

Handwritten mark

UNIVERSITAS INDONESIA



ADDRESS AT THE CEREMONY TO AWARD
THE DEGREE OF DOCTOR HONORIS CAUSA
IN THE FIELD OF SOCIAL SCIENCES

*PDT
RB
378.2
S 31
d (2)*

TO
DR. RAFAEL M. SALAS

Komp

15810004

AT UNIVERSITAS INDONESIA ON SATURDAY
14 FEBRUARY 1981

BY PROF. DR. SELO SOEMARDJAN
AS PROMOTOR

PERPUSTAKAAN
Address at...
PERPUSTAKAAN
FAKULTAS ILMU PENGETAHUAN BUDAYA UI - SASRA

Mr. Rector,
Ladies and Gentlemen,

It is with great joy that I am here with all of you today to witness the solemn ceremony of the presentation of the degree of doctor honoris causa of sociology by Universitas Indonesia to Dr. Rafael M. Salas.

I also feel greatly honored and privileged at being assigned the role of promotor for this memorable occasion by the Senate of Professors of our beloved university, acting through Rector Mahar Mar-djono. Being promotor it is my pleasant duty to introduce to you the distinguished promovendus and subsequently to explain the motivations of the Senate of Professors to award to him the honorary degree I have mentioned.

Dr. Rafael M. Salas is a Philippino by nationality, but has dedicated the last ten to twelve years as a public servant to all nations in the world. He was born on August 7, 1928, in Bago, a small city in the province of Negros Occidental in the Philippines. He is at present Executive Director of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities (UNFPA), a position he has held without interruption since the Fund became operational in 1969. As such he has been responsible for its growth from a small organization with less than \$ 2.5 million in resources and a staff of less than five to a large multilateral organization with cumulative resources of more than \$ 500 million, pledged by 93 countries, a worldwide staff of more than 250, a budget of \$ 120 million in 1979, and a global programme which has assisted more than 2.100 population projects in 123 developing countries, including Indonesia, and in five regions throughout the world.

A graduate of the University of the Philippines and Harvard University in the USA, Dr. Salas, prior to his service with the United Nations, served in numerous high posts in the Philippine Government, including that of Executive Secretary of the Philippine Republic. In this capacity he was a senior minister of the Cabinet from 1966 to 1969, and it was in this capacity that he was awarded by the Government of Indonesia the Order of Mahaputra when he visited our country with the President of the Philippines in 1968.

His managerial and executive posts included that of Action Officer of the Philippine Rice and Corn Sufficiency Programme, in which capacity he directed the "Green Revolution", for which he received international notice in the 1960's.

He is the author of "People, an International Choice", in which he tells the story of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities,

and how it developed from an organization supported entirely by voluntary contributions and whose activities were only made possible by the generosity of individual countries and private donors all over the globe, who were aware of the vital importance of a population programme.

Another book from his fertile pen is "International Population Assistance: The First Decade," in which he presents a look at the concepts and policies which have guided the United Nations Fund for Population Activities in its first ten years.

Dr. Salas, being a son of a Third World nation himself, has shown in his books and more convincingly in the operation of the UNFPA, a deep feeling and a clear understanding of the needs and aspirations of the less developed countries. He also maintains a firm recognition of the pride of a developing nation to solve its problems in its own way, although it welcomes technical assistance that can be molded into the specific situations and conditions prevailing in the country. The fundamental principles of neutrality, flexibility, and innovation, he developed in the relationships between the UNFPA and aid receiving countries have gained international approval, and account in large measure for the success of population programmes with UNFPA assistance.

The principle of neutrality determines that UNFPA does not prescribe any particular approach or solution to population problems, but provides assistance in those fields to which developing countries themselves attach importance.

The second principle, that of flexibility, allows the UNFPA to apply its assistance to a wide range of activities, designed by the aid receiving country in their efforts to solve their population problems. In certain strategic sectors the UNFPA could provide funds for local and construction costs, for basic health services and facilities, for projects in the field of manpower planning, workers' education, research, information, and even for out-of-school education projects, in order to obtain the right framework for population programmes.

Innovations as a principle opens the way for the UNFPA to adopt new approaches whenever and where-ever the need arises. Dr. Salas in his long experience in working with many nations has decided that it is part of the complexity of population programmes that there is no operational blueprint, because time and again questions arise for which there are no precedents and no ready answers.

The serious and consistent application of the three fundamental principles has created a feeling with recipient countries that their sovereignty is being respected, and that UNFPA is consciously helping

them to develop a higher degree of self-reliance in the field of population programmes.

It is truly a great achievement of the UNFPA under the managerial guidance of Dr. Salas, that both developed and developing countries have now arrived at two basic understandings, firstly that in facing problems of population a nation should go further and beyond family planning. Too many people have expected too much too soon from family planning. But now it is widely understood that more should be done and that a population programme should be designed and carried out which includes among others the collection and analysis of demographic statistics, measures to minimize unemployment, the intensification and extensification of education, remedial steps in the field of mortality, the stimulation of migration patterns commensurate with the people's needs, and concern with the role of women in a developing society.

Secondly, that population programmes cannot be planned and implemented in isolation, but that they should be made an integral part of a nation's overall development plan.

Ladies and gentlemen,

It is in this respect that Dr. Salas, as seen from an academic viewpoint, enters the field of Social Sciences. To carry out the activities he suggests that a population programme worker should be aware of the social and cultural problems of the society in which he has to operate. He has to be able to identify the proper social institutions that could support the programme. He also has to know the influential formal and informal leaders he has to win for the success of the programme. In addition he has to acquaint himself of the social channels and cultural motivations that guide the type of leadership of each individual leader. It is also essential that he makes himself knowledgeable of the cultural prescriptions and taboos that make up the way of life of the people.

But more important than anything else, the population programme worker, and the programme planner, would work aimlessly if they have no clear vision of the social goals the programme is expected to arrive at in the long run. And for this purpose Dr. Salas has created a concept that appeals to almost any society engaged in conscious efforts of development. This social concept he calls the society of sufficiency for all.

For a clarification of this concept it would be best if we listen to

Dr. Salas' own words, and I quote from his book "International Population Assistance: The First Decade",:

"Today, in cities all over the developing world, flourishing modern areas exist side by side with old centers, decaying slums and the shanty towns thrown up by those who have flocked in from the countryside.

To put it simply, the classic development models — and the development trends themselves — have stressed urban as against rural growth, large scale as against small, concentration as against diffusion. But in fact, in order to meet our problems, it may that quite the opposite emphasis is needed. The development of agriculture can meet the world's food shortages; rural development can relieve the immense burden on the cities; and, for the sake of dignity and self-respect, as well as to provide markets, both industry and agriculture must offer the individual the opportunity and the incentive to work, to earn, and to contribute to his society.

The implication of all this is that development must be diffused socially and geographically throughout all levels and throughout all areas. A society of sufficiency for all, replacing the distortions of both excess and deprivation, must be our aim."

Those who are familiar with the Indonesian basic state philosophy, the Panchasila, will immediately recognize that this social concept of a society of sufficiency for all shows a striking resemblance with one of the five principles in Panchasila, Social Justice for all the people of Indonesia. One way to achieve social justice is exemplified in what is presently known all over the country as the eight avenues of equal distribution, namely the distribution of food, clothing and housing, income, education and health services, employment opportunities, participation in development, particularly for women and the youth, development activities in the whole country, and justice.

Being aware of this fortunate coincidence one does not wonder about the large scale of assistance the UNFPA has rendered to Indonesia.

Consistent with its three fundamental principles in assisting countries struggling with population problems the UNFPA has assisted Indonesian Government agencies and experts in the design of a family planning and population programme within the framework of our Repelitas or Five Year Development Plans. The Fund's aid to Indonesia is projected so far until 1984 and covers a wide range of activities, including the supply of contraceptives needed for the operation of our family planning programme, the expansion of family planning services to islands outside Java, the education of hospital staff, the integration of primary health and nutrition services into the community based family planning services, strengthening of the population, support

for training and research in population and development problems, assistance in undertaking the 1980 census, and the development of a regional population center.

In terms of finance the UNFPA assistance has added up into considerable quantities, cumulatively amounting to tens of millions of dollars, matched by our own finances from the state's budget. But what is most significant for Indonesia is not the amount of funds, however useful they are in the implementation of our programme, but the priceless benefits we reaped come from the invisible gains of the assistance. After more than two decades of denial of the urgency of family planning, Indonesia started only in 1969 to organize a family planning programme, at about the same time as the UNFPA commenced its operation. While the UNFPA progressed and expanded, so did our family planning activities, which were followed by action in a wider horizon in the field of population control and manpower development. Without the sympathetic assistance of the UNFPA under Dr. Salas' guidance Indonesia would not have so rapidly developed its firm conviction regarding the significance and urgency of a family and population programme in our development efforts.

Partly due to the considerable aid Dr. Salas has given through the UNFPA to help our country build up and carry out that programme in a systematic and intelligently effective way the BKKBN, Badan Koordinasi Keluarga Berencana Nasional or National Family Planning Coordinating Agency in charge of family planning and population policies, has gained the confidence of the Indonesian population and the positive recognition of the international world.

In passing, but also in all honesty, however mention should be made here of an enigma that calls for a satisfactory explanation, if not a solution, from the BKKBN and other agencies dealing with matters of population. In September last year a nationwide census was undertaken and its preliminary results were announced by President Suharto in his 1981 New Year address to the nation. The rate of population increase of 2.34 % annually caused a shock to all personalities concerned with problems of economic growth. Between the census of 1971 and 1980 it was commonly believed that annual population increase in Indonesia was safely below 2 %. After the success stories about the BKKBN activities, the new figure of 2.34 % was simply unbelievable. In the meantime a variety of theories have been developed by academicians and practitioners around this alarming figure, but there is a faint hope that the final census results, to be announced by the Central Bureau of Statistics, will prove this figure favorably erroneous. But

whatever the results, two things have emerged from this preliminary census report. First, there is an encouragingly wide and serious concern about population problems among responsible personalities and agencies in the country. Secondly, Indonesian and international agencies interested in population, expectedly including the UNFPA, are duely aroused to restudy our population policies and practices in order to arrive at even better achievements than before.

Ladies and gentlemen,

In conclusion I have the pleasure to announce that the Senate of Professors of Universitas Indonesia, in recognition of his outstanding services to mankind at large, and particularly as an expression of the Senate's high appreciation of his exceptionally stimulating and constructive assistance through the United Nations Fund for Population Activities to Indonesia in the field of family planning and population control, has resolved with unanimity to present to Dr. Rafael M. Salas the degree of Doctor Honoris Causa in the field of Social Sciences. May Allah be always with him and all of us.

Thank you.

Promotor

Prof. Dr. Selo Soemardjan

RAFAEL M. SALAS

(Biographical Note)

Rafael M. Salas, who is Executive Director of the United Nations Fund for Population Activities and an Under-Secretary-General of the United Nations, has served as the only head of the UNFPA since it became operational in 1969. As such, he has been responsible for its growth from a small organization with less than \$2.5 million in resources and a staff of less than five to a large multilateral organization with cumulative resources of over \$600 million pledged by 96 countries, a worldwide staff of more than 250, a budget of \$136 million in 1979 and a global programme which has assisted more than 2,500 population projects in 131 developing countries and territories and in five regions throughout the world.

A former official of the Government of the Philippines, Mr. Salas was born on 7 August 1928. He is a graduate of the University of the Philippines (A.B., magna cum laude; LL.B., cum laude) and Harvard University (M.P.A.).

Mr. Salas served in numerous high posts in the Philippine Government, including that of Executive Secretary of the Philippine Republic. In this capacity, he was a senior minister of the Cabinet from 1966 to 1969.

He served as Action Officer of the Philippine Rice and Corn Sufficiency Programme in the late 1960's and initiated the "green revolution", which within two years transformed the Philippines from a rice-importing into a rice-exporting nation.

Mr. Salas served as Acting Chairman and Executive Director of the National Economic Council and served on numerous Philippine delegations to international groups and conferences, including the United Nations General Assembly, General Sessions of the United Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (now the United Nations Economic and Social Commission for Asia and the Pacific), and the United Nations International Conference on Human Rights, held in Iran in 1968, for which he served as Vice-President of the Conference.

He is the author of *International Population Assistance: The First Decade* (A Look at the Concepts and Policies Which Have Guided the UNFPA in Its First Ten Years), 1979, and *People: An International Choice* (The Multilateral Approach to Population), 1976, both published by Pergamon Press, as well as the author of numerous magazine and

newspaper articles on government management and population issues.

Mr. Salas has received honorary degrees (Ph.D., LL.D., D.P.A., D.PolSc, D.Pub.Serv., D. Econ, D.SocSci, D.Humanities) from academic institutions in Bolivia, China, Egypt, India, Japan, Malaysia, Peru, Philippines, Romania, Sri Lanka, Thailand, United States and Venezuela. He is also the recipient of many awards, including "Diplomat of the Year" award in 1976, selected by the Editorial Board of Diplomatic World Bulletin. He is a member of the Society for International Development and the World Population Society, and is a board member of the Population Institute and the Worldwatch Institute.

He is married to the former Carmelita Rodriguez, an architect, and has two sons.

Personal

Date of birth : 7 August 1928
 Place of birth : Bago, Negros Occidental, Philippines
 Marital status : Married to Carmelita J. Rodriguez
 Children : Sons: Ernesto Luis, and Rafael Miguel
 Nationality : Filipino

Academic Background

1955, M.P.A. (Master of Public Administration), Littauer Center of Public Administration, Harvard University
 1953, LL.B. (cum laude), University of the Philippines
 1953, A.B. (magna cum laude), University of the Philippines

Positions with academic institutions in the Philippines

1962–1963
 . Assistant Vice-President, University of the Philippines

Other

- . Member, Board of Regents, University of the Philippines, 1966–1969
- . Professorial Lecturer in Law, University of the Philippines, 1963–1966
- . Professorial Lecturer in Economics, Lyceum of the Philippines, 1960–1961
- . Professorial Lecturer in Economics, Graduate School, Far Eastern University, 1960–1961
- . Professorial Lecturer in Political Science and Economics, University of the Philippines, 1955–1959

Honorary degrees and academic awards

- . 1980, University of Maryland (United States), Doctor of Public Service
- . 1980, People's University of China (China), Honorary Professor
- . 1980, Chulalongkorn University (Thailand), Doctor of Political Science
- . 1980, Academy of Social and Political Sciences (Romania), Order of Scientific Merit, 1st Class
- . 1979, University of Colombo (Sri Lanka), Doctor of Laws
- . 1979, University of Malaya (Malaysia), Doctor of Laws
- . 1979, Universidad Mayor de San Simon (Bolivia), Doctor Honoris Causa
- . 1979, Universidad Nacional Federico Villareal (Peru), Doctor Honoris Causa
- . 1979, Universidad Nacional Experimental Simon Rodriguez (Venezuela) Profesor Honorario
- . 1979, Nihon University (Japan), Doctor of Economics
- . 1978, Cairo University (Egypt), Doctor of Social Sciences
- . 1978, University of North Carolina (United States), Doctor of Laws
- . 1978, Yonsei University (Republic of Korea), Doctor of Public Administration
- . 1975, Sri Venkateswara University (India), Doctor of Laws
- . 1969, Far Eastern University (Philippines), Doctor of Philosophy
- . 1969, Central Mindanao University (Philippines), Doctor of Humanities.

Positions with the United Nations

- 1973 to present, Executive Director (with rank of Under-Secretary-General), United Nations Fund for Population Activities
- 1971–72, Executive Director, UNFPA (with rank of Assistant-Secretary-General)
- 1969–71, Director, UNFPA
- 1969, Senior Consultant to Administrator, United Nations Development Programme

Positions with the Government of the Philippines

1966–1969

- . Executive Secretary of the Republic of the Philippines (second in Cabinet rank to President of the Republic of the Philippines)
- . 1967–69, National Co-ordinator and Action Officer, National Rice and Corn Sufficiency Programme ("Green Revolution")

- . 1966 (also 1968), Acting Chairman, National Economic Council
- 1954–1961**
- . 1955–61, Various positions with National Economic Council (Technical Adviser, Supervising Economist, Head Executive Assistant, Executive Officer (with Cabinet rank), Executive Director (with Cabinet rank))
- . 1961, Special Assistant (on detail) to the President on Local Governments
- . 1961, Special Assistant (on detail) to the Secretary of Agriculture and Natural Resources
- . 1954–55, Assistant to the Executive Secretary, Office of the President
- . 1954, Chairman, Presidential Consultative Council of Students

Special assignments

- . Chairman, Reorganization Commission, 1968–69
- . Chairman, National Committee on Disaster Operations, 1966–69
- . Member, Board of Governors, Philippine National Red Cross, 1967–69
- . Chairman, International Tourist Year for the Philippines, 1967
- . Chairman, Presidential School Building Committee, 1967
- . Chairman, Administrative Code Revision Committee, 1966
- . Chairman, Board of Trustees, Government Service Insurance System, 1966
- . Executive Secretary, UNESCO National Commission of the Philippines, 1957

International assignments

- . Chairman, Preparatory Meeting on Assistance for Administrative Reforms, sponsored by ESCAP (then ECAFE), 1969
- . 1st Vice-President, Pledging Committee, United Nations Development Programme, 1968
- . Member, Philippine Delegation to the 23rd Session of the United Nations General Assembly, 1968
- . Delegate and Vice-President, United Nations International Conference on Human Rights, 1968
- . Ambassador Extraordinary and Plenipotentiary to Indonesia, Merdeka Day, 1967
- . Member, Philippine Delegation to the Manila Summit Conference, 1966
- . Member, Official Party of the Presidential State Visit to Japan, 1966

- . Adviser, Philippine Delegation, General Sessions of ESCAP (then ECAFE), 17th, 1961; 18th, 1962; 19th, 1963
- . Assistant Secretary-General, Second Asian Productivity Conference, 1960
- . Delegate, UNESCO Conference on Media and Youth, 1952

**Positions with private industry in the Philippines
1963–1966**

- . General Manager, The Manila Chronicle
- . Assistant to the President, Meralco Securities Corporation

Honors and awards

Awards

- . 1976, "Diplomat of the Year", selected by Editorial Board of Diplomatic World Bulletin
- . "Outstanding Administrator of the Year", 1968, Alumni Association of the Philippine Executive Academy, (APEX)
- . "The Outstanding Management Practitioner of the Year" for 1967; Management Practitioners Association of the Philippines
- . "Man of the Year" for 1967, The Asia Weekly EXAMINER
- . "Outstanding Alumnus" for 1967; "Most Outstanding Alumnus", 1978, University of the Philippines Alumni Association
- . "Management Man of the Year" for 1966, Management Association of the Philippines
- . Philippine Ten Outstanding Young Men (TOYM) in Public Administration, 1962

Foreign decorations

- . "The Order of Mahaputra", 1968, Republic of Indonesia
- . "Knight Grand Cross (First Class), of the Most Exalted Order of the White Elephant", 1968, Kingdom of Thailand
- . "Order of the Panglima Mangku Negara", 1968, Malaysia

Publications

- . 1979, *International Population Assistance: The First Decade* (A Look at the Concepts and Policies Which Have Guided the UNFPA in Its First Ten Years), published by Pergamon Press
 - . 1976, *People: An International Choice* (The Multilateral Approach to Population), published by Pergamon Press (translated from the English into Arabic, French, Japanese, and Spanish editions)
- Numerous magazine and newspaper articles on government manage-

ment and population issues

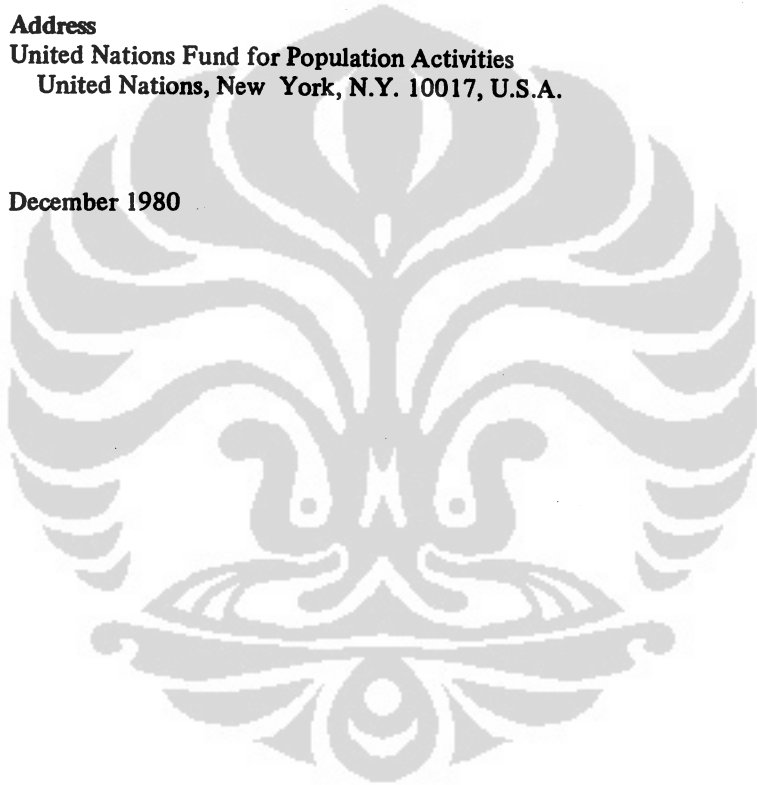
Membership in International Associations

- . Society for International Development
- . World Population Society
- . Member of Board: The Population Institute; Worldwatch Institute

Address

United Nations Fund for Population Activities
United Nations, New York, N.Y. 10017, U.S.A.

December 1980



PERPUSTAKAAN
FAKULTAS ILMU PENGETAHUAN BUDAYA UI

PERPUSTAKAAN
Address at..., Rajadim Sales, 1981
FAKULTAS-SASTRA UI.