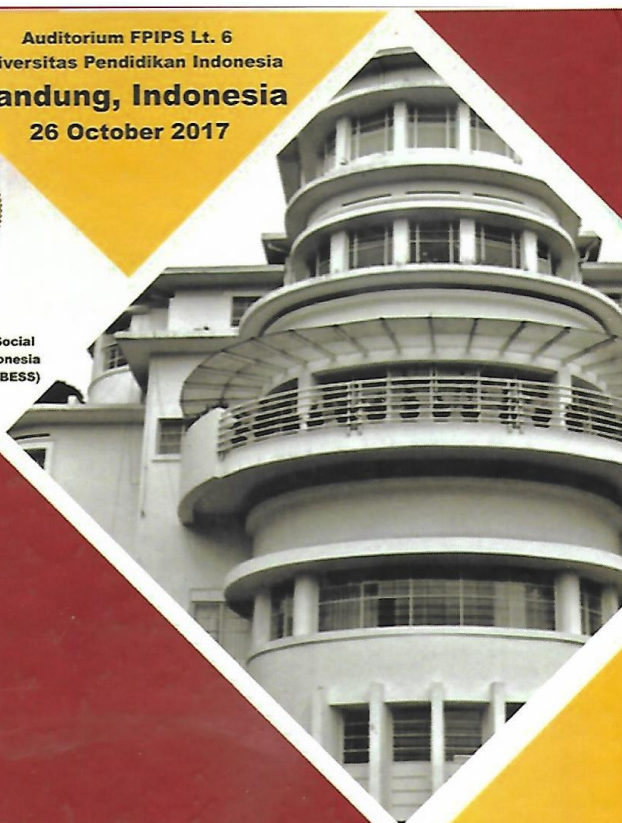


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**Sekolah Pascasarjana
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THE FISHERY RELATIONSHIP OF 'INDONESIA', 'PHILIPPINE' AND OTHERS COUNTRY IN COLONIAL PERIOD

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Keywords : relationships, fisheries, 'Indonesia', Philippine, colonial.

Abstract : Untill the last of Dutch colonial period, did not known about fishery relationship Hindia Belanda/'Indonesia', Philippine and others country. It was open when Bagan Siapi Api the east coast of Sumatera was retreat. Bagan Siapi Api was central of the fishery industry in Hindia Belanda. In the 19-20th century, Bagan Siapi Api fishery production had distributed to plantation area of Sumatera, Jawa island and others. It was the important food of the plantation workers . The Dutch colonial had moved of the exploitation decision to offshore sea. One of the colonial policy was marine leasing to the foreign country. Many country started to catching fish in Hindia Belanda. We can read of the colonial recording about Japanese, Philippines and others. The paper will discussed it. My focus is the beginning of the fishery relationship of Indonesia, Philippine and others country in the colonial period. Second, form of the relationship and the implication.

I. Introduction

This paper was effort to explain about relation of the sea fishery of Indonesia, Philippine and others country. There is not the paper before discussed about it in colonial period. The discussion before was only a fishery of coastal and port.¹ Actually, the explaining about the relationship of sea fishery in colonial period will prove many things. First, it will explain about the formation of sea border and clamps. Off course still can be traced more perfectly. Second, how hegemony of Dutch colonial built in the ocean that gave them profit. And how they were protection of natural especially the fishery resosources

So, This paper hopes to discussion colonial policy about offshore fishery. Second, The changing policy of fishery to deep sea and it related fishery 'Indonesia' with foreign fishermen

II. The Relationship of Indonesia's Fishery, Philippine and Others Country

A. The Coastal Fishery and Dutch Colonial Policy

In Dutch colonial period, the fishery was important beside plantion sector. It was caused the result of fisheries had help to plantation growth. Most of the laborer of plantation needed the dry fish and shrimp paste to eat rices. Colonial was began exploitation the coastal fisheries in Java Island. North coast of Java was centre production of fishes until at 1870.² Dutch colonial had develop the fishery

¹ Azmi Fitriisia, "Fishery Industri in Bagan Siapi Api 1871-1998". *Disertation*. Kuala Lumpur: UKM, 2014.

² Masyuri, 1996. *Menyisirs Pantai Utara Jawa*. Jakarta: Yayasan Pusaka Nusantara.

industry of north coast of Java. Production of north coast of Java had sufficiently to plantation laborer of Java island.

The Chinese and Arab had limited to trading and fisheries investor in east coast of Java. It was caused of different policy of Dutch colonial about migration. Java island was populous. The progressing of coastal fisheries of Java had encouraged the migration of inland populations. There was migration of the fishermen of Chinese but a little if compare to Java fishermen.³ The glory of Java's fishery was approximately 50 years. After 1871, the fishery of Java could not sufficient of market. Fishes demand of Java people must imported from others area in Hindia Belanda. It opened the fisheries industry in outside of Java. One of importance place was Bagan Siapi Api at east coast of Sumatra. Bagan Siapi Api had became the centre fishery industry. Geography factor had pushed growing of Bagan Siapi Api. Bagan Siapi Api is located in estuary of Rokan's river. It was rich of sea nutrient. This area was exploited to export the fish to plantation laborer in Java, Deli-north of Sumatra and others.

High demand of fish and fall of Java fishery industry has begun many question. Masyhuri's analysis is focus on investment problem. Until 19 century in Java island that high demand of fish. So, nothing distribution area in causality context was impossible argument. It's mean, distribution of production was fluently. Decline of fishery in Java is caused of another factor. The structural changing has played of role in decline. Especially, organization of production, the process, investment, technology and laborer. Second problem, distribution and problematic of fish consumption. The difference assessing with Pujo Semedi was the retreating of Java's fishery was caused of overfishing.⁴

Promulgated of *Het Regeering-Regglement* on year 1854 had started the fisherment of north coast of Java to good social position. They had protected and safety. The farmer from village took the new live in fishing sector that not taken care of by the government through tax collector. But the village government was part of country's bureaucracy. Although, the good social position of fishermen was not following of economic growth. It was caused overfishing. In the decade 1870 the fishery production decline. In four decade, the sea fishing in north coast Java was profitable. But it changed to poor and subsistence. In decade 1860, the income of fishermen more than the farmer. But at the beginning of the twentieth century, it fall more lower of the farmer.⁵

When 'ethical politics' was began of the twentieth century, the country was more intervention to social live of fishermen. The government had formed the fishing organization. It hoped that was economic growth fishermen to become good life. The ideal of imagine because until the colonial had gone from Indonesia that it was not true. In reality that the fishing organization was replace the moneylender. But it was not raise the production of fishes and other

³ *Ibid*, p.8-9

⁴ Pujo Semedi Hargo Yuwono, 2002. "Close to The Stone, Far From the Throne : The Story of a Javanese Fishing Community 1820s-1990s". Disertasi Program Studi Antropologi. Amsterdam : Universitas Amsterdam.

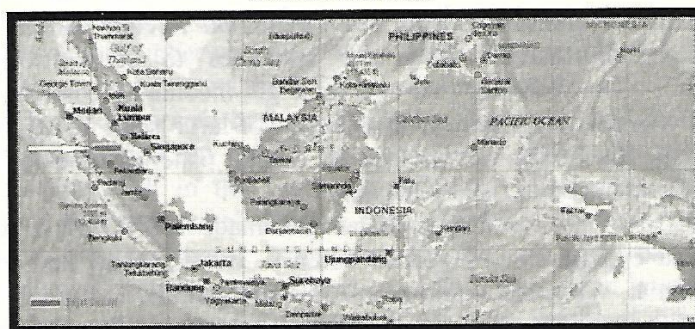
⁵ *Ibid*, p. xvii

crusial problematic of fishermen. The fishermen income was fall from decade to decade because fishermen organization was not limited the fishing. The organization had gave a chance of fishermen to add their boat. Beside, it had formed haigh social differensiation between owner and laborer.⁶

The other analysis about coastal fishery in Java area became from Sutejo K Widodo.⁷ The title of his book is “ Ikan Layang Terbang Menjulang”. Java island could not sufficient the fish porposes at late 19th century. Nothing of the brief reason why the production of Java was decline. But his explain believed that Java island had a high potention.⁸ His midset looked that the big problem was government. When Soekarno’s president done ‘berdikary program’ the Pekalongan port was growth.

The interesting commen from Sutejo K Widodo was Bagan Siapi Api. The production of fishes Bagan Siapi Api had exported to Pekalongan-east Java. The people of Java island was very need the Bagan Siapi Api’ production after decline.

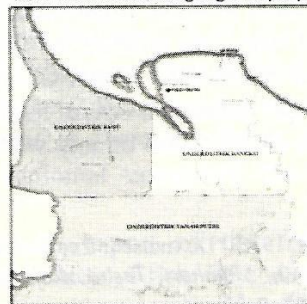
1.1 Peta. Indonesia



1.2. Peta Pulau Sumatra



1.3. Peta Onderafdeeling Bagan Siapi Api



Bagan Siapi Api was centre of fishery industry at late 19th century to early 20th century. Bagan Siapi Api had change the glory of north coast Java. The difference is the laborer. Most of laborer in Bagan Siapi Api was chinese

⁶ *Ibid*, p. xviii

⁷ Sutejo K Widodo, *Ikan Layang Terbang Menjulang*. Semarang: UNDIP, 2005.

⁸ *Ibid*, p.35

immigrant. All stratification in fishing dominated by Chinese immigrants. Bagan Siapi Api was important place at late 19th century to early 20th century. The fish production of Bagan Siapi Api had exported to many places in Hindia Belanda. Bagan Siapi Api had been likened with Bergen-Norwegia. Although, it was fall due to siltation. But Bagan Siapi Api well known until now. In elementary school textbooks 1980th had always said that Bagan Siapi Api was number one in Indonesia. Bagan Siapi Api have high production. It was the valuable fishing areas outside Java Island.

B. The Offshore Fishery and Relationship of Indonesia, Philippine and Others Country

In 1920th, the glory of fishery industry of Bagan Siapi Api signed of decline. The mud on Rokan's estuary was interrupt the voyage. The large vessels could not be moored. It was difficult to take the fish production. It was problem in Netherlands Indie. It had caused the Dutch colonial changed of fishery policy. Netherlands policy in the capitalism frame. The frame had called large scale fisheries.⁹ It divided three; First, the sea leasing on foreign parties.¹⁰ Second, research. It got information about sea resources to self-sufficient. Third, intensification.¹¹ The planning one and three got income by colonial, But the planning two was spending money. Implication of large scale fisheries policy to Bagan Siapi Api' fishermen was the statical coastal fisheries. The coastal fishery that had traditional metod in fishery industry.

The lease of sea to foreign fishermen made scary.¹² First recorded in history that sea exploitation by abroad country. But it policy had resulted the income to colonial. While itu would problem to indigenou. The indigenou could not catching fish in offshore. They had limited to catching fish in coastal areas. The policy was not fair to the indigineous but income by colonial. The offshore fishing policy aims to make hight production was dislikes ecepted by fishermen. Because, it had long time most of the fishermen in Riouw, Java and east Indonesia had fishing fish in offshore. Dutch colonial was not care to it. Since on year 1920 many of foreigh fishermen were fishing in offshore. So, many of foreigner fishermen were easily found on any where.

⁹ C. J. Bottemanne, 1935. "De Indische Zeevisscherij". dlm. *KT*, no. 24, p. 447.

¹⁰ Nawyanto, 2010. *Matahari Terbit dan Tirai Bambu: Persaingan Dagang Jepang-Cina*. Yogyakarta: Ombak, p. 55.

¹¹ Durren, 1934. "Memorie van Overgave, De Onderafdeeling Bagan Siapi Api. Afdeling Bengkalis Gouvernement Oostkust van Sumatera". The collection of National Archive Indonesia. Jakarta., C. J. Bottemanne, 1935. "De Indische Zeevisscherij", in. *KT*, no. 24, p. 447.

¹² Look Arkip, Resident Oostkus van Sumatera, September, 10 1940., De Commies-Redacteur Bij Het Kabinet van en Gouverneur General, September, 10, 1940., Arkip, Het Hoofd van Plaatselijk Bestuur-Dr. J.E.Nieuwenhuis, September, 7, 1940., De Residentie Oostkust van Sumatera, September, 25, 1940., Archieve, De Procureur-Generaal-Block, November, 21, 1940., archive, De Procureur-Generaal-Block, Disember,2, 1940. The collection of National Archive Indonesia. Jakarta.

The sea lease policy to the foreigner fishermen had continuously exploited in Netherlands Indie. Until 1948th many records of Dutch colonial had explained about offshore fishing problems.

Japan was one of the foreigners that rented Indonesia's sea. Japanese fishermen had used good technology for fishing. They had motorized vessels. In the vessels were fish cooling chambers. Colonial records in 1924, a little of the Japanese fishermen in Indonesia. The Japanese fishermen had operated in 1925¹³. Between 1927 and 1935th had rented 47 *kongsi* of Japan. The requesting of a fishing permit was growing in the following year.

They had complete equipment for fishing in Indonesia offshore. All *kongsi* was private property. They were in all the seas of Indonesia. Colonial records did not talk about laborers. It was possible that the Japanese brought by *kongsi* owners¹⁴.

The Japanese fishermen had high technology from others in Asia. Japanese fishermen's vessels had the machine and the fish cooling room. The ship length had 28 feet and a range of catching 300 stone.¹⁵ It was meant that they could sail for a long time. A long time at sea depended on the ship size. The big vessel could be used until one month. Because all the fish had been frozen. If the fish cooling chamber was full, they were gone to the mainland. So, at that time that the fishermen bought something for the catching vessel.

The Japanese fishermen had voyages to catch fish in the Indonesian sea. They began from Sumatera, Riouw island, Java, Borneo, Celebes, Maluku and Papua. They had cashing fish in the Indonesian offshore. They went to fish areas to catch many fish as mackerel, sardines, pomfret and dorab.¹⁶ So, they did not keep on many places. One of the pieces of equipment for catching fish of Japan in the offshore sea was *muroami*. *Muroami* came from Japan. *muro* is coral fish and *ami* is nets. Therefore, it was used for catching the coral fish. The net of *muroami* was very large. The year of the 1920s had a size of the *muroami* between 486-500 feet. The fishermen's ship had long as 38 feet and could catch 300 stone.¹⁷ *Muroami* method herded the fish into the nets.

Muroami net was operated by 20-24 fishermen. They divided into divisions; to spread the net and herded the fish into the nets. When herded the fish in the net was a problem. Because, they hit the reef to scare the fish. The coral reef damage was not important by Dutch colonial compared to the income from widespread sea lease on foreign parties.

The program of Dutch colonial to export of the fish had been reached. Dutch colonial had grown the production of fish. Of course, it had added the income of Dutch. As in the following explanation. In 1924 had landed

¹³ Nederlands Indie. 1925. Binnenlandsch Bestuur. *Kolonial Verslag*, p. 195. The collection of National Archive Indonesia. Jakarta.

¹⁴ J.M.v. Schmidt. De Resident van Riouw en Onderhoorigheden, Tandjung Pinang, August, 28, 1935.

¹⁵ Hiroshi Shimizu, 1997. "The Japanese Fisheries Base Singapore, 1892-1942", in. *JSAS*, 2. p.326.

¹⁶ *Ibid*, p. 326.

¹⁷ *Ibid*, p.326.

6,400 ton of fish in Singapore.¹⁸ As much as 17 percent was local product (Include by Japan fishing), 6 percent had Johor fishes. The rest as much 73 percent was fishes from Nederland Indie.¹⁹ Another fact was as much as 13,000 ton fishes was landed in Singapore in year 1937. As much as 17 percent had catching by indigenous, as much as 41 percent produced of Japan fishermen. The rest as much 42 percent had producted from Nederland Indie.²⁰

One of problem that had caused anger by Duth colonial was illegal fishing. The *kongsi* that had not a permit to catching in Indonesia sea. Without the permission of the colonial, they were not cought fish in Netherlands Indie. They had been called illegal ship/ illegal fishing. They had became vandals in the sea of Indonesia. They had been arbitrarily. The big problematic of colonial was reducing of revenue from tax.

Illegal fishing had been problematic. The ship of the illegal fishing had voyage in all of the sea of Indonesia likes Maluku, Ambon, Tanjung Pinang dan Kepulauan Riau etc. According to Duth colonial, one of illegal fishing had came from Japan. Dutch Colonial Anger has been proven. As long as year 1936-1937 had arrested of Japan vessel by H.M. S. Flores.²¹ The arresting had been done near of Pulau Birahan *Onderafdeeling* Poeloe Laoet dan Tanah Boemboe.²² So on, many 16 fishermen ship of Japan had arrested too in Riouw islands.²³ The secret telegram of gouvernement secretary on Jun,15, 1939 No. 179/AB to chief of navi number. 1794 date April, 19 about foreign fishermen ship. Malaka fishermen ship had come to the sea of Bengkalis. Next information, There were attack to 50 chinese Malaka fishermen by fishermen Rupert island-near of Bagan Siapi Api (30 boat from Batu Panjang) in east entrance of Roepat-Tanjung Leban. The estimated losses was f 450. Dutch goverment had restrain 22 chinese fishermen from the coastal of Malaka in the sea of Bengkalis. They had been the jail punishment and fine.²⁴

The illegal fishing had done Singapore, Malaka and Philippines fishermen. According of colonial reported that they had disturb in Netherland Indie. The statement of Dutch colonial on April, 25, 1935 that fishermen ship of

¹⁸ The Melayu and Chinese fishermen in Singapore had used *kelong*, *koleh* and *pukat* to catch fish. The *koleh* had as long as 18-25 foot and *pukat* net had as long as 60-220 foot. It had operete to 2-4 stone. Average of their catch was 4-8 *kati*, while the Japan fishermen was 150 *kati*. A fantastic comparing. Looks Hiroshi Shimizu, 1997. "The Japanese Fisheries Base Singapore, 1892-1947", in. *JSAS*, 28, 2, p. 326.

¹⁹ *Ibid*, p. 324.

²⁰ *Ibid*,

²¹ Resident van Riouw en Onderhprigheden te Tandjung Pinang, October ,3,1937.

²² Afschrift voor den Directeur Binnenlandsch Bestuur March, 8, 1937.

²³ Afschrift De Gouvernement Secretaris, October, 13, 1937. Detachement Velpolotie te Tandjong Pinang-Proces-verbaal. Hupofficier van Justitie te Tandjong Pinang-Proces verbaal.

²⁴ Look Archieve, Resident Oostkus van Sumatera, September, 10, 1940., De Commies-Redacteur Bij Het Kabinet van en Gouverneur General, September, 10, 1940., Archive, Het Hoofd van Plaatselijk Bestuur-Dr. J.E.Nieuwenhuis, September,7, 1940., De Residentie Oostkust van Sumatera, September, 25, 1940., Archieve, De Procureur-Generaal-Block, November, 20, 1940., Archieve, De Procureur-Generaal-Block, December,2, 1940. The collection of National Archive Indonesia. Jakarta.

Philippine had arrested in the sea of Maluku.²⁵ The fishermen ship had been resistance by indigenious.²⁶ The colonial government had responded and sent security personnel to care the sea of Indonesia. so, they opened the police office and complete their with the security equipment likes Serdang Warship (with the two submarine), Draak torpedo's hunter, and candu Argus hunter.²⁷ It had caused that on April 1930 had killed one sersan. He was killed by keraben's gun. The killer had been punished. But the punishment had changing from death penalty to psychiatric hospital.²⁸ The colonial goverment reported about fisherment ship of Singapore that voyage in the sea of Indonesia.²⁹ For this supervision had used the 'SS. Helena'³⁰

The other problematic of offshore catching policy was explosives. The foreign using explosives to catching fish.³¹ But in the Malaka Straits that there were cooperation between Dutch and British. In Malaya had done a dead punishment for user.³²

III. Conclusion

Before the 1920s that there were no about fishery relation of Indonesia, Philippine and others country. Because, the Dutch colonial had attation on explotation in coastal fishery. It began from east coast of Java. After Java fishery was decline, the colonial had exploite Bagan Siapi Api in east coast Sumatera. Bagan Siapi Api had known cause hight production. But until the 1920s, Bagan Siapi Api had problem with siltation and disturbing voyage. There was not potential coastal fishery as Bagan Siapi Api in Indonesia again. Dutch colonial had gave to the offshore fishery. The colonial had invite the foreign to exploite the sea of Indonesia. Begin the time, had looked the relationship Indonesia and the others country as Japan, Philippine, Malaka, Singapore etc. Japan had became the top renter. The colonial had many income from it. The interest fact was farming of the border of each country. In the while the colonial could claim the sea of Indonesia. Because to catching fish in the sea of Indonesia must have the permit. So on, the foreign country had not have the permit called illegal ship. Many of illegal ship had punished by colonial between year 1935-1948.

²⁵ Afschrift voor den Directeur Binnenlandsch Bestuur April, 25, 1935. The collection of National Archive Indonesia. Jakarta.

²⁶ *Kolonial Verslag*. 1924.p. 14.

²⁷ *Ibid*, p. 17

²⁸ *MvO*, J.J.J Noeven, *Ioc. Cit*.

²⁹ Aantekening voor de algemene secretarie, September ,10, 1948.

³⁰ Afschrift. H.W.K Hekking, De Gewestelijk Secretarie. January, 11, 1937.

³¹ De Consul, belast met de waarneming van het Consulat Generaal, voor deze' W.G.C. den Hollander, August, 14, 1948.

³² *Ibid*.

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