonesia .
16 Mei 1956

WE ARE GATHERED here, of course, to do our part in extending to the President of Indonesia and his party a welcome to this land.

Mr. President, gathered here are many members of the Executive Branch of our Government, the Chief Justice of the United States, distinguished members of the United States Senate and of the United States House of Representatives, as well as representatives of our industrial and educational life.

This representative body, I assure you, expresses the thought of America in saying to you; you are truly welcome and we hope you have a wonderful time in this country.

There are, of course, some parallels between your country and ours. Both of us were colonies. And both of us in our early years of freedom had some difficult problems to solve.

It happens that when we were in our eleventh year of independence, as you are now, the man whose portrait is on the far wall over there-John Adams-was President. One of the stories told about John Adams in this house-he was the first man to live in this house-was that his wife, Abigail, hung her laundry, done by her own hands, in the East Room-where we shall have coffee.

I tell this little story merely to show that in our time, in our eleventh year, we were going through a period where it was indeed difficult going. But we had friends on the earth, as you have. And I think it is to the credit of the human race that when they see an individual-or a nation-working or struggling to go higher in life so that men may realize more of their material and spiritual ambitions, there is always somebody ready to help them.

Of course, there's always someone ready to step in our faces, too, but I think friendship is stronger than the jealousies and the hatreds. At least this is my hope: During your visit here in America, you find much of interest that you can carry back and possibly even apply-or find some adaptation-to your own country.

Above all, we hope-all of us here-that you will carry back with you a sense that the American people are truly interested in Indonesia and you and your efforts to raise the standards of all your people, to make for them a better life.

Gentlemen, would you rise with me and drink a Toast to President Sukarno. The President of Indonesia.

Note: The President proposed this toast at a luncheon given for His Excellency Dr. Achmed Sukarno at the White House. President Sukarno responded as follows:

Mr. President, Gentlemen:

Twice today I have expressed my admiration for the great American nation, and I hope to have still more opportunities not only during this visit of mine but in my whole life to express again and again my admiration for the great American people.

This lunch, which I feel as an honor rendered to me, gives me an opportunity to express my admiration-my great admiration-for your great President, President Eisenhower May I ask you to rise and to join me in drinking a Toast to the health of President Eisenhower.

Quote: Dwight D. Eisenhower: *"Toasts President and President Soekarno from Indonesia."* 16 May 1956. Online by Gerhard Peters and John T. Woolley, The American Presidency Project.

c. United States President Dwight D. Eisenhower: 1953 -1961
(120 – Exchange of Message Between President and President Soekarno Indonesia. June 5, 1956)



DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

XXXIV President of the United States: 1953-1961

120 - Pertukaran Pesan Antara Presiden dan Presiden Soekarno Indonesia .

5 Juni 1956

Dear Mr. President:

Your gracious and heartwarming message written on the eve of your departure from the United States reached me this morning. I am deeply gratified that you and the members of your party have enjoyed your brief visit to our shores, and I bid you farewell and Godspeed with the hope that you found what you sought in America as a state of mind and as the center of an idea.

The mastery of time and distance which modern science has given us makes it relatively easy for a visitor to travel among us. To find what is in men's hearts is a much more difficult task. Your message leads me to believe that you have succeeded. You have taken something of America with you. At the same time, you have left with us a feeling of friendship, warmth and sympathy, and a deeper understanding of the common hopes and aspirations shared by all mankind.

By your frankness and eloquence, you have given us a greater insight into the aims and aspirations of your new nation and have strengthened the ties of sympathy, respect, and understanding between our peoples.

Assalamu 'alaikum, selamat djalan, ^[L]_[SEP]

Sincerely,

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

RESPONSE

Note: The closing words of the President's letter are translated "*Peace be with you.*"

President Sukarno's message, dated June 4, 1956, follows:

Mr. President:

When I accepted with such pleasure your invitation to visit America, I sought advice on what I should bring with me and on what I might expect to find here.

I discovered that one visitor to these hospitable shores was advised in these words: "He may bring with him a feather bed, bolster, pillow, blankets, a rug and three pairs of sheets. Many households in Virginia are so well provided as to entertain a stranger with all things necessary for the inner man, yet few or none are provided for the back". That Mr. President was advice given to an immigrant in 1634. I didn't follow that advice.

You have provided me with all things necessary for the inner man, the back and the mind. Your other guests and I are taking back with us much more than we brought. We are taking back a widened knowledge of your country and people; a deeper appreciation of what America means in the world.

Shortly after we arrived you did me the honour of referring to me as a frontier man, a compliment which I value highly. I have read of your frontier and the hard men who pushed it westwards until the American Nation faced the Pacific and became in fact the neighbour of Indonesia. Pioneers, explorers, men of intrepid mind and stout body, are needed the world over to push forward the frontiers of knowledge, the frontiers of liberty.

Mr. President, by your hospitality, I have seen a little of how this great nation under your guidance is attacking those problems-how man's knowledge is being increased and how the burden of hard physical labour is being reduced. We have learned much from our visit. We have gathered many impressions and those impressions will take some time to fall into a pattern.

This is certain however: we have benefited greatly from your kindness and hospitality. Apart from whatever your guest has learned, the strong ties of friendship between our peoples have been drawn closer.

President Eisenhower, the Indonesian Nation has long owed a debt of gratitude to the American Nation during our struggle for the recognition of our independence and sovereignty.

The United Nations played a great and conciliatory role and the United States was foremost in the activities of the United Nations, which eventually brought peace and relief to the weary people of the Indonesian Archipelago.

Since those days you have given us technical assistance. You have sent us experts in various fields. You have helped us to defeat some of the old and evil things which hampered the development and progress of that reborn nation. Those things have provided a bond between us just as the fact that you are a great market for our natural wealth provides a bond between us. Those bonds are not enshrined in formal words or treaties, they exist most strongly in the friendship, the understanding, the sympathy between the two nations.

I recall from my reading of American history that William Penn once made an agreement with the Indians in a place called Shackamaxon, which means "The Place of The King." In Shackamaxon under the elm trees, there William Penn and the Indians made an agreement, which was not signed.

They formulated perhaps the only treaty without signature and which has been forever respected. Perhaps such agreements as that are more binding, are more real, than formal documents. I would like to think, Mr. President, that the relations between our two peoples will remain always strong, always friendly, always relations of sympathy and understanding, always relations of equal esteem.

President Eisenhower, in taking leave of you, I wish to express my personal thanks, and of all your other guests, for the warmth of your reception and kindness extended bountifully during our visit to your country.

Thank you, sir. Goodbye and may God keep you. ^[L]_[SEP]

SOEKARNO

Quote: Dwight D. Eisenhower: " Exchange of Message Between President and President Soekarno Indonesia."

d. United States President John F. Kennedy 1961-1963

(143 – Greeting Welcome to President Soekarno of Indonesia at the Andrews, Air Force Base. April 24, 1961)



JOHN F. KENNEDY

XXXV President of the United States: 1961-1963

143 - Ucapan Selamat Datang untuk Presiden Soekarno Indonesia di Pangkalan Angkatan Udara Andrews.

24 April 1961

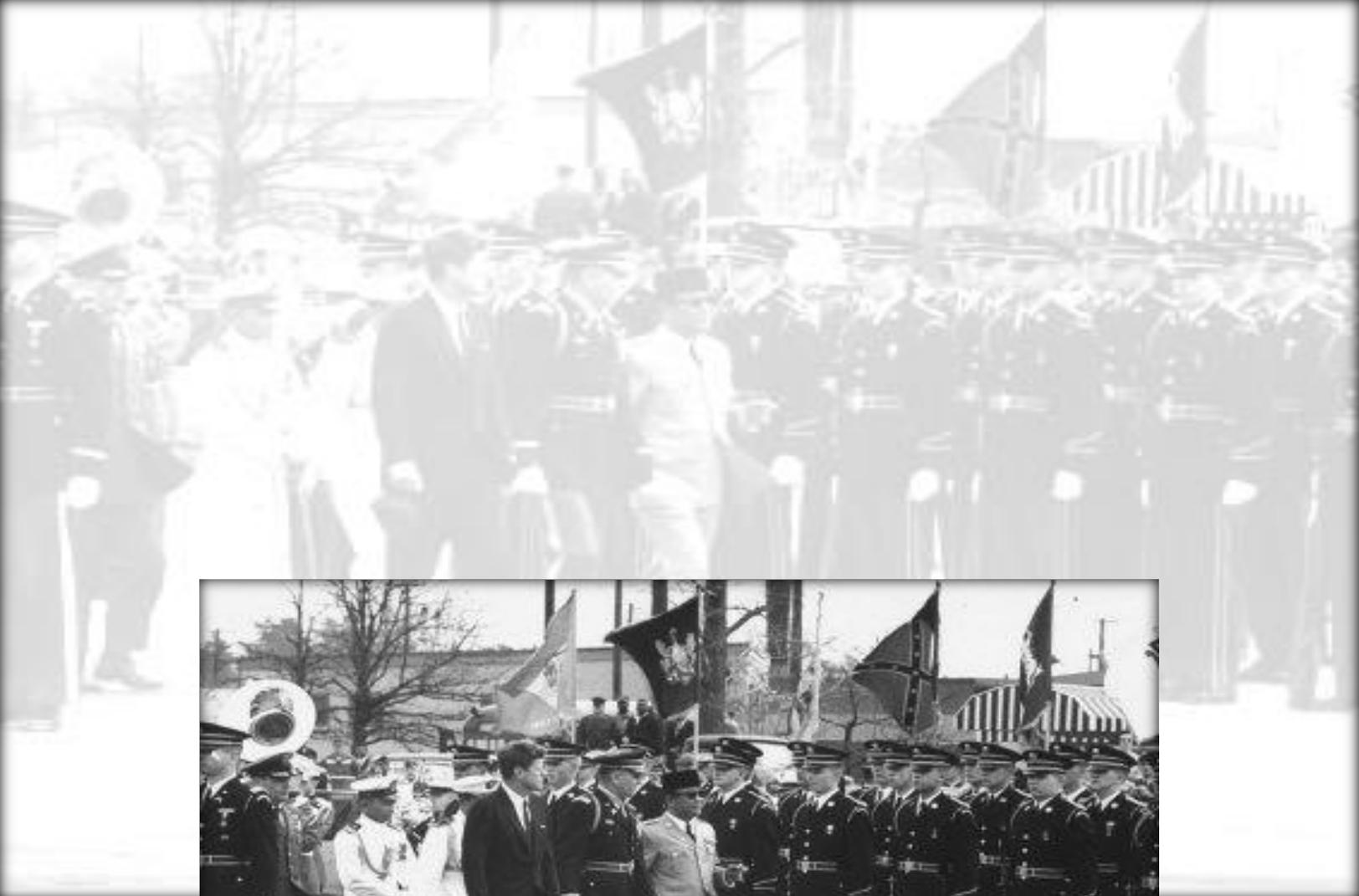
I WANT TO TAKE this opportunity to welcome the President of the Republic of Indonesia. His country has always held the imagination of the people of the United States. Near to my own city of Boston — the town of Salem — its seal is a ship and the words are "To the farthest island of the Indies." From the beginning of our country, from the first voyage of Columbus, which was intended to reach his country, down through the 18th century and the 19th century, his country has attracted the youngest and the bravest of our countrymen who have sailed to those islands.

We have, however, an even greater interest in his country today, and it is a source of satisfaction to me that the United States played, I think, a useful and helpful role in the early days when his country was first becoming established.

We wish that the relations between his country and the United States should be intimate and close. We seek for our country what he seeks for his country — a better life for his people, a life of independence, a life of security.

I am particularly glad also to welcome him here because he is in a very real sense the father of his country. Throughout his life he has devoted himself to the independence of his country. He occupies the unique role in the life of his country and his people that was occupied by the early founders of this country. And therefore, in welcoming him once again to the shores of the United States, we welcome a distinguished national leader, Public Papers of the President's father of his country, and a leader in the world.

Therefore, Mr. President, it is a great honor for me to welcome you here to the United States and to tell you that the people of this country are happy to have you here again.





Note: President Soekarno responded as follows:

Mr. President,

I am happy to be on American soil again for the fifth time. I think America is the only country in the world which I have visited so often, of course for certain reasons.

When I came here the first time in 1956, in my speech I said that I had come to see for myself the center of an idea. And 2 years ago in Los Angeles I said, "This time I come to the United States to see for myself one of the centers of action."

The United States occupies a very distinguished part, a very distinguished place, in the hearts of the Indonesian people. And really I am very grateful to the President of the United States, President Kennedy, that he has invited me to call on Washington to see him, to have talks with him.

President Kennedy called me 2 minutes ago, the father of the Indonesian Nation, and it is to my opinion not true.

“I am not the father of the Indonesian Nation”

I am not the father of the Indonesian Nation. I am just a small mouthpiece of the Indonesian Nation. I express the aspirations, the longings, the wishes of the Indonesian Nation. I am not the father of the Indonesian Nation. Without my nation I am nothing. Without my nation, I am just the man next door.

But, yes, I have together with my nation, struggled for freedom, and I am now working hard, together with my nation, for the establishment of a just and prosperous society in Indonesia, and for peace in the world, for co-operation amongst nations in the world. And it is my vivid hope that America and Indonesia shall always be close friends.

Thank you, Mr. President, for the invitation to come, and my best wishes for you, for the prosperity of the American Nation. [SEP] Thank you.

e. United States President John F. Kennedy 1961-1963
(146 – Joint statement after discussion with President Soekarno from Indonesia. April 25, 1961)



JOHN F. KENNEDY

XXXV President of the United States: 1961-1963

146 - Pernyataan Bersama Mengikuti Diskusi Dengan Presiden Soekarno Indonesia .

25 April 1961

PRESIDENT KENNEDY and President Sukarno completed today in Washington a series of discussions on a wide range of matters of mutual interest. First Deputy First Minister of Indonesia, Johannes Leimena; the Secretary of State, Dean Rusk; Indonesian Foreign Minister Subandrio; the Acting Assistant Secretary of State for Far Eastern Affairs, John M. Steeves; the United States Ambassador to Indonesia, Howard P. Jones; and Indonesian Ambassador to the United States, Zairin Zain, participated in the discussions.

The two Presidents welcomed this opportunity to renew their friendship and to reaffirm the spirit of cooperation and confidence which has characterized the relations between their two countries.

The two Presidents discussed the recent emergence of the new nations in Asia and Africa. Both Presidents welcomed the newly found freedom of these countries and agreed that their genuine aspirations can best be fulfilled through mutual cooperation both within

and without the United Nations. Both Presidents recognize that these new countries must be alert to any attempts to subvert their cherished freedom by means of imperialism in all its manifestations.



President Kennedy stated that the Indonesian Eight-Year Development Plan provides further opportunity for the two nations to work together. He offered to provide the services of a top-level economic team to consult with their Indonesian counterparts regarding the best way in which the United States might assist in achieving the goals of this plan.

Both Presidents expressed gratification at the high degree of cooperation between their countries and noted, in illustration, the successful visit to Indonesia of the hospital ship, the S. S. Hope, sponsored by the People-to-People Health Foundation.

Both Presidents recognize that the disarmament problem must be considered in relation to the general world situation.

Both men agreed that the successful conclusion of a treaty ending nuclear tests, while not in itself a solution to the problem of disarmament, would be a first and most significant step.

Both Presidents strongly and unreservedly support the goal of a neutral and independent Mali.

Both Presidents expressed pleasure that President Sukarno's travel schedule had provided an opportunity for them to meet for this informal and worthwhile exchange.

Quote: John F. Kennedy: "Joint statement after discussion with President Soekarno from Indonesia", 25 April 1961. Online by Gerhard Peters and John T. Woolley, American Presidential Project.

f. United States President John F. Kennedy 1961-1963

(359 – Remarks of Welcome to President Sukarno of Indonesia and President Keita of Mali in Andrews Air Force Base. September 12, 1961)



JOHN F. KENNEDY

XXXV President of the United States: 1961-1963

359 - Ucapan Selamat Datang untuk Presiden Soekarno **Indonesia dan Presiden Keita Mali di Pangkalan Angkatan Udara Andrews.**

12 September 1961



I TAKE great pleasure in welcoming once again to the United States President Sukarno. We appreciated the opportunity of your visit with us last spring, and we're delighted that you have come to visit us again.

It is a great pleasure and satisfaction to welcome President Keita to the United States for the first time, and we hope that though his visit may not be long he will come to understand our country and our people better for his visit with us.

On behalf of the people of the United States and the Government of the United States, I extend a warm welcome to our two distinguished visitors who come representing the leaders, the states, and the people who were assembled at the recent conference in Belgrade, Yugoslavia.

We realize that they come on a mission of peace, and we want them to know that the people of this country share their great desire that the problems which disturb the tranquility of the world be settled in a peaceful manner, in a manner which represents the desires of the people who are involved to live their own lives in freedom, a peace which is real, which permits an orderly settlement of difficult problems, a peace which represents the basic aspirations of people everywhere — a matter of such great importance, quite rightly, to the people who met in Yugoslavia — to live out their own lives in the way they choose.

So we are delighted, Mr. President, to welcome you. We are grateful to you for making the long voyage. We recognize that in coming, as you have, around the world to visit us here in the United States, that your objectives are those which you share with us: a desire that the world may continue to move forward, and that the people of the world may live out their lives in the way they wish, and in the peace they want.

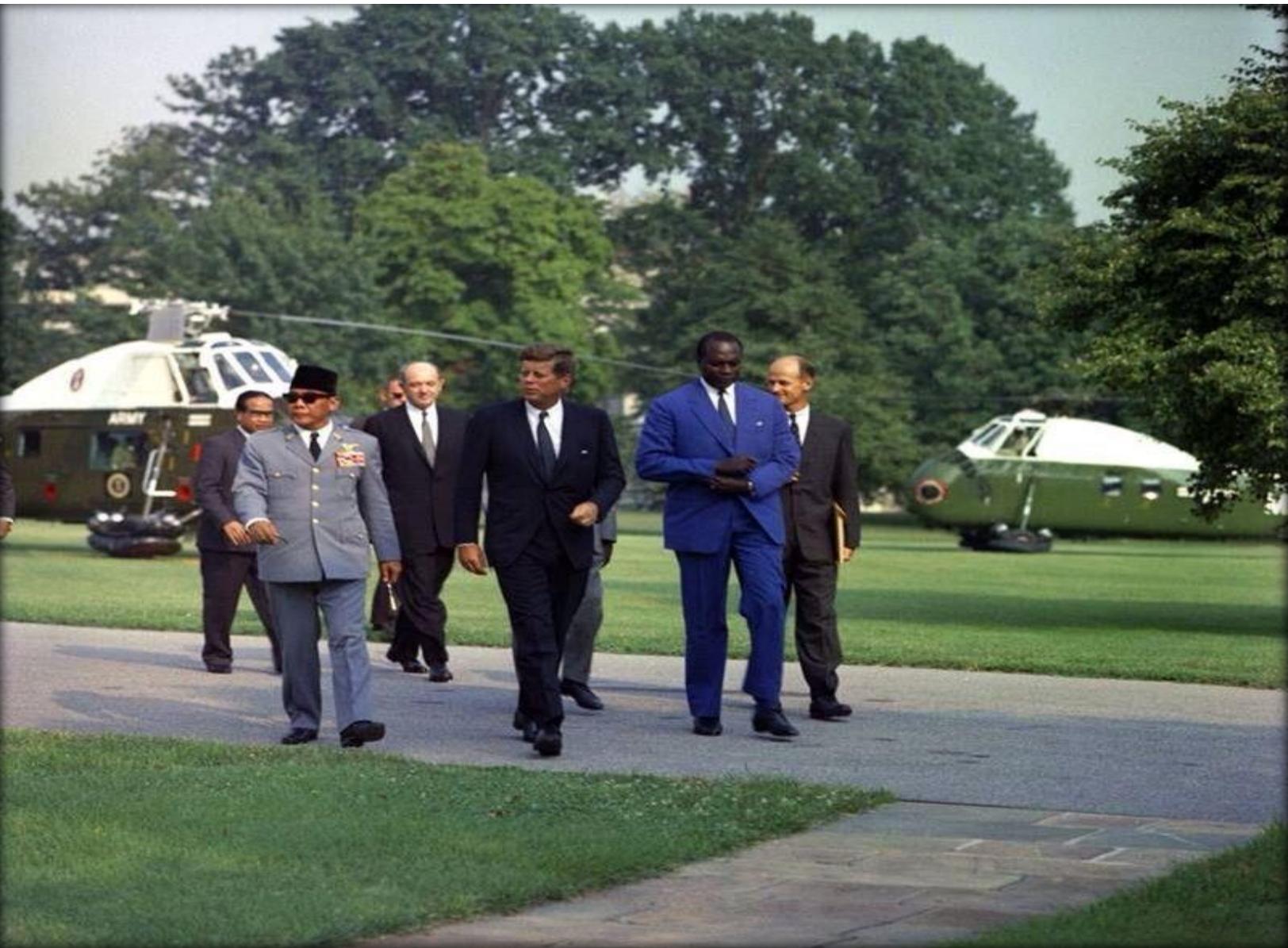
Mr. President

Note: President Soekarno responded as follows:

"My dear President Kennedy:

"Today I am again in Washington, and for the fourth time. It was indeed, as you said, a long voyage from Belgrade to Washington, but it was a very pleasant one."





"I thank you, Mr. President, for the kind reception, and for your kind words. We both — President Keita and I — have come here, as you said, emissaries of the Belgrade conference of nonaligned nations. The previous times I came here as a representative of the Indonesian Republic, a representative of 92 million people. But today I have come here, together with President Keita, as an envoy of the **Belgrade conference**, representing about 750 million people.



Pertemuan para pemimpin Gerakan Nonblok pertama di Beograd Yugoslavia

Foto: Historia

"Our task is not a task of mediation. No, our task is to communicate the thoughts and concerns of the Belgrade conference to you, Mr. President — our thoughts and concerns about the present situation in the world.

"The world in which we are living now is a world in transition, and a world in transition to a new world is always full of conflicts — minor conflicts, medium conflicts, big conflicts — big conflicts especially when big powers are involved.

"I spoke about our thoughts and our concerns of the Belgrade conference about the present situation. We, members of the Belgrade conference, 25 nations, we do not command physical power, we do not command military power, we do not command big economic power. But we nonaligned nations are the least inhibited in developing our thoughts and conceptions for the formation of a new world, a new world of freedom, of prosperity, of friendship, and cooperation and brotherhood amongst nations.

"I am sure that, as you said, Mr. President, also the American people and you, yourself, Mr. President, you also are very concerned about the world situation. And that is why I express the hope that our talks will bear fruit, in order to save this world from calamity and catastrophe.

"Thank you."*

President Keita responded (through an interpreter) as follows:

"Mr. President, I come here as representative of the Belgrade conference with my friend, President Sukarno. I come here for my first contact with this great country and the great people of the United States, people and country about whom I have heard so much for so many years.

"And yet I come here at a moment which is extremely serious. I come here to bring to you, Mr. President, and to the American people, the greetings not only of the 25 nations of the Belgrade conference, but also of the people which I represent myself, the people of Mali.

"And we are bringing to you a grave burden, Mr. President. We are bringing to you a message of trust, because we are quite certain that the people of the United States wish to live in peace and only in peace.

"We bring to you also a message of brotherhood, because we know that man, whatever be the color of the skin, wants to live together and work together in this common civilization — the civilization of the universe.

"We bring to you also, Mr. President, a message of peace. We bring to you this message because the young countries need peace. We need peace even more than the great countries and the great powers need it, because, as President Sukarno said, we have neither military nor economic power. And moreover, we have the need of the help of the great nations to build up our own countries, to build up our own economies.

"However, as I said, we need more than anything peace, and that is why we need the peace and peace alone even more than the great powers need it.

"I would take advantage of my presence here, Mr. President, to establish a contact with the great people of the United States, the people whose struggle for its own development we have followed.

Thank you."

Quote: John F. Kennedy: "Remarks of Welcome to President Soekarno of [Indonesia](#) and President Keita of Mali at Andrews Air Force Base.", 12 September 1961. Online by Gerhard Peters and John T. Woolley, American Presidential Project.

g. United States President John F. Kennedy 1961-1963

(365 – Letter to the Presidents of Indonesia and Mali on the Message and Declaration of the Belgrade Conference, 14 September 1961)



JOHN F. KENNEDY

XXXV President of the United States: 1961-1963

365 - Surat untuk Presiden **Indonesia dan Mali tentang Pesan dan Deklarasi Konferensi Beograd.**

14 September 1961

September 13, 1961

Released on September 14, 1961

Dear Mr. President:

I have studied with care the message from the Conference of Nonaligned Nations, which you were good enough to present in person. The United States Government is aware that the nonaligned powers assembled at Belgrade represent an important segment of world opinion, and, especially, that their peoples share with ours a vital stake in the maintenance of the peace. In our continuing deliberations within the United States Government and with our Allies, we will give the message from the conference most careful consideration.

As regards the proposal that I enter into direct negotiations with Premier Khrushchev, we are prepared to use existing and appropriate channels to establish the possibility of surmounting the present impasse. It has been and continues to be our policy to seek to settle our problems with others by peaceful means. We have not attempted to create crises, and we believe it is incumbent upon all responsible governments to explore all possible avenues, including negotiations at the highest levels, for mutually acceptable solutions of current international problems. However, unless such negotiations are carefully prepared beforehand they risk failure and may lead to deterioration of the situation. We therefore feel that a time of great tension it is particularly necessary that negotiations of the kind proposed by the Belgrade Conference not only have careful preparation but also a reasonable chance of success.

The Foreign Ministers of the Western powers are meeting in Washington tomorrow. Next week the Secretary of State will head the United States delegation to the General Assembly of the United Nations. We understand that Foreign Minister Gromyko will also

be present. This will provide an opportunity for serious talks about Germany and other problems if the Soviet aide proves willing. The channels of diplomacy are open for the exploration of constructive steps toward a reduction of tension. Other means are available when they can serve a useful purpose. Meanwhile, it is clearly of the utmost importance that there be no unilateral acts which will make peaceful progress impossible.

Given a realistic approach and a sincere desire on the other side as well as ours to reach a mutually acceptable solution, we see no reason why eventual negotiations should not be successful in coping with the present crisis. However, we do not intend to enter into negotiations under ultimatums or threats. It is also clear that we do not propose to discuss either abdication of our responsibility or renunciation of the modalities for carrying out those responsibilities.

Nevertheless, we believe it possible to find a solution, which can accommodate vital interests on both sides of the crisis.

The United States has carefully noted the statements in the Belgrade Declaration recognizing that the Berlin and German situations are of vital importance to future developments in international relations. It has consistently been, and will continue to be, our policy to settle differences with realism and responsibility. We would note that this crisis has been initiated by Soviet not by American action. We endorse the Declaration's reference to the rights of all nations to unity, self-determination, and independence, and its condemnation of intimidation, intervention, and interference in the exercise of the right of self-determination. We presume that these principles apply equally to the people of Germany and Berlin.

Our policies in this area have sought to respect these principles. We have absolutely no intention of resorting to force or threats of force to solve the Berlin and Germany problems, but we are determined to honor our commitments and are prepared to meet force with force if it is used against us. While the United States and its Allies are all agreed there must be negotiations on the problem, the Soviet Union must give indication of a readiness to engage in discussion based on mutual respect. The only conditions it has yet exhibited any willingness to consider are conditions, which involve the surrender of Western rights.

The United States continues to believe that conclusion of an adequately controlled test ban agreement is a matter of greatest urgency. We wish to reaffirm, however, our belief that test ban negotiations should be resumed separately from negotiations on general and complete disarmament. The Soviet resumption of atmospheric testing has increased the urgency, which attaches to the signature of a complete treaty test ban. Complex negotiation on general disarmament should not be permitted to delay the achievement of this significant step forward.

I would emphasize again my regret that the Soviet Union has rejected the offer of the United Kingdom and the United States Governments to halt atmospheric tests creating fallout.

Only after a searching review of vital U.S. security interests and after the utmost provocation did we announce our intent to resume underground tests. The non-aligned nations may be assured of our continued willingness to negotiate an effective treaty; but, meanwhile, the national security interests of our country and of our Allies in the Free World must be protected. The United States looks forward to full consideration of the test ban issue in the forthcoming United Nations General Assembly, which we hope will move the Soviet Union to abandon its opposition to effective controls and toward acceptance of a test ban agreement.

The United States is pleased to note that the participants in the recent conference in Belgrade mentioned the importance of an effective system of inspection and control. This is the crux of the matter. It is clear from United States proposals in the nuclear test negotiations that the United States contemplates inspection and control procedures in the disarmament field in which the non-aligned countries, as well as others, would participate.

For some months the United States has been conducting an intensive study of the problem of general disarmament, which resulted in a request to Congress to create a disarmament agency. The study has also resulted in the development of a comprehensive plan for general and complete disarmament, which is in the final stage of preparation for public presentation. This plan provides for a program which will insure that the disarmament is general and complete; that war is no longer an instrument for settling international disputes; and that disarmament is accompanied by the creation of reliable procedures for peaceful settlement of disputes and maintenance of peace in accordance with the principles of the United Nations Charter.

The American commitment to these objectives goes deep. Our colleagues in the world community will not find us faint-hearted in this cause.

Talks between the United States and the Soviet Union resumed September 6 in New York in a further effort to bring the two sides closer together and to work out a satisfactory disarmament forum. The proposals put forth by the United States by these talks provide for participation of non-aligned countries in future broad disarmament negotiations. They also provide for negotiations under the auspices of the United Nations if the Soviet Union will agree. The United States believes the General Assembly will have an opportunity to go into the matter since a Committee of the Whole exists in the form of the Disarmament Commission, which can be convened at any time.

In conclusion let me say, Mr. President, that we found elements in the message and in the Declaration, which reflected a genuine desire to bring about a relaxation of tensions and which, if applied in a truly neutral and objective manner, could be of positive benefit in easing world tensions.

We respect, as always, the desire of other nations to remain non-aligned. We understand with sympathy and share their passion for peace. We are, as always, prepared to cooperate with all initiatives to bring about an improvement in the world situation. We look forward to continued friendly relations with the governments and peoples participating in the Belgrade meeting.

Sincerely,

JOHN F. KENNEDY

Note: This is the text of identical letters addressed to His Excellency Dr. Sukarno, President of the Republic of Indonesia, and His Excellency Modibo Keita, President of the Republic of Mali.

The text of the message from the Belgrade Conference is published in the Department of State Bulletin (vol 45, P-543). For the President's event to the Conference, see Item 334 [4].

Quote: John F. Kennedy: "Letter to the Presidents of Indonesia and Mali on the Message and Declaration of the Belgrade Conference", 14 September 1961. Online by Gerhard Peters and John T. Woolley, American Presidential Project.

h. United States President John F. Kennedy 1961-1963
(334 – Message to President Sukarno on the 17th Independence Day of Indonesia. August 17, 1962)



JOHN F. KENNEDY

XXXV President of the United States: 1961-1963

334 - Pesan ke Presiden Soekarno pada Hari Jadi Kemerdekaan Indonesia ke-17 .

17 Agustus 1962

ON THIS anniversary of the independence of Indonesia, it is a particular pleasure to send to your people and to you, warmest congratulations from the people and government of the United States.

This August 17th comes at the conclusion of an historic negotiation for the peaceful future of West Irian. The United States joins in the hope who have been concerned with it. Meanwhile we join with you in a salute to your 17th anniversary that this agreement will lead forward to increasing satisfactory relations among all who have been concerned with it.

JOHN F. KENNEDY

Note: On August 15, an agreement to resolve the West Papua problem was signed by Indonesia and the Netherlands at United Nations Headquarters in New York City. Agreement text printed as document PBB A / 5170.

Quote: John F. Kennedy: " Message to President Sukarno on the 17th Day of Independence Indonesia, 17 August 1962", 17 August 1962. Online by Gerhard Peters and John T. Woolley, American Presidential Project.

i. United States President John F. Kennedy 1961-1963
(212 – Statement by the President Following Agreement between the Government of Indonesia and the American Oil Company. June 1, 1963)



JOHN F. KENNEDY

XXXV President of the United States: 1961-1963

212 - Pernyataan Presiden Mengikuti Persetujuan Antara **Indonesia Pemerintah dan Amerika Oil perusahaan.**

1 Juni 1963

I HAVE been informed that an agreement has been reached on all outstanding issues between the Government of Indonesia and the oil companies. I am much gratified and congratulate President Sukarno and his associates on this matter. The manner in which this problem has been resolved is in the best tradition of the spirit that has characterized relations between Indonesia and the United States.

Note: Wilson W. Wyatt, Lieutenant Governor of Kentucky, served as President Kennedy's special representative in the negotiation of the agreement. See Item 224.

Quote: John F. Kennedy: " Statement by the President Following Agreement between the Government of Indonesia and the American Oil Companies", 1 June 1963. Online by Gerhard Peters and John T. Woolley, American Presidential Project.

j. United States President John F. Kennedy 1961-1963
(224 – Letter to Wilson Wyatt Following His Mediation in the Indonesian Oil Negotiations, 5 June 1963)



JOHN F. KENNEDY

XXXV President of the United States: 1961-1963

**224 - Surat untuk Wilson Wyatt Mengikuti Mediasi di Indonesia
Negosiasi Minyak.**

5 Juni 1963

Dear Wilson:

Two weeks ago I asked you to undertake a most delicate and urgent mission of good offices to President Sukarno and other officials of the Government of Indonesia in connection with critical negotiations between the Indonesian Government and American oil companies operating in that country. You accepted promptly and the result has been an outstanding success. An agreement satisfactory to both sides has been achieved after negotiations in which you played an indispensable part. In taking on this delicate and urgent assignment you have performed a most important service in the national interest. I am grateful to you.

Sincerely,

JOHN F. KENNEDY

[The Honorable Wilson W. Wyatt, Lt. Governor of Kentucky, Louisville, Ky.]

Note: The White House release accompanying the letter stated that Governor Wyatt had delivered a letter from President Sukarno to President Kennedy and that he had reported to the President that the negotiations had resulted in a mutually satisfactory agreement signed in his presence on June 1. For a statement by the President following the signing of the agreement, see Item 212.

Quote: John F. Kennedy: "Letter to Wilson Wyatt Following His Mediation in the Indonesian Oil Negotiations.", 5 June 1963. Online by Gerhard Peters and John T. Woolley, American Presidential Project.

k. United States President Richard Nixon 1969-1974
(286 – Remarks on Arrival at Jakarta, Indonesia. July 27, 1969)



RICHARD NIXON
XXXVII President of the United States: 1969-1974

286 - Keterangan Saat Tiba di Jakarta, Indonesia .
27 Juli 1969

Mr. President, Madame Suharto, Your Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen:

As I stand here in Djakarta on this beautifully brilliant day, I realize that this is a very special occasion for me and for my wife, and, in a sense, in the relations between our two countries.

Because it was 16 years ago that I first visited Indonesia, and Indonesia's was the first Asian Capital that I visited as Vice President of the United States. I remember the warm welcome we received all over the country on that occasion, and we have always wanted to return.

Then again in 1967 I had the privilege of returning as a private citizen, and at that

time, Mr. President, it was my privilege to meet you and to talk to you, and to others in your Government.

Now as I stand here today, I realize that for the first time in history, a President of the United States of America is visiting Indonesia. This is a privilege for me, to be the President at this time-at this time in the history of our country, of your country, and the history of civilization-because this is a momentous time, a time that we will always remember.

We realize that just a few days ago the first men from earth set foot on the moon, and all of our ideas about the heavens and the limitations that we have on earth thereby were changed.

We have a saying in our country: The sky is the limit. And up until the time that these two men set foot on the moon, that was the ultimate that anyone could say the sky is the limit.

And now no longer is the sky the limit. Because of what happened-not simply because two Americans set foot on the moon, but because two men who represented all mankind, all the people on earth, set foot on the moon-the sky is no longer the limit. And if we can soar beyond the sky, certainly we can find the way to bring peace and progress to those who live beneath the sky on this earth.

That is the lesson for all of us of this great adventure in which we have shared.

As I stand here in Indonesia today, I realize what a great part this country will play in that great adventure for the future, not only because it is a major country in Asia and in the Pacific, not only because it is one of the great and most populous democracies in all the world, but because this country has its future before it.

It has a great past-a past full of tradition, tradition, which I was able to see along with Mrs. Nixon when we traveled over the country.

But as one that has moved from colonial status to independent status, and now looks to the future, as a nation with great numbers of people, with unbounded natural resources, Indonesia is a nation that excites the imagination of all the peoples of the world.

Mr. President, I want you to know, the members of your Government and all the people of your country to know, that the people of the United States wish to share with you in this adventure in progress share in this way: We know you want to be independent, and we understand that.

We know that you wish to be self-reliant, and we understand that. We know, too, that there is much in the way of resources that needs to be developed, and to the extent that we and other nations on a multilateral basis, or a bilateral basis, can be of assistance, we want to play our fair part.

So I look forward to the talks that we will have-talks that I trust will bring a better understanding between our two countries, between Indonesia and the United States of America-talks that will promote the cause of peace in the Pacific, and that means in the world-and talks that, above all, will provide for the future of this great country and of all the countries in the world the progress, the peace, the independence, and the right to choose their own way that all people want.

With these thoughts in mind, I thank you again, Mr. President, for your welcoming remarks. It is very good to return for the third time to this great country.

Thank you.

Note: The President spoke at 2:48 p.m. at Kemajoran International Airport in Djakarta in response to remarks of welcome by President Suharto. On the same day the White House Press Office released an advance text of President Nixon's remarks and a translation of those of President Suharto, who spoke in Indonesian. The translation follows:

Your Excellency Mr. President and Mrs. Nixon:

First of all, in the name of the Government of Indonesia, of the whole people of Indonesia, and on my own behalf, allow me to extend to you, Mr. President, and to the distinguished members of your party, a warm welcome.

This moment and the recent past are extremely memorable to the relation between the United States of America and Indonesia, to the Americans themselves, and to the future of mankind.

Your Excellency has previously visited Indonesia, but today, for the first time a President of the United States of America pays a visit to the Republic of Indonesia.

A few days ago, three brave American astronauts, the first human beings, set their feet on the moon; they are now safe and sound back in this world. Once again, on behalf of the people of Indonesia and on my personal behalf, I would like to congratulate the United States of America for their extraordinary achievement and as a member of the community of nations, we take pride in your brilliant success. I am sure that in essence, the objective of the United States of America and other advanced countries is part of the efforts in attaining greater happiness for men in a peaceful world.

Likewise, I am convinced that your visit to this country and to several others is to

pave the way towards the realization of men's welfare and to strengthen the foundations of that peaceful world. We know the United States of America not merely as the richest country in the world, nor for their extraordinary technological potentiality, but rather as a nation which strives for equality of all mankind.

As a free nation, we are also very grateful to the United States of America, which left us a profound impression, because the United States of America is one among many other nations, which comprehended our National aspirations at the time when the Republic of Indonesia proclaimed its independence almost a quarter of a century ago.

At present, we are implementing our development program as a sequel to replenishing it. We highly appreciate that during the difficult early stages of our development, the United States of America, as a friendly country, has once again shown its understanding and provided Indonesia with the necessary assistance.

Mr. President, I hope that during your present visit you may observe closely the determination and the efforts of the people of Indonesia in building their future. I also expect that our forthcoming discussions will be extremely valuable in exchanging views relating various problems toward world peace and a more extensive people's welfare, precisely because today the nations in the world, particularly in Asia, are still alarmed by war, by the threat of war which menaces world peace.

All of us, without exception, should safeguard mankind. It is my ardent desire, and I am sure it will be also cherished by Your Excellency, that this momentous visit constitutes a new page to foster mutual understanding, strengthen friendly relations, and to expand cooperation between both our countries.

We wholeheartedly welcome Your Excellency, Mrs. Nixon, and members of your party, and we hope that you will enjoy your stay in our country among the people of Indonesia.

I thank you.

Quote: Richard Nixon: " Remarks on Arrival at Djakarta, Indonesia.", 27 July 1969. Online by Gerhard Peters and John T. Woolley, American Presidential Project.

I. United States President Richard Nixon 1969-1974
(288 – Remarks on Departure from Indonesia. July 28, 1969)



RICHARD NIXON

XXXVII President of the United States: 1969-1974

288 - Keterangan tentang Keberangkatan Dari Indonesia . *28 Juli 1969*

Mr. President, Mrs. Suharto, all of the distinguished members of the Cabinet, the diplomatic corps, and those who are gathered here at the airport today:

This is the third time that I have said goodbye at this airport to the people of this country. As I leave, I leave with the most pleasant memories of a wonderfully warm reception every place that we were. I only wish that we could have stayed longer. I look forward to the time that we can return.

Also, as I leave, I leave with the conviction that the future of this country is in good hands, and that the chances for a great breakthrough for progress, economically, are better than they have ever been before in the history of this country.

I am confident that is the case because of my meetings with the leaders of this nation, and also because of what I have seen insofar as the 5-year plan and the other policies that have been adopted by your Government, Mr. President. I can only say that the future of Indonesia is, of course, important to the 115 million people who live in Indonesia, but it is also vital to the future of the billions of people who live on this earth and particularly who live in the Pacific and the Asian area, because what happens here will have a dramatic effect on what happens every place else.

So we in the United States are proud that we have the opportunity to not only visit your country but, to the extent that you desire, to work with you in building that new future, to work with you always with the idea that we will work together, but always also with the idea that you choose your own way, and you develop your own policies; that there will never be any domination; that there will always be the freedom, the merdeka that means so much to the hearts of all the people of this country.

And, Mr. President, I can say that I am particularly pleased that you may be able to come to the United States. We want you to come on a return visit, at a time that will be convenient for you, and we only hope that we can give you and Mrs. Suharto and the members of your party as warm a welcome, as friendly a welcome, that all of us found every place that we were on this visit.

I can say, in conclusion, that I have appreciated the great numbers of people that we have seen, and the very friendly signs that we have seen from place to place, some in English and some in your language. I have learned a little of your language while I have been here.

One word I learned from you, and I heard it on several occasions. I repeat it as I leave. Hidup [long live] President Suharto, Hidup Indonesian and American friendship.

Note: The President spoke at 12:24 p.m. at Kemajoran International Airport in Djakarta in response to farewell remarks by President Suharto, who spoke in Indonesian. A translation of his remarks follows:

Your Excellency Mr. President and Mrs. Nixon, distinguished members of the Presidential party:

In a few moments you are leaving Indonesia. Although your visit is very brief, you have, nonetheless, left us with a profound impression. You have held discussions with leaders of Indonesia; you have also had the opportunity to mingle among the people of the capital and talked with some of them. I am sure that you have a clearer picture on our ideals, on our views with regard to world problems in general, as well as on our current issues, on our working programs and our firm determination in building a better future.

The frank discussion held in an understanding atmosphere, the desire to enhance friendly relations in a sincere and straightforward manner, are indeed very fruitful to us.

I greatly value your comprehension with regard to our identity. On behalf of the people of Indonesia, I would like also to express our appreciation to the United States of America, which is constantly disposed to assist us in building our future in harmony with our principles, aspirations, and our own ways.

This mid-20th century is characterized by the emergence of nations having their own identities. Every nation which has earlier gained independence should understand and accept this reality. One cannot evade this obligation because it constitutes a guarantee to world peace.

Mr. President, on this occasion, I would like to express my thanks for your kind invitation to visit the United States of America. God willing, I will gladly honor it at an appropriate time.

You have added some pillars to the "bridge" of friendly relations between our two countries; it is our common duty to foster and strengthen it further. We should launch on it a closer cooperation, beneficial to both our countries, which may contribute to the welfare of a new Southeast Asia, to world peace, and to the prosperity of mankind.

I wish, with your intermediary, Mr. President, to extend a warm greeting from the people of Indonesia to the great people of America. The whole people of Indonesia and I personally wish you and Mrs. Nixon a great success in your journey to other countries, and a safe homecoming in the United States of America.

Have a nice trip and till we meet again.

May God the Almighty perpetually bless all mankind.

Quote: Richard Nixon: "Remarks on the Departure from Indonesia.", 28 July 1969. Online by Gerhard Peters and John T. Woolley, American Presidential Project.

m. United States President Richard Nixon 1969-1974
(163 – Greeting Welcome to President Soeharto of the Republic of Indonesia. May 26, 1970)



RICHARD NIXON

XXXVII President of the United States: 1969-1974

163 - Ucapan Selamat Datang kepada Presiden Suharto dari Republik Indonesia .

26 Mei 1970

President Suharto, Mrs. Suharto, Your Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen:

Mr. President, we welcome you very warmly to the White House and to Washington on this occasion, your first visit to the United States.

We welcome you first because you come from a great country, a new country, but the third most populous Nation in all the free nations of the world.

We welcome you secondly because of the leadership you have provided for your country, leadership, which is devoted toward producing that progress which will go to the people of the country and not just to its leaders.

We welcome you also because of the role you and your government have played and are continuing to play for peace in the Pacific. The recent conference at Djakarta -a conference which was a splendid example of Asian nations attempting to find solutions for Asian problems-this conference is one that we have noted, and we know that it will contribute to the cause of peace and security for all nations in the Asian area.

The Foreign Ministers Conference of 11 Asian Countries was held in Jakarta on May 16 and 17, 1970, by the invitation of President Suharto.

Finally, Mr. President, we welcome you because we know that the slogan of your country is "Unity in Diversity," which is somewhat similar to the slogan of our country. As we think of the world in which we live, a world of different peoples, different races, different religions, different philosophies, we realize that we cannot find answers to all the differences. We will not always be all the same, not either among peoples or nations or within a nation, but we can be unified on those great principles that really matter-the right of all people to be free, the right of all people to be independent of foreign domination, and the right of all people to live in peace.

Unity in diversity-on these great principles the people of Indonesia, the people of the United States, I believe all the peoples of the world, are truly united. We welcome you most warmly.

Note: The President spoke at 10: 12 a.m. on the South Lawn at the White House where President Suharto received a formal welcome with full military honors. See also Item 165.

President Suharto responded in Indonesian. The text of his remarks, as read by his interpreter, follows:

Mr. President, Mrs. Nixon, distinguished guests, ladies and gentlemen:

We thank God Almighty that my wife and I and my party have safely arrived in this great country, the United States of America, in response to your gracious invitation. I am deeply touched by your kind words and the warmth of your welcome today.

This is indeed my first visit to your great country. But my acquaintance with America and with its people is not new. In fact, slightly less than a year ago I had the singular honor of welcoming you, Mr. President, in Djakarta, on a visit that regrettably had to be very short. I am very grateful, therefore, for the opportunity this visit provides me, not only to deepen our personal friendship but also to immerse myself, however briefly, in the ways of life and culture of America and its people.

Apart from being a return visit, the main purpose of my coming here today is a simple one, although of profound significance to me and the Indonesian people. It is to convey, on behalf of the Indonesian people, our sincere gratitude for the support you extended to us in those moments in our history when friendly assistance was needed most. The friendship between Indonesia and the United States has existed for a long time, in fact since the birth of the Republic of Indonesia.

It is a sincere friendship, which does not seek anything specific in return. To us, friendship with the United States is not a matter of convenience or expediency but a question of fundamental orientation and of affinity of basic goals. And I hope that our visit today will reiterate this friendship.

I am sure that our two countries have, and probably will continue to have, different perspectives in our view on many world issues. However, we do share the common aspiration to strive for a better world in which man of whatever race, creed, or political belief can live in freedom and dignity, relieved from the terrible scourges of poverty and ignorance, oppression and war.

I am also aware of the big problems the American people are facing at present, and of the process of reordering of national priorities through which you are going. As a friend, we understand the difficulties you are facing and appreciate your efforts to overcome them.

Let us hope that this visit may also serve to contribute useful ideas. For a profound study of each other's problems in order to arrive at a common understanding, based on our respective principles and potentialities, is most essential for the strengthening of a more concrete and meaningful friendship.

Mr. President, my visit comes at a time when the need for sincere and realistic efforts in the interest of peace and stability in the world, and in Southeast Asia in particular, has become ever more pressing. The restoration of peace and stability in this region will require the combined endeavors of all countries of the area as well as of those external powers having a responsibility in the maintenance of world peace.

It is for all these reasons that I look forward to having a frank exchange of views with you, Mr. President, and with other leaders...

It is my sincere hope that this visit will contribute to strengthening friendship between the two countries and nations, which I believe will be useful in solving the problems we face, as well as the world at large.

Thank you

Quote: Richard Nixon: " Greeting Welcome to President Soeharto of the Republic of Indonesia.", May 26, 1970, Online by Gerhard Peters and John T. Woolley, American Presidential Project.

C. PARTICIPATION OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA IN IDA (INTERNASIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION)

- a. **United States President Dwight D. Eisenhower: 1953 -1961**
(39 – Special Messages to Congress Recommend US Participation in the International Development Association. February 18, 1960)



DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

XXXIV President of the United States: 1953-1961

39 - Pesan Khusus ke Kongres Merekomendasikan Partisipasi AS dalam Asosiasi Pembangunan Internasional .

18 Februari 1960

To the Congress of the United States:

I herewith submit to the Congress the Articles of Agreement for the establishment of the International Development Association. I recommend legislation authorizing United States membership in the Association and providing for payment of the subscription obligations prescribed in the Articles of Agreement.

The Association is designed to assist the less-developed countries of the free world by increasing the flow of development capital on flexible terms. The advisability of such an institution was proposed by Senate Resolution 264 of 1958. Following this Resolution, the National Advisory Council on International Monetary and Financial Problems undertook a study of the question. The Council's conclusions and the favorable response of representatives of other governments who were consulted during the course of the study have resulted in the Articles of Agreement, which satisfy the objectives of that Resolution and which I am submitting herewith. The accompanying Special Report of the Council describes the Articles in detail.

We all know that every country needs capital for growth but that the needs are greatest where income and savings are low. The less developed countries need to secure from abroad large amounts of capital equipment to help in their development. Some part of this they can purchase with their current savings, some part they can borrow on conventional terms, and some part is provided by private foreign investors. But in many

less-developed countries, the need for capital imports exceeds the amounts they can reasonably hope to secure through normal channels. The Association is a multilateral institution designed to provide a margin of finance that will allow them to go forward with sound projects that do not fully qualify for conventional loans.

In many messages to the Congress, I have emphasized the clear interest of the United States in the economic growth of the less-developed countries. Because of this fundamental truth the people of our country are attempting in a number of ways to promote such growth. Technical and economic aid is supplied under the Mutual Security Program. In addition, many projects are assisted by loans from the Export-Import Bank, and we also participate with other free world countries in the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development, which is doing so much to channel funds, mainly from private sources, to the less-developed areas. While we have joined with the other American Republics in the Inter-American Development Bank, there is no wide international institution which, like our Development Loan Fund, can help finance sound projects requiring a broad flexibility in repayment terms, including repayment in the borrower's currency.

Conceived to meet this need, the *International Development Association* represents a joint determination by the economically advanced countries to help accelerate progress in the less-developed countries. It is highly gratifying that so many other free world countries are now ready to join with us in this objective.

The Association is a cooperative venture, to be financed by the member governments of the International Bank. It is to have initial subscriptions totaling one billion dollars, of which the subscription of the United States would be \$320.29 million and the subscriptions of the other economically strong countries would be \$442.78 million. The funds made available by these countries would be freely convertible. The developing countries would subscribe \$236.93 million, of which ten per cent would be freely convertible. Members would pay their subscriptions over a five-year period and would periodically re-examine the adequacy of the Association's resources.

The *International Development Association* thus establishes a mechanism whereby other nations can join in the task of providing capital to the less-developed areas on a flexible basis. Contribution by the less-developed countries themselves, moreover, is a desirable element of this new institution. In addition, the Association may accept supplementary resources provided by one member in the currency of another member. Thus, some part of the foreign currencies acquired by the United States primarily from its sales of surplus agricultural commodities may be made available to the Association when desirable and agreed to by the member whose currency is involved.

The Articles of Agreement give the Association considerable scope in its lending operations so that it can respond to the varied needs of its members. And because it is to be an affiliate of the International Bank, it will benefit from the long and successful lending experience of the Bank.

By combining the Bank's high standards with flexible repayment terms, it can help finance sound projects that cannot be undertaken by existing sources. With a framework that safeguards existing institutions and traditional forms of finance, the Association can both supplement and facilitate private investment. It will provide an extra margin of capital that can give further momentum to growth in the developing countries on terms that will not overburden their economies and their repayment capacities.

The peoples of the world will grow in freedom, toleration and respect for human dignity as they achieve reasonable economic and social progress under a free system. The further advance of the less-developed areas is of major importance to the nations of the free world, and the Association provides an international institution through which we may all effectively cooperate toward this end. It will perform a valuable service in promoting the economic growth and cohesion of the free world. I am convinced that participation by the United States is necessary, and I urge the Congress to act promptly to authorize the United States to join with the other free nations in the establishment of the Association.

DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER

Note: The Articles of Agreement of the Advisory Council on International Development Association International Monetary and Financial Problems are printed in the Special Report of the National House Document 345 (86th Gong., 2d sess.)

Quote: Dwight D. Eisenhower: " Special Messages to Congress Recommend US Participation in the International Development Association.," 18 February 1960. Online by Gerhard Peters and John T. Woolley, American Presidential Project.

b. United States President Lyndon B. Johnson 1963-1969
(346 – Statement by the President after the House Action at the International Development Association Bill. May 13, 1964)



LYNDON B. JOHNSON
XXXVI President of the United States: 1963-1969

346 - Pernyataan oleh Presiden setelah House Action pada RUU Asosiasi Pembangunan Internasional .
13 Mei 1964

THE House passage of the IDA bill is a major victory for the American people, for an effective foreign policy and for commonsense in our international dealings. This measure is bipartisan in its origins and I congratulate those members of both parties who joined in advancing it a step closer to reality.

It may have taken two tries but a worthwhile cause has won a significant success. We will always continue to try when the cause is just.

Note: For the President's remarks upon signing the International Development Association Act, see Item 361.

Quote: Lyndon B. Johnson: " Statement by the President after the House Action at the International Development Association Bill.", May 13, 1964. Online by Gerhard Peters and John T. Woolley, American Presidential Project.

c. United States President Lyndon B. Johnson 1963-1969
(361 – Comments After Signing the Bill on the International Development Association. May 26, 1964)



LYNDON B. JOHNSON

XXXVI President of the United States: 1963-1969

361 - Komentar Setelah Menandatangani RUU Asosiasi Pengembangan Internasional .

26 Mei 1964

I am very proud to sign this bill to legitimize the ongoing participation of our country in the International Development Association.

This Law allows the United States to help International Institution that has started in the United States, enabling other Industrial Countries to support less developed countries, and now to carry out their duties efficiently and successfully.

The Governors of the United States Association will be authorized to adopt the proposed increase of US \$ 750 Million for the Association resources. Our share of US \$ 312 Million will be given over a period of 3 years. Other countries will provide more than US \$ 1.40 for every dollar provided by the United States. This money will be used for short-term loans for important Projects for Developing Countries that cannot afford to pay through common commercial terms.

This action is one of the important milestones in our efforts to request cooperation from the Free World Countries in the general duty of helping disadvantaged Countries to help themselves.

This is also another milestone in our historical commitment to help others lift from the shoulders of those who are tired, the burdens of poverty and disease, illiteracy and hunger. We can no longer accept a world where we are surrounded by poverty especially the poverty recognized within our own limitations.

This is the best international provision, and a victory for the American people, for effective foreign policy, and for common sense in our international relations.

I want to thank every participating Congress Member who have successfully handled this Law. I want to congratulate the Senate and Parliament Members for making this victory possible. You will be proud of this action in the coming days.

Note: The president spoke at 9:45 in the Cabinet Room at the White House.

The bill (S. 2214) as ratified is Public Law 88310 (78 Stat. 200).

Quote: Lyndon B. Johnson: " Comments After Signing the Bill on the International Development Association.", 26 May 1964. Online by Gerhard Peters and John T. Woolley, American Presidential Project.

**d. United States President Richard Nixon 1969-1974
(317 – Special Message to the Congress Requesting Funds for the
International Development Association and the Asian
Development Bank. October 31, 1973)**



RICHARD NIXON

XXXVII President of the United States: 1969-1974

**317 - Pesan Khusus kepada Kongres untuk Meminta Dana untuk
Asosiasi Pembangunan Internasional dan Bank Pembangunan Asia
31 Oktober 1973**

To the Congress of the United States:

As their role in conveying financial assistance to developing countries has steadily enlarged in recent years, multilateral lending institutions have become vital to our hopes for constructing a new international economic order.

One of the most important of these institutions is the *International Development Association*, a subsidiary of the World Bank that provides long-term loans at low interest rates to the world's poorest nations. During the 13 years of its operation, IDA has provided over \$6.1 billion of development credits to nearly 70 of the least developed countries of the world. Two dozen countries have contributed funds for this effort.

By next June, however, the *International Development Association* will be out of funds unless it is replenished. As a result of an understanding reached in recent international negotiations, I am today proposing to the Congress that the United States join with other major industrialized nations in pledging significant new funds to this organization. Specifically, I am requesting that the Congress authorize for future appropriation the sum of \$ 1.5 billion for the fourth replenishment of IDA. Initial payments would be made in fiscal year 1976 and the full amount would be paid out over a period of years.

I am also requesting that the Congress authorize an additional \$50 million for the Special Funds of the Asian Development Bank. The bank is one of the major regional banks in the world that complements the work of the *International Development Association* and the World Bank.

Legislation for both of these authorities is being submitted to the Congress today, by the Secretary of the Treasury.

STRENGTHENING THE INTERNATIONAL ECONOMIC SYSTEM

Just over a year ago, in September 1972 at the annual meeting in Washington of the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank, I stressed the urgent need to build a secure structure of peace, not only in the political realm but in the economic realm as well. I stated then that the time had come for action across the entire front of international economic problems, and I emphasized that recurring monetary crises, incorrect alignments, distorted trading arrangements, and great disparities in development not only injured our economies, but also created political tensions that subvert the cause of peace. I urged that all nations come together to deal promptly with these fundamental problems.

I am happy to be able to report that since that 1972 meeting, we have made encouraging progress toward updating and revising the basic rules for the conduct of international financial and trade affairs that have guided us since the end of World War II. Monetary reform negotiations, begun last year, are now well advanced toward forging a new and stronger international monetary system. A date of July 31, 1974, has been set as a realistic deadline for completing a basic agreement among nations on the new system.

Concurrently, we are taking the fundamental steps at home and abroad that will lead to needed improvement in the international trading system. On September 14, while meeting in Tokyo, the world's major trading nations launched new multilateral trade negotiations which could lead to a significant reduction of world trade barriers and reform of our rules for trade. The Congress is now considering trade reform legislation that is essential to allow the United States to participate effectively in these negotiations.

ESSENTIAL ROLE OF DEVELOPMENT ASSISTANCE

While there is great promise in both the trade and monetary negotiations, it is important that strong efforts also be made in the international effort to support economic development-particularly in providing reasonable amounts of new funds for international lending institutions.

A stable and flexible monetary system, a fairer and more efficient system of trade and investment, and a solid structure of cooperation in economic development are the essential components of international economic relations. We must act in each of these interdependent areas. If we fail or fall behind in one, we weaken the entire effort. We need an economic system that is balanced and responsive in all its parts, along with international institutions that reinforce the principles and rules we negotiate.

We cannot expect other nations-developed or developing-to respond fully to our call for stronger and more efficient trading and monetary systems, if at the same time we are not willing to assume our share of the effort to ensure that the interests of the poorer nations are taken into account. Our position as a leader in promoting a more reasonable world order and our credibility as a negotiator would be seriously weakened if we do not take decisive and responsible action to assist those nations to achieve their aspirations toward economic development.

There are some two dozen non-communist countries which provide assistance to developing countries. About 20 percent of the total aid flow from these countries is now channeled through multilateral lending institutions such as the World Bank group-which includes IDA-and the regional development banks.

These multilateral lending institutions play an important role in American foreign policy. By encouraging developing countries to participate in a joint effort to raise their living standards, they help to make those countries more self-reliant. They provide a pool of unmatched technical expertise. And they provide a useful vehicle for encouraging other industrialized countries to take a larger responsibility for the future of the developing world, which in turn enables us to reduce our direct assistance.

The American economy also benefits from our support of international

development. Developing countries today provide one-third of our raw material imports, and we will increasingly rely upon them in the future for essential materials. These developing countries are also good customers, buying more from us than we do from them.

NEW PROPOSALS FOR MULTILATERAL ASSISTANCE

Because multilateral lending institutions make such a substantial contribution to world peace, it must be a matter of concern for the United States that the International Development Association will be out of funds by June 30, 1974, if its resources are not replenished.

The developing world now looks to the replenishment of IDA's resources as a key test of the willingness of industrialized, developed nations to cooperate in assuring the fuller participation of developing countries in the international economy. At the Nairobi meeting of the World Bank last month, it was agreed by 25 donor countries to submit for approval of their legislatures a proposal to authorize \$4.5 billion of new resources to IDA. Under this proposal, the share of the United States in the replenishment would drop from 40 percent to 33 percent. This represents a significant accomplishment in distributing responsibility for development more equitably. Other countries would put up \$3 billion, twice the proposed United States contribution of \$1.5 billion. Furthermore, to reduce annual appropriations requirements, our payments can be made in installments at the rate of \$375 million a year for four years, beginning in fiscal year 1976.

We have also been negotiating with other participating nations to increase funds for the long-term, low-interest operation of the Asian Development Bank.

As a result of these negotiations, I am requesting the Congress to authorize \$50 million of additional contributions to the ADB by the United States-beyond a \$100 million contribution already approved. These new funds would be associated with additional contributions of about \$350 million from other nations.

MEETING OUR RESPONSIBILITIES

In addition to these proposals for pledging future funds, I would point out that the Congress also has before its appropriations requests for fiscal year 1974-a year that is already one-third completed-for bilateral and multilateral assistance to support our role in international cooperation. It is my profound conviction that it is in our own best interest that the Congress move quickly to enact these pending appropriations requests. We are now behind schedule in providing our contributions to the International

Development Association, the Inter-American Development Bank and the Asian Development Bank, so that we are not keeping our part of the bargain. We must show other nations that the United States will continue to meet its international responsibilities.

All nations, which enjoy advanced stages of industrial development, have a grave responsibility to assist those countries whose major development lies ahead. By providing support for international economic assistance on an equitable basis, we are helping others to help themselves and at the same time building effective institutions for international cooperation in the critical years ahead. I urge the Congress to act promptly on these proposals.

RICHARD NIXON
The White House,
October 31, 1973.

Quote: Richard Nixon: " Special Message to the Congress Requesting Funds for the International Development Association and the Asian Development Bank.", 31 October 1973. Online by Gerhard Peters and John T. Woolley, American Presidential Project.

D. HISTORICAL SUMMARY OF INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION (IDA)

1. On August 17, 1945 the Country of the Republic of Indonesia became Independent, Bung Karno, Republic of Indonesia's first President and his Vice President Bung Hatta were figures of the Proclamation of the Independence of the Republic Indonesia. Indonesian Independence was welcomed by the President of the United States *Harry. S. Truman 1945 -1953. See page - 7 No. 272.*

The welcome was a form of appreciation and respect for the Republic of Indonesia that has been freed from colonialism and proved the statesmanship of its Leader in making an agreement at the Hague Conference, this agreement is a major contribution to the United Nations/UNO, which will later strengthen the Indonesian Country itself from interference from outside parties, and the message in which Indonesia was expected to enter membership at the United Nations.

2. The Independence of the Republic of Indonesia can slowly be recognized and accepted by the International World, the struggle of Bung Karno in introducing the State of Indonesia did not stop there, because there were other stages, which were pursued in relation to the Sovereignty of Finance and the Economy, especially in the pursuit of having its own Country Currency, because at that time Country of Indonesia was still using the *Sen and Gulden Currency* as transaction instruments, while the Sen and Gulden Currency itself were the Dutch Country Currency.



3. Long before the Independence of the Republic of Indonesia, the Sovereign Countries in the Economy, which have their own Currency, combined their Currency in a large Institution, which later was called the International Development Association (IDA). This institution is a Corporation that has Credit Capital from each Member State.

4. On 16 May 1956, *United States President Dwight D. Eisenhower: 1953-1961*; was preparing the Country regarding the arrival of the President of Indonesia and his party, namely Bung Karno (*Soekarno*). The preparations were done, of course because there were very important things to be discussed, referring to existing sources where in that year there had been a Combined Currency Agreement of additional Capital for IDA Institution.

This Capital addition is indispensable because the combination of the previous Currency has experienced a deficit, and the Member States had to think hard in order to restore the IDA Institution. The Indonesian Country has also joined and contributed to restore the Institution by becoming a Donor Country or Contributing Country.

On June 5, 1956, United States President Dwight D. Eisenhower sent a letter on the eve of the departure of Bung Karno to his Country. From the welcoming letter it shows that the relations between both Leaders of the Countries was very good. This was done because three (3) years earlier, in 1953, Indonesia had entered into the IDA Institution, became a Member and in that year, there had also been a merger of Currencies from a total of 51 Member Countries, including:

SCHEDULE. A
Initial Subscriptions
(US \$ Millions)

PART I

<u>1.</u>	<u>Australia</u>	<u>20.18</u>
<u>2.</u>	<u>Austria</u>	<u>5.04</u>
<u>3.</u>	<u>Belgium</u>	<u>22.70</u>
<u>4.</u>	<u>Canada</u>	<u>37.83</u>
<u>5.</u>	<u>Denmark</u>	<u>8.74</u>
<u>6.</u>	<u>Finland</u>	<u>3.83</u>
<u>7.</u>	<u>France</u>	<u>52.96</u>
<u>8.</u>	<u>Germany</u>	<u>52.98</u>
<u>9.</u>	<u>Italy</u>	<u>18.16</u>
<u>10.</u>	<u>Japan</u>	<u>33.59</u>
<u>11.</u>	<u>Luxemburg</u>	<u>1.01</u>
<u>12.</u>	<u>Netherlands</u>	<u>27.74</u>
<u>13.</u>	<u>Norway</u>	<u>6.72</u>
<u>14.</u>	<u>Sweden</u>	<u>10.09</u>
<u>15.</u>	<u>Union of South Africa</u>	<u>10.09</u>
<u>16.</u>	<u>United Kingdom</u>	<u>131.14</u>
<u>17.</u>	<u>United States</u>	<u>320.29</u>

Part I Total **763.07**

PART II

<u>1.</u>	<u>Afghanistan</u>	<u>1.01</u>
<u>2.</u>	<u>Argentina</u>	<u>18.83</u>
<u>3.</u>	<u>Bolivia</u>	<u>1.06</u>
<u>4.</u>	<u>Brazil</u>	<u>18.83</u>
<u>5.</u>	<u>Burma</u>	<u>2.02</u>
<u>6.</u>	<u>Ceylon</u>	<u>2.03</u>
<u>7.</u>	<u>Chile</u>	<u>3.53</u>
<u>8.</u>	<u>China</u>	<u>30.26</u>
<u>9.</u>	<u>Colombia</u>	<u>3.53</u>
<u>10.</u>	<u>Costa Rica</u>	<u>0.20</u>
<u>11.</u>	<u>Cuba</u>	<u>4.71</u>
<u>12.</u>	<u>Dominican Republic</u>	<u>0.40</u>
<u>13.</u>	<u>Ecuador</u>	<u>0.65</u>

<u>14.</u>	<u>El Salvador</u>	<u>0.30</u>
<u>15.</u>	<u>Ethiopia</u>	<u>0.50</u>
<u>16.</u>	<u>Ghana</u>	<u>2.36</u>
<u>17.</u>	<u>Greece</u>	<u>2.52</u>
<u>18.</u>	<u>Guatemala</u>	<u>0.40</u>
<u>19.</u>	<u>Haiti</u>	<u>0.76</u>
<u>20.</u>	<u>Honduras</u>	<u>0.30</u>
<u>21.</u>	<u>Iceland</u>	<u>0.10</u>
<u>22.</u>	<u>India</u>	<u>40.35</u>
<u>23.</u>	<u>Indonesia</u>	<u>11.10</u>
<u>24.</u>	<u>Iran</u>	<u>4.54</u>
<u>25.</u>	<u>Iraq</u>	<u>0.76</u>
<u>26.</u>	<u>Ireland</u>	<u>3.03</u>
<u>27.</u>	<u>Israel</u>	<u>1.68</u>
<u>28.</u>	<u>Jordan</u>	<u>0.30</u>
<u>29.</u>	<u>Korea</u>	<u>1.26</u>
<u>30.</u>	<u>Lebanon</u>	<u>0.45</u>
<u>31.</u>	<u>Libya</u>	<u>1.01</u>
<u>32.</u>	<u>Malaya</u>	<u>2.52</u>
<u>33.</u>	<u>Mexico</u>	<u>8.74</u>
<u>34.</u>	<u>Morocco</u>	<u>3.53</u>
<u>35.</u>	<u>Nicaragua</u>	<u>0.30</u>
<u>36.</u>	<u>Pakistan</u>	<u>10.09</u>
<u>37.</u>	<u>Panama</u>	<u>0.02</u>
<u>38.</u>	<u>Paraguay</u>	<u>0.30</u>
<u>39.</u>	<u>Peru</u>	<u>1.77</u>
<u>40.</u>	<u>Philippines</u>	<u>5.04</u>
<u>41.</u>	<u>Saudi Arabia</u>	<u>3.70</u>
<u>42.</u>	<u>Spain</u>	<u>10.09</u>
<u>43.</u>	<u>Sudan</u>	<u>1.01</u>
<u>44.</u>	<u>Thailand</u>	<u>3.03</u>
<u>45.</u>	<u>Tunisia</u>	<u>1.51</u>
<u>46.</u>	<u>Turkey</u>	<u>5.80</u>
<u>47.</u>	<u>United Arab Republic</u>	<u>6.03</u>
<u>48.</u>	<u>Uruguay</u>	<u>1.06</u>
<u>49.</u>	<u>Venezuela</u>	<u>7.06</u>
<u>50.</u>	<u>Viet-Nam</u>	<u>1.51</u>
<u>51.</u>	<u>Yugoslavia</u>	<u>4.04</u>
	<u>Part II Total</u>	<u>236.93</u>
	<u>Total</u>	<u>1,000.00</u>

- *In terms of United States dollar of weight and fineness in effect on January 1, 1960.*
5. On February 18, 1960 *United States President Dwight D. Eisenhower: 1953-1961*, proposed to Congress to approve the United States of America's incorporation in the IDA Institution, with a variety of factors that can be considered and conducted research. The incorporation of the United States in this Institution is also a good action for the Country itself, where each Member will have a budget in the form of Capital Loans in order to develop their respective countries, even developing countries will receive a Capital Round according to the percentage of Capital. *See Page-38*
 6. The reasons for the United States of America joining IDA are as follows:
The association is a cooperative business, which will be funded by the Government of the International Bank Member Country. It has an initial subscription of One Billion Dollars, of which the United States subscription will amount to *US \$ 320.29 Million* and the subscription of other Economically Strong Member States will be *US \$ 442.78 Million*. Funds provided by these Member States will be freely converted. Developing Member Countries will subscribe for *US \$ 236.93 Million*, of which ten (10) percent will be freely convertible. Member States will pay for their subscriptions over a five-year period and will periodically check the adequacy of the Association's Resources.
 7. The relationship between the Country of Indonesia and the Country of America is very good and it continues from *United States President Dwight D. Eisenhower 1953 – 1960 to President John F. Kennedy 1961-1963*. Good relations between the two Leaders of the Countries is due to a good idea where the two countries can mutually reinforce one another, especially in a combination of Currencies within the IDA Institution, the Association can receive additional Resources provided by one other Member, in the Currency of the Member Country. Thus, some parts of the Foreign Currency obtained by the United States especially from the sale of Agricultural Commodity Surplus can be provided to the Association if desired and approved by Members whose Currency is involved. The theme of this Commodity became Indonesia's role that is rich in Natural Resources, especially in Agricultural Commodities.
 8. Bung Karno's efforts in the International World was welcomed by *United States President John F. Kennedy 1961 -1963*. The figure of Bung Karno has even become an inspiration for the United States itself. On *April 24, 1961, Bung Karno arrived at Andrews Air Force Base*, and was welcomed by the United States President who declared, " I am particularly glad also to welcome him here, because he is in a very real sense the Father of his Country. Throughout his life he has devoted himself to the independence of his Country. He occupies the unique role in the life of his Country and his People that was occupied by the early founders of this Country. And therefore, in welcoming him once again to the shores of the United States, we welcome a distinguished National Leader, Father of his Country, and *a Leader in the World.*"

9. President Soekarno responded to the President's remarks at Andrews Air Force Base, "President J.F Kennedy called me 2 minutes ago, the Father of Indonesian Nation, and it is to my opinion not true."

"I am not the Father of the Indonesian Nation"

"I am just a small mouthpiece of the Indonesian Nation. I express the aspirations, the longings, and the wishes of the Indonesian Nation. I am not the father of the Indonesian Nation. Without my nation I am nothing. Without my nation, I am just the man next door.

But, yes, I have together with my nation, struggled for freedom, and I am now working hard, together with my nation, for the establishment of a just and prosperous society in Indonesia, and for peace in the world, for co-operation amongst nations in the world. And it is my vivid hope that America and Indonesia shall always be close friends."

Here it appears that Bung Karno did not carry Attributes of Greatness, but he said the extent of a small mouthpiece from Indonesia or in other words Relawan (Volunteer).

10. On September 14, 1961, President of Indonesia Ir. Soekarno and President of Mali Modibo Keita visited America, representing one large Conference that is called Beograd or Belgrade Conference, Country of Yugoslavia. At this Conference as many as 25 Countries attended and President Ir. Soekarno was the person who presided at the Conference. His visit was to inform President J. F Kennedy of his concerns for the Belgrade Conference. At this Belgrade Conference the President of Indonesia not only represented his Country, with as many as 92 Million Souls, but represented 750 Million Souls. The following are the remarks of the United States President to the two Country Leaders, the representatives of the Beograd Conference or the Belgrade of Yugoslavia Summit:

"On behalf of the people of the United States and the Government of the United States, I extend a warm welcome to our two distinguished visitors who come representing the leaders, the states, and the people who were assembled at the recent conference in Belgrade, Yugoslavia."

Whereby, President John F. Kennedy wanted the Countries, which are members of the Belgrade Conference, to synergize with the Belgrade Conference in regard of combining the Currencies so that it can become a Capital Round at the IDA Institution. Here arose a disagreement, which resulted in increasing dis-harmonized relations between the Countries.

In the course of this Association, many countries will be helped in the welfare of their People. This is what encourages Bung Karno and John F. Kennedy to immediately implement this Program, but many people do not want this to happen. The main reason is that this Fund is not allocated to personal or group interest, but Purely for Noble purposes, the Safety and Prosperity of the Mankind in each of their respective Countries.

E. HISTORICAL SUMMARY ISSUE IN IDA

International Development Association (IDA), which distributes flexible loans to Member States that have not yet developed or are poor, prioritizes Development in a Country that is in dire need with specific criteria.

Before the Institution became International Development Association, on *February 18, 1960, United States President Dwight D. Eisenhower: 1953-1961* submitted to the Congress the Agreement Budget for the establishment of the International Development Association. The President recommends a Law that authorizes United States membership in the Association and provides payment of subscription obligations specified in the Agreement Budget. Thereby the name of the International Development Association took place.

In 1953 there was an Amalgamation of Currencies of 51 Countries, Indonesia entered in that year and was called *Combined Currency Part II*. Indonesia joined in due to the great efforts of an Indonesian Son of Nation, Ir Soekarno, who fought with his Body and Soul for his Country in the International arena, especially for IDA.

In 1949 Ir. Soekarno began to get an appreciation for the Independence of his Country that was proclaimed with Bung Hatta, his Vice President, which coincided with the time of previous Combined Currency that had experienced a deficit. So it needed additional Capital, Indonesia entered into Combined Currency Part II with The Human Development Index guaranteed, which at that time amounted to 92 Million Souls, with the addition of Sumatera Island Region that has an area of 198,000 ha, which was also supported by the Kingdom and the Sultanate of the Sumatera Island.

In 1961 – 1963 Indonesia made Pulau Sumatera Island Region as an addition to the Capital in IDA with Principal Capital of US\$ 5,879,988.25. The requirements were completed when Bung Karno went to the Island of Sumatera, in order to fulfil the requirements of the IDA Institution. Whereas previously it was mentioned that Indonesia had withdrawn from the United Nations, while in fact it was preparing to complete the requirements for the IDA Institution which eventually succeeded as a result of the great effort, in order to enter as a Donor or Contributor Country. The idea of the *United States President Dwight D. Eisenhower 1953-1961* to add to IDA's Capital, in the form of type of commodities, was brought to the Congress, although the agreement was issued during the leadership of the *United States President Lyndon B. Johnson 1963-1964, in May 13 – 26, 1964. See Page –*

42. The Cabinet Room at the White House. The bill (S. 2214) as ratified is Public Law 88310 (78 Stat. 200).

On July 12, 1962, an Agreement was created by the President of Indonesia Ir. Soekarno and United States President John F. Kennedy, which brought the additional Capital to IDA from 25 Countries as Donor Countries, with the Human Development Index of 750 Million Souls, at the Belgrade Conference. The Conference has brought great results, whereas the President of Republic of Indonesia became the Leader in this Conference as well as the Representative from the Country Mali, President Modibo Keita, who were welcomed at the Andrews Air Force Base by President John F. Kennedy.

However, there were parties who did not want this agreement to be known by the Public, especially that the Country of Indonesia provided US\$ 5,879,988.25 with IDA number 01270. This was one of the reasons President John F. Kennedy was killed on November 22, 1963, followed by the imprisonment of President Soekarno and President Modibo Keita until the time of their death.

The problems at the IDA Institution transpired when the Capital provided by Indonesia, with the Guarantee of Human Development Index amounted to 92 Million Souls, and the additional of Sumatera Island with an area of 198,000 ha, along with the support of the Kingdom and Sultanate of Sumatera Island **was considered lost and never happened**, even though the Authentic Data Agreement occurred. Now it is evident after the OPEN DATA in 2018, to be exact in the Latest Disbursement of April 1, 2018 and Fully Released Status, No.IDA-01270 with the Theme of IRRIGATION and REHABILITATION, with the Total Credit of US \$ 5,879,988.25, which became the Grant Fund after the Republic of Indonesia's Debt Forgiveness on July 30 2018 at the IDA Institution. The signing of the September 6, 1968 Agreement took place, at the 1967 Credit Opening and Credit Closing in 1976 and the First Audit of 1968. Please see the data below:

Akhir Periode	Nomor Kredit	Wilayah	Kode negara	Negara	Peminjam	Status kredit	Tingkat Pengisian ...	Mata Uang Komitmen	
2018 Sep 30	IDA01270	ASIA TIMUR DAN PASIFIK	ID	Indonesia	Menteri Keuangan	Sepenuhnya Dibebaskan	0,75	USD	
Tingkat Pengisian Layan...	Mata Uang Komitmen	ID Proyek	Nama Proyek	Jumlah Pokok Asli	Jumlah yang Dibatalkan	Jumlah yang Tidak Dijadwalkan	Jumlah yang Dical...	Dijalankan ke	
0,75	USD	P003702	REHABILIT IRRIGASI	5,879,988.25	12.027,72	0	5,867,960.53		
Jumlah yang Dicalirkan	Dijalankan ke IDA	Karena IDA	Penyesuaian Exchang	Kewajiban Peminjam	Dijual Pihak k...	Reposisi Pihak...	Karena Piha...	Kredit Held	Tanggal Pembayaran Kembali Pertama
5,867,960.53	5,867,960.53	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1978 Okt 01
Tanggal Pembayaran Kembali Pertama	Tanggal Pembayaran Terakhir Terakhir	Tanggal Penandatanganan Perjanjian	Tanggal Persetujuan Dewan	Tanggal Efektif (Terbaru)	Tanggal Tertutup (Terbaru)				
1978 Okt 01	2018 Apr 01	1968 Sep 06	1968 Sep 03	1969 25 Maret	1976, 31 Des				

However, the fact is that Society, as the next Generation, have no knowledge about this, even the transition Governments after the first President - starting from: President Soeharto, President Habib, President Abdurrahman Wahid, President Megawati Soekarno Putri, President Susilo Bambang Yudoyono to the current Government, led by President Joko Widodo; do not have the knowledge due to data closure, while all this time there has been data manipulation.

F. INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION (OUT LOOK)



The *International Development Association (IDA)* is a part of the World Bank that helps the poorest countries in the World with its aim to reduce poverty by providing loans and Grants for Programs that improve economic development, reduce inequality, and improve living conditions for the People.

IDA fulfills all original World Bank loans that support various Development activities, such as basic education, health services, clean water and sanitation, agriculture, improvement of the business climate, infrastructure, and institutional reform. This intervention opens the road to equality, economic development, employment creation, higher income, and better living conditions. Many problems faced by Developing Countries because they do not respect the border.

By helping to overcome this problem, IDA works to reduce security, environmental and health problems, and prevent this threat from becoming a global problem. For partners who contribute, IDA provides an efficient channel for directing development assistance to the poorest countries. Because contributions to IDA are collected together with payments from former and current IDA recipients, IDA provides a Source of Substantial and Stable Funding, which IDA Member States can rely on to fund their Country Development Priorities.

IDA is one of the Institutions in the World Bank Group that has a mission to help countries in the World that are in the category of Least Developed Countries (LDCs) with Grants and long-term loans (30-40 years) and no interest (Interest-Free Loans) or low interest (a combination of World Bank and IDA loans). IDA Donors and Representatives from Borrowing Countries meet every 3 years to discuss future Policies, including the amount of additional Capital to IDA (IDA Replenishment) that is valid for 3 years.

IDA provides loan assistance to Member Countries, which is known as Credit IDA. In general, there are 2 indicators that must be met by a Country to be able to accept IDA Credit, namely per capita income and creditworthiness. In general, a Country with a per capita income that is lower than that stipulated by IDA can receive an IDA loan. The per capita income limit indicator (cut-off limit) has been revised almost every year (US\$ 250 per capita in 1964, and US\$ 1,215 per capita in 2016). Meanwhile, creditworthiness is interpreted as "the new external debt ability to service market interest rates over the long term". In other words, creditworthiness refers to the access of a Country to obtain an external loan, in this case International Bank of Reconstruction and Development (IBRD).

The assessment of creditworthiness is based on 8 components, namely Political Risk, External Debt and Liquidity, Public Policy and Debt Burden, Balance of Payment Risks, Economic Structure and Growth Prospects, Monetary and Exchange Rate Policy, Financial Sector Risks, and Corporate Sector Debt.

- The two indicators (per capita income and creditworthiness) determine the position of a Country in IDA, which is divided into 4 groups: IDA-Only Countries, Gap Countries, Blend Countries and Graduate Countries.
- IDA-Only Countries are countries with per capita income that are still below the cut-off and have not met the creditworthy IBRD.
- Gap Countries are countries with per capita income above the cut-off limit for more than 2 years, but have not met the creditworthy IBRD.
- Blend Countries are countries that have received positive creditworthy from IBRD, but per capita income is still below the cut-off limit. Countries including Blend Countries can receive loans from IDA or IBRD, where IDA lending begins to be reduced.

- The Graduate Countries are countries that have obtained positive creditworthiness from IBRD and per capita income above the cut off limit. The Graduate Countries don't have access to get a loan from IDA.

The results of the latest IDA Programs can be seen in the illustrations as follows:



G. THE POSITION OF IDA IN INDONESIA

Indonesia has been an International Development Association (IDA) Member since 1968 which was stipulated by Law No. 3 of 1968. Since becoming a Member until the first semester of 2015, the benefits gained from Indonesia's membership in IDA include that IDA has provided loans to the Indonesian Government equivalent to *US \$ 2,744.5 Million* and Grants equivalent to *US \$ 412.5 Million*. These funds have been used for Development in Indonesia in various fields, including Health, Education, Economics and Regional Development, including Agriculture and Fisheries.

Since becoming a Member of IDA, Indonesia has been twice stated as a Graduated Country from the status of low-income Country. Provision of loans from IDA in 1980 were the last to be given to Indonesia before Indonesia was declared a Graduate Country, the first time in 1988. However, due to the 1998 Economic Crisis, Indonesia was re-entered as an IDA loan recipient Country in 1998. Indonesia was again declared a Graduate Country in 2008.

At present, Indonesia is under the status of Graduate Country, where the implication is that Indonesia can no longer borrow from IDA, so that Indonesia will focus on paying off loans to IDA in the future. As an IDA Graduate Country, Indonesia can also play an active role in determining IDA Policy in the context of alleviating global poverty. At present (data as of 31 August 2016), out of all 173 IDA Member Countries, Indonesia has 229,403 votes or 0.88% voting power and is incorporated in SEAVG (South East Asia Voting Group), which has a total vote of 2.97%.

H. THE AFFECT OF IDA

Basically, the International Development Association (IDA) Financial Institution is the right solution for the Country of Indonesia in realizing an independent Country economy in prospering its People for their welfare and returning the Indonesian Nation to a Great Nation. This is the ideal of our predecessor, namely President Ir. Soekarno who succeeded in planting and combining our Currency, Rupiah (IDR) at the IDA Institution. The original Capital of Indonesia, especially Sumatera, was never taken from the end of the Credit Closing in 1976, until now. Grants for Indonesia are very large, where if it is channeled to the Community, to open jobs and all Community needs will be fulfilled; from clothing, food and shelter.

I. IDENTIFYING THE ISSUE OF IDA IN INDONESIA

After the power transfer of the Father of Nations, from Ir. Soekarno to General Soeharto the International Development Association (IDA) program was continued by President Soeharto, by issuing regulations of the Republic of Indonesia Law No. 3 in 1968, which was signed on June 17, 1968, concerning the Membership of the Republic of Indonesia at the IDA Institution.

From the basis of Law No. 3 in 1968, Indonesia was obliged to follow the rules of the IDA Institution, Indonesia as the Country Contributor has maintained the Capital Ratio at IDA, therefore the Capital addition to IDA must be returned, which is the budget that was taken from the Country Budget (APBN).

In the Government Regulation No.101 of the Republic of Indonesia, dated December 21, 2015, it states the matter concerning the Addition of Country Capital Participation of the Republic of Indonesia in IDA.

In Article 2 it reads:

- a) The added value of the Country Investment, as referred to in Article 1, is valued Rp. 22.625.000.000,00 (Twenty-Two Billion Six Hundred Twenty-Five Million Rupiahs)
- b) The addition of Country Capital participation, as referred to in Paragraph (1), originates from the 2015 State Budget (APBN)

In Article 3 it reads:

The government can make payments on Country Capital participation in excess of those referred to in Article 2 Paragraph (1) due to the difference in Exchange Rates, to fulfill the obligations of the Republic of Indonesia to IDA in 2015, in value of USD1,810,000.00 (One Million Eight Hundred Ten Thousand Dollars).

In Article 4 it reads:

The implementation of additional contributions in the participation of Country Capital in the International Fund for Agricultural Development, as referred to in Article 2 and Article 3, is carried out by the Minister of Finance.

In Article 5 it reads:

This Government Regulation shall come into force as from the date of stipulation.

Ordering the promulgation of Government Regulation by placing it in the State Institution of the Republic of Indonesia.



If we see from PP No 101. 2015, on the basis of what the Government makes the payment for additional Capital to IDA, while on the other hand Indonesian Country Capital can be seen from the Transaction System Chart, which is quite large after OPEN DATA and it can be proven after the OPEN DATA.

The Country of Indonesia received Debt Forgiveness on *April 1, 2018* and on *July 30, 2018* it has been fully exempted from the Island of Sumatera. From this it can be seen that the Country has no obligation to increase the Capital at IDA Institution, because there is no more reason to add but what can be done now is to take the Grant.

Thereby, the Indonesian Country Debt at the IDA-IBRD Institution is part of the World Bank Group or WBG, which has been released, and the remainder is Public or Company debt in International Bank of Reconstruction Development (IBRD).

INDONESIAN COUNTRY DEBT FORGIVENESS can be seen via the link below:

<https://financesapp.worldbank.org/en/summaries/ibrd-ida/#regions=EAST ASIA AND PACIFIC/financiers=ibrd/financiers=ida/countries=ID/>



Indonesia was categorized as a Country that has graduated from the IDA Institution, to become an IBRD Client, where a Country is permitted to apply for a loan to IBRD to build its Country, with a Company as a container. However, what is understood here is that the Republic of Indonesia has not yet graduated from IDA, because there are many Indonesians who still live below the poverty line.

Indonesia has a very large and very sufficient Grant Fund for the safety and prosperity of the Indonesian People, with the existence of Indonesian Assets in the United Nations Institution/IDA Institution. With this, Indonesia can develop its Country from various Sectors of the Humanitarian Projects and reduce the unemployment rate from Community.

This shows that the Indonesian Country has been a victim of Global Politics. Many People in general do not understand and even seem to be unconcerned about this problem. Even if this is not immediately anticipated, they will continue to be victims of Global Politics. A very unfortunate example is the number of Projects from various points that are unknown to the Community and even the Public Servants or Regional Leaders, who are unaware of the unscrupulous games of Investors.

Investors here are Leaders who act on behalf of the World Bank, utilizing the Human Development Index to build a Project in a particular area. Indonesia is often become entangled as the victim in these incidents, and the evidence of the facts are recorded and controlled from the World Bank Map.

The results of our investigation in the field, in order to match the coordinates in the World Bank Map are evident, but many of the Projects are either inactive or running, even

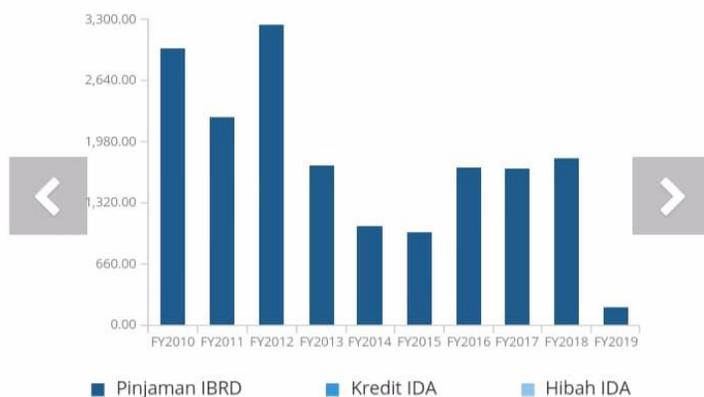
Data per 09/30/2018 [Sumber Data](#)

Negara-negara ▾ | Kawasan ▾ | Pemodal ▾ | Status ▾ | Periode ▾

Wilayah: Asia Timur Dan Pasifik x Pemodal: IBRD x
 Pemodal: IDA x Negara: Indonesia x

Jumlah Pinjaman oleh TA

[Tampilkan Total Info](#)



hundreds are indicated to be fictitious. The examples below are some of the Company's points in Sumatera Island, which are not controlled by the Community in the Region:

ID Proyek	Nama Proyek	Lini Produk	Pemimpin Tim	Persetujuan Tahun Fiskal	Jumlah Komitmen Total
P123940	Pembiayaan Tambahan LGDP	IBRD / IDA	YUWONO	Tahun 2015	500,0
P145550	Financial Sec Reform & Modernisasi DPL	IBRD / IDA	DREES-GROSS	Tahun 2015	500,0
P154291	DPL Sektor Energi Indonesia	IBRD / IDA	TAYLOR	Tahun 2016	500,0
P154779	Fasilitas Infra Finance Indonesia-AF	IBRD / IDA	COSTAIN	Tahun 2017	200,0
P154780	RWSS Nasional (PAMSIMAS-AF)	IBRD / IDA	SORAYA	Tahun 2016	300,0
P154782	Proyek Peningkatan Slum Nat'l Indonesia	IBRD / IDA	SORAYA	Tahun 2017	216,5
P154805	Pengembangan Distribusi Daya	IBRD / IDA	GARNIER	Tahun 2016	500,0
P154947	Dana Pengembangan Infrastruktur Daerah	IBRD / IDA	LEE	Tahun 2017	100,0
P154948	Program Perumahan Nasional yang Terjangkau	IBRD / IDA	HARRISON	Tahun 2017	450,0
P156125	Proyek Pasokan Air Perkotaan Nasional	IBRD / IDA	SETIONO	Tahun 2018	100,0
P156655	IDN Reformasi Fiskal DPL	IBRD / IDA	LEE	Tahun 2016	400,0
P157585	Modernisasi & Rehabilitasi Irigasi	IBRD / IDA	MATSUMOTO	Tahun 2018	250,0
P157599	Proyek Pengembangan Pariwisata Indonesia	IBRD / IDA	KAMPHUIS	Tahun 2018	300,0
P158140	Logistik Logistik Maritim Indonesia	IBRD / IDA	CALI	Tahun 2017	400,0
P160661	Proyek Satu Peta	IBRD / IDA	TORHONEN	Tahun 2019	200,0
P160665	Program Reformasi Bantuan Sosial	IBRD / IDA	MATAHARI	Tahun 2017	200,0
P161475	Reformasi Fiskal Indonesia DPL 2	IBRD / IDA	CHEN	Tahun 2018	300,0
P161514	Perbaikan dan Keamanan Operasional Bendungan 2	IBRD / IDA	WISHART	Tahun 2017	125,0
P161588	ID HCFC Tahap 2	Montreal Prot	HEISTER	Tahun 2018	4.3
P161644	Pengembangan Hulu Energi Panas Bumi	GEF	JOHANSEN	Tahun 2017	6.3
P163973	Logistik Maritim Indonesia DPL II	IBRD / IDA	CALI	Tahun 2018	300,0
P164277	I-SPHERE	IBRD / IDA	RAJAN	Tahun 2018	150,0
P164686	Berinvestasi dalam Nutrisi dan Tahun-Tahun Awal	IBRD / IDA	CLARK	Tahun 2018	400,0

The content above is in order to open the awareness of all parties, to be more responsible in maintaining the assets of our own Country. This needs to be done, because the benefits are for the Safety and Prosperity of the Community in the Province or District of the Region.

By obtaining IDA Credit Fund No - 01540 for Domestic funding sources, for the Construction of a Power Plant Project in the value of *US \$ 32,580,275.78*, this is the beginning of a problem in the Indonesian Financial Administration Sector with IDA Institution, where there were differences in the placement of writing point and comma, thus resulting in a difference in the accounting records that until now were still operational.

And there is a mistake regarding what is meant by the Country debt, Public debt or the Company debt that has been equated, when in fact they are not the same, because the State debt is different from the Public debt or Company debt.

Public or Company debt is the obligation of the Company itself, to bear the obligation to repay the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. To date, the public debt or company debt is charged to the People, who all this time were not aware of what had happened, while what was meant by Country debt is the Country's obligation to repay the IDA in accordance with the agreement made.

J. SOLUTION TO THE PROBLEM

After the necessary restorations were made to the differences in administration of writing the point and comma, whereas the points are used by International Development Association (IDA) Institution. So, on the *1st of April 2018*, the Latest Disbursement of July 24 – 30, 2018 was completed, fully exempt, and **OPEN DATA** was done, which resulted in IDA Credit Indonesia receiving debt forgiveness, became Zero (0). The changes to the improvement of Financial Administration have had a positive impact on Indonesia, as a Member who receives a Grant in the value of *US \$ 5,879,988.25*, for disbursement on April 1, 2018. Therefore, the Government of Indonesia, in this case needs to prepare Projects, related to the Program from IDA institution.

We are encouraged by the positive value of changes in the Administration System of the Institution, individuals or groups of Communities registered with the World Bank Group Finances and formed Relawan UNS-IDA in Indonesia, with the aim of facilitating the Government so that the Grant assistance is implemented or can be realized to improve Country Finance and to provide Safety and Prosperity for the Indonesian People.

Indonesian Country Credit became the Grant Capital that is ready to be channeled in order to prosper the Indonesian People in general. As an example, where before that, in 1967 Indonesia obtained an IDA Credit of *US \$ 5,879,988.25* for Sumatera Island, which was in the form of IDA Credit that has now turned into IDA Grant, with a full free status. See the link below:

Source link: <https://finances.worldbank.org/widgets/6dxf-s9wm>

Source link: <http://financesapp.worldbank.org/en/countries/Indonesia/>

On the basis of the above, the Indonesian Young Generation took the initiative to reopen the IDA Program, which was blocked, by forming Relawan UNS-IDA in Indonesia, so that the stalled Program was able to be carried out again, in hopes of increasing the Growth of the Economic, Regional and Global Financial Systems, with the target being the Human Development Index to be more prosperous.

In order to improve the Indonesian Economy and Banking, there must be changes and additions to the Law Regulations in the Country of Indonesia itself. Regarding IDA Grants distributed to the Community, the first steps taken are:

1. Debt Forgiveness for the People based on the Credit Agreement with IDA Institution on April 1, 2018, including Sumatera Island, with an area of 198,000 ha, has been fully exempt.
2. Debt Forgiveness for the People begins with the Sumatera Island Region. All Financial Institution and Finance Company Customers have the right to obtain the Debt Forgiveness. The Customers who have used their House Certificate as collateral guarantees will get priority.
3. The Financial Institutions here are the Banks that lend Funds to their Customers whose debt must be forgiven.
4. The Banks as Savings and Loans Institutions are the third party that receive the loan from the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), which is 50% of the Fund originating from the IDA Institution and is obliged to return it to the IDA Institution every year.
5. Subsequent Technical Applications are carried out in accordance with the Laws that are traced from the Country Gazette.
6. The Debt Forgiveness for Bank Customers is in order to Reset the Banking in the Country of Indonesia and in the future for all Banking in the World.



Based on the description of the above complications, the Young Generation or Community took the initiative to form Relawan UNS-IDA in Indonesia to complete or find a solution, so that the Program or activity established by the Institution could be realized, begins with Country of Indonesia and the chosen Pilot Project, according to the IDA Document.

The existence of Relawan UNS-IDA is very important and needed in improving the economy of a Country, because they are here to find the best solution for the Government and Society, not to judge or condemn.

The Republic of Indonesia is not the only Country that has been victimized by the System errors. Many countries have also been victimized by the same mistakes of the System, and one by one they are being corrected. The previous mistakes can be avoided, if we guard and monitor the movement of the Global Financial System. All that will lead to the restoration of the World Treasury.

Relawan UNS-IDA will always be there and will remain in all elements, because they care and are motivated for the benefit of the People, not for their own personal interests.



CHAPTER II

RELAWAN UNS-IDA OF INDONESIA AND THE BOARD

RELAWAN UNS-IDA INFORMATION

A. DEFINITION OF VOLUNTEER

Relawan UNS-IDA (International Development Association) or UNS-IDA Volunteers are individuals or groups of People who take the initiative and the time to carry out activities that have been provided with certain knowledge or expertise to assist professional staff in their Fields.

The existence of Relawan UNS-IDA in Indonesia is an initiative of the Young Generation and Community who care about Development, the Country Financial System and the Global Financial System that are considered incomplete. In this case, Relawan UNS-IDA are trying to complete the National Financial Treasury, Global Finance, and are

in the stages of implementing equitable and just Development, in order to form World Insurance, save the Generations or Communities from Financial and Knowledge poverty.

The existence of Relawan UNS-IDA is also a very important component in the International and National World itself for the development of the Development and Recovery of Country Finance, and directing the Country on the right path in the Global Financial System Nationally and Internationally. Relawan UNS-IDA also play an active role in encouraging Economic Growth, creating Security Stability in the National Financial System and supporting poverty reduction, equal Development in each region, and reducing inequalities between individuals and between Regions.



My Love ❤️

The application and implementation of Relawan UNS-IDA is realized through accessing the International World and Government, as well as Society for Development and Financial Services, so that they can improve their Economic capabilities, which ultimately provide solutions or ways for the Country to maintain the Indonesian Country's Large Capital at the IDA Institution. A wider access toward Development and Financial Services is important in an effort to increase cooperation Nationally and Internationally.

Improving the Development and Country Finance, which are evenly distributed in each of the Sectors, will be very affective in assisting the Recovery of Country Finance. Maintaining the Security Stability of the Financial System in reaching the Economic Growth Targets, which have been proclaimed by the Government, has been arranged for the Development in long and medium term.

Access to socialization is extended to the Community and the Government for application and implementation, by giving services to the proposals or requests for Development in Provincial, Regional/City, District and Village Areas, all of which are the obligations and responsibilities of Relawan UNS-IDA in accepting and responding to the needs of the Community and Government, with the aim of realizing the Defense of Country Finance.



B. THE AIM

1. In General, the Aim is to provide understanding to all levels of the Community and Member Countries, so that they can use the State Financial System and the Global Financial System to obtain Information on IDA Grant Funding Programs.
2. Efforts to expand the access to socialization for the public and the government regarding the application and implementation of the IDA Program to realize Community Prosperity.
3. Specifically, the Aim is to strengthen the National Finance and improve Development that is evenly distributed in each of the Sectors, which will be very affective in assisting the Recovery of Country Finance. Maintaining the Security Stability of the Financial System in reaching the Economic Growth Targets, which have been proclaimed by the Government, has been arranged for the Development in long and medium term.
4. With the improvement of the National and International Financial Systems, it will give an impact on a better Banking System.
5. The main function of Relawan UNS-IDA, who have been appointed as the Committee, is to supervise, control, and check (audit) all the work done by the Go Public Companies or Public Services.

C. VISION AND MISSION

VISION : WORLD SECURITY INSURANCE

MISSION : SAVING THE GENERATIONS

Vision

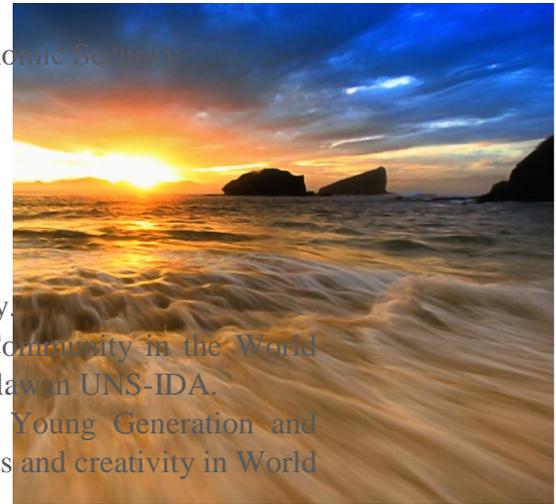
The Description of the Vision includes:

1. Improve the pattern of the application of the Law relating to the preparation of the Country Budget (APBN) and Expenditure in a better direction.
2. Realize the Opening of the 1945 Constitution of the Republic of Indonesia.
3. The desire to achieve excellence in competition efforts in all fields of Human Life.
4. Maintain the Stability of the Country and World Economic Security

Mission

The Description of the Mission includes:

1. Formulate and improve World Prosperity and Security.
2. Realize the quality of the Young Generation and Community in the World competition through the Program implemented by Relawan UNS-IDA.
3. Increase the achievements of Relawan UNS-IDA, Young Generation and Communities in accordance with their talents, interests and creativity in World competition.
4. Plan and developing what have already existed in Indonesia.
5. Maintain the World Cultural Heritage site and complete the Facilities and Infrastructure, as a manifestation of the increasing awareness services of Relawan UNS-IDA toward the history.
6. Enhance cooperative relations between Relawan UNS-IDA, Community, Government and related parties.
7. Realize Indonesian Community's Peace and Prosperity, and Improving the Country Economy towards a better direction.
8. Realize accountability and openness in National and International Banking.
9. Instill discipline toward all parties, who are actively involved in applying IDA Grant disbursement, in UNS-IDA Volunteers, the Community and the Government.
10. Protect and maintain security for all parties, either from the Community, UNS-IDA Volunteers or the Government in realizing the disbursement of IDA Grant.





RELAWAN IDA INDONESIA

D. PRINCIPLE OF UNS-IDA VOLUNTEERS

1. The Leadership, Board of Relawan UNS-IDA Indonesia, Chairman of Relawan UNS-IDA Indonesia, and Chairman of Relawan UNS-IDA in Indonesia for Provincial, Regional/City Areas and Relawan UNS-IDA Indonesia in general, who can foster commitment in carrying out their duties and job authority on implementation strategies and applying the IDA Vision and Mission in Indonesia, diversity in Projects and Sectors facilitates and encourages the availability of various services for the development of all sectors for the Community by Relawan UNS-IDA, who are in a diverse area of Sumatera.
2. Innovation, encouraging Technology Innovation, and with Relawan UNS-IDA Indonesia Committee, as a means to expand and facilitate access to information, socialization in the implementation of Relawan UNS-IDA Vision and Mission in Indonesia, in the Country Development and Financial Restoration services required by the Community.
3. National and International Legal Protection encourages a comprehensive approach for Relawan UNS-IDA in Indonesia's protection, involving the roles of all stakeholders in the Public, Private and Community Sectors.
4. Empowerment, which develops more comprehensive methods and capabilities in implementing Relawan UNS-IDA Indonesia's Vision and Mission.

5. Collaboration, strengthens coordination and encourages partnerships between all Relawan UNS-IDA in Indonesia and the International World, as well as Stakeholders in the Public, Private and Community Sectors.
6. Knowledge, using Data and Information System in the preparation, implementation of policies, and measurement of success carried out by regulators and providers of Projects in several Sumatera Island Regions.
7. Proportionality, establishes a policy and regulatory framework for Relawan UNS-IDA in Indonesia that proportionally considers the risk aspects and benefits of innovation in implementing the Project and its completion.
8. Framework, considering a regulatory framework that reflects International standards, National conditions and support for a competitive Development and Financial System.
9. Completion, monitoring, evaluating, and creating reports in the activities and implementation of the Project activities of Relawan UNS-IDA Indonesia to their respective leaders.

Application and implementation of Vision and Mission of Relawan UNS-IDA Indonesia place more emphasis on the provision of Development services that can contribute directly to the Community based on different needs in each Region and Regional Community Group, while covering all parts of the Community, the activities of Relawan UNS-IDA are focused on Regions, which have not been fulfilled by existing infrastructure services; or are still inadequate. These Regions or Areas have not been reached by the growing Central development.

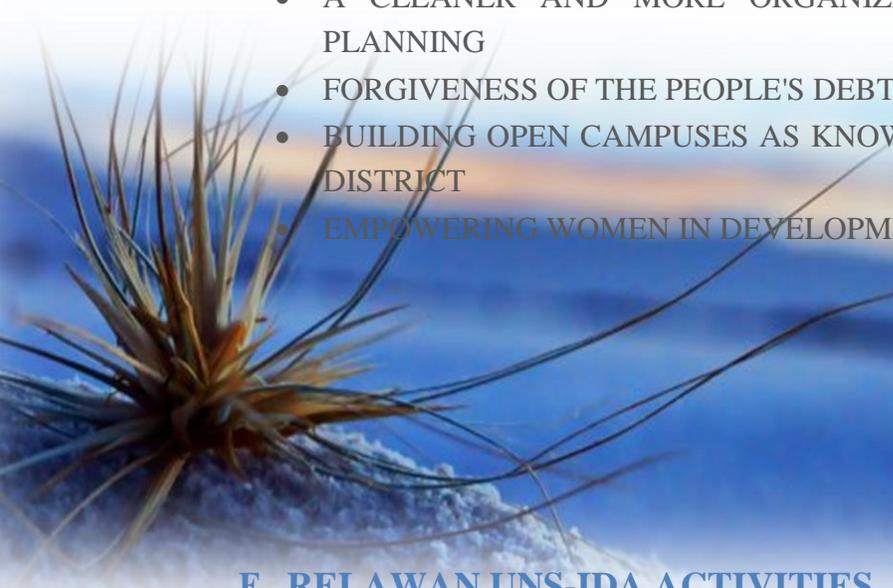
Data collection of Regionals or Areas that are not yet reached through the Development, will be carried out by each Project and Sector Chairperson and Relawan UNS-IDA, who have the tasks that have been directed by the Head of the Project or Sector. This Field has access to all Regions or Areas that require Development Services, which includes Urban Communities that have not received development evenly.

The Community Development Project and the Community Economic Enhancement Project, both Programs have limited resources. Meanwhile, the Community Development Project and Community Economic Enhancement Project are important in order to increase the income per capita of the Community.



E. RELAWAN UNS-IDA PROGRAMS IN INDONESIA

- DISTRIBUTING IDA SUMATERA GRANT FUND NO. 01270.
- REALIZING NATIONAL AND INTERNATIONAL BANKING IMPROVEMENT.
- INCREASING ECONOMIC STABILITY AND HUMAN RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT.
- REALIZING STATE AND REGIONAL FINANCIAL MANAGEMENT TRANSPARENCY.
- DEVELOPMENT OF CORPORATIONS IN EACH REGION.
- DEVELOPMENT LED BY THE COMMUNITY IN IMPROVING INFRASTRUCTURE.
- ROAD INFRASTRUCTURE DEVELOPMENT BETWEEN RURAL AREAS.
- DEVELOPMENT OF MORE MODERN EDUCATIONAL FACILITIES AND INFRASTRUCTURE.
- IMPROVING THE QUALITY OF ELEMENTARY SCHOOL EDUCATION TO HIGHER EDUCATION.
- CONSTRUCTION OF HEALTH FACILITIES AND INFRASTRUCTURE IN EACH VILLAGE.
- SPECIAL ATTENTION TO HEALTH CARE FOR PREGNANT WOMEN AND CHILDREN.
- PROVIDING PRODUCTIVE AGRICULTURAL LAND FOR THE POOR.
- DEVELOPING FARMERS AND ENTREPRENEURS CAPACITY.
- BUILDING AGRIBUSINESS THAT IS ACTIVE BY HELPING FARMERS.
- IRRIGATION DEVELOPMENT FOR REGIONAL/ AREA CROP AGRICULTURE.
- DEVELOPMENT AND INCREASE OF FACILITIES IN THE FIELD OF MARINE AFFAIRS FOR FISHERMEN.
- TRANSFERRING LIVESTOCK TO CATTLE AND GOAT FATTENING TO ENCOURAGE INCOME
- CONSTRUCTION OF SIMPLE HOUSES THAT ARE ADEQUATE FOR THE POOR.
- CREATING JOBS FOR YOUNG GENERATION BY IMPLEMENTING TRAINING.
- BUILDING ELECTRICAL INSTALLATIONS ACROSS THE COUNTRYSIDE.
- PROVIDING SOCIAL ASSISTANCE TO HIGHLY POOR COMMUNITIES.

- 
- DEVELOPMENT OF TRADITIONAL MARKETS IN EVERY RURAL AREA TO INCREASE TRADE.
 - DEVELOPMENT OF FOREST MANAGEMENT FACILITIES LED BY COMMUNITIES FOR ECONOMIC IMPROVEMENT.
 - DEVELOPMENT OF FACILITIES AND INFRASTRUCTURE FOR MORE EFFICIENT TECHNOLOGY SERVICES.
 - BUILDING A PARTNERSHIP WITH THE GOVERNMENT FOR PUBLIC SERVICES.
 - A CLEANER AND MORE ORGANIZED DEVELOPMENT AND CITY PLANNING
 - FORGIVENESS OF THE PEOPLE'S DEBT.
 - BUILDING OPEN CAMPUSES AS KNOWLEDGE AND DEFENSE IN EACH DISTRICT
 - EMPOWERING WOMEN IN DEVELOPMENT SECTORS.

F. RELAWAN UNS-IDA ACTIVITIES

- SOCIALIZATION WITH THE PUBLIC AND THE GOVERNMENT ABOUT THE PROGRAMS THROUGH THE DISTRIBUTION OF GRANT FUNDS IDA 01270
- CONDUCTING A SURVEY OF EVERY RURAL AND URBAN AREA ON DEVELOPMENT THAT IS NEEDED BY THE COMMUNITY
- ESTABLISHING A COMMITTEE OF VOLUNTEERS IN PROVINCIAL AND DISTRICT / CITY LEVELS.
- CONDUCTING COORDINATION WITH THE GOVERNMENT.
- ESTABLISHING A COMMAND POST / OFFICE AS A SERVICE FACILITY FOR VOLUNTEERS AND COMMUNITIES.
- FORM AN ORGANIZING COMMITTEE FOR DEVELOPMENT PROJECTS NEEDED BY THE COMMUNITY.
- PROVIDE DEVELOPMENT SERVICES FOR THE COMMUNITY.

- CONDUCTING AND SUPERVISING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF THE PROGRAM APPLICATION.
- REGISTERING AND SUPERVISING PROJECTS IN EACH PROVINCIAL REGION AND DISTRICT OF THE CITY, FUNDED THROUGH THE IBRD - IDA FUND
- REALIZING PEOPLE'S PROSPERITY AND JUSTICE.





West Sumatera Volunteers Taking Sumatera Coordinate Point AH151

CHAPTER III

PROJECT SECTORS

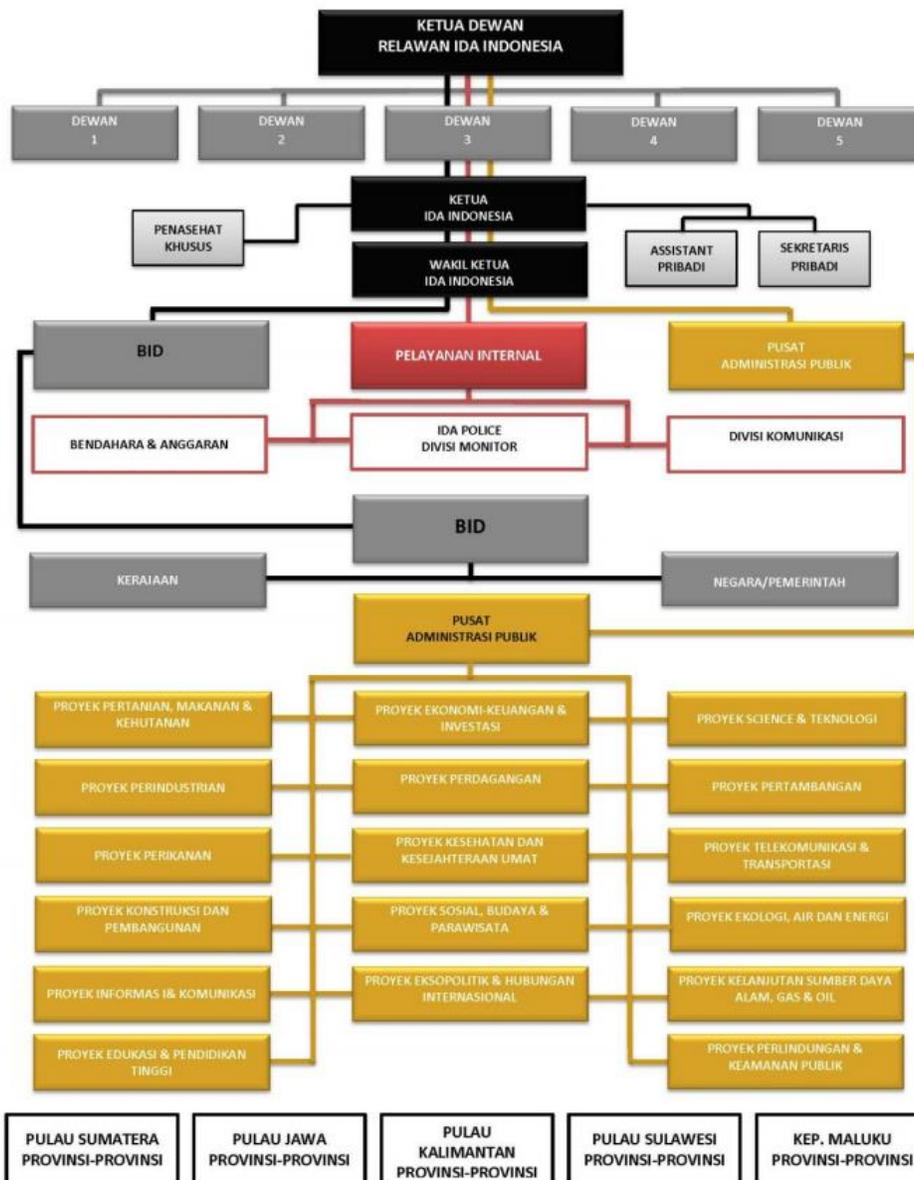
A. IMPLEMENTATION STAGE

In the implementation of the Grant in Indonesia, the Relawan UNS-IDA are focused on the IDA Grant, whose status was disbursed, from the start of this disbursement. Relawan UNS-IDA socialize within the Community and Government, to notify them of the existence of the Grant Fund, which incidentally are the Rights of all the People of Sumatera Island and the Indonesian Community in general, to build all the needs, in the nature of Humanitarian Project as a Pilot Project.

Some of the Development Sectors prepared by Relawan UNS-IDA include:

1. Agricultural Food & Forestry Sector Project
2. Economic, Financial & Investment Sector Project
3. Science & Technology Sector Project
4. Industrial Sector Project
5. Trade Sector Project
6. Mining Sector Project
7. Fisheries Sector Project
8. The Health and Welfare of the Community Sector Project
9. Telecommunications & Transportation Sector Project
10. Construction & Building Sector Project
11. Social, Cultural & Tourism Sector Project
12. Water & Energy Ecology Sector Project
13. Information & Communication Sector Project
14. Exopolitical Sector & International Relations Sector Project
15. Natural Resources, Gas & Energy Sustainability Sector Project
16. Education & Higher Education Sector Project
17. Protection & Security Sector Project





B. STAGE OF IMPLEMENTATION IN THE FIELD

1. Field survey to determine the Coordinate Points in each Province to match the existing Map in the World Bank Group (WBG)
2. Establish a Committee, headed by a Team Leader to coordinate the applications in the field
3. Prepare video recordings, which contain an interview with the Community, as valid evidence that the Community in that area is in dire need
4. Prepare material for the Community, so that the Community understands what will be carried out in the field
5. Collect Community videotape files, to be submitted to the Chairman of Relawan UNS-IDA and verified by the Relawan UNS-IDA Board, as a due diligence selection material
6. The Budget Quota provided in each Village is Rp. 1.4 Trillion (tentative)

C. STAGE OF SOCIALIZATION WITH THE EXECUTIVE AND LEGISLATIVE

1. Socialize about the existence of a Grant for the Community from the International Development Association (IDA)
2. Socialize about the importance of taking part in the Government as a Public Servant in realizing the needs of the Community
3. Socialize about it to the Generation, the Successors, so as not to become victims of System Errors that are often justified
4. Socialize about the needs of the Community that will be welcomed and protected by the Relawan UNS-IDA, to be fulfilled
5. Publish to the Community simultaneously with Relawan UNS-IDA in the form of a Declaration for support

WEST SUMATERA VOLUNTEERS TAKING SUMATERA COORDINATE
POINT AH151

STYLE



NO IDA 01270

KORDINAT AH151

*Life has taught
me to think
but thinking
has not taught
me to live.*

CHAPTER IV

LEGALITY AND IMMUNITY



In carrying out UNS-IDA Volunteers Socialization in the field, protection is needed so that what is targeted in carrying out the Socialization feels safe and comfortable; therefore, the Volunteers will be provided with Licenses and Attributes including;

1. The formation of Relawan UNS-IDA is based on an obligation, as the Citizens to defend the Country, Article 27 Paragraph (3) of the 1945 Constitution states: "Each Citizen shall have the Right and duty to participate in the effort of defending the State."
2. Article 30 Paragraph (1) of the 1945 Country Constitution states: "Every Citizen has the right and obligation to participate in the state defense and security efforts". Rights and Obligations have been included in the 1945 Constitution, articles 26, 27, 28 and 30, namely:
 - a. Article 26, Paragraph (1), those who become Citizens are people of the original Indonesian Nation and people of other Nations who are ratified by the Law as Citizens.
 - b. Article 26 Paragraph (2), Residents are Indonesian Citizens and foreigners residing in Indonesia.
 - c. Article 26 Paragraph (3), Matters concerning Citizens and residents are regulated by Law.
 - d. Article 27 Paragraph (1), All Citizens shall have the same position in Law and Government and must uphold the law and the Government without exception.
3. LAW NO. 3 1968 CONCERNING MEMBERSHIP OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA IN INTERNATIONAL DEVELOPMENT ASSOCIATION (IDA).
4. COUNTRY GAZETTE OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA.
5. Indonesia has Assets in IDA and is a Donor Country with the largest contribution in IDA.
6. IDA Credit No. 01270 has been fully exempt and is the People's Absolute Right.
7. 12 Licenses and 16 Attribution Permits.

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10. Attribution | Noncommercial 3.0 New Zealand
11. Attribution | Noncommercial | ShareAlike 3.0 New Zealand
12. Attribution 4.0 International
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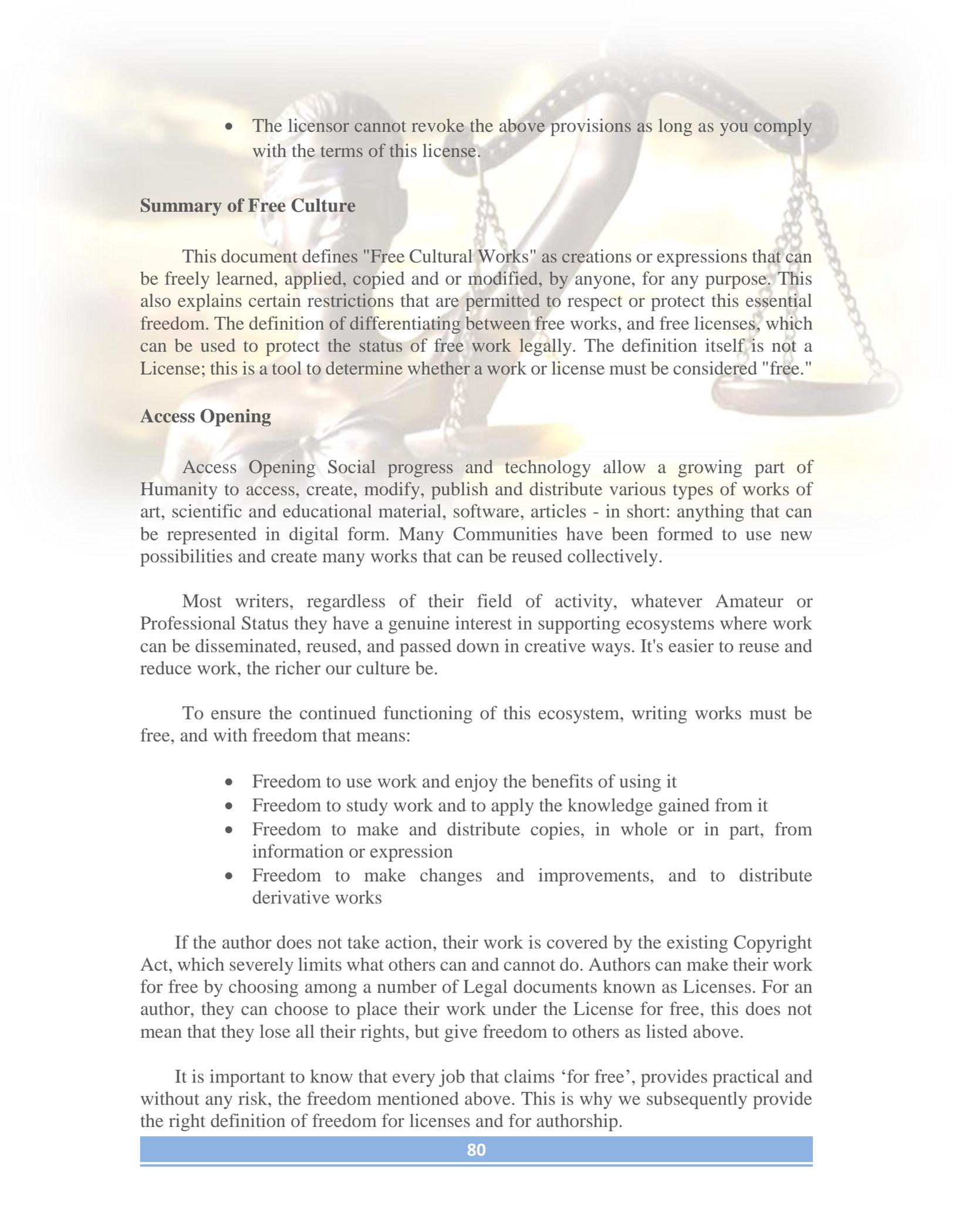
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Access Opening Social progress and technology allow a growing part of Humanity to access, create, modify, publish and distribute various types of works of art, scientific and educational material, software, articles - in short: anything that can be represented in digital form. Many Communities have been formed to use new possibilities and create many works that can be reused collectively.

Most writers, regardless of their field of activity, whatever Amateur or Professional Status they have a genuine interest in supporting ecosystems where work can be disseminated, reused, and passed down in creative ways. It's easier to reuse and reduce work, the richer our culture be.

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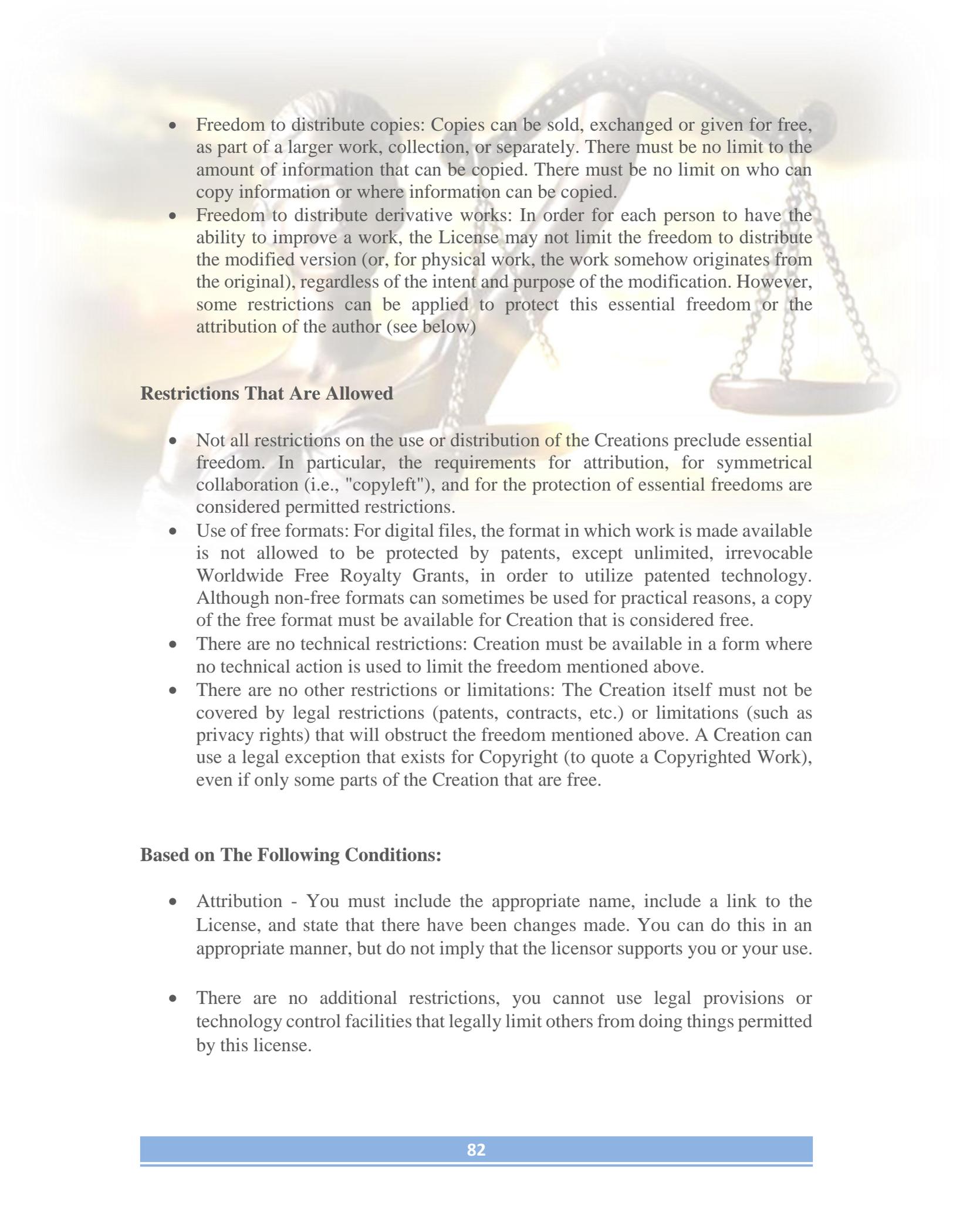
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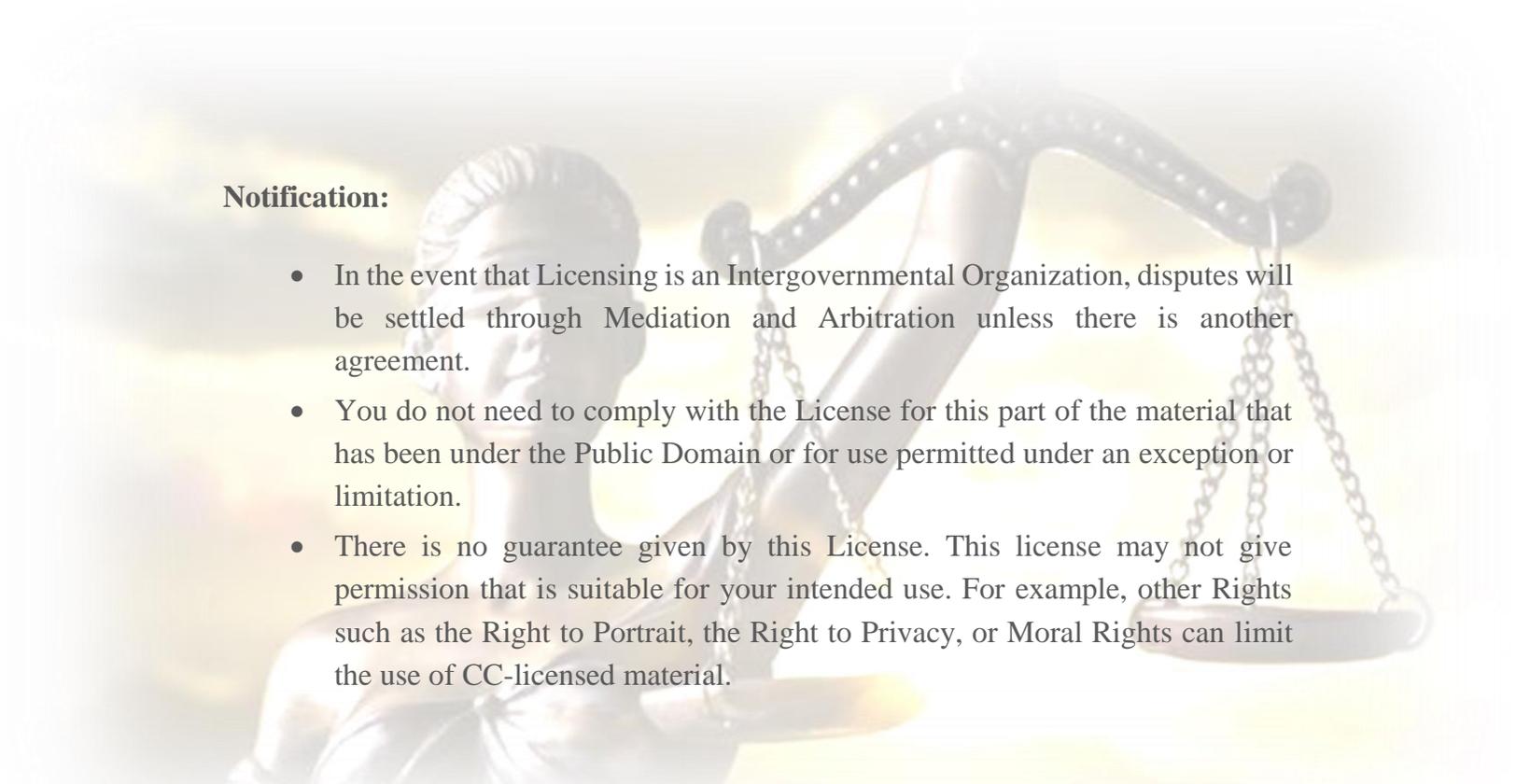
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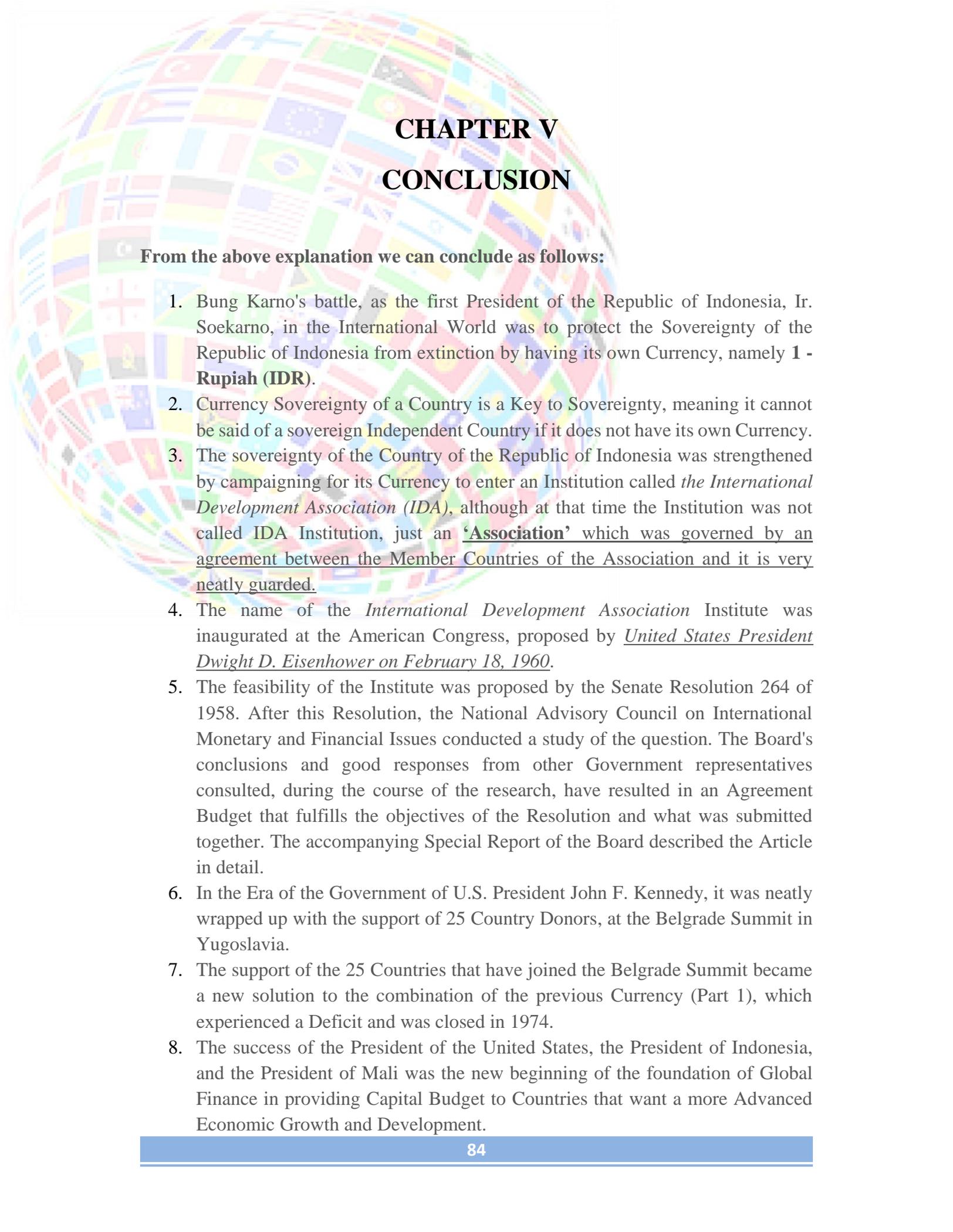


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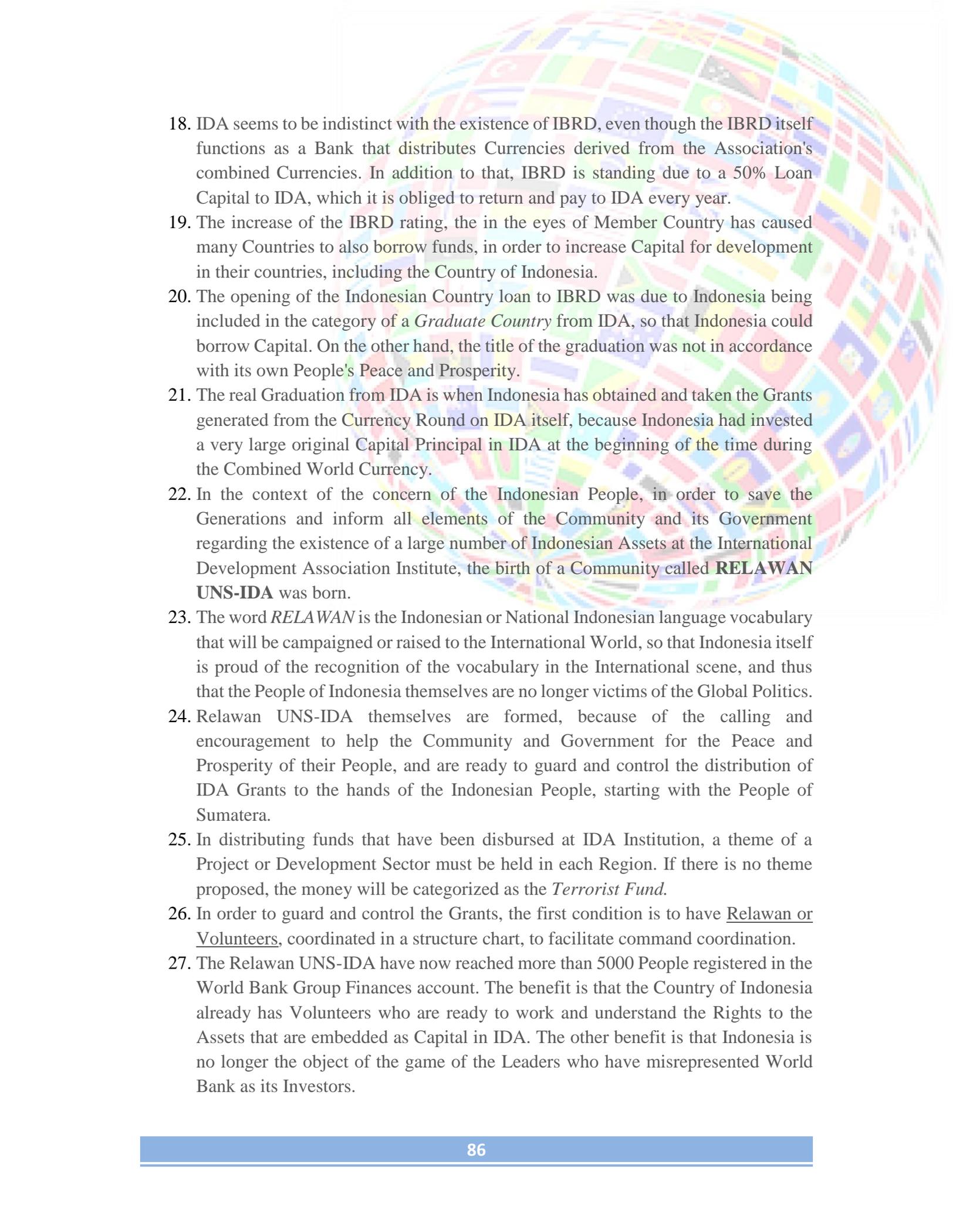
CHAPTER V

CONCLUSION

From the above explanation we can conclude as follows:

1. Bung Karno's battle, as the first President of the Republic of Indonesia, Ir. Soekarno, in the International World was to protect the Sovereignty of the Republic of Indonesia from extinction by having its own Currency, namely **1 - Rupiah (IDR)**.
2. Currency Sovereignty of a Country is a Key to Sovereignty, meaning it cannot be said of a sovereign Independent Country if it does not have its own Currency.
3. The sovereignty of the Country of the Republic of Indonesia was strengthened by campaigning for its Currency to enter an Institution called *the International Development Association (IDA)*, although at that time the Institution was not called IDA Institution, just an 'Association' which was governed by an agreement between the Member Countries of the Association and it is very neatly guarded.
4. The name of the *International Development Association* Institute was inaugurated at the American Congress, proposed by United States President Dwight D. Eisenhower on February 18, 1960.
5. The feasibility of the Institute was proposed by the Senate Resolution 264 of 1958. After this Resolution, the National Advisory Council on International Monetary and Financial Issues conducted a study of the question. The Board's conclusions and good responses from other Government representatives consulted, during the course of the research, have resulted in an Agreement Budget that fulfills the objectives of the Resolution and what was submitted together. The accompanying Special Report of the Board described the Article in detail.
6. In the Era of the Government of U.S. President John F. Kennedy, it was neatly wrapped up with the support of 25 Country Donors, at the Belgrade Summit in Yugoslavia.
7. The support of the 25 Countries that have joined the Belgrade Summit became a new solution to the combination of the previous Currency (Part 1), which experienced a Deficit and was closed in 1974.
8. The success of the President of the United States, the President of Indonesia, and the President of Mali was the new beginning of the foundation of Global Finance in providing Capital Budget to Countries that want a more Advanced Economic Growth and Development.

9. The signing of *the International Development Association* Bill at the American Congress in the Era of President Lyndon B. Johnson's Government was a success in the International Policy, with the Proposal to increase the Association resources of *US \$ 750 Million*. The United States' portion of *US \$ 312 Million* will be given over a period of 3 years. Other Member Countries will provide more, *\$ 1,40* for every dollar provided by the United States. This money will be used for easy term loans for important Projects of which Developing Countries cannot afford to pay through ordinary commercial terms. *The President spoke at 9:45 in the Cabinet Room at the White House. The bill (S. 2214), as ratified, is the Public Law 88310 (78 Stat. 200).*
10. The success in the International Policy was cut off for the Country of Indonesia after the transition of power from the First President of Indonesia Ir. Soekarno to General Soeharto, along with the assassination of US President John F. Kennedy (1963).
11. Sumatera Island Guaranteed Capital and the Human Development Index that has led Indonesia to become a Donor Country at the *International Development Association*, was closed, as if there had never been an agreement, even though the facts and data exist. Now it can be seen, after OPEN DATA, where Indonesia had No. IDA – 01270, the Original Capital Principal of *US \$ 5,879,988.25* with the 1968 agreement, 1967 Credit Opening, 1976 Credit Closure, the latest disbursement of *April 1, 2018* and *July 30, 2018* being fully released.
12. Indonesia was experiencing an economic crisis due to the lack of funding sources that depend on the Country Budget.
13. The closure of the system has resulted in the Indonesian Country having to increase loans to the International Financial Institutions including *International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD)* and International Monetary Fund (IMF).
14. Corrupt relationships that developed between parties who should be considering the solutions for their country have resulted in a debt downturn that has ensnared the economy of the Republic of Indonesia.
15. There are parties who have taken advantage of this error. Many Leaders have represented themselves as 'Investors' to build Projects in the Regions of the Indonesian Territory. This is a Fatal Mistake, where in actuality, the Indonesian People themselves are capable of managing their own Country Assets.
16. The Policy of the United States President Richard Nixon has opened an opportunity for the Monitor and Financial Controller System to be more flexible in all Country Systems to hide under the name of the International Monetary Finance, which is now called the *International Monetary Fund (IMF)*.
17. The IMF institution is a 3rd party, in which the founding capital came from the IDA Fund, tied in an agreement that must be repaid to IDA itself.

- 
18. IDA seems to be indistinct with the existence of IBRD, even though the IBRD itself functions as a Bank that distributes Currencies derived from the Association's combined Currencies. In addition to that, IBRD is standing due to a 50% Loan Capital to IDA, which it is obliged to return and pay to IDA every year.
 19. The increase of the IBRD rating, the in the eyes of Member Country has caused many Countries to also borrow funds, in order to increase Capital for development in their countries, including the Country of Indonesia.
 20. The opening of the Indonesian Country loan to IBRD was due to Indonesia being included in the category of a *Graduate Country* from IDA, so that Indonesia could borrow Capital. On the other hand, the title of the graduation was not in accordance with its own People's Peace and Prosperity.
 21. The real Graduation from IDA is when Indonesia has obtained and taken the Grants generated from the Currency Round on IDA itself, because Indonesia had invested a very large original Capital Principal in IDA at the beginning of the time during the Combined World Currency.
 22. In the context of the concern of the Indonesian People, in order to save the Generations and inform all elements of the Community and its Government regarding the existence of a large number of Indonesian Assets at the International Development Association Institute, the birth of a Community called **RELAWAN UNS-IDA** was born.
 23. The word *RELAWAN* is the Indonesian or National Indonesian language vocabulary that will be campaigned or raised to the International World, so that Indonesia itself is proud of the recognition of the vocabulary in the International scene, and thus that the People of Indonesia themselves are no longer victims of the Global Politics.
 24. Relawan UNS-IDA themselves are formed, because of the calling and encouragement to help the Community and Government for the Peace and Prosperity of their People, and are ready to guard and control the distribution of IDA Grants to the hands of the Indonesian People, starting with the People of Sumatera.
 25. In distributing funds that have been disbursed at IDA Institution, a theme of a Project or Development Sector must be held in each Region. If there is no theme proposed, the money will be categorized as the *Terrorist Fund*.
 26. In order to guard and control the Grants, the first condition is to have Relawan or Volunteers, coordinated in a structure chart, to facilitate command coordination.
 27. The Relawan UNS-IDA have now reached more than 5000 People registered in the World Bank Group Finances account. The benefit is that the Country of Indonesia already has Volunteers who are ready to work and understand the Rights to the Assets that are embedded as Capital in IDA. The other benefit is that Indonesia is no longer the object of the game of the Leaders who have misrepresented World Bank as its Investors.

28. The Master Structure is the Central Volunteer Structure in Indonesia, which is led by the Chairman of Relawan UNS-IDA, who are ready and committed to make serious policies for the Indonesian Community in general and especially for the Sumatera Island Community.
29. The Program or Theme has been given in the above pages as a reference for guidelines for the Community's implementation in the field.
30. Indonesia, with the opening of the System or OPEN DATA and the disbursement of the Grant Funds, which are its Rights, will usher Indonesia to become MERCUSUAR DUNIA or Lighthouse of the World and that will be the beginning of the Global Financial restoration that will lead to the completion of Banking in Indonesia and the World Bank Treasury.



My Love ❤️

CHAPTER VI

ADVICE AND CLOSING

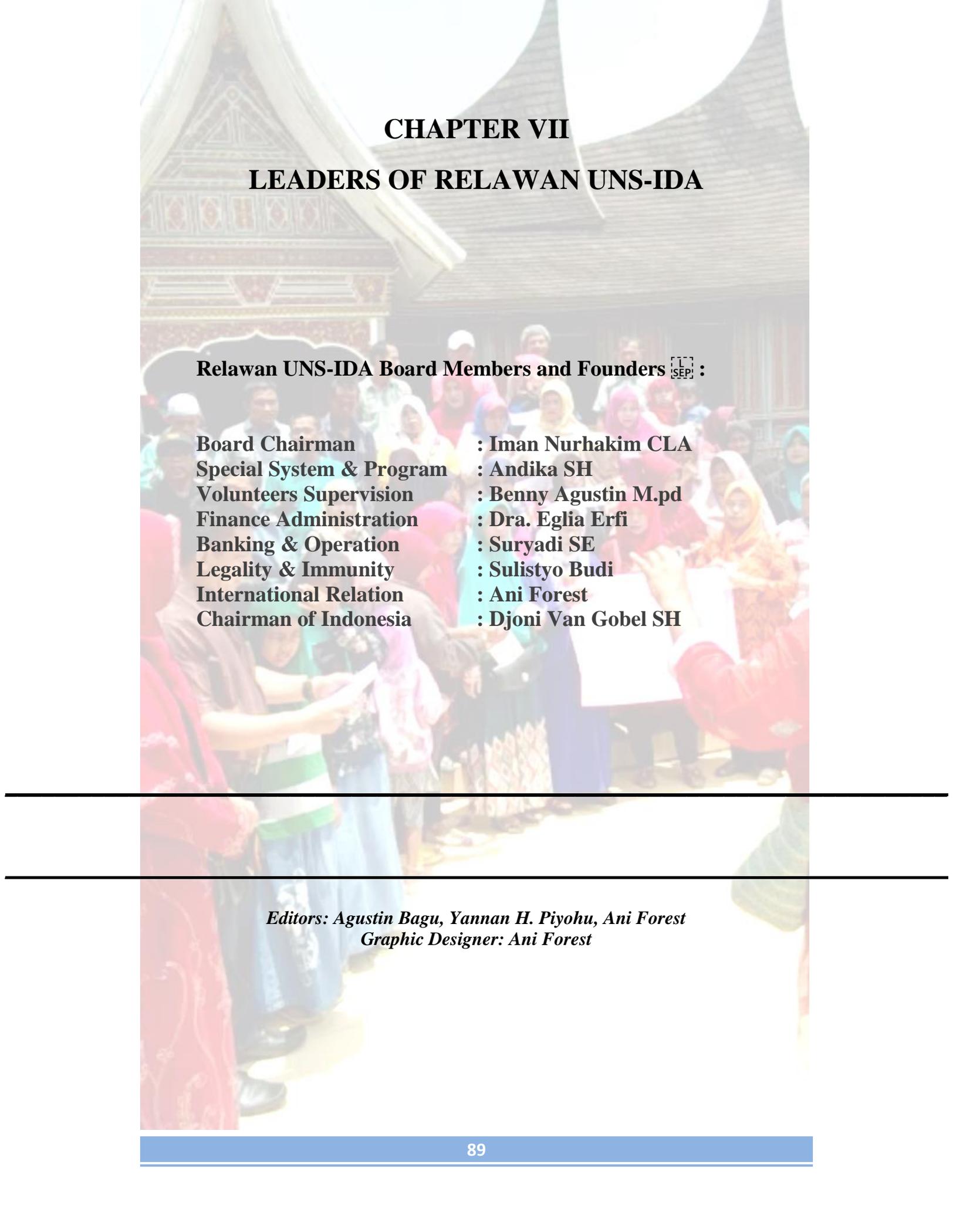
We, Relawan UNS-IDA love Indonesia, respect and uphold the services of our Ancestors and Nation's Predecessors, care for you. We want the Indonesian People to acquire the True Independence through an evolution in the Millennium Era, not merely a routine celebration on August 17.

Dear Brothers and Sisters, wherever you are, we invite you all to preserve the great Assets of Indonesia. Rise Young Generation of the Nation, do not you forget the Oath that the Previous Young Generation have declared.

Sleeping and lazing cannot change our life condition to be better than before. Please remember Brothers and Sisters: what we are fearful of most is not the many enemies, but the many good People who remain in silent, having no desire to change their life and others for a better one. If not us, who will. If not now, when will it be.

GOD IS FOREVER PRESENT AND BLESSES OUR PURSUANCE FOR
THE GLORY OF INDONESIA, THE WORLD LIGHTHOUSE.

Sejahtera Indonesia, Sejahtera World!



CHAPTER VII

LEADERS OF RELAWAN UNS-IDA

Relawan UNS-IDA Board Members and Founders ^{SEP} :

Board Chairman	: Iman Nurhakim CLA
Special System & Program	: Andika SH
Volunteers Supervision	: Benny Agustin M.pd
Finance Administration	: Dra. Eglia Erfi
Banking & Operation	: Suryadi SE
Legality & Immunity	: Sulistyو Budi
International Relation	: Ani Forest
Chairman of Indonesia	: Djoni Van Gobel SH

Editors: Agustin Bagu, Yannan H. Piyohu, Ani Forest
Graphic Designer: Ani Forest

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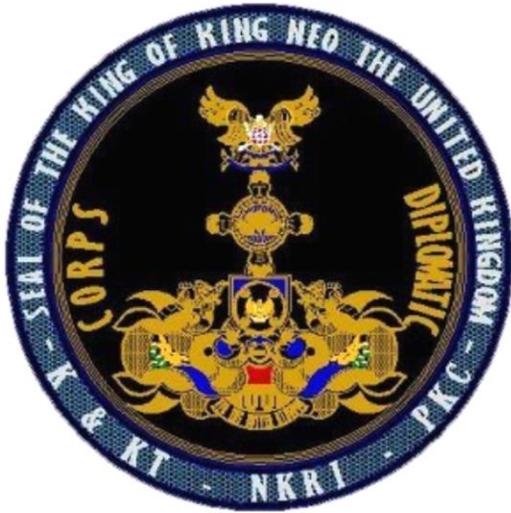
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DWIGHT D. EISENHOWER
XXXIV President of the United States: 1953-1961
39 - Pesan Khusus ke Kongres Merekomendasikan Partisipasi AS dalam Asosiasi Pembangunan Internasional .
18 Februari 1960



**RANGKUMAN SEJARAH PENGGABUNGAN
MATA UANG DUNIA -
LATAR BELAKANG RELAWAN IDA INDONESIA**

