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**Keepsake: Soekarno and Nyerere**

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### Keepsake: Soekarno and Nyerere



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#### Honorable Founding Fathers

Achmad Soekarno,  
Founder President, Republic of Indonesia  
Julius Kambarage Nyerere,  
Founder President, United Republic of Tanzania

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### Abstract

**Purpose:** This is a statement by Luangisa Emmanuel Francis on the occasion of the notching of the Diamond Jubilee of Diplomatic Relations between Indonesia and Tanzania come 2025

**Methodology:** The study adopted desktop literature review. What is written and what can be read about you, this letter is a drop of water in a sea. It is for that reason and purposively, this communication has chosen written material from what it thinks at least best describes your kind of persons.

**Findings:** The friendship between Tanzania and Indonesia is built on a very solid foundation laid down by the founding fathers, the late Soekarno and the late Mwalimu Julius Kambarage Nyerere. Fraternal relations have been nurtured, consolidated and advanced by successive generations of leaders of the two nations who followed thereafter.

#### Unique Contribution to Theory, Practice and Policy:

I ideate the concept to help the countries become less vulnerable to external shocks and other geographical tensions. I contemplate that the business between the two countries shall spread the risk across different areas and increased revenue streams. My own observation, unto which I stand to be corrected, has seen impassivity or disinterest to go above and beyond. Much efforts have been directed to paddy, a monoculture activity and a few other undertakings. I opt for variegation and visualize that the very action starts with agriculture then to other venues with a view to sustainable multifariousness.

**Keywords:** *Diplomatic Relations, Indonesia, Tanzania*

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## SALUTATION

### **Honorable Founding Fathers,**

I am profoundly honored and exceedingly humbled to get hold of this opportunity to convey fraternal greetings of their Excellences Prabowo Subianto and Samia Suluhu Hassan, 8<sup>th</sup> phase and 6<sup>th</sup> phase Presidents of the Republic of Indonesia and the United Republic of Tanzania, their governments and the peoples of the two countries respectively.

### **Honorable Founding Fathers,**

I am self-assured that you know each other drawing from the historical context of the 1955 Bandung Conference that attracted 29 participating countries from Africa, the Middle East and Asia in Bandung. Though, on the one hand Tanzania, was not among the countries that partook the famous conference, on the other, the aftermath of the conference famously known as the Bandung Spirit wooed-in Tanzania and many other countries. As a matter of fact countries that were not yet independent benefitted in several ways including through political solidarity and support for decolonization. In 1964, Tanzania was created from the unification of Tanganyika and Zanzibar. It was almost ten months later that Indonesia established its fully fledged embassy in Dar-es-Salaam, then capital city of Tanzania. Through that important gesture, I have been poised to think that you are acquainted to each other.

Moreover, with your consents, an encapsulation, though in a nutshell, of your backgrounds will not only enlighten who you actually were, what you fought for but also the kind of nations that emerged from your industrious works.

### **Honorable Founding Fathers,**

What is written and what can be read about you, this letter is a drop of water in a sea. It is for that reason and purposively, this communication has chosen written material from what it thinks at least best describes your kind of persons. To that effect, the letter submits the inscriptions by Kallie (2019) and Shamlal and Michael (1999) to represent respectively the scripts on you, the Founding Fathers Soekarno and Nyerere.

### **Honorable Founders,**

Soekarno born Koesno Sosrodiharjo (1901-1970) was an Indonesian statesman, orator, revolutionary and nationalist. Hereunder is a few out of your many accomplishments as enlisted by Kallie:

*“First President of the Republic of Indonesia(1945-1967); Prominent Leader of Indonesia’s nationalist movement during the colonial period; Leader of Indonesia’s struggle for Independence from the Dutch colonialists; Released from jail by invading Japanese forces in World War II; Declared Independence on 17 August 1945 in collaboration with Mohammed Hatta; Appointed President; Championed the establishment of the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM); **Alma mater:** Technical Institute of Bandung; **Published Works:** An autobiography, Indonesia Accuses, To my People’ **Awards and Honors:** International Lenin Peace Prize(1960), Recipient of numerous honorary degrees from esteemed Universities including Columbia and Michigan; **Political Party:** Indonesian National Party, **Notable Quote,** “Let us not be bitter about the past, but let us keep our eyes formally on the future; and Remembered in Indonesia as Bung Karno (Brother/ Comrade Karno) or Pak Karno(Mr. Karno)”*

Ir. Soekarno, “This is your life in a nutshell!”

### **Honorable Founders,**

Julius Kambarage Nyerere (1922-1999) was a Tanzanian anti-colonial activist, politician and political theorist. A few of your many accomplishments as portrayed by Shamlal and Michael are enlisted hereunder:

*“Prime Minister of Tanganyika 1961-1962; President of Tanzania 1964-1985; **Alma mater:** University of Makerere Uganda, University of Edinburgh; Gained widespread respect across Africa as anti-colonialist; Southern African countries’ liberation stalwart; Led gallant Tanzania troops ‘conquest of invading Ugandan troops; Chairperson to the International Committee on the economic problems facing the Global South; Mediator to the Burundi Peace Talks; **Published works:** Ujamaa: Essays on Socialism, Freedom and Socialism, Freedom and Development, Rebellion Tri-continental and Crusade for Liberation; **Awards and Honors:** Jawaharlal Nehru-Award for International Understanding, Gandhi Peace Prize, Third World Prize, Lenin Peace Prize, Nansen Medal for Outstanding services to refugees, 23 Honorary Degrees from Universities including Harvard University and the University of Howard **Political Party:** Tanganyika African National Union(TANU) later Chama cha Mapinduzi (CCM); **Notable Quote,** “ If real development is to take place, the people have to be involved”; Was educated in England, got independence from the British and died in England; and Revered by the people as Mwalimu (Teacher)”*

Julius Nyerere, ‘This is your life in a nutshell!’

### **Honorable Founders,**

I also want to applaud you for the invitation extended to me to recite what is actually happening in the relations between the countries you founded and unto which your long term vision to walk hand-in-glove is happily gaining momentum. One among the many substantiations to the foregoing is drawn from the remarks to solemnize the 71<sup>st</sup> anniversary of the Independence of Indonesia in 2016 in Dar-es-Salaam. The Embassy of Indonesia in Tanzania quotes then Minister for Foreign Affairs and East African Cooperation of the United Republic of Tanzania, the late Ambassador Dr. Augustine Phillip Mahiga, saying, “*The friendship between Tanzania and Indonesia is built on a very solid foundation laid down by the founding fathers, the late Soekarno and the late Mwalimu Julius Kambarage Nyerere. Fraternal relations have been nurtured, consolidated and advanced by successive generations of leaders of the two nations who followed thereafter.*”

You may wish to let me put on paper for your ’perusal recounts coined by Sawe (2017) and Abong’o (2021) to portray sequentially leaders who held the tongs of power at the helm after your spell in the case you aspire to raise anything with them. I am aware that some of them you rubbed shoulders with, while others came in when you had already completed your tour of duty. In the list are two first and only female Vice Presidents and who were to become Presidents later in the histories of the two nations:

Indonesia (as created by Sawe)

*“ Suharto (1967-1998), B.J. Habibie (1998-1999), Abdulrahman Wahid (1999-2001), Megawati Sukanoputri (2001-2004), Susilo Bambang Yodhoyono (2004-2014), Joko Widodo (2014-2024) and Prabowo Subianto (2024-)”*



Tanzania (as generated by Abong'o)

*“Ali Hassan Mwinyi (1985-1995), Benjamin William Mkapa (1995-2005), Jakaya Mrisho Kikwete (2005-2015), John Pombe Magufuli (2015-2021) and Samia Suluhu Hassan (2021-)”*

### **Honorable Founders,**

While some of the issues regarding the reach out began after the formal inauguration of the Indonesian fully-fledged Embassy in Dar-es-Salaam in 1965, I am led to believe that you witnessed them. Moreover, there are many more issues that you did not see because you had finalized your stint on earth respectively in 1970 and in 1999. I hereby undertake to do all I can to quench the yearning.

Death, as has always been interpreted, robbed the people of leaders you might have become if my prayers went the way I wanted. However, it is impossible to divert God's wish. He is Alpha and Omega. As you lied in state, many Indonesians and Tanzanians respectively mourned you with great sorrow. Your deaths were not only great losses because of the good you did but also the good you could have done. People cannot neglect to walk with their necks high when they remember your successes. You achieved so much that seemed hitherto in the nations you founded

### **MEMENTO**

#### **Honorable Founders,**

The relationship between Indonesia and Tanzania has come of age. The two countries formally established diplomatic relations in 1965. Come 2025, the relationship will knock a sixty years' mark. Positive cooperation in trade and economics has been observed throughout. Moreover, the two countries stand chance to offer more to reflect their true potentials with a view to matching with the trends of time. An imaginary letter is hereby construed and addressed to you, founder fathers respectively of the two countries. The make-believe letter informs what transpired (the two fathers had chance to witness a few but passed on before the year 2000), the current state of affairs and aspirations to transcend the existing good political relations to achieve other national interests. In the letter the author reminisces on a history of the relationship of the two countries, Indonesia and Tanzania. He portrays a glimpse of what has been done, what is being done and what he thinks should be done with a view to living up to the Bandung Spirit of walking hand-in-glove.

#### **Honorable Founders,**

#### ***Relocation of Capital Cities and Advocacy of Respective National Languages***

Before I embark on an account of the on-going efforts to consolidate and promote the happily existing relationship between Indonesia and Tanzania together with what I think may further augment the said efforts, I humbly request for your consent to portray two important issues which seemingly are playing a great role in the two countries' efforts to forge forward. Honorable Fathers, you were master minds to the two issues. *These include the relocation of capital cities to Nusantara and Dodoma respectively and the advocacy for respective national languages.*

On the one hand, the two languages, Indonesian and Kiswahili, have a very big Arabic element in them with lots and lots of very true cognates to entail commonality. On the other, relieving Jakarta and Dar-es-Salaam of both administrative and legislative functions bestows the two

cities with enough space for joint business undertakings. The language and business functions are extrapolated in the later pages of this letter. I append the issues of relocation and advocacy herewith lest I forget because much of the literature on them does not give enough portrayal of the credit you deserve as far as I am concerned.

**Honorable Founders,**

*Relocating the capital city from Jakarta*

According to Bhwana (2019), Joko Widodo, immediate former President of Indonesia officially decided to reposition the country's capital city from Jakarta to an undecided location outside Java Island. The decision was taken after a limited meeting held at the President's office. During the meeting, reports Bhwana, the President mentioned that such a move had been a long delayed plan and it was not the first time it had been suggested. Bhwana goes on to depict that the President asserted that the idea had long emerged since the era of Honorable Founder Soekarno and had been constantly taken in in every Presidency. He enlightens that the President maintained that the plan never came to fruition since it had never been treated as an official plan despite many other countries moving their capital cities to anticipate the developments of their countries.

Bhwana further informs that the President argued that he thought Indonesia could emulate many other countries that had moved their capital cities including Malaysia, South Korea, Brazil and Kazakhstan. In so doing, the President is quoted to have said, "Indonesians must think visionary of the country's development".

Cakti & Adji (2024) report on the status of relocating the capital so far. Cakti & Adji assert that the Indonesian government has taken the move to develop a new capital city for the country in East Kalimantan with a view to creating economic equity in all regions toward the 2045 Golden Indonesian Vision. According to Cakti & Adji, the relocation of the capital city from Jakarta to Nusantara boils down to the main problem of uneven national economic development as it relies on Jakarta and Java Island as sole centers for economic growth. Cakti & Adji note that for the first time ever, on August 17, 2024, the commemoration of the Indonesian Independence Day was held in Nusantara. The new capital's development is a long term program that is not being carried out hurriedly.

**Honorable Founders,**

*Relocating the capital city from Dar-es-Salaam*

Kironde (2021) reports that moving the country's capital had always been contentious. When in 1973 Tanzania under Julius Nyerere decided to move its capital from Dar-es-Salaam to Dodoma, it was joining a number of countries in Africa (Nigeria-Lagos to Abuja, Malawi-Zomba to Lilongwe, Cote d'Ivoire-Abidjan to Yamousoukro) and outside Africa that decided to relocate their national capitals to new locations. However, it was not until 2016 that the Tanzania government completely moved to Dodoma after the delay allegedly due to lack of resources, feet dragging by officials, attraction of Dar-es-Salaam and a waning political will.

The shifting of the capital was revived with new vigor during the Presidency of the fifth phase (2015-2021) of the late John Magufuli, informs Kironde, The President's approach was, "*move immediately and build the necessary infrastructure in situ*" asserts Kironde. To that end, Kironde further informs, a government area was identified, Ministries were given each a plot and a budget to construct office accommodation and a strict deadline was set. As of today,

avows Kironde, all government as well as major public institutions have their head offices in Dodoma.

I am aware that people do not easily get to changes. Undoubtedly, Dar-es-Salaam and Jakarta continue to be attractive. Many people who have to move to new areas have investments in those mega cities apart from their families. However, with the governments not revising decisions to reallocate capitals, people have to get used and adapt. An old African adage goes it this way, *‘Maji ukiyavulia nguo huna budi kuyaoga’* literally *‘we have undressed and we must take a shower’*

### **Honorable Founders,**

#### ***Advocacy for National languages,***

The two counties boast of strong national languages in Indonesian (Bahasa Indonesia) and Kiswahili respectively.

#### *Indonesian*

Hanna (2023) informs that Bahasa Indonesia officially became the national language of the Indonesian Republic in 1928. He further notifies that the language is a derivative of the Malay language enriched by the absorption of Persian, Arabic, Sanskrit, Chinese, Dutch and Javanese words. Even French and English have had influence to a lesser extent, he maintains. The Indonesia archipelago counts hundreds of native languages. The creation of a common language was meant to unify the different components of the nation and build a national identity after many years of colonization, asserts Hanna. As such, further asserts Hanna, Bahasa Indonesia was chosen by the nationalist movement and proclaimed as official language through *Sumpah Pemuda, the Youth Pledge*. The movement leader, Bung Karno, declared that Bahasa Indonesia would be the language of the future nation. Thus Bahasa Indonesia serves as the medium of communication between the inhabitants of the entire archipelago. It is one of the most spoken languages in the world with an estimate of more than 200 million speakers. Hanna further writes that as a student, Bung Karno chose to excel in many languages. He says that Bung Karno mastered Javanese, Sundanese, Balinese, Dutch (the then language of education), German, French, Japanese, Arabic and modern Indonesian which in fact Bung Karno did much to create. In 2023, Indonesian was approved as one of the official language of the United Nations Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) General Assembly. That is no less a feat. The increasing awareness of the language is part of the country’s global efforts to develop connectivity between nations.

#### *Kiswahili*

Early in the history of the nation of Tanzania, Kiswahili was designated as an official language of the country by Mwalimu, states Legere (2007). She affirms that Mwalimu had always been praised for the endeavor to foster one national language in a country with nominally 120+ ethnic groups and nationalities. When Mwalimu passed on in October 1999, his outspoken commitment towards Kiswahili becoming the national language of the United Republic of Tanzania was unanimously pointed out in a number of obituaries, informs Legere.

Legere quotes Derek Ingram, founder and former editor of the Gemini News Service saying the following about the role of Mwalimu as regards Kiswahili, *“One of his greatest contributions was to push the growth of Kiswahili in East and Central Africa. He believed in good reason that Kiswahili could promote African Unity just as it had done in Tanzania.” Derek Ingram is*

also quoted as saying, “ *The use of a Kiswahili name for the ruling party, Chama cha Mapinduzi confirmed the importance attached to that language which while not the first language of most Tanzanians, is understood all over the country.*” Derek Ingram is further quoted saying, “Mwalimu developed the use of Kiswahili in the education system. Legere further reports of a survey she made of Mwalimu’s contribution and commitment to the development and recognition of Kiswahili as a language of the people. The survey depicts Mwalimu’s personal contribution that enabled the language to overcome critical years when and where the political climate was much in favor of consolidating the position of English.

Drummond (1993) reports that in the early days of the 1960s when African nationalism was the rage, the fledging Republic of Tanzania boldly set out to dismantle the vestiges of its British colonial past. He accentuates that almost overnight the nation’s elementary schools, courts and government institutions were ordered to start using Kiswahili instead of English. Kiswahili institutes sprang up around the country to encourage the development of the language, he further accentuates. Tanzania’s founding father, Mwalimu Nyerere, the driving force behind the movement, even translated Shakespeare’s Julius Caesar and the ‘Merchants of Venice’ into Kiswahili, informs Drummond. Meanwhile, he highlights, in the US, many African-Americans also responded to the call taking up Kiswahili studies during the Black Power movements of the 1960s.

Of recent, Kiswahili has had a renewed push for use by the African Union (AU) and by the United Nations Education Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). Despite the obstacles Kiswahili has faced, it has notched great successes like becoming the language of business at the African Union, the language acknowledged by the United Nations and a special day set as International Kiswahili language day( each 7<sup>th</sup> day of July every year). This is a step in the right direction and history has vindicated Mwalimu’s efforts to promote the use of Kiswahili.

### **Bung Karno and Mwalimu,**

While the relocation of the capital in Indonesia is a hot topic of conversation when I am putting this down on paper, I learn that the plan and decision of moving the capital city has existed since when Bung Karno wanted to move the capital city from Jakarta to Palang Karaya. For Tanzania Mwalimu’s legacy remains vibrant. Although he passed on 25 years ago, his contributions continue to shape the country’s development particularly through transformative projects like the historic shift of the capital to Dodoma. With respect to languages, your biographies help to prove it out. You are both writers and listeners to linguistics. One of the achievements of Mwalimu was the toning down of ethnicity in Tanzania where he insisted on using the language to unify the people of Tanzania, a gesture that brought Tanzanians together as a people. Bung Karno you are presented as a revolutionary leader who gave a special place to linguistics. In general, to begin with in diplomatic circles, language is not only an instrument for communication but the very essence of diplomacy. Diplomats engage in negotiations, persuasion, presentation and communication, all of which necessitates language skills for the effective conduct of diplomatic work. What have we to say when it comes to the respective peoples of the two countries? The wealth of the national languages you left behind have unified the respective peoples in these areas where many other languages are spoken. Other benefits include the fact that the governments that succeeded your governments can easily communicate with their peoples in the respective languages. Apart from indicating their usefulness in trade and business, the languages have indicated respective country’s national characters.



## **RUMINATING RELATIONSHIP ALLEYS**

**Bung Karno and Mwalimu,**

That you lived and breathed your respective countries is amply demonstrated. With your approval, I feel elated to notify of the reach out between Indonesia and Tanzania that have and are always taking place. These are in the cultural, economic and political arena.

### *The Political Arena*

In the political arena, Indonesia and Tanzania are contracting parties to the 1961 Vienna Convention on Diplomatic Relations (VCDR) which governs the establishment of diplomatic relations. In adhering to the VCDR guidelines, Indonesia and Tanzania have extended cooperation in the political arena through the following avenues: diplomatic representation, visits, reciprocity, and convergence of views; observer status, regional cooperation and extra-regional cooperation.

### *Diplomatic Representation*

Sending diplomatic missions abroad and receiving foreign mission at home is in the political and economic interests of countries, asserts Neumayer (2008). Indonesia established its Embassy in Tanzania in 1965. Tanzania had been represented in Jakarta from Kuala Lumpur until 2022 when it formally established its Embassy in Indonesia. While diplomacy can be achieved through other diplomatic representations, the presence of ambassadors representing the two nations unto each other's territory has greatly facilitated the management of the countries' relations. Apart from promoting the political and economic interests of their countries, negotiating and coordinating, it has been easy for ambassadors to get information that is not otherwise publicly available.

### *Visits*

With respect to visits, the two countries have observed visits unto each other's territory ranging from those by the grass-root, experts and ministers to Heads of state. The latter three visits have had some recorded impact for both countries. The visits by experts and ministers have ended up in various agreements including contracts, memoranda of understanding and other binding promises. However, the visits by Heads of State (High Level Visits) in that matter have been rare. Records at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the United Republic of Tanzania and those at the Embassy of Indonesia in Tanzania have it that there have been only 3 High Level visits. They include the visit by Mwalimu to Indonesia (1981), the visit by Mwalimu's immediate successor, Ali Hassan Mwinyi to Indonesia (1987) and that by Bung Karno's immediate successor, Suharto to Tanzania (1991). There have also been visits to Indonesia by then Vice President of Tanzania, Dr. Ali Mohammed Shein in 2005 and by then Prime Minister of Tanzania, Mr. Mizengo Pinda in 2009. In 2023, immediate former President of Indonesia, Mr. Joko Widodo (Jokowi) visited Tanzania and his visit was reciprocated in 2024 by Ms. Samia Suluhu Hassan, President of Tanzania.

The visits at high level are mainly state visits and working or official visits. Of the two as your honorable are aware, state visits carry a big weight and in fact they consolidate and augment the existing diplomatic relations. It is my dire belief that their Excellences currently in office may wish to augment these visits for further mutual gains. For it is during such visits that the visitor and the host hold *tete-a-tete* talks and bilateral talks. Emanating from these talks are binding issues for immediate implementation as set out in the Joint Communique that ensue

after the talks. During the recent visit to Tanzania by Jokowi several bilateral agreements were signed. They include the establishment of the Joint Permanent Commission of Cooperation, Visa exemption for diplomatic and passport holders, cooperation in the energy sector, cooperation in health issues, cooperation in activities related to oil and gas business, cooperation in the mining sector and cooperation in issues related to electrical power. During the return visit, memoranda of understanding on diplomatic capacity building cooperation, agriculture, minerals and blue economy were signed. Finally to an ambassador or high commissioner, it is no less a feat to host his/her Principal before the end of a tour of duty

Bryne (2020), stresses that when people have direct experience of another country through travel or study or have deeper understanding of its culture, language and society, this helps create trust in the country and a sense of empathy and connection which is resilience to the ups and downs of the political relationship. People keep tied together. The meaning of such visits live forever.

### **Bung Karno and Mwalimu,**

#### *Reciprocity*

The cordial relations between Indonesia and Tanzania have been mirrored through a growing trend to pursue a friendly policy towards each other at international fora. The countries have supported each other on international candidature. These have included candidature in the International Law of the Sea (ILOS), International Telecommunications Union (ITU), Universal Postal Union (UPU), the Commission on Crime Prevention and Criminal Justice (CCPCJ), the United Nations Educational Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO) and others. *The strategy of marching comparable responses to the actions of other nations may educate them over time to cooperate even in the absence of centralized enforcement*, affirms Rhodes (1989). Keohan (2016) contends that reciprocally supporting each other fosters cooperation and has been associated with the equivalence of benefits.

### **Bung Karno and Mwalimu,**

#### *Convergence of Views*

Indonesia and Tanzania have continued to speak with one voice and merge ideas on a wide range of international affairs. This has been a way to common ground in crucial issues such as human rights, democratization and environmental protection. To borrow the words of Stone (2004), *'shared norms shape collective behavior and ensures compliance and convergence'*. In this case, concludes Stone, *'a dynamic relationship is generated which has the potential to increase cooperation. A common ground in crucial issues when interpreted at bilateral levels can equally shape collective behavior and ensure compliance and convergence at that level'*

### **Bung Karno and Mwalimu,**

#### *Observer Status*

Another avenue the two countries have been spotting has been observer status. Indonesia has since 2015 attained observer status at the African Union (AU). With the 'status' Indonesia participates in the affairs of the AU though without the right to vote nor make resolutions. However, through the status Indonesia attains chance to develop bilateral relations and get acquainted with other international affairs the AU is immersed in. The Embassy of the Republic of Indonesia in Dar-es-Salaam has of recent informed of a proposal sent to the headquarters in Jakarta regarding the possibility for observer status in the East African Community (EAC). As

a matter of fact, Indonesia is represented in the Republics of Rwanda and Burundi from Tanzania, a bona fide member country of the EAC. Furthermore, Indonesia is represented in the Comoros from Tanzania. The Comoros is a member state in the Southern Africa Development Community (SADC). Tanzania is also a bona fide member state to SADC. I am of the opinion that Indonesia may wish to feel obliged to search for observer status in SADC. Possibly, the newly established Embassy of Tanzania in Jakarta may wish to emulate Indonesia and apply for observer status in the Association of South East Asian Nations (ASEAN) of which Indonesia is a bona fide member of

**Bung Karno and Mwalimu,**

*Regional Cooperation*

Indonesia and Tanzania have got membership in a regional organ. They are member states to the Indian Ocean Rim Association (IORA), an association comprised of 22 member countries that neighbor the Indian Ocean and one member from outside this proximity, France. Apart from promoting sustained growth in the Indian Ocean region, the IORA functions to strengthen economic cooperation and dialogue among member states. Kelley (2010) nicely explains the role of regional organizations in international politics. In the background paper entitled, “The Role of Membership in Regional Organizations”, she maintains that the role of regional organizations in international politics is one of providing resources for peaceful actions such as preventive diplomacy, confidence building, mediation tools and networks. Kelley goes on to contend that measures are taken to prevent disputes from escalating into conflicts and if conflicts occur then to prevent them from escalating. It is through such occasions that mutual trust between member states is built, she claims.

Additionally, the two states belong to different regional organizations. This creates another window of opportunity I presume. I postulate that Tanzania can bridge Indonesia in the SADC, the EAC, the ECCAS (Economic Community of Central African States) and Indonesia can bridge Tanzania in the ASEAN and the G20.

**Bung Karno and Mwalimu,**

*Membership in Extra-regional organizations*

Tanzania and Indonesia are among the 193 member states of the United Nations. The United Nations General Assembly (UNGA) comprises of all member states and provides a unique spectrum for multilateral discussions of the full spectrum of international issues covered by the Charter of the United Nations.

As you are all aware Honorable Founders, every year in September, the full UN Membership meets in the General Assembly Hall for the General Assembly session and the general debate which many Heads of State attend and address. It is my conviction that you honorably participated in the UNGA. I consider this as an opportune moment where the two countries may wish to seize the occasion of such meetings that charm Heads of State for sideline meetings to discuss, inter alia, pertinent issues related to the consolidation and enrichment of their relations.

## **Bung Karno and Mwalimu**

### ***Economic Arena***

In the economic arena, the relations between the two countries have been mostly in agriculture. The cooperation has not only been in the export of agricultural produce but also in efforts to increase the agricultural capacity of Tanzania on short and long term basis.

### ***Strength of Agriculture in the Two Countries***

#### ***Indonesia***

With its vast and abundant fertile soils, Indonesia is a major global key producer of a wide variety of agricultural tropical products and agriculture provides income for the majority of Indonesian households, upholds the Ministry of Agriculture of the Republic of Indonesia. The Ministry sustains that agriculture is one of the key sectors within the Indonesian economy. Though the sector's share in national gross domestic product has decreased due to the rise of industrialization and services sectors, nevertheless for the majority of the Indonesian households, farming and plantations remain a vital income generator, the Ministry further maintains.

#### ***Tanzania***

The Ministry of Agriculture of the United Republic of Tanzania informs that Agriculture occupies a very important place in the lives of Tanzanians as well as the national economy. It provides full employment to over 70% of the population as well as the food consumed. The country's pre-occupation since the 1960s has been with agricultural production.

## **Bung Karno and Mwalimu**

Bilateral cooperation in the agriculture sector between Indonesia and Tanzania has been mostly in paddy and under the coordination of the Ministries of Agriculture and the Ministries of Foreign Affairs of the two countries. Deliberations with officials from both governments reveal that the governments of the two countries through the said Ministries established bilateral agreements for further cooperation in the agriculture sector. On the one hand, the Ministries of Agriculture and Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Indonesia considered that the agriculture sector played an important role in foreign diplomacy and enhanced capacity of farmers in African countries. On the other, the Ministry of Agriculture and that of Foreign Affairs of the United Republic of Tanzania thought Indonesia's choice to venture into agriculture which formed the backbone of the Tanzania economy was an appropriate choice.

From the discussions, it was revealed that the main programs in agriculture included, technical assistance to the government of Tanzania, assistance of agriculture equipment to Tanzania, apprenticeship program to Tanzania and dispatch of experts to Tanzania. To begin with, it was exposed that a capacity building program in Tanzania was considered pertinent by the Government of Tanzania as it was relevant with the policy and development programs in Tanzania. Then, it was visible that the program was relevant with Indonesia's national priority in that assisting Tanzania was an entry point for Indonesia to enhance its role in the eastern part of Africa to strengthen international cooperation, courtesy of the Bandung Spirit. The programs were expounded in the establishment of the Farmers Rural Training Center (FARTC) and the Joint Agriculture Cooperation Committee (JACC).



## **Bung Karno and Mwalimu**

### *The Farmers Training Centre*

Reports from the Principal, Mkindo FARTC, inform that the center was established in 1996 and conducted the first training course for farmers in late 1999. Since then, the report further informs, more farmers and extension agents have been trained at the center. Most farmers have gone on to train other farmers greatly widening the impact of the FARTC activities. In addition, the report maintains that the Farmers Field School Methodology was introduced and it had grown to become the most important extension methodology in use in most parts of the country. The report further recounts that with a view to providing further assistance in the field and in the trainings conducted at the training center, there has always been experts and technicians dispatched to Tanzania by Indonesia. Finally, the report upholds that apart from offering training to Tanzanians, the center, in 2017 successfully conducted training to international participants and the batch attracted 13 African countries including Tanzania.

With respect to the advantages emanating from the program, the report maintains that the beneficiaries have been enabled better access to and the use of agricultural knowledge, technologies, marketing system and infrastructure apart from the yield per hectare rising from 3 to 6 tons per hectare and the reduction of the dependence of farmers on extension officers.

Elucidating, the report displays that the establishment of the training center at Mkindo has changed farmers' attitude, enhanced farmers' knowledge and skills for sustainable profitable rice production. Specifically, the report enlists the following benefits as a result of the program:-

*“Increase in the number of farmers in Mkindo from 100-1500, increase per unit rice production from 3 to 6 tons per hectare, increased food production from approximately 300 tons per year to 9000 tons per year, Reduction of total dependence of farmers on extension officers. Reduction of the use of industrial pesticides/herbicides for rice production and Enhanced capacity of farmers from Mkindo to be able to train farmers in other villages.”*

In addition to the increase in rice production, it is reported that based on the interview granted by farmers in Mkindo, their incomes have also increased. This, it is says, can be deduced from the physical condition of farmers' houses in Mkindo which had become better compared to the situation as then it was several years back. Though there have been other economic undertakings involving the two countries such as mining and oil and gas, cooperation has mostly been in agriculture.

## **Bung Karno and Mwalimu**

### *Joint Agriculture Cooperation Committee (JACC)*

In 2011, the two countries established the Indonesia-Tanzania Joint Agriculture Cooperation Committee (JACC) as a vehicle to improve the agriculture sector cooperation such as capacity building through training, joint research and the expansion of market access to agricultural products, reports the Embassy of Indonesia in Tanzania. Sessions of the meetings of the JACC were carried on thereafter and the 3rd session was held from 2 to 4 November 2014 in Indonesia. The fourth session was supposed to be held in Tanzania and that was before the outbreak of the COVID (Corona Virus Disease) pandemic in 2019)

Reports from the Ministry of Agriculture, Irrigation, Natural Resource and Livestock of the Revolutionary Government of Zanzibar exposes, in a nutshell, some recent interactions with Indonesia as far as agriculture is concerned. These have included the farming of seaweed and the inauguration of a Field Distillation Unit (FDU) by PT Indesso Aroma of Indonesia in Mgelema Pemba. Dried clove leaves are pressed into essential oils. Historically, clove plants were introduced to Zanzibar from Ternate on Maluku Island in Indonesia).

### **Bung Karno and Mwalimu**

#### *Zest for other Economic Avenues*

With the ever changing nature of world interactions, the two countries have directed their efforts to some other alleys of economic cooperation. On the one hand, this has been fuelled by Indonesia's desire to work more closely with Africa. The Indonesia Africa Forum (IAF) held in Bali in 2018 and the Indonesia Africa Infrastructure Dialogue (IAID) also held in Bali in 2019 attest to that. The undertakings are of equal strength to FOCAC (Forum for China-Africa Cooperation) and TICAD (Tokyo International Conference on Africa Development) which have been developed by China and Japan respectively to get even closer to Africa.

On the other hand, Tanzania has increased its urge to respond to realities of international economy reach out to willing states for cooperation in economic development. This certainly explains the state of art of the relationship the two countries will not dare to avoid. A deep desire to expand and explore new areas of cooperation while recognizing the multifaceted cooperation has led to further comprehensive partnership based on mutual benefits and win-win cooperation.

Related to the preceding was the organization of appreciation nights/days for frequent business partners, best business partners and best trade partners from the two sides. The gesture aroused attention towards the valuable contribution of business in the economic relations. Further, the staging of an Industrialization Forum strengthened industrialization development cooperation. This aimed at increasing the presence of Indonesian companies that already had strong industrial capacity to support Tanzania's industrial development. Likewise, participation in exhibition weeks organized in Tanzania including (Nanenane-each 8<sup>th</sup> day of August-for Agricultural shows and Sabasaba-each 7<sup>th</sup> day of July for trade fairs) have contributed in augmenting cooperation in business related activities..

### **Bung Karno and Mwalimu**

Increased trends towards enhanced cooperation is mostly evident in the last 6 years. This period has witnessed the escalation of a bulk of useful cooperative interactions. Pardede (2019) in the booklet titled '*Potens dan Prosedur Investas di Tanzania*' nicely illuminates the foregoing situation. On the top cover of the book, Pardede writes, '*Jika Negara lain bisa, mengapa kita tidak. Jika Negara lain berani, mengapa Indonesia mesti takut*' plainly 'if other countries can, why don't us? If other countries dare, why should Indonesia be afraid?'

Revealing the potential Tanzania possesses, Pardede writes as follows: '*Tanzania sebagai salah satu Negara yang menjadi barometer pertumbuhan ekonomi kawasan Afrika sub Sahara perlu mendapat perhatian khusus oleh pemerintah dan pelaku usaha di Indonesia*' literally Tanzania as one of the countries that serves as a barometer of economic growth in the sub-Saharan Africa region needs special attention by the government and business actors in Indonesia. And, '*Oleh sebab itu, selagi masih belum terlambat, seluruh pemangku kepentingan*

*perlu lebih giat untuk mempersiapkan diri merambah kekawasan Afrika khususnya Tanzania* that is ‘Therefore while it is not too late, all stakeholders need to be more active in preparing themselves to enter the African region, especially Tanzania

Elucidating, Pardede further stresses his point and contends, ‘*Hal in dikarenakan letak strategis dari Tanzania di kawasan Afrika Timur yang menjadi pintu masuk bagi Indonesia ke lebih 10 negara yang masuk ke dalam East African Community(EAC) dan Southern Africa Development Community (SADC)* basically ‘This is due to the strategic location of Tanzania in the East African region which is the entrance to Indonesia to more than 10 countries that are included in the East African Community(EAC) and the Southern Africa Development Community (SADC).

Elucidating further, Pardede affirms, ‘*Dengan kata lain, melalui Tanzania yang berpenduduk sekitar 57 juta jiwa, Indonesia dapat memperoleh akses pasar melebihi dari 200 juta orang dari negara—negara di sekitarnya*’ simply “ in other words, through Tanzania, which has a population of about 57 million people, Indonesia can gain market access to more than 200 million people from the surrounding countries.

Finally Pardede writes and upholds that ‘*Oleh sebab itu, potens di Tanzania merefleksikan banyak kepentingan nasional di bidang ekonomi bagi Indonesia dan Tanzania tidak lainnya merupakan pasar prospektif tetapi juga sumber bahan mantah yang kelak dibutuhkan oleh Indonesia dalam mendukung keberlangsungan industry nasional*’elaborately ‘Therefore the potential in Tanzania reflects many national interests in the economic field for Indonesia and Tanzania is not only a prospective market but also a source of raw materials that will be needed by Indonesia in supporting the sustainability of the national industry.

### **Bung Karno and Mwalimu,**

#### *Mapping of Economic Potentialities*

Actions speak louder than words. Indonesia in collaboration with Tanzania embarked on a program to map economic potentialities between regions in Tanzania and provinces in Indonesia. The program involved: Acquainting with investment guides in the regions, visits to regions, meeting regional authorities and regional chapters of the chambers of commerce, industry and agriculture, field visits and mapping. The activities have a possibility for extension to levels below a region (a region in Tanzania is equivalent to a province in Indonesia).

### **Bung Karno and Mwalimu**

Investment endeavors are on the rise with plans for expansion by companies like PT Indesso Aroma in the aromatic industry, exploration expansion by PT Pertamina and Medco in the Tanzania gas sector and PT Sinar Antjol in the soap and lotion sector. Over the past years, Indonesia and Tanzania have also committed to implement programs in mining and energy.

In 2024, Tanzania and Indonesia organized a Business and Trade Forum in Jakarta with a theme, ‘*Strengthening Bilateral Economic Relations*’. The aim of the forum was to support Tanzania and Indonesia to foster cooperation through increased investment and trade relations. During the forum, Tanzania and Indonesia business and investment opportunities were showcased. Of interest were industry, mining, energy, tourism, infrastructure, health, fishing and agro-processing. A platform for private-public discussion was provided to further elucidate the business and investment environments pertaining in the respective countries. Finally, Business to Business (B2B) and networking in view of possible partnerships between Tanzania

and Indonesia was availed. As the countries steadfastly follow through on the developments, they focus on long term aspirations to include the formulation of country specific plans for development cooperation.

**Bung Karno and Mwalimu,**

### *Cultural Arena*

Cultural Diplomacy or Diplomacy between cultures has existed as a practice for centuries. The Institute for Cultural Diplomacy (2015) asserts that any person who interacts with different cultures (currently or in the past) facilitates a form of cultural exchange which can take place in many fields such as art, sports, literature, music, science, business & economy and beyond. No longer delegated to the periphery of the international relations discipline, cultural diplomacy today is a vibrant and innovative academic field of research and has successfully established itself as a stand-alone theory and practice, further asserts the institute.

The institute distinguishes two broad approaches to conducting international relations that of 'hard power' and 'soft power'. The institute upholds that a political scientist Professor Joseph S. Nye made a renowned distinction between the two when he said, 'The ability to persuade through culture, value and ideas as opposed to hard power which concurs or coerces through military might'

Indonesia and Tanzania have always been set to commit their international relations through strengthening their socio-cultural relations. The countries have done cultural diplomacy in practice through diverse cultural exchange program-scholarships, culinary activities, attire, traditional dances/songs and language. With respect to scholarships, these have occurred in the types of training offered for the long-term and the short-term. In the long-term the scholarships have been offered in various disciplines of study at bachelor, master and doctoral levels. With respect to traditional dances/songs and culinary, the Embassy of Indonesia in Tanzania has organized Indonesia Cultural Days since 2019 when the first Indonesia Cultural Day took place in Dar-es-Salaam. The occasion included cultural performances and a fusion of Indonesia and Tanzania cuisines. In 2021, the second Indonesia Cultural Day took place. On this day, then Ambassador of Indonesia to Tanzania emphasized the many similarities between Indonesia and Tanzania cultures that were created through a history of interactions that occurred hundreds of years ago including the relationship between batik and kitenge (the brand fabrics that Indonesia and Tanzania are renowned of worldwide) and the use of spices. On the occasion, Tanzania youths who are alumni of Indonesian scholarship recipients and as well as Indonesian youths who were then undergoing short education training programs in Tanzania exchanged experiences related to positive interesting things experienced while living in the two countries. Of course, the visitors also enjoyed typical Indonesian culinary offerings.

As you may envisage, the cultural events involved peoples of different backgrounds. The action enabled them to interact, share experiences, and promote mutual respect and strengthen social networks that goes on stimulating intercultural exchange. The ultimate goal of the two countries shall probably be to undertake the events on a rotational basis annually or biannually to begin with. Then the cultural issues will probably broaden into other aspects of culture for instance language days (the two languages possess many true cognates due to the Arabic element in them), attire (the batik, kitenge and kitenge affiliates have gained worldwide acclaim and the thinking not only on their display but also on their blending, co-branding and co-marketing can create a cross-over), sports and what not.



**Bung Karno and Mwalimu,**

The tapestry of Indonesia-Tanzania diplomatic endeavors owes you, our founding fathers for your services and sacrifices, your preservation of sovereignties and unity as nations and by working hard to materialize the ideals of independence. Indonesia and Tanzania, call them the way you like, neighbors- trans-Indian Ocean, neighbors trans-oceanic, neighbors- observe the Afro-Indian Ocean and neighbors transmarine, have similar identity that includes the upholding of unity and the respect of diversity that you worked hard to see prevail.

**Bung Karno and Mwalimu,**

Times like the ones we have and in a scenario of unity in diversity call for extra-ordinary measures but above all creativity and bold decisions, the qualities you possessed to come up with slogans like Bhinneka Tunggal Ika (Unity in Diversity) and Uhuru na Umoja (Freedom and Unity) showing that you upheld unity and respected diversity, Some people may not have liked your actions but you might not have been everything to everybody. Thanks largely to the success of your forecasts, Indonesia and Tanzania are forging forward. The challenges are not over but the lasting legacies you left in your areas of service remain beacons to leaders and the general public alike. In view of the aforementioned I am encouraged to seek your opinions for the greater good. When I take counsel, I may love it or hate it but ultimately I learn from it. I am led to think that your ideas shall remain relevant as they were during the spell in your respective countries. You were ahead of time and I believe the ideas you give this time shall be also as perfected and as relevant as the earlier ones were. I long for the romancing of your ideas through giving them the oxygen of reality for practicality.

**Bung Karno and Mwalimu,**

After the extolment, it is seen that the two countries' efforts to reach out has been at political, cultural and economic levels and mostly in agriculture. Some positive cooperation in trade and economics have been noticed. Moreover, the level of economic trends as depicted in the volume of trade has been considerably small. The two countries' focus to respond to the realities of international economic cooperation by reaching out to each other has not matched with exactly what these countries can offer. With the existing good political relationship and infrastructure already in place, the two countries can work together for even more and in so doing responding to the trends of time.

The cutting edge of international touch base is mostly trade and investment. The existing exchange between the two countries is dominated by commodities that happen to be indistinguishable from those of competitor participants. To seduce inclination to opt for one and not the other might prove difficult. The wailing for transcendence, I believe, would lie in horizon broadening through innovation, awareness, alertness, acting and reacting. Simply put seizing opportunities out of opportunities and opportunities out of challenges.

**Bung Karno and Mwalimu,**

If you asked me the way forward, I would be honored to inform that I acknowledge a culmination of the two Governments' determination to consolidate policy, institutional and regulatory reforms to improve the business environment. I would notify that in efforts to accomplish the aforesaid, the two countries may wish to identify opportunities emanating from the relations in their every aspect politically, economically and culturally. To mention just a few I would apprise that there are also opportunities in available resources not least among

others, language, food, attire, bi-partite agreements, foreign policy, connectivity and diversification. These can contribute among the unprecedented widening and deepening of the relations and can be undertaken directly or in collaboration aiming at promoting foreign policy interests.

**Bung Karno and Mwalimu,**

Language, food, attire and traditional dances/music are elements of culture I ideate that they can help enhance mutual interests through coopting with a view to achieving foreign policy objectives.

With respect to language, I conceive that the common practice has been the use of English as a communication medium. I envision that much as the language facilitates transactions, it has seemingly been off-putting or uninviting. Sometimes, people intentionally do not like to use it or they are totally unlettered. In this case, a resolve has been to hire the services of interpreters or translators. The gesture entails costs in both time and resources and also problems of message apprehension.

While I struggle with the issue of language, in my mind I note that the two languages, Indonesian and Kiswahili have gained international acclaim. Indonesian snatched a status as one of the languages of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organizations (UNESCO). At the same time Kiswahili attained status also from UNESCO when the latter designated 7 July of every year International Kiswahili Day. Kiswahili is one of the official languages of the African Union (AU) where Indonesia has observer status and also official language of the East African Community (EAC) where Indonesia may also be tempted to seek observer status. The language is also spoken in the South African Development Community (SADC) countries where Tanzania is also a bona fide member state. It is taught at various institutions of learning worldwide and is used in various programs of international communication media. Francis (2023) highlights the interconnectedness of Indonesian and Kiswahili languages through the many true cognates as a result of the Arabic element in the languages. According to Francis, the gesture can be exploited to facilitate the countries' zest to reach out to each other. To that extent, it is easy for an Indonesian national to learn Kiswahili as it is also easy for a Tanzanian to learn Indonesian.

I would therefore like to fantasize that the two countries may wish to undertake to introduce reciprocally the teaching of the two languages at the level of tender ages, at their Foreign Service Institutes, at their Representation Offices unto each other, undertake language days annually or biannually on a rotating basis, emulation of the program related to the Indonesian Darmasiswa (a one year non-degree program for foreign students to learn Indonesian language and culture) and hanker for cultural institutions like Goethe Institute and Alliance Francaise. I would love to embrace your valuable opinion.

**Bung Karno and Mwalimu,**

As regards food and cuisine, I invoke that they could be sources of food diplomacy. While food is about survival, I visualize that food can also be about interconnectedness in the wider sense of the word. I have always observed comfort in palate, repeat routine and people being dimly in the box as regards food. To that extent I conjure up going beyond palate displayed at State banquets, official dinners and luncheons. I presume for a fact finding mission on benefits accruing to crop similarities due to the fact that Tanzania and Indonesia are situated in the

tropics near the equator. I surmise for joint ventures and franchises in hotels, restaurants, supermarkets and what have you.

As a matter of fact as I am putting this on paper, Indonesia owns a restaurant in Tanzania christened 'Danau Toba Restaurant (Danau is lake in Indonesian and Toba is the name of that lake). The restaurant serves Indonesian cuisine. I then conceptualize on having Danau Victoria/ Danau Tanganyika Restaurant or Gunung Kilimanjaro Restaurant ( In Kiswahili Ziwa Victoria/Tanganyika Restaurant or Mlima Kilimanjaro Restaurant) to serve Tanzania cuisine and later both cuisines (Tanzanian and Indonesian). I further evoke an image of skills sharing which would later come up with highbred foods. Your advice on the foregoing shall be highly appreciated.

### **Bung Karno and Mwalimu,**

Cloth fabrics in batiks, kitenge and kitenge affiliates have developed into modern industries worldwide. Indonesia and Tanzania are renowned for batiks and kitenge respectively. I note that though the practice with attire has been mostly seen in gifting and shows, there has been horizon-ness in attire exposure. In as far as the two are famous for cultural exchange, I conceptualize for going beyond and pushing boundaries. I envision seeking opportunities, becoming even more competitive, seeking new methods of expansion and amplifying benefits through brand alliance or complementarity as efforts to join hands for the greater good. I visualize that brands in batiks, kitenge and affiliates can draw forces for exchange and active commercial endeavors. To that end, I postulate for probes, explorations on how batiks, kitenge and affiliates can be blended, co-branded and co-marketed and in general a '*cross-over*'.

Bung Karno, you popularized the '*peci*' (pronounce '*pechi*')-a plain black velvet hat as national man's cap of Indonesia and male presidents have won. '*peci*' as part of the official presidential attire.

Mwalimu Nyerere, you took to wearing a style of Zanzibari (Zanzibar is part of Tanzania) hat called '*kofia*' (pronounce '*kofia*') and you later carried a small ebony stick known as '*kifimbo*' (pronounce '*kifimbo*') which served as a symbol of your authority. Not only that but also the style of suit you wore widely initiated in Tanzania which led to it being known as Tanzania suit. I am dead sure that the efforts by the Founding Fathers to popularize attire were no little exploit and can be emulated in determinations to explore uncharted territory, to my mind.

### **Bung Karno and Mwalimu Nyerere**

Limited interaction between the two nations attracted limited bi-partite agreements. The increased zeal to touch base shall necessitate a match with the tests of time, I assume. I genuinely believe that the agreements shall mitigate geographical and trade barriers to encourage investment and trade. As a matter of opinion, Indonesia and Tanzania have not been traditional trading partners. In my view, the countries can seize the opportunity of being non-traditional trading partners for more bi-partite agreements with a view to levelling the playground, dotting the regulation of the two countries' interactions and authenticating the interactions. I'd really appreciate if I could get the viewpoint of the Founders on the preceding.

### **Bung Karno and Mwalimu Nyerere,**

I am guessing the generalization emanating from commenting the awful socio-political state of Africa and Asia. The generalizations must have created false images. In so doing the portrayal of both the continents blocks a fuller participation of both Africa and Asia and judges the two

by worst possible faces. The reason is because little becomes known about Africa by Asia or about Asia by Africa, on the one hand. On the other the preceding induces little information seeking.

As far as I can say, there is a need for messages as a two way activity. At the same time, I consider reconceiving the diplomatic role in this information era. This is because the prevalence of information and communication from diplomatic representations motivates unparalleled opportunities to create novel social networks. In the final analysis the gesture entices information seeking and exchange of knowledge. I consider that planned and well organized information shall enhance prevailing information requirements for diplomacy. Adequate information shall facilitate decision making and problem solving to entice new opportunities. I would postulate for studies in the prospects of ICT (Information and Communication Technology), fostering of digital connectivity and facilitating capacity building in digital governance as activities to alleviate the problem of information and communication. Your insightful recommendation is a beneficial nudge.

#### **Bung Karno and Mwalimu Nyerere**

I bring up an image that the propensity to interact between Indonesia and Tanzania has not matched with the intensity. As more resolute has been to agricultural diplomacy, Tanzania has been contented to beneficiary role. I apprehend that there should be a need to seek new experiences in new ventures to necessitate the regulation of foreign policies with a view to matching the tests of time. The increased zest for the pull and push will necessitate constant foreign policy regulation. I guess that the policies should respond to the issues camping on the relationship but drawing on domestic policies. The foregoing I relate to the motivation of economic activities to meet the needs through the use of available resources. I contemplate that the pull and push forces in the relations explicative of foreign policy should be augmented by the political want, the political can and the political must. The forces are involved in the translation of opportunities from opportunities and challenges to opportunities... Your handy suggestions shall create a valuable pointer.

#### **Bung Karno and Mwalimu Nyerere**

With regards to the issue of connectivity, I note with pleasure that in today's interconnected world, the concept is more important than ever as it leads to stronger relationships amongst people of diverse backgrounds. Connectivity augments communication, helps raise awareness, spearheads the creation of opportunities and improves communication and information sharing. I anticipate that connectivity between Tanzania and Indonesia is one of the best ways to expand horizons. The major practice for connectivity between Indonesia and Tanzania can be said to have taken the position of indistinctiveness/dimness in both 'hard' and 'soft' connectivity. In most cases, there has been sporadic connectivity in the soft arena with little or no efforts exerted to hard connectivity. The attest to the aforesaid is the dominating 'third party', go-between or intermediary phenomenon eminent in the two countries' trade relations. I envisage for investigative studies in the vitality of both soft and hard connectivity. I also envision the trend in augmenting investment in both the hard and soft connectivity including direct shipping and direct aviation services between Indonesia and Tanzania. While I submit, I'd appreciate if I could benefit from your feedback.



**Bung Karno and Mwalimu Nyerere,**

I foresee diversification to be important for the relations between Indonesia and Tanzania. I ideate the concept to help the countries become less vulnerable to external shocks and other geographical tensions. I contemplate that the business between the two countries shall spread the risk across different areas and increased revenue streams. My own observation, unto which I stand to be corrected, has seen impassivity or disinterest to go above and beyond. Much efforts have been directed to paddy, a monoculture activity and a few other undertakings. I opt for variegation and visualize that the very action starts with agriculture then to other venues with a view to sustainable multifariousness. I imagine the exploration of more possibilities for variegation. To improve on the foresaid format, I genuinely dream for your insightful recommendation.

**Bung Karno and Mwalimu,**

You may wish to see an illustration of a few but important diplomatic milestones in the relations between the two neighbors transmarine. I append it herewith:

SN	YEAR	PARTICULARS
1	1955	Bandung Conference
2	1964	United Republic of Tanzania (URT) Indonesia among the first countries to recognize URT
3	1965	Diplomatic Relations Indonesia opens fully-fledged Embassy in Tanzania
4	1981	Visit to Indonesia by Mwalimu
5	1987	Visit to Indonesia by Ali Hassan Mwinyi
6	1991	Visit to Tanzania by Suharto
7	1996	Establishment of the FARTC
8	2005	Visit to Indonesia by Ali Mohammed Shein
9	2009	Visit to Indonesia by Mizengo Peter Pinda
10	2011	Joint Agriculture Cooperation Committee (JACC)
11	2017	Visit to Indonesia by Ali Mohammed Shein
12	2023	Visit to Tanzania by Joko Widodo
13	2024	Visit to Indonesia by Samia Suluhu Hassan

*Source: Author*

**Bung Karno and Mwalimu Nyerere,**

The letter is written after almost 60 years of Diplomatic relations when you should be more than a century old had you continued on earth. You may wish to share the recount with Suharto, B.J. Habibie, Abdulrahman Wahid, Ali Hassan Mwinyi, Benjamin William Mkapa and John Pombe Magufuli. Peace be Upon Them and May God Rest Their Souls in Eternal. Peace. On this note, I close my first letter to you for I intend to keep writing depending on when you long for another narrative say on the occasion of the Platinum Jubilee of the countries' diplomatic relations.

In the lasting admiration of your legacy and with reverence and gratitude,

I submit

***Luangisa Emmanuel Francis***

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