



**SUMBER-SUMBER ARSIP (GUIDE ARSIP) PIDATO
PRESIDEN SUKARNO DI SIDANG UMUM PBB KE-
15 NEW YORK, 30 SEPTEMBER 1960**

**ARCHIVAL RESOURCES (ARCHIVAL GUIDE) ON THE PRESIDENT
SUKARNO'S SPEECH AT THE 15TH UNITED NATIONS GENERAL
ASSEMBLY NEW YORK, SEPTEMBER 30, 1960**

**DIREKTORAT PENGOLAHAN
ARSIP NASIONAL REPUBLIK INDONESIA**

**DIRECTORATE OF ARRANGEMENT AND DESCRIPTION
NATIONAL ARCHIVES OF THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA**

2021

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Archival Resources (Archival Guide) on The President Sukarno's Speech at the 15th United Nations General Assembly New York, September 30, 1960 **Sumber-Sumber Arsip (Guide) Pidato Presiden Sukarno Di Sidang Umum PBB Ke-15 New York, September 30, 1960**

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KATA PENGANTAR

Pidato Presiden Sukarno di Sidang Umum PBB ke-15 pada 30 September 1960 merupakan peristiwa bersejarah dalam upaya mewujudkan perdamaian dan tata dunia yang baru. Pidato ini memberi pengaruh yang kuat dan inspirasi kepada pemimpin negara-negara ketiga dalam berjuang melawan penindasan dan menciptakan keadilan dalam ruang internasional. Oleh karena itu arsip tentang Pidato Presiden Sukarno di Sidang Umum PBB ke-15 merupakan warisan dunia yang sangat bernilai dan layak dinominasikan sebagai Memory of the World (MoW).

Dalam rangka penominasian arsip Pidato Presiden Sukarno di Sidang Umum PBB ke-15 sebagai MoW diperlukan serangkaian kegiatan salah satunya penyusunan guide Arsip Pidato Presiden Sukarno di Sidang Umum PBB ke-15. Guide arsip ini merupakan sarana bantu penemuan kembali arsip statis terkait dengan peristiwa pembacaan pidato Presiden Sukarno di Sidang Umum PBB ke-15 pada 30 September 1960 yang arsipnya tersimpan dan dapat diakses di Arsip Nasional Republik Indonesia (ANRI).

Akhirnya, kami mengucapkan banyak terima kasih kepada pimpinan ANRI, anggota tim, dan semua pihak yang telah membantu penyusunan guide arsip ini hingga selesai. Semoga Allah SWT, Tuhan Yang Maha Esa membalas amal baik yang telah Bapak/Ibu/Saudara Berikan. Amin.

Jakarta, November 2021

Direktur Pengolahan



Drs Agus Santoso, M.Hum.

PREFACE

President Sukarno's speech at the 15th United Nations General Assembly on September 30, 1960 was a historic event in order to bring world peace and a new world order. This speech had strongly influenced and inspired the leaders of third countries in fighting against oppression and upholding justice in international space. Therefore, the President Sukarno's speech archive at the 15th United Nations General Assembly is a priceless world heritage and deserves to be nominated as *Memory of the World (MoW)*.

In order to nominate the President Sukarno's speech archive at the 15th United Nations General Assembly as MoW, a series of activities needs to be implemented, one of which is the arrangement of a guide of President Sukarno's speech archive at the 15th United Nations General Assembly. This archive guide is a finding aid concerning to the President Sukarno's speech at the 15th United Nations General Assembly on September 30, 1960 whose archive is stored and accessible at the National Archives of the Republic of Indonesia (ANRI).

Finally, we would like to express our gratitude to the leader of ANRI, work team, and all those who have assisted in the arrangement of this archive guide to completion. May Allah SWT, the Almighty God reward you all for your good deeds. Amen.

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BAB I – PENDAHULUAN

1.1. Gambaran Umum

Sukarno adalah Presiden Pertama Republik Indonesia, ia dilahirkan di Surabaya pada 6 Juni 1901. Sukarno mempunyai latar belakang pendidikan yaitu Eerste Inlandse School di Mojokerto, Europeesche Lagere School (ELS) dan Hoogere Burger School (HBS) di Surabaya (1915) serta Technische Hoge School di Bandung (1921). Sukarno sejak muda telah aktif dalam beberapa organisasi antara lain Tri Koro Dharmo, Jong Java (1918) dan Algemeene Studie Club (1926). Pemikiran dan sikap politik Sukarno mulai terlihat ketika mendirikan Partai Nasional Indonesia (PNI) tahun 1927 dengan program mengusahakan Kemerdekaan Indonesia. Sikap politiknya yang keras terhadap pemerintah kolonial Belanda menyebabkan ia harus dipenjara dan diasingkan beberapa kali.

Pengalaman politiknya tersebut semakin memantapkan pemikiran politiknya terutama berbicara tentang nasionalisme, anti kolonialisme dan imperialisme, persaudaraan antar bangsa, perdamaian dunia, serta keadilan sosial antar bangsa. Pemikiran politik Sukarno tersebut dapat kita lihat dalam beberapa pidato yang sangat penting seperti pidato pembelaan (pledoi) di hadapan hakim kolonial (Bandung, 1930), pidato di Sidang Badan Usaha Persiapan Kemerdekaan (Jakarta, 1 Juni 1945), pidato pada pembukaan Konferensi Asia-Afrika (Bandung, 18 April 1955), pidato di Kongres Amerika Serikat (Washington DC, 17 Mei 1956) dan puncaknya adalah pada pidato di Sidang Umum PBB ke-15 (New York, 30 September 1960).

Pidato monumental berjudul “To Build The World Anew” (Membangun Dunia Kembali) ini merupakan salah satu pidato terbaik yang pernah dikemukakan dalam forum tertinggi organisasi PBB. Di hadapan para pemimpin dunia tersebut, Sukarno kembali menggugat kolonialisme dan imperialisme yang masih terjadi khususnya di wilayah Asia dan Afrika. Sukarno juga menentang keras penggunaan senjata nuklir, kemudian yang paling penting dari pidato ini adalah sebuah ide untuk membentuk tata dunia yang baru di tengah perang dingin, ide untuk

merestrukturisasi PBB dan ide untuk menjadikan Pancasila sebagai ideologi alternatif di dunia.

1.2. Gambaran Pidato Presiden Sukarno di SU PBB ke-15

Materi *Guide* Arsip Pidato Presiden Sukarno di Sidang Umum PBB ke-15 ini merupakan hasil penelusuran arsip pada seluruh khazanah arsip yang tersimpan di ANRI. Hasil penelusuran telah mengidentifikasi jenis arsip yang memiliki informasi tentang Pidato Presiden Sukarno di Sidang Umum PBB ke-15 yaitu terdiri atas arsip konvensional/arsip tekstual/arsip kertas, foto, dan film dan rekaman suara.

Arsip konvensional yang memiliki informasi tentang Pidato Presiden Sukarno di Sidang Umum PBB ke-15 berjumlah 1 berkas arsip konvensional terdapat di khazanah arsip perseorangan Lambertus Nicodemus (LN) Palar, arsip foto berjumlah 2 lembar foto terdapat di Khazanah Arsip Kementerian Penerangan (Kempen), dan arsip film berjumlah 5 reel film di Khazanah Produksi Film Negara (PFN) dan arsip rekaman suara berjumlah 1 kaset di khazanah arsip Radio Republik Indonesia (RRI).

1.3. Penyusunan

Penyusunan *Guide* Arsip Pidato Presiden Sukarno di Sidang Umum PBB ke-15 merupakan salah satu produk dari Direktorat Pengolahan dibantu oleh Direktorat Preservasi dengan keanggotaan tim penyusun sebagai berikut: Agus Santoso (Penanggung Jawab Kegiatan), Widhi Setyo Putro (Penulis), Achmad Dedi Faozi, Dharwis Widya Utama Yacob, Muhammad Haris Budiawan, Nadia Fauziah Dwiandari (Peneliti). dan Rini Rusyeni (Penerjemah).

Ada enam tahap dalam melakukan penyusunan *Guide* arsip ini. Tahap pertama adalah identifikasi informasi arsip pada khazanah yang memiliki kaitan dengan Pidato Presiden Sukarno di Sidang Umum PBB ke-15. Identifikasi meliputi pencipta arsip (*provenance*), periode arsip, dan volume arsip. Kedua melakukan penyusunan rancangan kerja atau rencana teknis yang berisi rincian waktu, tahapan

kerja, sarana dan prasarana, sumber daya manusia. Ketiga, melakukan penelusuran sumber arsip melalui daftar dan inventaris arsip yang tersedia di ruang layanan arsip termasuk khazanah yang belum diolah di depot arsip.

Keempat, melakukan pengumpulan data atau referensi yang berkaitan atau relevan dengan Pidato Presiden Sukarno di Sidang Umum PBB ke-15. Penelusuran referensi dilakukan di ANRI, Perpustakaan Nasional, Kementerian Luar Negeri dan publikasi lainnya melalui jaringan internet. Maksud dan tujuan melakukan penelusuran referensi ini adalah untuk memberikan gambaran secara lengkap tentang sejarah Pidato Presiden Sukarno di Sidang Umum PBB ke-15 berdasarkan sumber informasi yang akurat dan dapat dipercaya serta dipertanggungjawabkan keabsahannya. Kelima, setelah semua data dan informasi terkumpul, selanjutnya dilakukan penulisan materi dengan skema penulisan yang terdiri dari: Judul; Kata Pengantar; Daftar Isi; Pendahuluan, terdiri dari latar belakang, gambaran arsip Pidato Presiden Sukarno di Sidang Umum PBB ke-15 dan penyusunan *Guide* Arsip Pidato Presiden Sukarno di Sidang Umum PBB ke-15; Uraian Informasi, meliputi jenis arsip (arsip konvensional, foto, film, rekaman suara) pengelompokan arsip dan contoh deskripsi arsip.

Setelah penulisan draf *Guide* arsip selesai, tahap ke enam adalah penilaian dan telaah terhadap isi materi dan redaksi untuk mendapatkan masukan dan koreksi dari Direktur Pengolahan selaku Penanggung Jawab Kegiatan. Draf *Guide* Arsip Pidato Presiden Sukarno di Sidang Umum PBB ke-15 yang telah disempurnakan kemudian ditandatangani oleh pejabat yang bertanggung jawab terhadap pengolahan arsip statis sebagai tanda pengesahan.

Pada bab uraian informasi berisi informasi arsip pada masing-masing pencipta atau pengelola arsip. Arsip dalam bahasa asli arsip dan kemudian diterjemahkan ke dalam Bahasa Inggris.

Adapun cara membaca informasi arsip adalah sebagai berikut:

contoh:

2.1. Inventaris Arsip Lambertus Nicodemus Palar 1928 -1981

- 1 137. Teks Pidato Presiden Sukarno pada Sidang Umum ke-15 di PBB, 30 September 1960.

1 folder (28 sheets) Text.

2.1. Inventory of Archives Lambertus Nicodemus Palar 1928-1981 □ Pencipta atau pengelola arsip, tahun arsip

1 → nomor urut

137 → nomor akses/nomor identitas arsip

Teks Pidato Presiden Sukarno pada Sidang Umum ke-15 di PBB, 30 September 1960 → uraian informasi arsip, tahun arsip

1 folder (28 sheets) → jumlah/volume arsip dan media arsip

CHAPTER I - INTRODUCTION

1.1. Background

Sukarno is the first President of the Republic of Indonesia. He was born in Surabaya on June 6, 1901. Sukarno has several educational backgrounds namely Hoogere Burger School (HBS) in Surabaya (1915) and Technische Hoger School in Bandung (1921). Since his youth, Sukarno has actively participated in several organizations including Tri Koro Dharmo, Jong Java (1918) and the Algemeene Study Club (1926). Sukarno's political thoughts and attitudes have been seen when he founded the Indonesian National Party (PNI) in 1927 with a program to achieve the independence of Indonesia. His firm political attitude towards the Dutch colonial government caused him to be imprisoned and exiled several times.

His political experiences had matured his political thinking, especially about nationalism, anti-colonialism and imperialism, brotherhood among nations, world peace, and social justice among nations. Sukarno's political thoughts can be seen in some important speeches such as a defense speech (pledoi) before colonial judges (Bandung, 1930), a speech at the Investigating Committee for Preparatory Work for Indonesian Independence Assembly (Jakarta, 1 June 1945), a speech at the opening of the Asian-African Conference (Bandung, April 18, 1955), a speech to the United States Congress (Washington D.C., May 17, 1956) and the most highlighted was his speech at the 15th United Nations General Assembly (New York, September 30, 1960).

This historic speech entitled "To Build The World Anew " is one of the best speeches delivered in the highest forum of the United Nations organization. In front of the world leaders, Sukarno criticized colonialism and imperialism which still occurred, especially in Asia and Africa. Sukarno also strongly opposed the use of nuclear weapons, then the most important part of this speech was an idea to build a new world order in the midst of the cold war, the idea to restructure the United Nations and the idea to make Pancasila as an alternative ideology in the world.

1.2. Overview

This Guide of President Sukarno's speech archives at the 15th United Nations General Assembly's material is the result of archive search on all archives stored at National Archives of the Republic of Indonesia. The search result has identified the types of archives which have information about President Sukarno's speech at the 15th United Nations General Assembly, which consist of textual archives, photos, films and a sound recording.

The textual archives containing information about President Sukarno's Speech at the 15th United Nations General Assembly amounted to 1 file of textual archives in the individual archives of Lambertus Nicodemus (LN) Palar, photo archives amounted to 2 photos in the archive collections of the Ministry of Information (Kempen), and 5 film reels in the archive collection of State Film Production (PFN) and 1 sound recording archive in the archive collection of Radio of the Republic of Indonesia (RRI).

1.3. Arrangement of archives

The arrangement of Guide of President Sukarno's speech archive at the 15th United Nations General Assembly is one of the products of the Directorate of Arrangement and Description assisted by the Directorate of Preservation with the following members: Agus Santoso (Program Manager), Widhi Setyo Putro (Writer), Achmad Dedi Faozi, Dharwis Widya Utama Yacob, Muhammad Haris Budiawan, and Nadia Fauziah Dwiandari (Researcher), and Rini Rusyeni, Monica Imanuela Bendatu, and Noviana Aqmarina (Translator).

There are six stages in the arrangement of this guide of archives. First, identification of archive information on archive collection related to President Sukarno's speech archives at the 15th United Nations General Assembly s. The identification includes the archives creator (provenance), archives period, and archives volume. Second, arrange a work plan or technical plan containing details of time, stages of work, facilities and infrastructure, and human resources. Third, search for archive sources through the list and inventory of archives available in the

archive service room, including unprocessed archive collections at the archive depot.

Fourth, collect data or references related or relevant to President Sukarno's speech archive at the 15th United Nations General Assembly. The search for references was conducted at the National Archives of the Republic of Indonesia, the National Library, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and other publications via the internet. The aim and purpose of conducting this search of references is to provide a complete overview of the history of President Sukarno's speech at the 15th United Nations General Assembly based on information sources that are accurate, reliable, and authentic. Fifth, after all data and information have been collected, the materials were then written with a writing scheme consisting of: Title; Preface; Table of Contents; Introduction, consisting of background, Overview of President Sukarno's Speech Archives at the 15th United Nations General Assembly and arrangement of Guide of President Sukarno's Speech archive at the 15th United Nations General Assembly; Description of Information, including types of archives (conventional archives, photos, films, sound recording), list of archives and examples of archive descriptions.

After the draft of the archive Guide is complete, the sixth stage is an assessment and review of the material and editorial content to get input and corrections from the Director of Arrangement and Description as the Program Manager of this activity. The draft Guide on Archives of President Sukarno's Speech at the 15th United Nations General Assembly which had been completed was then signed by the official responsible for the arrangement and description of archives as a sign of ratification.

The chapter of information description contains archive information on each archive creator or custodian. Archive is in its original language and then translated into English. The way to read archive information is as follows:

example:

2.1. Inventory of Archives Lambertus Nicodemus Palar 1928 -1981

1 137.

Text of President Sukarno's Speech at the 15th United Nations General Assembly, 30 September 1960.

1 folder (28 sheets) Text.

2.1. Inventory of Archives Nicodemus Lambertus Palar 1928-1981 → Archives Creator or Custodian

1 → serial number

137 → access number / archive identity number

Text of President Sukarno's Speech at the 15th United Nations General Assembly, 30 September 1960 → a description of archives information, year of archive

1 folder (28 sheets) Text → total / volume of archive and archive media

BAB II URAIAN INFORMASI
CHAPTER II ARCHIVAL DESCRIPTION

2.1. Arsip Nasional Republik Indonesia

2.1.1. Inventaris Arsip Lambertus Nicodemus Palar 1928 -1981

Leonardus Nicodemus Palar atau yang lebih dikenal dengan L.N. Palar merupakan seorang diplomat senior Indonesia. Ia lahir di Rurukan, Minahasa pada 5 Juni 1900. Riwayat pendidikannya dimulai dari MULO di Tondano, kemudian AMS di Jogjakarta, *Technische Hogeschool* di Bandung dan *Rechts Hooge School* di Batavia tahun 1926. L.N. Palar pernah menjabat sejumlah posisi penting seperti Perwakilan Indonesia di PBB, Ketua Komisi Persiapan KAA, Duta Besar di India, Jerman Timur, Uni Soviet, Kanada dan Amerika Serikat. Arsip L.N. Palar diserahkan ke ANRI pada 12 Februari 1988 dengan jumlah 7,2 meter dalam bentuk arsip tekstual semua. Dari hasil identifikasi, terdapat satu nomor yang terkait dengan Pidato Presiden Sukarno di Sidang Umum PBB ke-15. Arsip pidato ini berjumlah 28 lembar dengan kondisi baik.

Leonardus Nicodemus Palar or better known as LN Palar is an Indonesian senior diplomat. He was born in Rurukan, Minahasa on June 5, 1900. His educational background began from MULO in Tondano, then AMS in Jogjakarta, Technische Hogeschool in Bandung, and Rechts Hooge School in Batavia in 1926. LN Palar has held a number of important positions such as the Indonesian Representative at the United Nations, Chairman of the Preparatory Committee for the AAC, Ambassadors in India, East Germany, the Soviet Union, Canada and the United States. LN Palar's archives were submitted to ANRI on February 12, 1988 amounted to 7.2 meters textual archives. From the identification results, there is one number related to President Sukarno's speech at the 15th United Nations General Assembly. This speech archive amounted to 28 sheets in good condition.

1 137.

Teks Pidato Presiden Sukarno pada Sidang Umum ke-15 di PBB, 30 September 1960.

Text of President Sukarno's Speech at the 15th United Nations General, 30 September 1960.

1 folder (28 sheets) Textual.

2.1.2. *Daftar Arsip Foto Kementerian Penerangan 1956-1960*

List of Photo Archives Ministry of Information 1956-1960

Kementerian Penerangan (Kempen) dibentuk pasca Proklamasi Kemerdekaan RI, ditandai dengan penetapan Mr. Amir Sjarifuddin sebagai Menteri Penerangan pada 19 Agustus 1945. Tugas pokok Kempen adalah menyelenggarakan sebagian tugas umum pemerintahan dan pembangunan di bidang penerangan. Salah satunya adalah meliputi kegiatan pemerintah di bidang politik, ekonomi, sosial dan budaya dan pertahanan dan keamanan. Arsip Kempen diserahkan ke ANRI pada 8 Agustus 1981 dengan jumlah total keseluruhan 232.445 lembar arsip foto positif dan 252.871 negatif foto. Dari hasil identifikasi, terdapat dua nomor yang terkait dengan Pidato Presiden Sukarno di Sidang Umum PBB ke-15.

The Ministry of Information (Kempen) was formed after the Proclamation of Indonesian Independence, marked by the enactment of Mr. Amir Sjarifuddin as the Minister of Information on August 19, 1945. The main task of the Ministry of Information is to carry out some of the general tasks of government and development in the field of information. One of them is covering the government activities in the political, economic, social and cultural fields and defense. The Ministry of Information archives were submitted to ANRI on August 8, 1981 with a total of 232,445 photos and 252,871 negative photos. From the identification results, there are 2 photos related to President Sukarno's speech at the 15th United Nations General Assembly.

2 45.

Presiden Sukarno membacakan pidato "To Build The World Anew". Tampak didampingi oleh ajudannya Letnan Kolonel Sabur pada Sidang Umum PBB ke-15 Tanggal 30 September 1960 di New York.

President Sukarno delivered his "To Build The World Anew" speech. There was his adjutant, Lieutenant Colonel Sabur, accompanied him at the 15th United Nations General Assembly on 30 September 1960 in New York.

1 Sheet (Photograph)

3 46.

Presiden Sukarno membacakan pidato "To Build The World Anew" pada Sidang Umum PBB ke-15 Tanggal 30 September 1960 di New York.

President Sukarno delivered his "To Build The World Anew" speech on 15th United Nations General Assembly on 30 September 1960 in New York. 1 Photo Sheet.

1 Sheet (Photograph).

2.1.3. Daftar Arsip Film PPFN: Kelompok Film Dokumenter 1960

List of PPFN Film Archives: Political Documenter Film Groups 1960

Perkembangan perusahaan film milik negara diawali dengan terbentuknya Berita Film Indonesia (BFI) yang dilatarbelakangi oleh adanya gerakan karyawan film yang bekerja pada Nippon Eiga Sha. Pada 1950, BFI berganti nama menjadi Perusahaan Pilem Negara (PPN), namun penyempurnaan EYD membuat namanya berubah kembali menjadi Perusahaan Film Negara (PFN). Pergantian nama perusahaan kembali terjadi dengan dikeluarkannya Surat Keputusan Menteri Penerangan No. 55 B/MENPEN/1975 tanggal 16 Agustus 1975. Berdasarkan surat keputusan ini maka secara resmi PFN berubah menjadi Pusat Produksi Film Negara (PPFN). Arsip Film PFN yang berupa *release copy* diserahkan ke ANRI pada 8 Agustus 1981. Dalam perkembangannya, *release copy* ini dialihmediakan ke dalam bentuk video dan digital. Arsip PFN yang tersimpan di ANRI berjumlah 32.520 reel film dan arsip hasil reproduksi berupa 563 video U-matic, 563 video Betacam dan DVcam, 3257 keping CD. Dari hasil identifikasi, terdapat lima nomor reel film yang terkait dengan Pidato Presiden Sukarno di Sidang Umum PBB ke-15.

The development of a state-owned film company began with the formation of Berita Film Indonesia (BFI), which was motivated by the movement of film employees working for Nippon Eiga Sha. In 1950, BFI changed its name to Perusahaan Pilem Negara (PPN), but improvements of EYD made its name change back to Perusahaan Film Negara (PFN). The company name changed again with the issuance of the Decree of the Minister of Information No. 55 B/MENPEN/1975 dated August 16, 1975. Based on this decree, PFN was officially changed to the Pusat Produksi Film Negara (PPFN) or National Film Production Center. The PFN Film Archive in the form of a release copy was submitted to ANRI on August 8, 1981. During its development, this release copy was converted into video and digital formats. The PFN archives stored at ANRI are 32,520 film reels and the reproduction archives are 563 U-matic videos, 563 Betacam and DVcam videos, 3257 CDs. From the identification results, there are five film reels related to President Sukarno's speech at the 15th UN General Assembly.

4 Pres di PBB I.

Dalam Reel film ini menampilkan penyambutan kedatangan Presiden Sukarno dan suasana Sidang Umum PBB ke-15 di Amerika Serikat. Dalam video tersebut, Presiden Sukarno mengikuti rangkaian acara bersama Presiden AS Dwight Eisenhower dan Pangeran Norodom Sihanouk dari Kamboja serta makan malam bersama delegasi dari Majelis Umum PBB. Dalam video ini, bagian awal pidato yang bertajuk “To Build the World Anew” juga

dipresentasikan di Sidang Umum PBB ke-15, Tanggal 30 September 1960. Durasi: 00.09.56

Keterangan: Gambar video dan suara agak jernih.

The film documented the arrival of President Sukarno in New York, the welcoming session, and the situation during the 15th United Nations General Assembly. The film also recorded the series of events attended by Presiden Sukarno and President of the USA, President Dwight Eisenhower and Prince Norodom Sihanouk of Cambodia such as the dinner reception with the United Nations delegations. The first part of the speech entitled "To Build the World Anew" that was delivered by Sukarno at the 15th United Nations General Assembly, September 30, 1960 was also in this film. Duration: 00.09.56

Notes: Clear picture and sound.

1 Reel Film

5 Pres di PBB 3.

Dalam Reel film ini menampilkan suasana Sidang Umum PBB ke-15. Dalam video ini, bagian pertengahan pidato Presiden Sukarno dipresentasikan di Sidang Umum PBB ke-15, 30 September 1960. Durasi: 00.10.14

Keterangan: Gambar video dan suara agak jernih.

The film presented the situation during the 15th United Nations General Assembly and the welcoming reception of President Sukarno in the USA. The film also recorded the second part of the speech delivered by President Sukarno at the Meeting. Duration: 00.10.14

Notes: (clear sound and picture).

1 Reel Film.

6 Pres di PBB 4.

Dalam Reel film ini menampilkan suasana Sidang Umum PBB ke-15 Presiden Sukarno di Amerika Serikat. Dalam video tersebut, Presiden Sukarno membaca teks pidato Majelis Umum PBB serta suasana para delegasi dari beberapa negara di ruangan Sidang Umum. Tanggal 30 September 1960. Durasi: 00.05.37

Keterangan: Gambar video dan suara agak jernih.

The situation of the 15th United Nations General Assembly. President Sukarno delivered his speech and the delegates from various countries listened to him. Duration: 00.05.37

Note: clear sound and picture.

1 Reel Film.

7 Pres Sukarno di PBB R.

Dalam Reel film ini menampilkan Laporan berita PPFN mengenai acara Sidang Umum PBB ke-15 di New York disertai terjemahan isi pidato Bung Karno dan suasana Sidang Umum PBB di New York. Tanggal 30 September 1960. Durasi: 00.05.39

Keterangan: Suara dan gambar video sedikit lebih baik dan lebih jela).

Pres Sukarno at the UN R. Report news of the PPFN on the 15th United Nations General Assembly in New York and the translation from English to Indonesian of Sukarno's speech and the situation during the Meeting in New York. Duration: 00.05.39

Note: Clear sound and picture.

1 Reel Film.

8 Pidato Pres Sukarno di PBB R.

Dalam Reel film ini menampilkan Laporan berita PPFN mengenai cuplikan acara Sidang Umum PBB ke-15 di New York disertai terjemahan isi pidato Bung Karno dan suasana Sidang Umum PBB di New York. Tanggal 30 September 1960. Durasi: 00.05.06

Keterangan: Suara dan gambar video sedikit lebih baik dan lebih jelas.

Speech of Pres Sukarno at the UN R. Report news of the PPFN on the 15th United Nations General Assembly in New York and the translation from English to Indonesian of Sukarno's speech and the situation during the Meeting in New York on September 30, 1960. Duration: 00.05.06

Note: Clear sound and picture.

1 Reel Film.

2.1.4. Daftar Arsip Radio Republik Indonesia, 1960

List of Radio of the Republic of Indonesia (RRI) 1960

Radio Republik Indonesia (RRI) didirikan pada 11 September 1945, oleh para tokoh yang sebelumnya aktif mengoperasikan beberapa stasiun radio Jepang di 6 kota. Rapat utusan 6 radio diadakan di rumah Adang Kadarusman, Jalan Menteng Dalam, Jakarta, yang menghasilkan keputusan mendirikan RRI, dengan memilih Dokter Abdulrahman Saleh sebagai pemimpin umum RRI yang pertama. Rapat tersebut juga menghasilkan suatu deklarasi yang terkenal dengan sebutan Piagam 11 September 1945, yang berisi 3 butir

komitmen tugas dan fungsi RRI yang kemudian dikenal dengan Tri Prasetya RRI. Arsip RRI diserahkan ke ANRI pada 11 September 1988. Dari hasil identifikasi, terdapat satu nomor kaset yang terkait dengan Pidato Presiden Sukarno di Sidang Umum PBB ke-15.

Radio Republik Indonesia (RRI) or Radio of the Republic of Indonesia was founded on September 11, 1945, by leaders who previously actively operated several Japanese radio stations in 6 cities. A meeting of 6 radio delegates was held at Adang Kadarusman's house, Jalan Menteng Dalam, Jakarta, which resulted in the decision to establish RRI, by electing Doctor Abdulrahman Saleh as the first general leader of RRI. The meeting also resulted in a declaration known as the Charter of September 11, 1945, which contained 3 points of commitment to the duties and functions of RRI which became known as Tri Prasetya RRI. The RRI archives were handed over to ANRI on September 11, 1988. From the identification results, there was one cassette number associated with President Sukarno's speech at the 15th United Nations General Assembly.

9 16.

Rekaman suara Presiden Sukarno membacakan pidato "To Build the World Anew" pada Sidang Umum PBB ke-15 di New York. Tanggal 30 September 1960. Keterangan: Suara Jelas

Sound recording of President Sukarno when he delivered his speech "To Build The World Anew" at the 15th United Nations General Assembly in New York. September 30, 1960. 1 Reel Cassette.

1 Casette.

BAB III PENUTUP

Pidato Presiden Sukarno di Sidang Umum PBB ke-15 adalah momen penting dalam sejarah politik luar negeri Indonesia. Presiden Sukarno ketika itu menyampaikan pidato yang berjudul “To Build The World Anew” yang merupakan akumulasi dari pemikiran dan gagasan Sukarno sebelum Indonesia merdeka. Pidato tersebut menggambarkan kerisauan Sukarno terhadap keadaan dunia yang ketika itu dianggap tidak aman, tidak adil dan tidak sejahtera. Beberapa pemikiran universal yang sangat penting dari pidato Sukarno tersebut antara lain tentang nasionalisme, persamaan kedaulatan, anti kolonialisme dan imperialisme, serta perdamaian. Bahkan dalam kesempatan itu, Sukarno menawarkan Pancasila sebagai ideologi alternatif dan juga gagasannya untuk merestrukturisasi PBB dalam rangka menyelesaikan permasalahan di dunia.

Pidato Presiden Sukarno di Sidang Umum PBB ke-15 tentunya memiliki signifikansi bukan hanya dalam sejarah Indonesia tetapi juga sejarah dunia. Oleh karena itu, ANRI melalui Direktorat Pengolahan perlu menyusun *Guide Arsip* Pidato Presiden Sukarno di Sidang Umum PBB ke-15 untuk semakin memudahkan akses kepada masyarakat sehingga dapat dijadikan bahan pembelajaran dan ilmu pengetahuan serta nilai sejarah perjalanan pembentukan memori kolektif dan identitas bangsa dan dunia.

CHAPTER III CONCLUSION

President Sukarno's speech at the 15th United Nations General Assembly was an important moment in the history of Indonesia's foreign policy. President Sukarno at that time delivered a speech entitled "To Build The World Anew" which was an accumulation of Sukarno's thoughts and ideas before Indonesia's independence. The speech described Sukarno's concern about the state of the world, which at that time was considered unsafe, unfair and unprosperous. Some of the most important universal thoughts from Sukarno's speech included nationalism, equality of sovereignty, anti-colonialism and imperialism, and peace. Even on that occasion, Sukarno offered Pancasila as an alternative ideology and also his idea to restructure the United Nations in order to solve problems in the world.

President Sukarno's speech at the 15th United Nations General Assembly certainly has significance not only in Indonesian history but also in world history. Therefore, ANRI through the Directorate of Arrangement and Description needs to compile a Guide of President Sukarno's Speech at the 15th United Nations General Assembly to further facilitate access to the public so that it can be used as learning material and knowledge as well as the historical value of the journey of forming collective memory and the identity of the nation and the world.

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