

Development of Nederlandsch Dutch East Indies Nature Protection Association 1912–1938

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Abstract: This article aims to examine the *Nederlandsch–Indische Vereeniging tot Natuurbescherming* (Association for the Protection of Nature) as the first Indonesian organization involved in nature conservation between 1912 to 1938. The five components of the historical research method are applied in this study. The research study's findings *Nederlandsch- Indische Vereeniging tot Natuurbescherming* association is an organization that is involved in the first nature conservation efforts in the Dutch East Indies (Indonesia). Dr. S.H. Koorders established *Nederlandsch- Indische Vereeniging tot Natuurbescherming* in 1912 in Batavia, Jakarta, as a forum for those concerned about the environment in the Dutch East Indies at the time. The conclusion of the research study is that the Association of the *Nederlandsch–Indische Vereeniging tot Natuurbescherming* was the initial milestone in the development of an official forum with the first legal entity in the Dutch East Indies (Indonesia) that fought for nature conservation.


1 INTRODUCTION


Indonesia's very rich biodiversity is apparently fragile from greedy human hands. Currently, Indonesia has an official institution that manages and monitors biodiversity under the Ministry of Environment and Forestry (LHK) as a state institution that pays attention to Indonesia's natural conditions. Apart from that, there are private institutions that also pay attention to biodiversity in Indonesia, such as WALHI (Wahana Lingkungan Hidup Indonesia/Indonesian Forum for Environment) and the international private institution Greenpeace which is active in voicing Indonesia's natural environmental problems. However, during the Dutch East Indies colonial period, there were no official government or private institutions that paid serious and consistent attention to the natural conditions of the Dutch East Indies (Indonesia).

Then on July 22, 1912 an association called *Nederlandsch–Indische Vereeniging tot Natuurbescherming* (Natural Protection Association of the Dutch East Indies) was founded as the first

nature conservation association in the Dutch East Indies based on the concerns of Dr. S.H Koorders as a naturalist and botanist related to the massive exploitation of nature in the Dutch East Indies for the mercantilism interests of the Dutch colonial government. This association is also used as a forum and tool for the struggle of its members who are concerned about maintaining forest areas which are considered to have the potential for unique flora and fauna, geological phenomena and beautiful natural panoramas in the form of *Natuurmonument* areas or Nature Reserves and Wild Reservaat (Wildlife Reserves).

What makes researchers interested in researching this association is the courage and success of its breakthrough as the first private association to ask the Dutch colonial government in 1913 to designate 12 areas whose natural aesthetics need to be protected on the island of Java, namely, Rawa Danau, Ujung Kulon Peninsula, Pulau Panaitan, Krakatau Island (Banten), Papandayan Crater (West Java), Bromo Sand Sea, Nusa Barung, Ijen Crater, Ijen Plateau and Purwo Peninsula (East Java) to become natural

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monuments that should not be disturbed (Anonim, 1986).

2 RESEARCH METHOD

The writing research method used in this research is a historical research method by applying five aspects, namely topic selection, source collection, data verification, interpretation, and historiography. The method used is adapted to the descriptive- narrative approach, literature study and rewriting of the information that has been obtained which is then combined in this research. (Kuntowijoyo, 2013).

3 RESULT AND DISCUSSION

3.1 Background to the Establishment of the NIVN Association

Human exploitation of nature has occurred for thousands of years since social changes occurred in humans. The social changes that occur generally adapt the patterns of change from primitive to agrarian society, to industrialism and now to an electronic information society (Wiratno, 2004). This pattern has also developed to this day and has an influence on the Eco-friendly lifestyle which suggests conservation and development ideas that emerge from the same intellectual ideas for human progress. Businesses across the western world have discovered consumer demand for "eco-friendly" and "ecological" products which has opened up new commercial opportunities. (Cribb, 2007). The evolutionary changes experienced by humans over thousands of years have produced various kinds of technology to support human life to develop. Without realizing it, mastering this technology allows modern humans to conquer nature while accelerating the depletion of natural resources. The emergence of a new world view of the relationship between humans and nature, closely related to the Anglophile traditions of Natural History and Hunting. Because at that time, natural history and hunting traditions were two great interests of elite society in Europe and North America. At the end of the 19th century, many British government administrative employees had hunting skills, which at that time was considered a masculine sport. The study of natural history in Europe and America was closely linked to the exploration and expansion of their colonies in the tropics and gaining access to exotica was the

privileged domain of the aristocrats. This eventually brought scientists, collectors, writers and adventurers of all classes into elite circles and linked enthusiasm for natural history with exploration and trade in the tropics (Jepson & Whittaker, 2002).

The development of the idea of nature protection in the international arena in the 19th century was also based on the idea that it was necessary to protect nature (Flora, Fauna & Natural Landscape) as a form of human kindness towards nature (humanity) which eroded the stigma of humans as supernatural beings (Jepson & Whittaker, 2002). Furthermore, the emergence of the idea of the world's first modern nature conservation movement was born in the United States. Starting from the inspiration and dreams of two artists, namely, William Wordsworth and George Catlin, about desires them to protect their favorite place in the American West so they can continue to enjoy it. Finally, on April 20, 1832, a small step from President Andrew Jackson, the 7th President of the United States, made a policy to protect a hot spring in the Arkansas Mountains which became known as the Hot Springs Reservation. Some thirty years later, on June 30, 1864, President Abraham Lincoln pressed for a measure to protect an area that included Yosemite Valley and Mariposa Grove in the state of California. Later this landscape was called Yosemite National Park. (Kusumasumantri, 2016). Then in September 1870, Washburn & Doane went on an expedition to Yellowstone. As they relax and reflect around a wilderness campfire, they are amazed by Yellowstone's spectacular views. Then, after considering the possibility of protecting the area to avoid private exploitation. In the utmost altruism, Washburn & Doane agreed that Yellowstone's magnificent geysers, waterfalls, and canyons should be preserved as a national park. This proposal was quickly presented to the political brass and on March 1, 1872, Congress established Yellowstone Park as the world's first "National Park," covering over two million acres located mostly in the northwest corner of present-day Wyoming (Holland & Houck, 2013). At that time the "Yellowstone Manifesto" could be considered a moral, economic and political statement as a sign of the beginning of the modern era regarding the management of natural resources in the form of land, landscapes and cultural sites managed in an ideological relationship (National Parks) between governments. with society. Since then, the idea of national parks began to spread from the United States to other corners of the world, such as Canada (1885), New Zealand (1894), Australia, South Africa

and Latin American countries (1898) (Wiratno, 2004).

Meanwhile in Europe there is growing concern among German forestry circles over the clear-cutting policy which is destroying the beauty of the landscape and destroying forest areas with extraordinary scientific value and special aesthetics. Germany's response aims to promote rational resource planning through the inventory and protection of natural attributes of interest. The preparatory step is making a vegetation map. The first map published was for France in 1897 with similar maps published for Germany, England, Switzerland and North America in the first decades of the twentieth century. Then, an idea emerged from a German naturalist named Dr. Hugo Conwentz about the formation of *Naturdenkmal* which he promoted when giving lectures in European cities in 1903–1908. Conwentz's vision of *Naturdenkmal* as a place for contemplation of nature, an antidote to urban life, where people could develop a greater appreciation for their homeland. This catalyzed the creation of institutions to designate and manage natural monuments. Conwentz was appointed Commissioner for the Care of Natural Monuments by the Prussian State in 1906. Then *Naturdenkmal* support associations began to emerge in various European countries, in France (1901), Switzerland (1909) and England (1912) (Jepson & Whittaker, 2002).

In the Dutch East Indies, there were several events that gave rise to the emergence of the spirit of nature conservation. First, in 1860 The Mountain Park was established in Cibodas which is also part of the 's Lands Plan, which aims to store a collection of highland alpine and sub-tropical tropical mountain plants, especially Kina. Based on this proposal, *Gouvernement Besluit* was issued on 17 May 1889 No. 50 which shows an area of 280 Ha is under the supervision of the Director of the Botanical Gardens. In 1889, forest was set aside in the Gede-Pangrango Mountains area, which extended to a height of 2,400 meters, to be combined with the Cibodas Botanical Gardens. The proposal for this forest section was prepared by Prof. Dr. Melchior Treub through his letter dated 2 August 1888 No.229 addressed to the Director of Education, Culture and Industry (*Directeur van Oorderwijs, Eredienst en Niverheid*) (Kusumasumantri, 2016). The Dutch East Indies Government accepted this proposal, by issuing a Decree of the Dutch East Indies Government (*Besluit van Gouvernement van Nederlandsch- Indie*) dated 17 May 1889 No. 50 which stated that "Research has shown that the highland flora in Java in the Botanical Gardens includes The proposed expansion to 280

Ha needs to be protected and under the supervision of the Director of the Cibodas Botanical Gardens, especially those located on the northeastern slopes of the Mount Gede forest area. Second, a catastrophic event decreased the population of birds of paradise in nature. As reported by the former Chief Resident of Ternate, F.S.A. de Clercq in an 1890 article:

"Now that birds are almost never found along the coast and the kill has moved inland, it will not be long before nothing remains of these most glorious products of the Creator, a delight to Ornithology and a wonder to the whole world." (Roelants, 1899).

In 1894, thanks to encouragement both by this warning and by reports from the Dutch press which reached the Indies in editions of foreign newspapers such as the *Nieuwe Rotterdamsche Courant*. In November 1895, the Minister of Colonies in The Hague received a letter signed by executives of the *Bond ter Bestrijding eener Gruwelmode* (Association for Combating Obnoxious Fashions) and others, deploring the *Rooffjacht* (Loot Hunt) of what world environmentalists dubbed "The Most Beautiful Bird In the World" and urged the minister to prevent it (Cribb, 1997). In January 1898 the Colonial Government sent Dr. J.C. Koningsberger, an agricultural zoologist who went to the Bogor Botanical Gardens to seek scientific input on the causes of the extinction of the bird of paradise. The input regarding the bird of paradise then became an idea for drafting laws to protect other fauna. In January 1898 the Colonial Government sent Dr. J.C. Koningsberger, an agricultural zoologist, to the Bogor Botanical Gardens to seek scientific input on the causes of the extinction of the bird of paradise. The input regarding the bird of paradise then became an idea for drafting laws to protect other fauna.

3.2 Development of the NIVN Association 1912 – 1919

The establishment of the *Nederlandsch Indische Vereeniging tot Natuurbescherming* association cannot be separated from the great role and struggle of Dr. S.H Koorders was very persistent in forming an association that could accommodate people who had an interest in protecting the natural beauty of the Dutch East Indies. Koorders was born in Bandung, November 29 1863, he was the only child of Maria Henriette Boeke and Dr. Daniel Koorders. When he was 6 years old, his father died so Koorders and his mother returned to Haarlem, Netherlands. The motivation for Koorders' love of Indies nature began in the city environment which the Mayor of Haarlem, F.W. van Eeden was beautified with rare plants,

fostering Koorders' interest in nature and plants.



Figure 1: Dr. Sijfert Hendrik Koorders

In 1884 Koorders first served in the Dutch East Indies as Houtvester. For 12 years he conducted research in Java, Sumatra and Sulawesi. Then in 1910 he was placed in Bogor and received a new assignment in the herbarium section of the Bogor State Botanical Gardens. His deep concern as a true friend of nature towards areas damaged by forest utilization activities which received little attention from the Dutch East Indies Government, made him think of establishing a nature protection association to preserve nature. (Kusumasumantri, 2014)

On July 22, 1912, in Buitenzorg (Bogor), Koorders founded an association to accommodate people who cared and were concerned about the natural conditions of the Dutch East Indies. When it was first established (unofficially), Koorders invited his colleagues who were also staff members at the Bogor Botanical Gardens, several prominent scientists, botanists and private plantation owners, as well as several important names in the Dutch East Indies who were involved in the initial founding of the association.

Since its inception, Koorders was aware that the association he founded could be considered a threat to the world of plantations and agriculture in the Dutch East Indies. In that era, many private plantations invested and had activities in the Dutch East Indies and were strongly supported by the government because they were considered the main source of state income (Wiratno, 2004). So, Koorders tried to reach out to Tuan Teun Ottolander, a director of a well-known coffee plantation in the Besuki area (East Java) who also served as chairman of the *Nederlandsch-Indische Landbouw Syndicaat* (Dutch East Indies Agricultural Syndicate). They met when Koorders was on duty collecting plant collections for his work and at the Bogor Botanical Gardens (Van der Poel, 2019).

A week later, on August 28, 1912, Koorders wrote another introductory article about the newly founded association. The article was published under the auspices of the Dutch East Indies Agricultural Syndicate with the title "*Oprichting Eener Nederlandsch-Indische Vereeniging tot Natuurbescherming door Dr. S. H. Coorder S*". This publication was deliberately chosen to remove the association from the perceived threat of plantation owners. Establishment of the association and willingness to collaborate with the *Koninklijke Natuurkundige Vereeniging van Nederlandsch-Indie & Natuurhistorische Vereeniging van Nederlandsch-Indie* as representatives of intellectuals and the *Nederlandsch Indische Landbouw Syndicaat* as representatives of Dutch East Indies plantations to support the noble task of nature conservation so as not to sacrifice profits from possible forest exploitation by plantations and also so that there is no friction between the two conflicting organizations (Koorders, 1912).

The establishment of the *Nederlandsch Indische Vereeniging tot Natuurbescherming* association subsequently received a good response from various groups and agencies in the Dutch East Indies and abroad. The association also reported on its founding in various newspapers such as, *Bataviaasch Nieuwsblad*, *De Indische Mercur*, *De Locomotief*, *De Koerier*, *Soematra Bode*, *Deli Courant*, even the Dutch newspaper, *Algemeene Handelsblad* also reported on the founding of the association. The working methods of the NIVN association are also based on Conwentz's philosophy of *Naturdenkmäler*, which does not seek to protect completely natural animal species or areas, but only some special and extraordinary botanical or geological phenomena. The establishment of the NIVN association was also inspired by the achievements of the Association for the Preservation of Natural Monuments in the Netherlands in protecting natural monuments in the Netherlands. The NIVN Association hopes that similar success can also be achieved in the Dutch East Indies. Even though they have the same goals, in their implementation there are large and substantial differences between the two associations. One of the biggest differences with the Association for the Preservation of Natural Monuments in the Netherlands is the relationship between the NIVN association and the Dutch East Indies government. The NIVN Association in its implementation seems to be more dependent on both regional and national governments compared to its Dutch counterpart (Boomgaard, 1999).

On February 3, 1913 the NIVN association officially published articles of association and bylaws which had the legal entity of the Dutch East Indies government "Statuten Der Nederlandsch-Indische Vereeniging Tot Natuurbescherming - Goedgekeurd bij Besluit van den Gouverneur-Generaal van Nederlandsch-Indië van February 1913 No. 36" which consists of 27 articles. In article 3, paragraphs 1-4, several association privileges regarding conservation activities in the Dutch East Indies are stated: 1) Associations can systematically collect regulations and general information data from natural monuments. 2) Propose requests for conservation activities to authorized officials. 3) Prevent other interests in natural monument areas in the Dutch East Indies. 4) Providing legal advice for violations involving the destruction of natural monuments. This made the NIVN association a government advisory institution in making policies and nature conservation activities in the Dutch East Indies.

On March 31, 1913, the NIVN association took concrete action by inviting cooperation with the Depok city government, successfully establishing the first natural monument in the Dutch East Indies.

The location of this small natural monument is not far from the Depok train station, which is a former forest owned by a VOC employee, Mr. Cornelis Chastelein, which was donated to his freed slaves to be looked after because this place is often a stopping place for migratory birds (Chastelein, 1714). The Depok natural monument has an area of 6 hectares and is considered the first nature reserve (*Natuurmonument*) in the Dutch East Indies or it could be said to be the first official nature reserve in Indonesia (now). This is based on a written cooperation agreement for the management of natural monuments between the chairman of the NIVN association, Dr. S.H. Koorders with the head of the Depok city government, Heeren G. Jonathan on March 31, 1913. This designation refers to the Dutch East Indies nature protection plan and meets the requirements as a nature reserve (*Natuurmonument*). (Kusumasumantri, 2014). Until now, the Depok nature reserve which was previously guarded and managed by the association has become a RTH (Green Open Space) in the middle of a densely populated area of Depok city which functions as a bird migration site and water catchment area.

The association's persistence in lobbying the government to establish natural monuments in the Dutch East Indies was highly appreciated by the Governor General of the Dutch East Indies at that time, A.W.F. Idenburg. The award is based on

experiences when A.W. F Idenburg. was still serving as Minister van Kuncien (Minister of Colonial State), at that time Koorders had just been assigned to the Dutch East Indies for the first time in the Dutch East Indies and compiled data on Java island plants, Exursion flora von Java (1907-1909). In 1916, the Government finally accepted suggestions and considerations from the association to designate the establishment of natural monuments in these areas to protect the natural wealth of the Dutch East Indies. The Dutch East Indies government finally issued the Natural Monuments Law (*Natuurmonumenten Ordonantie*) on March 18, 1916, which was published in the Dutch East Indies State Gazette (*Staatsblad van Nederlandch-Indie*) No. 278 of 1916 as the basis used by the Governor General to designate natural monuments in the following years. The basis for the appointment of the monument ordinance initiated by Dr. S.H. Koorders and thanks to the association's persistence in lobbying the government in starting awareness in preserving the very rich nature of the Dutch East Indies. This is stated in the State Gazette of the Dutch East Indies 1916 No.278 (*Natuurmonumenten Ordonantie van 18 March 1916, Staatsblad van Nederlandsch-Indie 1916 No.278*) (Koster, 1922). Three years later in 1919, the Dutch East Indies Government re-issued 2 Governor General's Decrees designating the areas proposed by the association as natural monuments at 55 locations, of which in the 1919 *Staatsblad* No.90 there were 24 locations and in the 1919 *Staatsblad* No.392 there were 31 locations. location. This was a great success for the NIVN association during the chairmanship of Dr.S.H Koorders, because several location names listed in *Staatsblad* 1919 No.90 and *Staatsblad* 1919 No.392 were the result of submitting association applications to the government in the 1913 and 1917 annual reports (Boomgaard, 1999).

Applications for conservation activities in areas that require natural protection with biodiversity potential which began in 1916, finally met with success in February 1919 with the publication of the Decree of the Governor General of the Dutch East Indies dated 21 February 1919 No. 6, with *Staatsblad* 1919 No. 90 which determined 24 locations to be inaugurated as natural monuments as a legal basis for designating natural protected areas in the Dutch East Indies (Koster, 1922). The Natural Monuments Ordinance of 1919 was the earliest regulation in Indonesia that explained the concept of conservation areas which was later updated and adapted to Law No. 5 of 1990 concerning Conservation of Biological Natural Resources and Their Ecosystems.

The success of the association has achieved

satisfactory results in proposing natural protected areas as natural monuments with real action from the government in issuing the Natural Monument Laws of 1916 and 1919. However, unfortunately, at the end of 1919, the association had to experience a major loss due to the death of Dr. S.H. Koorders as founder and first chairman of the NIVN association. Koorders died on 16 November 1919 at the age of 56 at the Cikini Hospital in Weltevreden and was buried in Batavia. News of Koorders' death was also

published in the forestry magazine "TECTONA, DEEL XII, 13e Jaargang 1920." belonging to the association VABINOI (*Vereeniging van Ambtaren bij het Boschwezen in Nederlandsch Oost Indie* - Association of Forest Service Employees in the Dutch East Indies) in 1920 in *Oorspronkelijke Bijdragen* Dr. S.H. Koorders written by E.H.B. Brascamp, author of the most journals on forestry in Boschwezen who is also a member of the NIVN association. Brascamp wrote in full about Koorders' life and activities during his lifetime (Brascamp, 1920). So, in honor of Koorders, he was appointed chairman for life. Then as a form of appreciation for Koorders, the Houtvesters and association members submitted a request to the Dutch East Indies government to create a special natural monument using Koorders' name.

This request was also conveyed to the new chairman of the NIVN association, namely, K.W. Dammerman, who then asked the Dutch East Indies government to consider a small island called Nusa Gede in the middle of Lake Panjalu (now Situ Lengkon), to the east of the Priangan Residency (Ciamis) which had also previously been designated as a natural monument in the 1919 Staatsblad No.90. It is proposed that it later become Koorders Island and Koorders Natural Monument (Kusumasumantri, 2014). Two years later, the Decree of the Governor General of the Dutch East Indies was issued on 16 November 1921 No.60, State Gazette 1921 No.683 (*Besluit van den Gouverneur-Generaal van Nederlandsch-Indie, Staatsblad van Nederlandsch-Indie 1921 No.683*) designating the Nusa Nature Reserve Gede on Panjalu Lake, Priangan Residency, so that it will henceforth be named "Koorders Island and Koorders Natural Monument". As another form of honoring Koorders, the date and month of the Governor General's Decree was enshrined the same as the date and month Koorders died (Kusumasumantri, 2014).

3.3 Development of the NIVN Association 1920 – 1938

All members of nature protection associations at home and abroad feel the loss of Koorders. Furthermore, based on the agreement of all members of the association, appointed Dr. K.W. Dammerman as the new NIVN association chairman. At that time Dammerman also served as head of the Buitenzorg Zoological Museum. In the subsequent management of the organization, Dammerman entrusted his botanical work to Dr. Van Steenis and Dr. H.J. Lam both show great attention to the issue of nature protection. Dammerman feels that his position as chairman of the association carries a great responsibility in continuing the ideals left behind by Koorders. During Dammerman's tenure the association made many changes and new breakthroughs for the world of conservation in the Dutch East Indies in the future. Apart from that, at this time the association also began to actively voice environmental protection in the Volksraad (People's Council) with the joining of the Regent of Cianjur, R.T.A. Suria Nata Atmaja and Dr. JC Koningsberger, into the NIVN association and at the same time they are members of the Board (Boomgaard, 1999).

In 1920, the government issued another law regarding the location of new natural monuments which was a continuation of Staatsblads 1919 No.90 with a different Governor General's Decree. Published through the Decree of the Governor General of the Dutch East Indies dated 9 October 1920 No.46, State Gazette 1920

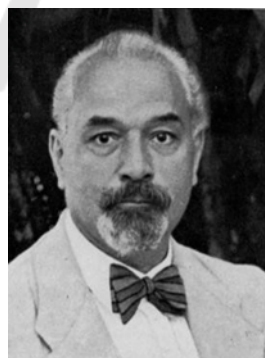


Figure 2: Dr. K. W Dammerman

No.736 concerning Natural Monuments. Designation of locations of natural monuments (*Besluit van den Gouverneur-Generaal van Nederlandsh-Indie, Staatsblad 1920 No.736. Natuurmonumenten. Aanwijzing van terreinen als Natuurmonumenten*). The number of natural

monuments mentioned in Staatsblad 1920 No.736 is 8 locations.

Table 1: numbers of natural monument mentioned Staatsblad 1920 No.736

No	Name	Wide	Location
1.	Tjeding	2 Ha	Bondowoso
2.	Kawah Idjen-Merapi Oengoepp-oengoepp	2.560 Ha	Banjoewangi
3.	Poerwo	40.000	Banjoewangi
4.	Djati Ikan	1.950 Ha	Banjoewangi
5.	Noesa Baroeng	6.000 Ha	Djember
6.	Pringombo I-II	12-46 Ha	Wonosobo
7.	Lorentz- Nieuw Guinea	-	Papua

Then the association applied to the government to protect natural monuments from mining destruction. The Dutch East Indies Government issued a Decree of the Governor General dated 16 November 1921 No.60, Dutch East Indies State Gazette 1921 No.683 concerning

Natural Monuments and Mining. Designation of locations as natural monuments and prohibition of mining research and/or clearing by private parties (Koster, 1922).

In the early days of Chairman Dammerman's term of office, the focus of the pattern of applying for areas for natural monuments at that time was still the same as the pattern during Koorders' previous term of office. Applications for area designation still use the pattern of considering the aesthetics of the area, the richness of flora or the unique geological conditions of the area only. The pattern of considering the designation on this aspect is probably because it is still based on the *Naturdenkmäler* theory concept adopted by Koorders (put forward by Conwentz) where fauna is barely or not at all mentioned as *Naturdenkmäler* (Koorders, 1912).

In the 1924 report there were also other indications that fauna protection was becoming a subject of increasing importance for the association. For example, new natural monuments are no longer only considered from the angle of flora and geology, but also mention the importance of certain animals. For example, the Saobi natural monument site has

been proposed by the association for the protection of several fauna including, "Sea doves, deer and wild cattle". Then in the following years, the association began to draw attention to the "giant lizard" fauna found in Lesser Sunda (Nusa Tenggara), specifically on the islands of Komodo and Rinca, which will later have a special natural monument or national park for this fauna. The same thing also happened in the British Colonies in Southeast Asia, the Federated Malay States (British Malay), the British colonial government had attempted to implement the "Indian Forest Act and Wild Birds and Animals Protection Act" of 1912, namely the Law on Forest Protection and Animal Hunting, used to be applied in India (British Maharaj). In British Malay there is also a nature protection association called "Society for The Preservation of The Fauna of The Empire" which was founded in Africa in 1903. They noted that in 1923 in British Malay there were several nature reserves such as, Seriting, Sungei Lui, Krau, and Mount Tahan which protects the Gaur, Sumatran Rhino and Asian Elephant. Meanwhile in the French Colonies in Southeast Asia (Tonkin, Annam, Laos, Cambodia and Cochinchina) hunting regulations were also regulated in 1925 to protect elephants (Brower, 1931).

Thanks to the efforts of associations and cooperation with the international community in nature protection. A regulation on the protection of wildlife and hunting was born in 1924. This was a new, more concrete effort to save a number of species that were threatened with extinction and to protect other species that were useful in nature so that they could maintain the ecosystem and not be threatened with extinction. In the 1924 Wildlife and Hunting Protection Law, this time it lists in detail all the animals that must be protected in the Dutch East Indies, such as: 8 species of mammals (including orangutans) and 53 species or groups of birds. In addition, large mammal protection in Java is only given to the Javan Rhino and the Silvery Javan Gibbon. Meanwhile, for provinces outside Java, there are 11 additional species or groups of animals, including elephants.



Figure 3: Rhinoceros Sumatranensis.

Then in Java, a hunting ban was introduced for hunting deer, antelope, mouse deer and buffalo. The same restrictions apply to a number of birds throughout the Dutch East Indies. The Wildlife Protection and Hunting Act of 1924 also introduced the ownership of deeds or shooting licenses that hunters were required to have in order to prevent the rise of illegal hunting. The most prominent feature of the 1924 Ordinance was the total ban on the export of dead or live protected animals or parts of their bodies which was a revision of the 1909 Ordinance. Although both ordinances had prohibited the ownership of protected animals, by implication the level of illegal exports was not sufficiently regulated to make this clause effective. The rapidly increasing export figures of protected animals and their products clearly show that protection without an export ban is almost meaningless. (Dammerman, 1929). In 1929 the VI Pacific Science Congress was held in Bandung. Dammerman, as a member of the NIVN association and during his ten-year term as chairman of the association, was appointed to prepare a major review of nature conservation in the Dutch East Indies at the convention by delivering a paper entitled "Preservation of Wildlife and Nature Reserve in the Nederlandsch Indie" (Boomgaard, 1999). A journal containing explanations of the natural conditions of the Dutch East Indies and the fauna in it. In this journal, a report also recorded data on the number of animal exports from the Dutch East Indies since 1909. The combination of Kies' motion and Dammerman's presentation then made the government try to improve the welfare of fauna by publishing Staatsblad 1931 No. 134, namely a regulation on the protection of fauna along with hunting prohibitions and export provisions. Several months after Staatsblad 1931 No. 34 regarding animal protection orders came out, the government also issued new regulations to further clarify the prohibition on hunting and exploitation of animals to minimize the possible impact of the export and hunting of wild animals in the Dutch East Indies.

The regulations issued are Staatsblad 1931 No. 266, *Dierenbeschermigverordening* dated 25 June 1931 contains 27 types of animals including orangutans, tapirs, rhinos, elephants and Komodo dragons. Meanwhile, hunting was also tightened again by issuing *Staatsblad* 1931 No. 133, *Jachtordonnantie* by clarifying the types of hunting activities ranging from types B – E with a fine of £. 10 - £. 200 and prohibits the taking of various live animals for export and keeping and prohibits the taking of animal hunting products ranging from animal skins, ivory and fur. (*Department van Landbouw*, 1932) Then the Government and the

Association agreed to issue the 1932 ordinance, so that animals could have a special place that was safe from the threat of hunters by issuing the *Ordonnantie Natuurmonumente* regulations. *Dierenbescherming* 1932 to designate several areas to become Wildlife Reserves. The 1932 animal protection ordinance became the initial reference for the modern (post-independence) Indonesian government in creating several more specific legal products to manage and protect typical Indonesian animals. For example, in the management of nature reserves and tourist forests during the era of President Soeharto, 30 Nature Protection and Preservation Sections were formed. On the island of Java there are three sections in West Java, two sections in Central Java, three sections in East Java, and 22 other sections spread across each province, one section each. Meanwhile, the number of protected fauna is 75 species, which refers to the Wild Animal Protection Ordinance 1931 No. 134, Wild Animal Protection Regulations 1951 No. 266, Decree of the Minister of Agriculture No. 327/1972, no. 66/1973 and No. 421/1980. (Kusumasumantri, 2016)

The association experienced many changes in membership structure after Dammerman's chairmanship, after which the association slowly began to merge with the *Dienst Boschwezen* (Forestry Service) and 'Lands Plan Certainin. Because on average most of the association members also work at the institution. So it is not surprising if we look at the 1924 Statutes (ADART 1924) as stated in article 8 that members who are also members of workers' organizations will be regulated by the central government administration. (NIVN, 1924). According to researchers, this also influenced the change in location of the association's office address, which was previously in Batavia, moving to Buitenzorg. Apart from that, the annual report also began to write the name of the governor general who was serving at that time as a *Beschermer* (Protector). In 1934, this event shook the world. When several Americans led by Lawrence Griswold and William Harkness. They are graduates of Harvard University who came to Southeast Asia to carry out arrests several Komodo dragons. led by Lawrence Griswold and William Harkness (Barnard, 2011).

In 1936 the governor general celebrated the association's jubilee anniversary which had been around for 25 years. Then a senior associate, as well as a person who once served as the first secretary of the association, namely, Mr C. Van den Bussche will retire and return to the Netherlands. So the association conveyed generally in the report. Apart from that, in the report there is also Dr. K. W Dammerman who

received the title of honorary member of the association and announced that he would also retire in a few years (NIVN, 1938). It was also stated that several new members had joined from other prestigious organizations such as Dr. W. F. De Priester, chairman of the Dutch East Indies Hunting Association, then there was Mr. E.

J. F. Van Dunné, a Dutch Lawyer and Company Director for New Guinea and chairman of the Mountain Sports Association. It was also mentioned that in 1937 members of another association, namely, R.A.A.A. Soeria Nata Atmadja, who served as Regent of Tjiandjoer as well as the association's representative in the Volksraad, had to resign from membership. The association's eleventh annual report for 1936 – 1938 was made into a book entitled "3 Jaren Indische Naturleven" or "3 Years of Indian Natural Life".



Figure 4: Location of natural monuments and wildlife reserves on the island of Java

Book of 3 Jaren Indische Naturleven is also a record of the association's last report that researchers found. This is the reason for researchers to limit their research to 1938, because the association's annual report is important to see the development of the association. If there is any possibility of literature about the association being found after 1938, most of it is in the form of journals or personal literature belonging to association members.

4 CONCLUSIONS

Nederlandsch Indische Vereeniging tot Natuurbescherming or the Dutch East Indies Nature Protection Association is the initial milestone of a group of people who have empathy and concern for the fragile natural riches of the Dutch East Indies from the greedy hands of humans. This association was founded in 1912, spearheaded by Dr. S.H Koorders, a naturalist and botanist who was amazed by the rich nature of the Dutch East Indies. Koorders got the idea of *Naturdenkmal* when he was on leave in the Netherlands in 1903 and attended a lecture given by Conwentz. From there, Koorders was inspired to apply this concept to the Dutch East Indies, where nature was very rich. So Koorders immediately

gathered his colleagues and invited other residents of the Dutch East Indies who had concern and sympathy for the natural conditions of the Dutch Indies. On July 22, 1912, as a result of this association, an association was born called *Nederlandsch Indische Vereeniging tot Natuurbescherming*.

The NIVN Association also has the main objectives in their movement, namely, compiling an inventory of forest trees, submitting proposals to companies, government officials and private individuals, as well as petitioning the Dutch East Indies government to take steps to preserve natural monuments. Strengthening good public opinion about nature conservation and most importantly creating a Dutch East Indies natural monument. The world of international conservation also influences the association's work methods and practices. According to researchers, this is normal because a concept to protect nature only emerged at the beginning of the century – 19 and many other ideas about how to protect nature have not yet developed, especially for the size of the Dutch East Indies as a colony, of course its movements are limited and limited by the mother country as the owner of the highest authority. Apart from that, there is no harm for researchers in following developments in the world of international conservation so that conservation in the Dutch East Indies is not left behind and can keep up with the times in accordance with environmental issues that were developing at that time.

Since its founding from 1912 – 1938 the association has helped the government as an advisory board and considered the designation of natural monument areas and wildlife reserves. It is recorded that during the term of office of the chairman of the Koorders from 1912 – 1919 he produced legal products for nature conservation in the Dutch East Indies, namely, the Natural Monuments Law of 1916 concerning area protection and the 1919 Natural Monuments Law which designated more than 50 areas to be made into natural monuments. While the development of the association from 1920 – 1938, many other important events occurred during that time. The Law Prohibiting Mining in Natural Monuments of 1921 was created to clarify the purity of natural monuments. Then the Law on the Protection of Animals, Mammals, Birds and Hunting Procedures of 1924 was also created to ensure that fauna living in natural monuments were protected from hunting activities. Then the most important thing is the Natural Monuments and Animal Protection Law of 1932 which became the legal basis for the establishment of a new type of natural

monument specifically for fauna with a wider area called Wildreservaten (Wildlife Reserve). It was recorded that in 1936 there were 17 wildlife reserves in the Dutch East Indies.

Research on the NIVN association is limited to 1938, marked by the last primary historical data found in the form of published magazine reports, namely "3 Jaren Indische Natuurleven, Opstellen Over Landschappen, Dieren En Planten, Tevens Elfde Verslag/ 3 Years of Indies Natural Life, Essay Landscapes, Animals and Plants, as well as the Eleventh Association Report (1936-1938)" after which the existence of the association is unknown, but the its members still continue to work in the world of nature conservation in the Dutch East Indies, for example Mr. Hora Sicama, who still serves as head of Houtvester and other members who continue to explore the Dutch East Indies. Most of the association's original report journals are located in the Netherlands, it would be good if we could find out whether the association still existed in the following year or not because the Dutch East Indies government in 1941 was still making conservation policies in the form of the Java and Madura Hunting Ordinance (Jachtordonnantie Java en Madoera 1940 Staatsblad 1939) and the Nature Protection Ordinance (Natuurbeschermings Ordonnantie) 1941 Staatsblad 1941 indicates that there is still possible breakthroughs made by the association and its influence on nature conservation policy in the Dutch East Indies before the arrival of the Japanese in 1942.

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