

印尼華僑的災難。

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I. FOREWORD

Since March 1958, over 2,000,000 overseas Chinese residing in Indonesia have suffered a series of oppressive acts imposed by the Indonesian government. But the tragedy of the Chinese will prove to be the tragedy of Indonesia.

For many decades the overseas Chinese in Indonesia have made a great contribution to that country. The Chinese like the native people hoped to live in a stable and prosperous country, and in law-abiding freedom.

Directly, the capture of the Chinese mainland by the Communists brought misfortune to all overseas Chinese. The Peiping regime has persistently taken measures against the life and properties of overseas Chinese, and has been refusing to respect human dignity, so the Chinese nationals in Indonesia, as in other parts of the world, naturally hated Communism. But while the anti-Communist attitude has its counterbalance of seeking freedom, it neither conflicts with the laws of any democratic nation, nor attempts to upset the social security of the country of domicile.

The anti-Communist attitude of course displeases the Chinese Communists since it constitutes an obstacle to their plot to have an overall control of the overseas Chinese and to use them for infiltration and subversion in other countries. So the anti-Communist attitude of Chinese in Indonesia should be a stabilizing factor to Indonesia's security and help the country to consolidate its independence and democracy.

It is deplorable that the Indonesian government should have taken oppressive measures against overseas Chinese. The measures not only are unjustified in themselves, and unwise because they endanger the security of Indonesia, but they also violate the spirit of the United Nations' Charter and

the Declaration of Human Rights. The persecution imposed on the Chinese will certainly invite more Communist infiltration and subversion in Indonesia, and destroy efforts to prevent the country from falling to Communist aggression. The disaster of Chinese today, therefore, will be the misery of Indonesia tomorrow.

Ever since it gained independence from Holland, Indonesia has called itself a democratic nation. The five principles advocated by President Sukarno in founding the country are similar to Dr. Sun Yat-sen's Three Peoples' Principles, the foundation of the Republic of China. But unfortunately, the Indonesian government has not adhered to its basic principle of democracy. On pretext of war status, it operates under military orders instead of laws. It arbitrarily arrests Chinese and sends them to isolated islands. It has closed down Chinese establishments: schools, banks, factories and stores. It also takes over and confiscates Chinese enterprises and properties at will. All of these violate democratic principles.

The unwise measures taken by the Indonesian government, and the misery caused to the Chinese in Indonesia by such measures are herein set forth to show how the principles of freedom and democracy, cherished by all of the world's people, are now endangered in Indonesia. The data collected in this pamphlet, though not complete, represent what has actually happened. By showing the actual situation of the Chinese long resident in Indonesia, we hope the freedom loving people of the world would pay their sympathy to them and extend their hands of help.

I. MEASURES TAKEN BY INDONESIAN GOVERNMENT

The hostile attitude taken by the Indonesian government against its Chinese citizens goes back to the beginning of that country's independence. However, during the past decade the attitude was not obvious due to the concentration of the government's efforts on the anti-Dutch drive which has now come to an end. The violent measures against the Chinese erupted a few years ago when the Indonesian government put into force the regulation of "alien registration." Under it Chinese activities were strictly restricted. Those Chinese who formerly led in the economic field in Indonesia were gradually replaced by native Indonesians.

The situation turned worse when the Chinese Communist Embassy was established in Djakarta with Huang Chin as its "ambassador." As soon as Huang arrived, he immediately used the pro-Communist Chinese to squeeze non-Communist and anti-Communist Chinese. Those who are not willing to receive Communist orders were reported to the Indonesian government as subversive elements. And the Indonesian officials, under threat or by bribe, did not make a distinction between good and bad. They took action against both in favor of the Communists. In 1954, several Chinese leaders, as Mr. Chang Sheng-yi and Mr. Chu Chang-tung, were ousted from Indonesia under these circumstances.

On April 22, 1955, when the Afro-Asian Conference was held in Bandoeng, the Chinese Communist "premier" Chou En-lai signed a treaty with the Indonesian government on the so-called "dual nationality." Under this treaty, Chinese in Indonesia can choose only the nationality of Communist China or of Indonesia. They cannot retain their original nationality in the Republic of China. Those who were not willing to give up

their identity as free Chinese became the so-called "stateless" nationals. So the Chinese in Indonesia were virtually oppressed both from the Chinese Communists and the Indonesian government. Beginning with March of 1958, they further suffered an all-out persecution both their personal freedom and their property were in jeopardy. The persecution is still going on today. However, the measures of persecution by the Indonesian government during the past year applied in three stages, were as follows:

1 In early March 1958, the Indonesian government charged that Nationalist China was sympathetic with the Indonesian rebels and supplying them with arms. Under this pretext, it started its oppression against the Chinese residents. In some Indonesian places mass anti-Chinese demonstrations and riots were fostered under the direction of international intriguers.

- a. On March 28, the Indonesian government banned celebrations of Chinese Youth Day for the 29th. It also prohibited the Chinese Boy Scout movement and training of its members.
- b. On April 17, Chinese language newspapers and magazines were suspended.
- c. Left-wing newspapers started a planned campaign against Nationalist Chinese which led the later riots in Surabaya and other places.

2 The second stage came in early May to late July when the war between the government and rebel forces in Sumatra ended. During this period, the Indonesian government further oppressed the Chinese under the cover of "punishing those who have aided the rebels."

- a. Arrest of Chinese leaders in Djakarta without charge included:

(1) May 5- S.T. Hsieh, correspondent of the Central News

Agency and the Time magazine, and 10 other persons including Mr. Ma Shu-Li. (see detailed name list attached)

- (2) May 7- Huang Ken-yuan
- (3) May 12- Hsu Chu-ching and Hsu Si-chang
- (4) May 18- Lin Hsiang-tsun (released on July 4 for sickness)
- (5) June 4- Hsu Mei-shen
- (6) June 6- Shen Mai-sheng (released under home arrest on June 16)
- (7) In mid-July- Chen Yu-chao at Menado
- (8) July 24- Shen Pei-yin at Rogodjampi in Java

b. Closing down of newspapers and establishments:

- (1) On May 17, Ching-kuang Daily in Surabaya was closed and other Chinese establishments were searched.
- (2) On June 6, the Kuomintang Party branch headquarters in Djakarta was closed and documents were searched.
- (3) On June 19, Chinese enterprises and properties as well as Kuomintang branch headquarters in Semarang were closed and confiscated under the name of military requisition.

8. The third stage began in August and continues until now. During this period, the Indonesian government continued to persecute the Chinese residents on the nation-wide basis. This persecution caused great terror in all Chinese communities.

a. Other Chinese leaders arrested included:

- (1) August 7- Chen Pau-liang, Lung Cheng-kiang and Wen Pai-ning were arrested in Palembang. (They were later released under home arrest in mid-September)
- (2) August 8- S. T. Hsieh, Ma Shu-li and 13 others were sent to Anlos, an isolated island.
- (3) August 17- Li Chi-yin and 200 others were arrested in Menado.
- (4) August 18- Chen Hsin-in.

- (5) September 15- Chu Han-hsin and Pen Ching-i were arrested in Djakarta.
 - (6) September 26- Chu Kung-sha, Wen Li-ming, Fu Wei-liang were arrested in Djakarta.
 - (7) October 13- Chang Chien-en, Feng Hsi-liang.
 - (8) October 23- I Cheng-tsz, Yang Fei-chei, Chu-su
 - (9) November 14- Teng Kwang-hsi
 - (10) November 19- School teachers Koo Pin-chao, Hsu ping-kun, Chun Wen-chi
 - (11) November 23- Wen Sheng-tung
 - (12) November 28- Lee Teh-seng
 - (13) Deember 20- School teacher Loo Tsz-chien
 - (14) In December- Yang Ti-lin, Tsai Yu-mei
 - (15) January 6, 1959- Chang Chu-sang
- b. A general persecution against Chinese communities.
- (1) On August 6, it was announced that students to Taiwan would not be permitted to return to Indonesia. This did not involve those who want to the Chinese mainland.
 - (2) On August 25, Lt. Col. Endang Dachjar, Commander of the Djakarta City Military Command, banned Kuomintang Party organizations and activities in Djakarta and ordered such organizatioos to report names, address and occupations of KMT members and their properties to his command. All Chinese residing in Indonesia who were KMT members at the time or had been KMT members before, or had affiliated to the Party, were required to report to the command.
 - (3) On September 18, the Djakarta Military Command banned 52 Chinese organizations, newspapers, theaters, schools and businesses. It also ordered that members of the Kuomintang Party, or persons who belonged to

it at any time since 1950, were to report to the City Command headquarters. Overseas Chinese who had visited Taiwan since 1950 were also ordered to report.

- (4) On September 18, the Immigration Department announced that, effective immediately, no passports would be issued to stateless Persons (meaning the anti-Communist and non-Communist Chinese) desiring to leave Indonesia. Those persons who had left Indonesia were not permitted to return.
- (5) On September 19, the Djakarta City Military Command ordered the suspension of entry and exit permits to stateless residents. Those who wanted to leave Indonesia permanently were not affected. The suspension was retroactive to September 10.
- (6) On September 24, the City Command again ordered to take over enterprises owned by stateless residents as it did with Dutch in December, 1957.
- (7) On October 2, the Central Military Command ordered a ban on all the organizations of stateless residents.
- (8) On October 4, the Indonesian Army Chief Staff announced by radio that all organizations organized by stateless residents were outlawed. Defiance of the order would mean a punishment of up to six years imprisonment. In the case of executive and supervising personnel of the organizations, the imprisonment could be extended to as much as one-third longer.
- (9) On October 6 the Djakarta Military Command announced it would take over schools operated by stateless residents. This meant several dozens of Chinese schools had to be immediately closed. The schools would be re-opened after the Education Department of the Central Government had direct control. The

- Command also said special supervising groups would be assigned to ensure that the Chinese businesses banned the previous month would cease all activities.
- (10) On October 16, three controlling groups were set up by Djakarta military authorities. They were assigned to supervise respectively the night club "The Happy World", theaters, and other Chinese enterprises. Two members of the Djakarta City Council were assigned to each group.
 - (11) On October 16, the take-over of Chinese enterprises and schools was formally ordered. Many Indonesian government officials entered the schools and enterprises the following day.
 - (12) On October 25, Chinese organizations in Semarang were ordered to report to the local government the extent of their properties.
 - (13) On October 24, the military authorities in North Sumatra took over 47 Chinese schools.
 - (14) On October 30, four Chinese schools in Surabaya, the United, Min-kuang, Chao-nan, and the South China, were closed.
 - (15) On October 31, the Chinese at Telokbetung, south Sumatra, was taken over.
 - (16) On November 5, 14 Chinese organizations and establishments in Bandoeng had all activities banned. A total of US\$60,528 worth of bonds, gold and foreign currency was confiscated under the name of depositing in the national banks.
 - (17) On October 27, 51 Chinese organizations in Bandoeng were dissolved. The action was forecast on October 23.

II. A HISTORICAL DISASTER

From the facts enumerated above, it is crystal clear that the actions taken by the Indonesian government are well-planned, with the instigation of international intriguers. As we review the three periods, it is obvious that the persecution has been implemented stage by stage. First, the Indonesian government charged the Chinese with aiding rebels as its excuse for launching the campaign. Then the international intriguers instigated nation-wide anti-Chinese demonstrations and riots. Thirdly, Chinese leaders were arrested, newspapers and organizations were banned to cut off the leadership of overseas Chinese, creating an atmosphere of terror. Fourthly, at the height of the Taiwan Straits war, the persecutions in different places were unified into a combined action. At the same time, the name of "stateless residents", or anti-Communist and non Communist Chinese, was used as its goal of persecution.

Under this severe persecution, the Chinese in Indonesia have lost their freedom, and their very right to exist. They may at any time be arrested, and their homes searched. Their properties are now no longer protected, and the enterprises operated by them may at any time be confiscated. They do not know how long they will be permitted to live, let alone having any freedom of expression, or freedom of assembly. They were forced to report to the local military command, and do not know what the next day or next hour will bring forth. All of these Chinese live in deepest sorrow, waiting to be killed or to be further persecuted. The misery they suffered is really not seen in the history of any civilized country. As a Chinese said: "We are just orphans without taking care of parents. We are now at the mercy of the Indonesian government. We live without lowest living condition."

A story was told about the Chinese's feeling. On November

4, 1958, East Sumatra Middle School in Medan, the largest of Chinese schools in Indonesia with more than 7,000 students, was ordered to close by the Culture and Education Department of the Central government. The school was to be taken over the next day, and the students were prohibited from bringing any more Chinese books to school. When the students heard the news, they sorrowfully went to their classes for the "last lesson". Then they were assembled in the school yard to listen to their principal, Mr. Lung Chuan-huan. As he made the formal announcement of the Education Department's order, many students could not hold back their tears. Even when they left the school, they turned to take a last look at the school's name in Chinese characters.

A letter received in Taipei told how the Chinese Communist "Ambassador", Huang Chin, made secret contacts with the Indonesian officials as early as the beginning of this year. According to this report, it was Huang who suggested that the anti-Communist Chinese in Indonesia should be purged. He also recommended that the Kuomintang leaders in Djakarta should be first arrested, under accusation of aiding rebellion. As a result Chu Yuan-yun, overseas Chinese leader in Indonesia, and 18 other, were detained. Though later proved innocent, having no connection with the rebels, they were nevertheless sent to an isolated island.

Chu Yuan-yun and the others were detained in three storage tents on the island. Every day they were permitted to go outside for an hour for toilet and bathing purposes or to gather fuel-wood. (Under arrest, prisoners must supply wood for cooking). Bathing was done in sea water, while drinking water was supplied by a small boat from other islands only every other day. Weather on this island varies from very hot in the day to extreme cold at night when the wind comes in from the sea. Among the detainees, there were Indonesian

prisoners also. With more than 30 persons detained in one small tent, there was always some sickness. The families of the detainees were permitted to see them only twice a month and were limited to three persons each time.

The letter also disclosed that properties owned by overseas Chinese were thoroughly surveyed and taken over after the whirlwind of arrests. The Indonesian government controlled all the Chinese enterprises by stipulating that no payment exceeding 100 Rp. could be made without prior approval. The employees of Chinese establishments were all registered. They were constantly called up for interrogation. Except for a few controlled enterprises, such as the newspapers "Tien Sun Yit Pao", "Tse Yu Pao", the Great East Bank, "The Happy World" night club, which were permitted to continue their operation, all other activities of Chinese stores or organizations were thoroughly banned. The schools are now completely operated by Indonesians with their names changed to the "Indonesian National Schools."

IV. THE VOICE OF SYMPATHY AND JUSTICE

Since the Indonesian Government began its acts of oppression against the overseas Chinese, the Government of the Republic of China has, first of all, made the solemn reaffirmation of the tradition of the Chinese people to maintain friendly relations with their neighboring countries. Secondly, it has drawn attention to the law-abiding nature of the overseas Chinese, and the fact that there has never been any interference with the internal affairs of Indonesia by Chinese residents. The Government of the Republic of Indonesia is, therefore, requested to abide by the United Nations Charter and the Declaration of Human Rights, to fulfil the obligation of every civilized country to protect alien residents, and to accord the overseas Chinese a legal status. Although there is no diplomatic relationship between the Indonesian Government and the Republic of China, efforts have been made by the latter to enter into negotiation with the Indonesian Government through other channels.

In view of the fact that the Indonesian Government has been oppressing the overseas Chinese, a special session was convened by the Legislative Yuan in Taipei, the highest representative body of the people, where the administrative authorities were asked to report on such measures as necessary to protect the rights and interests of the Chinese residents in Indonesia. A second motion was passed asking the Executive Yuan to adopt positive countermeasures, and to employ every possible means to ensure the rights and interests of the Chinese residents now so severely persecuted.

The Control Yuan, responding to the deplorable situation in which the lives and properties of more than 2,000,000 Chinese are at stake, has also requested the Chairman of the Overseas Affairs Commission and the Minister of Foreign Affairs to report

on the latest measures being taken on the said issue. At a second meeting of the Control Yuan, a resolution was approved asking the Executive Yuan to take effective measures to protect the Chinese residents in Indonesia.

Among civic bodies, the Overseas Chinese United National Salvation Association, in addition to a solemn declaration made on the issue of the Indonesian persecution against the Chinese residents, have established a special committee to study ways and means of extending assistance to such residents. At its second plenary meeting in last October, a motion was passed to urge the Indonesian Government to stop persecuting the overseas Chinese. The China Chapter of the Asian People's Anti-Communist League also made a solemn declaration to urge the Indonesian Government to realize the seriousness of its oppressive measures, and to appeal to the sympathy and good conscience of the world. Copies of the declaration were sent to all chapters of the APACL as well as to other major anti-Communist organizations of the world. On humanitarian grounds, it was urged that justice be maintained, and persecutions against the Chinese residents by the Indonesian Government be ended.

Representatives from all strata of society in the Republic of China met at the City Hall in Taipei on November 11, to form a special committee of 17 organizations including the APACL, Overseas Chinese Association, Chinese National Foreign Relations Association, Overseas Chinese United National Salvation Association, Chinese Association for the United Nations, China Youth Corps Headquarters, Chinese Women's Anti-Aggression League, Chinese National Federation of Industries, The General Chambers of Commerce of the Republic of China, Chinese Federation of Labor, Taipei Journalists' Association, The Chinese Moslems Association, Free China Christian Association, Chinese Catholic Cultural Association, Free China Relief Association, China Overseas

Affairs Institute, The Overseas Chinese Industrial Promotion Association of The Republic of China and Chinese Association for the Advancement of Overseas Investment Enterprises, to study ways and means of extending assistance to the Chinese residents in Indonesia. In addition, a letter was drafted jointly by 34 national civic bodies, and sent to the United Nations appealing to the free world to Protest the Indonesian persecution against the Chinese residents, to adopt effective measures to put an immediate stop to it.

The press in Taiwan has been carrying strong editorials and, on the other hand, reporting the persecutions of the Chinese residents, in order to further deepen the knowledge and gain the attention of the general public.

Other overseas Chinese organizations in the Philippines, Korea, Macao, Australia, and New Zealand, have cabled the United Nations protesting the illegal arrest of Chinese residents by the Indonesian Government and the forced closing of Chinese organizations and schools. They urged that appropriate measures should be taken to prevent the Indonesian Government from further persecution of Chinese residents. The Chinese press all over the world has spoken out with the voice of justice, advising the Indonesian Government to distinguish friend from foe and not to be used as a tool by the Communists. Many urged Free China to indict Indonesia before the United Nations, and expose the intrigues of international communism in using the Indonesians to persecute the Chinese residents.