

## Indonesia

*Test Case (compiled from multiple narratives by coders)*

Before its independence in 1949, Indonesia was a Dutch colony. No SOLS change is coded at independence. After independence, the country saw two long periods of authoritarian rule before it became democratic in 1999.

The Japanese occupied Indonesia for three years during World War II (1942-1945). After the Japanese surrender, group of Indonesians led by Soekarno and Mohammad Hatta declared Independence and established the Republic of Indonesia. They set up a provisional government and adopted a constitution, while they strongly resisted against the Dutch efforts to reestablish complete control; Dutch occupied Indonesia prior to the Japanese. The first leader in Archigos is Louis Beel who served as Dutch High Commissioner in the East Indies. He was replaced by A.H.J. Lovink in 1949. Lovink had been in power for seven months when Indonesia gained independence and Sukarno (PNI-Indonesian National Party) became the first President. We do not count Beel and Lovink as leaders since they held power before independence, and thus they do not appear in the dataset. We code no SOLS change for Sukarno taking office because he takes power the day that the country becomes independent according to CoW. According to Geddes, Sukarno established a personalist regime. Sukarno's hold to power lasted for over 15 years, in which he relied on the support of the PNI and the armed forces.

As Sukarno and the PNI grew closer to the Indonesian Communist Party (PKI), fighting soon broke out between members of the military concerning the country's direction. Following one particularly violent clash, Major General Suharto (Golkar) led an effective military coup that transferred power to himself (though Sukarno stayed on as a puppet President until 1967, the SOLS change is coded when he transferred powers in 1966). General Suharto's government was a triple-threat that executed incredibly high numbers of supposed communists. According to Geddes, Suharto established a military-single-party-personalist hybrid regime that formed the basis of his 32-year rule.

Starting in the mid-1990s, the Asian financial and economic crisis triggered demonstrations and led to large scale civil unrest, with protesters calling for the resignation of President Suharto. Suharto was forced to resign and was succeeded by Suharto's hand-picked vice president Habibie. This is not a SOLS change. Under Habibie the first free elections were held in 1999 and resulted in a new legislature that selected Wahid from the National Awakening Party (PKB) as president (Department of State 2010). The beginning of Wahid's presidency was coded as a SOLS change. In 2001, Wahid was removed from office (due to growing discontent) and his Vice-President Dyah Permata Megawati Sukarnoputri, a member of Partai Demokrasi Indonesia Perjuangan (PDI-P) became President. This is coded as a SOLS change because Sukarnoputri was not from the same party as Wahid and therefore drew her support from another source than he did. In 2004, Sukarnoputri ran for reelection, but was defeated by Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono, a member of the Partai Demokrat (PD). This is a SOLS change. Yudhoyono remains in power today.

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