

## **CAST A COLD EYE**

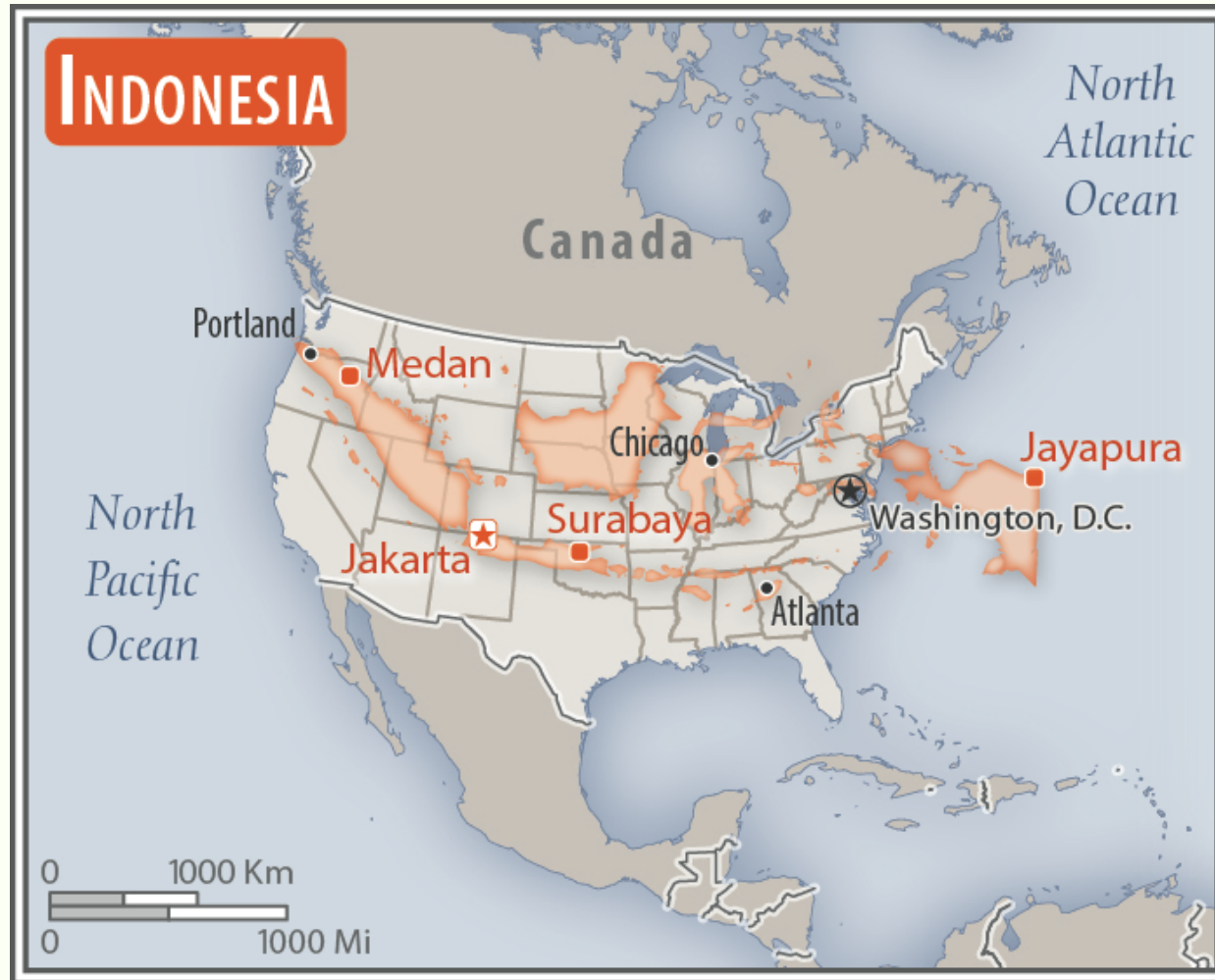
### **ALLEN DULLES' INTEREST IN INDONESIA (FORMERLY NETHERLANDS EAST INDIES)**

GREG POULGRAIN

YPOULGRAIN@GMAIL.COM

Federal Republic of West Papua

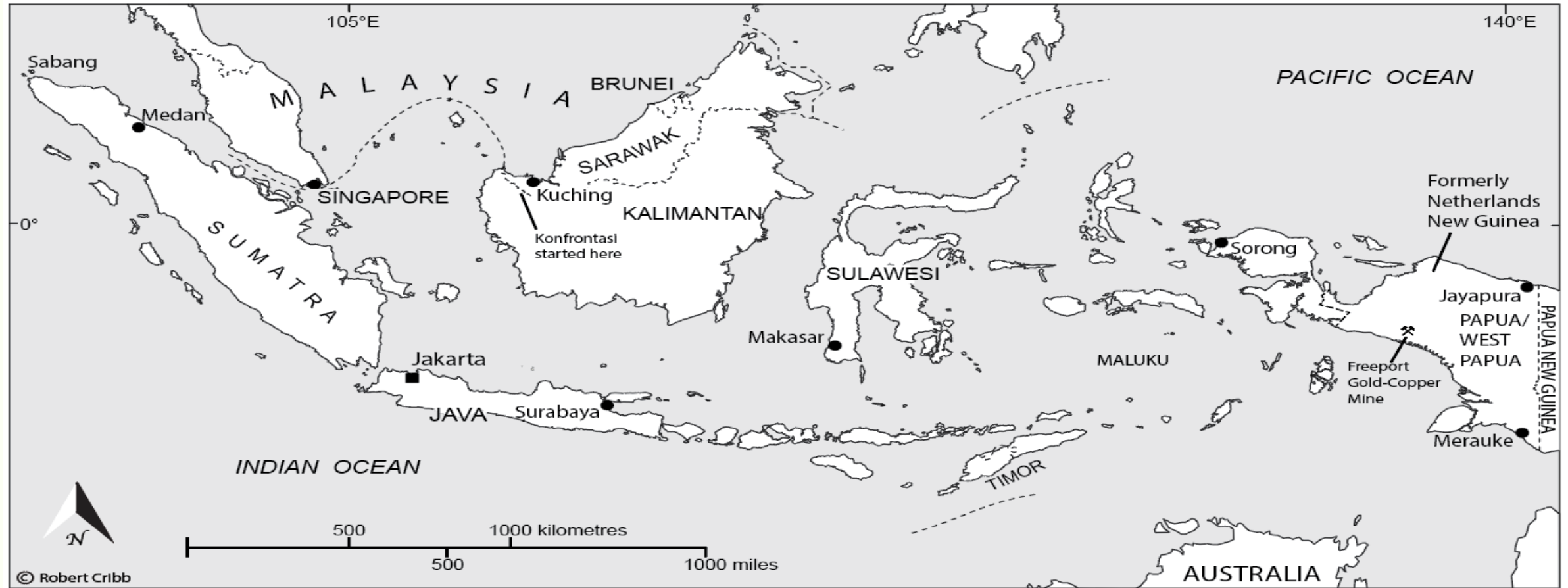
Zoom Book Launch, 19 September 2021



Indonesian Archipelago transposed onto a map of the USA. Portland (Oregon) is the equivalent location of Sabang (North Sumatra).

Indonesia, from west to east as the crow flies, is 5247 kilometres.

# INDONESIA



The east-west extent of Indonesia is 13% of the circumference of the earth ... almost one-seventh of the equator.

Indonesian economy  
is largest in Southeast  
Asia and the 16th  
largest in the world

Indonesia economy  
is on track to be in  
the world's top  
four in 2050

Allen Dulles first became interested in  
the Indonesian archipelago in the 1920s.

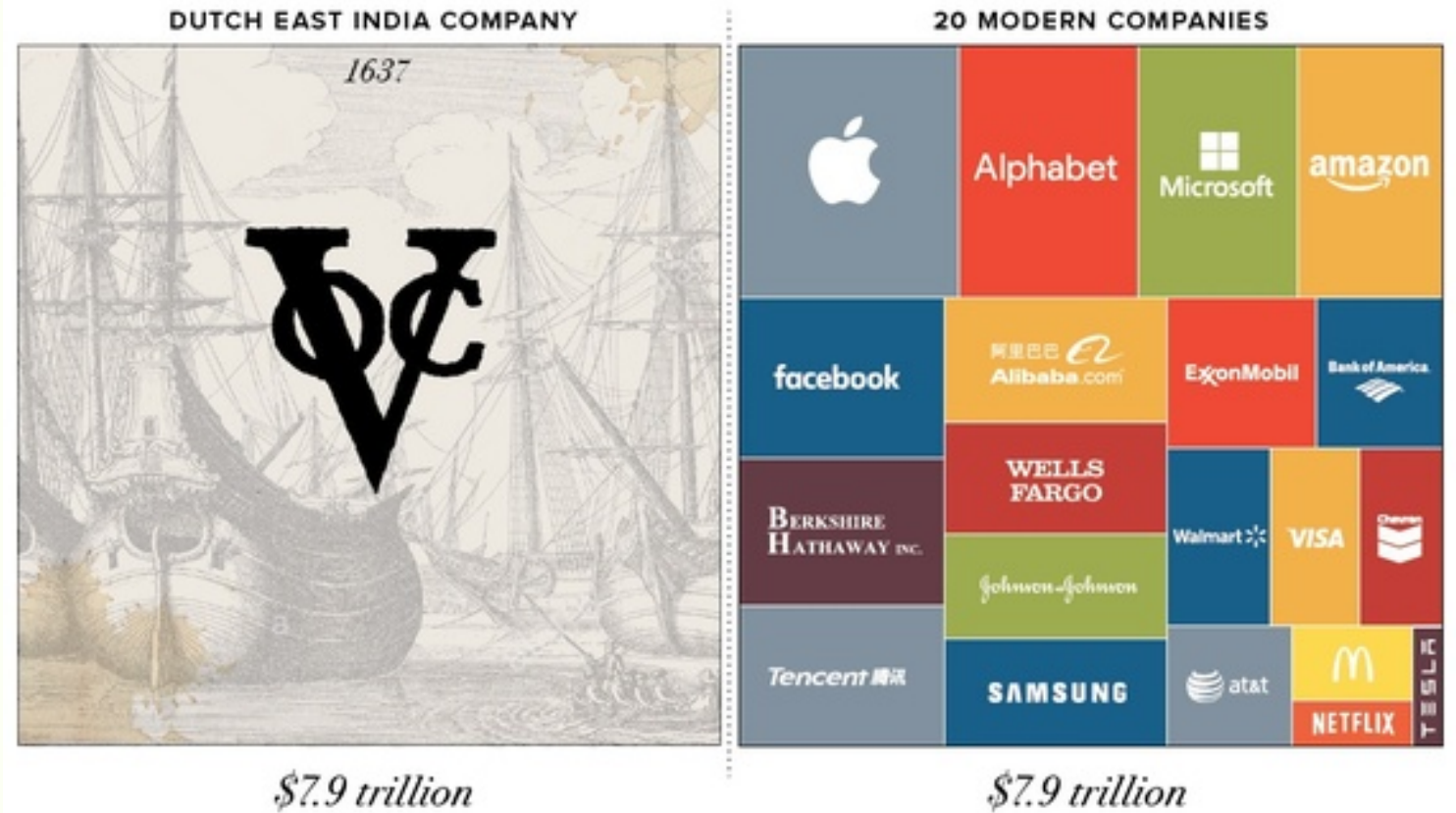
Dulles was a lawyer linked with Rockefeller  
Oil, which in the 1920s was the biggest  
company in the world.



The VOC (Dutch East Indies Company, founded in 1602) used to be the biggest company in the world, as reflected in the size of its headquarters



In the 1600s, the VOC became the richest company the world has ever seen .... with a current-equivalent of US\$7.9 trillion



Today's top twenty companies combined are the equivalent of the Dutch East India Company (VOC) in the 1600s.

In 1667, the Dutch exchanged the island of Manhattan for the nutmeg island of Run (the last British outpost in the archipelago).





Dutch military power occupied the Indies archipelago, increasing colonial control over the next three centuries ...

... until mid-20<sup>th</sup> century Invasion by the Japanese Imperial Army

The Japanese aimed to claim New Guinea—east and west—and use its natural resources to make a NEW JAPAN.





History intervened ...

After World War II Sukarno  
declared independence ....

and from the Netherlands  
East Indies Indonesia was  
born.

Allen Dulles from 1920s could see the Indies' potential, but his focus was on Netherlands New Guinea (the same as Japan's in 1940s).

Rockefeller had been trying to access Netherlands New Guinea since WW1.

### **JFK vs Allen Dulles : Battleground**

**Indonesia** begins with the company Dulles formed in 1935 for oil exploration in NNG. This was a US-Dutch company with 60% controlled by Rockefeller interests.

In 1936 the world's largest primary deposit of gold found in the Netherlands New Guinea highlands

Indonesia won its independence from Dutch colonial rule in 1949, but the Dutch retained the western half of New Guinea.

Only Allen Dulles and the Dutch political elite were aware of the gold and oil, not the Dutch public, and not Indonesia...



Starting in 1955, Allen Dulles began plotting to assassinate President Sukarno.

Dulles was Director of Central Intelligence in the 1950s under President Eisenhower and in 1961 under President JF Kennedy.



Rockefeller interests could not gain unrestricted access to the Eldorado of oil, gas, copper and gold in New Guinea until preparatory steps had been made, which were:



## Dulles Indonesia Strategy

1. Oust the Dutch colonial power (1950 to 1962)
2. Curb Papuan independence (Hammarskjöld)
3. Sukarno was given control of West New Guinea in 1962 (but at the same time Dulles was arranging for military regime to replace him, by centralised army command in 1958 and by military coup in 1965-66).

## **The sovereignty dispute of the 1950s**

Before WW2, Netherlands New Guinea did not have much Dutch rule: only 5% of the territory was under colonial administration.

After WW2, the more the Dutch colonised the territory, the louder the Indonesian call for the Dutch to leave.



Joseph Luns (Dutch foreign minister) faced one sovereignty dispute with Indonesia, and another with Rockefeller mining interests

LIE 1: The territory was worthless ... it had lots of water and timber but no oil, gas, or minerals.

LIE 2: The disappearance of Michael Rockefeller meant that Papuans were incapable of modern government.

## **Dulles upgrades sovereignty dispute to Cold War crisis**

In 1960, just before President Kennedy is inaugurated, General Nasution (head of Indonesian army) flies to Moscow for huge arms deal of ships and planes to oust the Dutch from West New Guinea.

President Kennedy wants to avoid being caught between Soviet Union support for Indonesia and US commitment to support Netherlands as NATO ally (North Atlantic Treaty Alliance). China also supported Indonesia.

Kennedy quietly  
meets UN Sec-General  
Dag Hammarskjöld

**28 APRIL 1961**

Kennedy and Hammarskjöld meet in presidential suite of Waldorf Astoria Towers in New York.

Hammarskjöld will use the same 'independence package' (OPEX) for Papuan people that he has been implementing in Africa.

UN will intervene in the sovereignty dispute to grant independence for the Papuan people at the 1961 UN General Assembly.



## George Ivan Smith

I interviewed Hammarskjöld's assistant, George Ivan Smith, in the UK in 1982.

He explained Hammarskjöld's plan to solve the sovereignty dispute which had become a Cold War crisis.

He said the New Guinea crisis was more important to Hammarskjöld than anything else. However, before the 1961 General Assembly Hammarskjöld had to visit the Congo where a problem had erupted.

# Dulles bad record in the Congo

Hammar skjöld went to the Congo in September 1961 because of unrest after Congo's first president Patrice Lumumba was killed.

The US Senate in 1975, under Senator Church, investigated the death of Lumumba and found Allen Dulles had primary responsibility for his death.

Allen Dulles was also involved in the death of Dag Hammar skjöld, according to documents recovered by Bishop Tutu.

UN investigation into the death of Hammar skjöld has not yet taken into account Allen Dulles' additional motive for wanting Hammar skjöld removed.

**JFK vs Allen Dulles: Battleground Indonesia** shows Dulles' motive in Southeast Asia far exceeds anything else .... the Cold War struggle there mirrored the clash which occurred in Cuba in 1961 – even though kept out of the headlines.

JFK becomes  
involved in  
sovereignty  
dispute

After Hammarskjöld was killed President Kennedy was forced to intervene in the sovereignty dispute between Indonesia and the Netherlands, which resulted in the New York Agreement (15 August 1962)

### **1 MAY 1963**

West New Guinea transferred from Netherlands to Indonesia. Sukarno arrives in Hollandia (Jayapura) on 'Irian', a former Soviet warship, triumphant after ousting Dutch colonial power.

### **NOVEMBER 1963**

Kennedy's assassination stopped his visit to Jakarta to restart massive US-Aid program to 'bring Indonesia on side' in the Cold War.

### **1 OCTOBER 1965**

30 months after Sukarno's triumphant entry into Hollandia, six military-generals were killed in Jakarta, and Suharto took control of the Indonesia army.