

BEBERAPA BAHAN TENTANG MENZIES.
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1. Menzies mempunyai reputasi sebagai "a rigid and unbending Conservative"; selalu mendewa-dewakan Britain dan dirinja sendiri dengan menjamakan diri dengan Britain. Utjapan-nja di Parlemen Australia baru2 ini (Aug. 1959) a.l.:

"It is a source of great satisfaction to British people like ourselves that Great Britain should be recapturing some of the moral and intellectual leadership in world affairs."

2. Dia dan Casey selalu digunakan oleh Britain untuk menjadi penjambung-tangannya dan penjambung-lidahnja. Baru2 ini, setelah Menzies pulang dari PBB begini 1959, dia memerlukan mampir ke London, terus ke Parys, Amsterdam dan Zurich. Dia bertemu dengan de Gaulle, Adenauer, PM Belanda baru Mr. de Quay; kemudian di Zurich dia disusul oleh Luns dan kedua-duanja mengadakan lunch bersama.

(dari SEATO-Conference di Washington)

Tentang hal ini dia berkata: (Aug. '59)

"At The Hague I was interested to meet the new Prime Minister Mr de Quay. It was of importance from an Australian point of view to discover whether the change of government involved a change in their policy in relation to West New Guinea. I was informed that there was no change. I was content to repeat that the statement of Australian policy set forward by me in the Australian Parliament on 24th February 1959 after the valuable visit of Dr Subandrio remained unaltered."

Selanjutnya mengenai diri
Tentang de Quay dia berkata:

"He is a very nice man; indeed, I got on very well with him. He was a Professor of Psychology

Perlu diketahui, bahwa dgn pembicaraan dgn de Gaulle dan Adenauer dia mau bertukar se-ahaj-akaj se-statues dgn Mac Millian, 3. utk menggoalkas idee Summit-meeting tapi dapat "rebuff"

pembicaraan dgn de Quay dan Luns

You may remember that we were speculating a little when his predecessor went out of office as Prime Minister as to whether there might be a change of policy with respect to West New Guinea. There will not be. He said 'We will carry on completely the policy of our predecessor'."

Tentang politik Australia ^{thd Irian - Barat} sendiri, beliau berkata: (Aug '59)

"Certainly we had no disputes or no wrangles (with Holland), and certainly there has been no change in our policy since I enunciated the policy with some care in the Parliament here -- no change of any kind."

Terang sekali bahwa Australia dan Belanda "klampen zich aan mekaar vast".

4. Di Suez-Conferensi Londen 1956 dia menjerang pendapat saja, bahwa antara Negara2 disebelah Barat Suez dan Negara2 disebelah Timur Suez ada perbedaan kepentingan. Dia berkata: "It is deplorable to talk about nations east of Suez and nations west of Suez, as if they have antagonistic interests". Waktu saja djawab lagi dengan pedas, dia kirim Casey malam2 datang dihotel saja.

Menzies selalu mentjoba "to preserve as much friendship as possible without any change in his political attitude and position". Djuga sekarang ini ke Indonesia saja kira maksudnja jalah sama. *Seperthi pernah dinyatakan oleh pers Australia (Djan. 1959), "the success of*

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6. Press-officernja Menzies mengirinkan dua wartawan Australia kepada saja, rupanja untuk "sounden" saja. Setjara blak-blak-an saja terangkan, bahwa every technical aid

Australia's policy ~~is~~ depends on how much the New Guinea problem can be kept in the background and not allowed to impair full and frank discussions on other topics".

from Australia without satisfying our heart -- that is our justifiable aspiration towards a free Irian within our free Republic -- is artificial and superficial. And friendship needs the heart".

Pembitjaraan blak-blak-an ini perlu, sebab wij hebben voor ons een Anglo-Saxon Belanda, mentally maupun politically.

- Hampir semua golongan Rakjat berpendapat mengenai*
7. ~~Reaksi tentang berita~~ kemungkinan Bung Karno ke Australia ialah, bahwa hal ini hanya mungkin kalau Australia sudah mengakui kedaulatan Indonesia atas Irian-Barat. Sebab sampai sekarang Rakjat melihat Australia itu sebagai "bastillon"-nja Belanda, dan dengan demikian Australia masih menempati posisi "guilt by association with the most cruel force in history, that is colonialism".

Reaksi2 ini, terutama dari kalangan2 progressif, sedjiwa dengan utjapan Bung Karno dalam tahun 1956 kepada wartawan2 Belanda, bahwa Bung Karno akan pergi ke Negeri Belanda setelah Irian-Barat diakui sebagai wilajah sah dari Republik Indonesia.-

DJAKARTA, 5 DESEMBER 1959.-

dan dirinja sendiri
dengan

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(I)

baru

2. ~~Britania sendiri~~ Dia dan Casey selalu digunakan oleh Britain untuk mendjadi penjmbung-tangannya dan penjambung-lidahnya. Baru2 ini, setelah Menzies pulang dari PBB begini 1959, dia memerlukan mampir ke London, terus ke Parys, Amsterdam dan Zurich. Dia bertemu dgn de Gaulle, PM Belanda Mr. de Quay; kemudian di Zurich dia disusul oleh Luns dan kedua-duanya mengadakan lunch bersama. Tentang hal ini dia berkata:

(II)

3. Tentang de Quay dia berkata:

(III)

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(IV)

4. Di ~~London~~ Suez-Conferensi London 1956 dia menjerang pendapat saja, bahwa antara Negara2 disebelah Barat Suez dan Negara2 disebelah Timur Suez ada perbedaan kepentingan. Dia berkata: It is deplorable to talk about nations east of Suez and nations west of Suez, as if they have antagonistic interests." Waktu ~~dia~~ saja djawab lagi dengan pedas, dia kirim Casey malam2 datang di hotel saja.

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5. Dia akan selalu stress tentang bantuan Australia dlm bidang pendidikan, ~~dan~~ teknik dsb; sedangkan mengenai Irian dia maximal akan verwijzen ke joint-statement Subandrio-Casey, jang menurut saja fundamental tidak berbeda dengan Anak-Agung - Casey statement th 55.

6. Press-officernja Menzies mengirimkan dua wartawan Australia kpd saja, rupanja untuk "sounden" saja. Setjara blak-blak-an saja terangkan, bahwa every technical aid from Australia without satisfying our heart, that is our justifiable aspiration towards a free Irian, within our free Republic, is artificial and superficial. And friendship needs the heart! Semua ini rupanja sudah diteruskan ke Menzies. ~~Pembicaraan~~ blak-blak ini perlu, sebab

Lij hebben voor ons een Anglo-Saxon blood, mentally maupun politically.

7. Reaksi luar tentang berita kemungkinan Bung Karno ke Australia jalah, bahwa hal ini hanya mungkin kalau Irian Barat Australia mau mengakui kedaulatan Indonesia atas Irian-

Sudah

Roeslan Abdulgani
Djl. Diponegoro 11
Djakarta

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Jakarta, 5 Dec. '59

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Some Notes on: The Right Honorable Robert Gordon Menzies,
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Entered politics in 1928, for the Victoria Legislative Council. In 1934, won a seat in the Federal Elections, and has held it ever since. Immediately on election, became Federal Attorney General, and in April 1939 became Prime Minister. Resigned in 1941, but was a member of the war-time coalition cabinet until 1943, when he became Leader of the Opposition. In December 1949 the Liberal-Country Party coalition won the Federal Election, and Menzies again became Prime Minister. This coalition also won the elections of 1951, 1954, 1955 and 1958 Elections. Menzies has held the office of Prime Minister right throughout these Ministries -- far longer than any other Prime Minister of Australia.

I
Menzies has the reputation of being a rigid and unbending Conservative, whose eyes are always fixed on Britain. For example, reporting to Parliament after his recent visit to various countries (July-August 1959), he said: "It is a source of great satisfaction to British people like ourselves that... Great Britain should be re-capturing some of the moral and intellectual leadership in world affairs."

II
In the same report he said: "It is an outstanding phenomenon of recent times that personal contact between leaders have come to be regarded as the exception rather than the rule.....I share the belief that ultimate forms of government should never be imposed from without, but should, starting at the ground level, and in the simplest forms of local administration, be encouraged to grow into something which is indigenous and not exotic" ('Exotic' is used to form 'imported' or 'foreign'.) "A system of government which is long established and well understood in an old democracy is not necessarily appropriate either initially or ultimately, to a country with new-found independence. This truth is frequently forgotten. At The Hague I was interested to meet the new Prime Minister Mr de Quay. It was of importance from an Australian point of view to discover whether the change of government involved a change in their policy in relation to West New Guinea. I was informed that there was no change. I was content to repeat that the statement of Australian policy set forward by me in the Australian Parliament on 24th February 1959 after the valuable visit of Dr Subandrio remained unaltered."

"These two positions were reaffirmed when I had a lengthy discussion with Mr Luns. In both the Hague and Zurich I found considerable importance attached to the development of administrative contacts between the Dutch and Australian sections of New Guinea. We have.... already initiated such contacts.] As each of the two powers concerned has as its expressed objective the developing of the native population to the ultimate point of self-government there seemed to me to be considerable advantage from the point of view of the native population in frequent comparing of notes and collating of experience between the two administrations, and I said so. Indeed, I am sure that the process is one which can be profitably expanded."]

In a Press Conference on 9th July, after his return from overseas, Menzies said: "I went over to Holland to have a look at the new Prime Minister there who is comparatively new to politics-- de Quay.

III He is a very nice man; indeed, I got on very well with him. He was a Professor of Psychology.....You may remember that we were speculating a little when his predecessor went out of office as Prime Minister as to whether there might be a change of policy with respect to West New Guinea. There will not be. He said 'We will carry on completely the policy of our predecessor.' I notice that there has been a little flutter on the water about my talks with Luns. Well, there is no foundation for that. What had happened was when this matter was debated in our own Parliament after Subandrio's visit, I made a speech with some care and at some length, and they had had a copy of that. And, in substance, having found that they had read this and considered it with some care, I said 'Well, that stands as a statement; there is no change from that speech'. And I think they were content with that. [Certainly we had no disputes or no ~~with the~~ wrangles, and certainly there has been no change in our policy since I enunciated the policy with some care in the Parliament here -- no change of any kind."]

IV To illustrate the probable attitude of Menzies towards Guided Democracy, here are some extracts from an after-dinner speech he made on 27th August 1959. "We ought to do a little thinking about what we mean by democracy.....There is a common error made of assuming that a system of government that is good for us is good for other people, automatically. To take one example, Australia has trust responsibilities to the north, in what I will call compendiously, New Guinea; a large native population -- inevitably, since we have not been there very long, a primitive community.....which varies from those who achieved education as we understand the term, to those in the remote parts of the island who are still living in a state of primitive savagery, so that anybody from the outside who goes in, goes in at his own risk.If we walked out tomorrow, leaving them with what we are pleased to call parliamentary self-government, the result would be disaster in that area, and everybody knows it....."

.....The second fallacy is that some people really believe that all countries are the same, that what is good for us must be good for somebody else. It is a very comfortable assumption that because parliamentary self-government is good for us.....(because) it suits our temperament completely, a lot of people are willing to say that it must be good for Indonesia, or it must be good for New Guinea, or that it is a splendid system for some other country. How do we know that it is? Why do we assume that a system of government which is not only a matter of our choice in our own time but is a matter of inheritance, a matter which has been bred into us, a matter about which we have instincts -- why should we assume that a system of that kind can be imposed or conferred in one blow on countries that have no such tradition, no such experience, no such instincts? It is quite unreal, and I think that we ought to beware of it."

In the Suez Conference in 1956, Roeslan Abdulgani argued very strongly that many international agreements inherited by newly independent countries are unjust. His argument was summed up by him thus: "Most of the international treaties which are a reflection of international law do not respect the sanctity of man as equal human beings irrespective of their race or their creed or locality. Most of the existing laws between Asian and African countries and the old-established Western world are more or less outmoded and should be regarded as a burden on modern life".

Without mentioning Roeslan Abdulgani, Menzies directly answered this in the following words: ".....Do our sovereign rights entitle us to repudiate any international agreement, because if they do, then we are wasting our time trying to find an agreement.....As users of the canal, are we to enjoy the privileges of users merely on suffrance (and should we) be willing to put the whole economic future of our own nations into the hands of one nation or of one man?.....I have no disposition, whatever, on behalf of my own country, to submit my own people to all the changes and uncertainties that would arise from having their immense trading interests through this canal made subject to the whim of the moment, to the judgement of one country, or to the judgement of one man."

Finally, as a side-light on Menzies, he made the following remark during the Suez Conference: "Although in my more respectable days I was a lawyer....."

3.

RIWAJAT HIDUP PERDANA MENTERI AUSTRALIA
ROBERT GORDON MENZIES

Djakarta, 25/11 (Antara).-

Mengenai Robert Gordon Menzies, Perdana Menteri Pemerintah Commonwealth Australia jang akan berkundjung ke Indonesia pada tgl. 1 Desember jad. dapat diuraikan riwayat hidupnja sbb.:

Robert Gordon Menzies mendjabat pemimpin pemerintah Australia selama lebih dari 12 tahun. Ia berusia 64 tahun dan telah mendjadi anggota Dewan Perwakilan Rakjat Negara Bagian, maupun Pusat sedjak tahun 1928.

Ia dilahirkan pada tgl. 20 Desember 1894 dikota ketjil Jeparit dibagian Barat-laut dari negara-bagian Victoria, daerah jang banjak menghasilkan gandum, dimana ajahnja hidup sebagai seorang tukang tjat dan mempunjai toko ketjil. Ia memperoleh pendidikan sekolah rakjat pada sekolah2 rakjat negara bagian di Jeparit dan Ballarat, dan mendjadi tjalon pertama bagi beasiswa Victoria. Dengan mendapat beasiswa ia menuntut peladjaran pada Grenville College, di Ballarat dan kemudian pada Wesley College di Melbourne.

Pada Universitas Melbourne ia mendapat perhargaan utama jang penghabisan untuk Ilmu Hukum. Dalam tahun 1918, ketika berusia 24 tahun, ia ditempatkan pada Pengadilan Victoria. Pada tahun 1920 menikah dengan Pattie Maie Leckie, puteri Senator Leckie dan kemudian mempunjai dua orang anak laki2 dan seorang anak perempuan.

Pada tahun 1929 Menzies mendjadi Queen's Counsel pada usia 34 tahun. Ia memperoleh kursi untuk pertama kali pada Dewan Legislatif Victoria dalam tahun 1928 tetapi berhenti pada tahun berikutnya untuk merebut kursi dengan hasil baik dalam Madjelis Rendah Negara Bagian Victoria. Ia mendjadi anggota Parlemen Negara Bagian ini sampai tahun 1934 untuk merebut kursi dalam Parlemen Federal.

Ia mendjabat Perdana Menteri untuk pertama kalinya pada tgl. 26 April 1939 dan mengundurkan diri dari djabatan tersebut pada tgl. 29 Agustus 1941. Kemudian sekali lagi mendjadi Perdana Menteri dalam bulan Desember 1949 ketika koalisi Partai2 Liberal dan Country kembali memegang kekuasaan.

Pada tgl. 30 Nopember 1954 ia telah genap 7 tahun, 3 bulan dan 14 hari mendjabat Perdana Menteri - suatu rekor bagi Australia. Sampai pada tgl. 3 April 1957, ia mempunjai masa djabatan jang terpanjang diantara para Perdana Menteri Australia dalam satu masa jang tak terputus2, dan pada tgl. 15 Agustus tahun ini, ia telah 12 tahun lamanja mendjadi Perdana Menteri Australia.

Menzies mempunjai gelar2 kehormatan dari luar negeri. Ia adalah Honorary Master of the Bench of Gray's Inn, London, Honorary LL.D. dari Bristol University, Queen's College, Belfast, dan University of British Columbia. Ia diberi Freedom of the City of Swansea (Wales), City of Edinburgh, City of London, City of Oxford dan City of Athens. Pada tahun 1950 Presiden Truman dari Amerika Serikat mengangkatnja sebagai Chief Commander dari Legion of Merit dari A.S.

Perdana Menteri Menzies terkenal sebagai seorang pembitjara jg ulung.

Hiburan jang paling digemarinja pada waktu ini ialah menonton cricket dan sepakbola Australia, dua matjam tjabang olahraga dimana ia mendjadi seorang tokoh jang terkenal.

4.

MR. SUSANTO DJOJOSUGITO TINGGALKAN ROMA MENUDJU
KEPOSNJA JANG BARU

Amsterdam, 24/11 (Antara).-

Mr. Susanto Djojosugito, Kuasa Usaha Indonesia jang baru untuk Nederland, hari Selasa sore dengan menumpang pesawat terbang Sabena telah meninggalkan Roma menudju Brussel, untuk seterusnya melandjutkan perdjalanannja ke Den Haag dgn menumpang mobil. Demikian "Antara" Amsterdam.

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Entered politics in 1928, for the Victoria Legislative Council. In 1934, won a seat in the Federal Elections, and has held it ever since. Immediately on election, became Federal Attorney General, and in April 1939 became Prime Minister. Resigned in 1941, but was a member of the war-time coalition cabinet until 1943, when he became Leader of the Opposition. In December 1949 the Liberal-Country Party coalition won the Federal Election, and Menzies again became Prime Minister. This coalition also won the elections of 1951, 1954, 1955 and 1958 Elections. Menzies has held the office of Prime Minister right throughout these Ministries -- far longer than any other Prime Minister of Australia.

Menzies has the reputation of being a rigid and unbending Conservative, whose eyes are always fixed on Britain. For example, reporting to Parliament after his recent visit to various countries (july-august 1959), he said: "It is a source of great satisfaction to British people like ourselves that....Great Britain should be re-capturing some of the moral and intellectual leadership in world affairs."

In the same report he said: "It is an outstanding phenomenon of recent times that personal contact between leaders have come to be regarded as the exception rather than the rule.....I share the belief that ultimate forms of government should never be imposed from without, but should, starting at the ground level, and in the simplest forms of local administration, be encouraged to grow into something which is indigenous and not exotic" ('Exotic' is used to form 'imported' or 'foreign'.) "A system of government which is long established and well understood in an old democracy is not necessarily appropriate either initially or ultimately, to a country with new-found independence. This truth is frequently forgotten. At The Hague I was interested to meet the new Prime Minister Mr de Quay. It was of importance from an Australian point of view to discover whether the change of government involved a change in their policy in relation to West New Guinea. I was informed that there was no change. I was content to repeat that the statement of Australian policy set forward by me in the Australian Parliament on 24th February 1959 after the valuable visit of Dr Subandrio remained unaltered.

"These two positions were reaffirmed when I had a lengthy discussion with Mr Luns. In both the Hague and Zurich I found considerable importance attached to the development of administrative contacts between the Dutch and Australian sections of New Guinea. We have.... already initiated such contacts. As each of the two powers concerned has as its expressed objective the developing of the native population to the ultimate point of self-government there seemed to me to be considerable advantage from the point of view of the native population in frequent comparing of notes and collating of experience between the two administrations, and I said so. Indeed, I am sure that the process is one which can be profitably expanded."

In a Press Conference on 9th July, after his return from overseas, Menzies said: "I went over to Holland to have a look at the new Prime Minister there who is comparatively new to politics-- de Quay. He is a very nice man; indeed, I got on very well with him. He was a Professor of Psychology.....You may remember that we were speculating a little when his predecessor went out of office as Prime Minister as to whether there might be a change of policy with respect to West New Guinea. There will not be. He said 'We will carry on completely the policy of our predecessor.' I notice that there has been a little flutter on the water about my talks with Luns. Well, there is no foundation for that. What had happened was when this matter was debated in our own Parliament after Subandrio's visit, I made a speech with some care and at some length, and they had had a copy of that. And, in substance, having found that they had read this and considered it with some care, I said 'Well, that stands as a statement; there is no change from that speech'. And I think they were content with that. Certainly we had no disputes or no ~~XXXXXXXX~~ wrangles, and certainly there has been no change in our policy since I enunciated the policy with some care in the Parliament here -- no change of any kind."

To illustrate the probable attitude of Menzies towards Guided Democracy, here are some extracts from an after-dinner speech he made on 27th August 1959. "We ought to do a little thinking about what we mean by democracy.....There is a common error made of assuming that a system of government that is good for us is good for other people, automatically. To take one example, Australia has trust responsibilities to the north, in what I will call compendiously, New Guinea; a large native population -- inevitably, since we have not been there very long, a primitive community.....which varies from those who achieved education as we understand the term, to those in the remote parts of the island who are still living in a state of primitive savagery, so that anybody from the outside who goes in, goes in at his own risk.If we walked out tomorrow, leaving them with what we are pleased to call parliamentary self-government, the result would be disaster in that area, and everybody knows it....."

.....The second fallacy is that some people really believe that all countries are the same, that what is good for us must be good for somebody else. It is a very comfortable assumption that because parliamentary self-government is good for us.....(because) it suits our temperament completely, a lot of people are willing to say that it must be good for Indonesia, or it must be good for New Guinea, or that it is a splendid system for some other country. How do we know that it is? Why do we assume that a system of government which is not only a matter of our choice in our own time but is a matter of inheritance, a matter which has been bred into us, a matter about which we have instincts -- why should we assume that a system of that kind can be imposed or conferred in one blow on countries that have no such tradition, no such experience, no such instincts? It is quite unreal, and I think that we ought to beware of it."

In the Suez Conference in 1956, Roeslan Abdulgani argued very strongly that many international agreements inherited by newly independent countries are unjust. His argument was summed up by him thus: "Most of the international treaties which are a reflection of international law do not respect the sanctity of man as equal human beings irrespective of their race or their creed or locality. Most of the existing laws between Asian and African countries and the old-established Western world are more or less outmoded and should be regarded as a burden on modern life".

Without mentioning Roeslan Abdulgani, Menzies directly answered this in the following words: ".....Do our sovereign rights entitle us to repudiate any international agreement, because if they do, then we are wasting our time trying to find an agreement.....As users of the canal, are we to enjoy the privileges of users merely on suffrage (and should we) be willing to put the whole economic future of our own nations into the hands of one nation or of one man?.....I have no disposition whatever, on behalf of my own country, to submit my own people to all the changes and uncertainties that would arise from having their immense trading interests through this canal made subject to the whim of the moment, to the judgement of one country, or to the judgement of one man."

Finally, as a side-light on Menzies, he made the following remark during the Suez Conference: "Although in my more respectable days I was a lawyer....."