

28 juli 1959

U 8602/59 - C 46 - P4/PS9.

PA 9262/17
GEHEIM

Land: Indonesië.

Onderwerp: PKI deliberations on the 1945 Constitution
up to 6th July 1959.

Referenties:

Datum van
waarneming: Medio juli 1959.

Bron: Betrouwbaar.

Subbronnen: Indonesiërs die lid zijn van de Perbeupsi.

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.

PKI Deliberations on The 1945 ConstitutionUp to 6th July 1959

GEHEIM

Meeting of the Politbureau of the CC PKI on 2nd July 1959.

1. At a meeting of the Politbureau of the Central Committee of the PKI (Communist Party of Indonesia) on 2nd July, views were expressed that the PKI's support for the decree issued by the President declaring a return to the 1945 Constitution was not in accordance with the previously accepted Party line. This had been one of supporting a constitutional return to the 1945 Constitution. The decree was not constitutional. It was however agreed at the meeting that the swiftly moving political scene had made it essential that the PKI should not appear to be left behind. Its most important goal still remained the lifting of the ban on political activities.
2. D.N. AIDIT, the Secretary General of the PKI, insisted that all cadres and Party leaders must realise that there could be no solution to the present economic crisis, except under a full democratic people's cabinet. (Source Comment: a cabinet in which the PKI held a clear majority). AIDIT also reiterated that the onward march of the world, including Indonesia, towards Socialism was guaranteed by the 7 Year Plan of the Soviet Union and the developments in the Chinese People's Republic. The Politbureau then adjourned until political developments enabled the Party to adopt a definite policy concerning the new cabinet.

Meeting of the Politbureau on 6th July, 1959.

3. At a further meeting of the Politbureau on July 6th, a violent argument arose about the Presidential decree (concerning the return to the 1945 Constitution) and the position of power retained by the Army following Lieutenant General NASUTION's refusal to withdraw the ban on political activities. Several of those present expressed the view that NASUTION and the Army had accomplished all they set out to achieve in the attempted coup of October 1951. The meeting decided however that the present circumstances and those of 1951 were not the same because in 1951 the President had been the target of the Army whereas now it was the President who held the balance of power. For this reason the PKI must continue to support him.
4. During the debate AIDIT put forward the opinion that it was most important that the legality of PKI activities should be maintained. It was only through legal means that the PKI could develop its policy to the point where it would be impossible for any opponent to break the Party. The meeting concluded that the PKI held the initiative on the Indonesian political scene and therefore could not be ignored.
5. At this meeting the Party's policy on the new cabinet was finally established. The Party was to demand representation in the Cabinet. The PKI did not merely want a sympathiser or hidden Party member to be given a seat, but wanted a portfolio for a fully declared PKI member. The point was also made that the portfolio should be an important one because of the risk that, if the PKI was given one of the lesser Ministries, it would have none of the advantages of power, while laying itself open to criticism on the general conduct of the cabinet. Since the PKI could not legally put forward its opinion as a Party, the Politbureau decided to make an all out effort to influence the President indirectly.

...The

SECRET

The Politbureau instructed that an explanation should be made to all senior cadres concerning the Masjumi Party. The PKI's demands for a four-footed cabinet (originally to consist of the four major parties - the PNI, the PKI, the NU and the Masjumi) no longer included representation for the Masjumi. The latter's place should now be taken by the group supporting the 1945 Constitution. (The non-party "All 1945 Committee").