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Land: Indonesië.

Onderwerp: PKI Policy (May and June 1959).

Referenties:

Datum van waarneming: Begin juli 1959.

Bron: Betrouwbaar.

Subbronnen: Par. 1,2,4,5,6,10: Een betrouwbare Indonesiër met goede contacten in de Perbepbsi.
Par. 3 & 8: Een betrouwbare Indonesiër die lid is van de PSI.

Opmerkingen: Par. 7: Een Indonesiër die lid is van de Perbepbsi.
Par. 9: Een betrouwbare Indonesiër met goede contacten in PKI-kringen.

Opmerkingen: -

Verzonden aan: de Minister van Buitenlandse Zaken.

Aan Zijne Excellentie Prof. Dr. J.E. de QUAY
Minister-President

Plein 1813 no. 4

's-GRAVENHAGE.

18 June 1959

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INDONESIA

Communism

PKI Policy

(May and June 1959)



With PKI Congress and the Present Political Situation

1. Up to 22nd June, 1959 the CC-PKI Politbureau still held the opinion that the VIth Party Congress should be held in July this year. The Politbureau was considering the best plan of campaign once the President returned on 29th July from his foreign tour. The primary aim of this campaign would be to ensure the repeal of the Military Decree banning political activity. The President and the Army had to be made to see that if the decree was kept in force they would not be able to make use of the parties in support of their plans for a return to the 1945 Constitution. Once the ban on political activity was withdrawn, the PKI could see no obstruction to the holding of the PKI Congress.

Dissolution of the Constituent Assembly

2. The Politbureau instructed the PKI Fraksi in the Constituent Assembly to take the line that the work of the Assembly had come to an end. This view was to be expressed by the PKI members on 23rd June at a meeting of the PMK (Panitya Musjawarah Konstituante - the Assembly's Joint Consultative Committee which has been acting as a steering committee). The PKI was not concerned whether the Assembly dissolved itself or was dissolved by decree. By its strong public support for the dissolution of the Assembly and the return to the

1945 Constitution, the PKI hoped to draw nearer to the President and the PNI (Nationalist Party). It considered that the PNI, which had been such an insistent supporter of the 1945 Constitution, would have to accept the PKI as an ally in the end.

PKI Efforts to Infiltrate the PNI

3. In May, 1959, the Acting Chairman of the PNI Fraksi in Parliament, IDA MADE SUBAMIA, said privately that HANAFI (Field Comment. Minister of State and formerly Minister for the Mobilisation of People's Energies who has in the past acted under the directions of the CC-PKI) had applied to become a member of the Gambir branch of the PNI in DJAKARTA. This branch had asked the PNI Headquarters for guidance on an application from a Minister. PNI Headquarters refused the application on the pretext that lists were not yet open. SUBAMIA added that it was impossible that such a well known red as HANAFI should be accepted by the PNI.

4. After the Communist controlled Veterans' Organisation Perbeppsi was dissolved at the end of April 1959, several PKI members were instructed to join the PNI's "Re-construction" Organisation GEMPAR, instead of the PKI dominated "Re-construction" Organisation GERPI (both of which continued their Parties' activities in the Veterans' field).

5. At the Central Plenary Congress of LVRI (Indonesian Veterans' Legion) held at LAWANG in East Java at the end of May 1959, the PKI Fraksi at the Congress estimated that they had succeeded in penetrating the PNI group at the Congress to such an extent that more than half this

group, which numbered 13, were actually PKI supporters who had joined the PNI on PKI instructions.

The Extension of PKI Activities in the Regions

6. In mid June the CC-PKI instructed PKI members in the Regions to join local committees formed to support the return to the 1945 Constitution. 1945 Committees had been formed in many areas, especially in Central and East Java. In view of the fact that the PNI and the Army were playing a prominent role in these committees, the PKI was all the more keen that their cadres should also actively participate.

7. Co-operation between the PKI and the Army in regions recently freed from rebel occupation was considered satisfactory by the CC-PKI. This especially applied in West Sumatra, where the co-operation was closest. The activities of the Military-People's Co-operation Body (Badan Kerdjasama Militer-Masjarakat) there had made this possible. The CC-PKI also considered that the assistance given by PKI members and sympathisers to the Armed Forces in the latter's various operations had brought the Party and the Army leaders closer together.

The PKI and SUKARNO

8. The PKI asked communist parties abroad to assist in making approaches to President SUKARNO during his recent world tour with the object of ensuring that the President was continually reminded of the aims of the PKI in Indonesia. This cultivation reached a climax during the President's visit to the Democratic Republic of VIETNAM at the end of his tour. At a meeting in the middle of

June, the Politbureau concluded that a military coup was unlikely in Indonesia because of differences within the Armed Forces and that it was more probable that SUKARNO would develop into a Dictator. The continued importance of cultivating SUKARNO both directly and indirectly was therefore stressed.

PKI Underground Movement.

9. The Military Commander of the IVth Military District (Central Java) Col. SUHARTO, said privately on 10th June that he had received several reports indicating that there was increased PKI activity in the areas of PATI, REMBANG, SOLO, MADIUN and SEMARANG. Col. SUHARTO expressed the opinion that this area would be the centre of any PKI underground activities against the legal Government, if ever the PKI was banned. The PKI was extremely well organised in this area. Col. SUHARTO added however that he thought it highly improbable that the PKI would institute any illegal activity while it was still permitted to function legally. He could not say whether any action was planned against the PKI, since this was the responsibility of the Central Government.

10. KARTO, who is in charge of the Intelligence activities of the PKI, has made several trips to central Java during the last three months. On at least two of these occasions he had told an acquaintance in DJAKARTA that he had stayed at home sick. The latter, a senior member of the PKI, concluded that KARTO had been building up an organisation in Central Java to meet the possibility of a ban on the legal activities of the PKI.

PKI Penetration of the Army

11. Captain RUDJITO, a member of the PKI in the Army, on the instructions of the PKI has obtained appointment as a member of the Peasant-Army Co-operation Body within the FNPIB (National Front for the Liberation of West Irian). Captain RUDJITO's former contact with the CC-PKI used to be through MUSTAMAN, a senior member of the PKI Fraksi in the Veterans' Legion (LVRI). The CC-PKI has however now set up a Fraksi within the Army to control the affairs of PKI members serving in the Army, to which RUDJITO will in future report.