

Sudden, Drastic Changes in Indonesian Political Situation

— Hsinhua News Agency Round-Up Report —

October 19, 1965

SUDDEN and drastic political changes have taken place in Indonesia since the night of September 30. At present, in the capital, Djakarta, and some other cities under the military control of the Indonesian army authorities, Communists and other progressives are being arrested. The headquarters of the Indonesian Communist Party and offices of many mass organizations have been burnt down or wrecked, numerous Left-wing or middle-of-the-road newspapers, including *Harian Rakjat*, organ of the Central Committee of the Indonesian Communist Party, have been banned, many colleges and other institutions have been closed down, and the Indonesian Communist Party and many progressive mass organizations outlawed.

From October 1 to the morning of October 16, this news agency did not receive a single report from its own correspondent in Djakarta, owing to the control of radio and tele-communications by the Indonesian army authorities. At the present time, therefore, we can only give a round-up report on Indonesian political developments in the past two weeks or more on the basis of Indonesian radio and press reports and foreign news agency dispatches:

September 30 Movement Announces It Has Taken Action Against a Subversive Movement Engineered by The U.S. Central Intelligence Agency

According to an announcement of the Radio of the Republic of Indonesia on October 1, a September 30 movement headed by Lieutenant-Colonel Untung, commander of the Tjakrabirawa Battalion of President Sukarno's guards, issued a press communique announcing that on September 30 in Djakarta, with the assistance of other branches of the armed services, the movement had taken action within the army against the generals of the self-styled "Council of Generals."

The press communique said: "The Council of Generals is a subversive movement engineered by the Central Intelligence Agency of the United States. They have been particularly active of late, especially since President Sukarno fell seriously ill early in August.

They hoped that President Sukarno would die of the illness, but their hopes did not materialize. To attain their ends, they therefore planned to stage a show of force on Armed Forces Day on October 5 of this year, by bringing in troops from east, central and west Java. There was even a plan by the Council of Generals to start a coup d'etat before October 5 through the concentration of a large military force in Djakarta."

The communique went on to say: "Lieutenant-Colonel Untung, commander of the September 30 movement, explained that the movement was purely one within the army and was directed against the Council of Generals which had done things besmirching the reputation of the army and harboured criminal designs against the Republic of Indonesia and President Sukarno."

It said that Lieutenant-Colonel Untung considered that "he is duty-bound to ensure the safety of the President and the Republic of Indonesia; it was, therefore, necessary for him to launch the movement." It announced that a number of generals had been arrested and that President Sukarno was safe and sound.

The September 30 movement also announced the formation of an Indonesian Revolutionary Council. The communique added that the council "will staunchly carry out the 'five amulets' of the revolution (editorial note: the 'five amulets' are, one, NASAKOM: the unity of the nationalists, religious believers and Communists; two, Pantjasila: the five principles upon which the Indonesian state is based, namely, nationalism, internationalism or humanism, the system of consultation or democracy, social prosperity, and belief in God; three, the Political Manifesto—the speech delivered by Sukarno on August 17, 1959 and entitled 'The Rediscovery of Our Revolution'; four, the three valid principles laid down by Sukarno in his speech delivered on August 17, 1964 and entitled 'A Year of Dangerous Living,' namely, political independence, economic self-reliance, and a culture with national identity; five, self-reliance); and will put into effect the decisions taken by the People's Assembly, the Co-operation Parliament and the Supreme Advisory Council. With a view to achieving peace in

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Southeast Asia and the world, it will not change Indonesia's independent foreign policy of active opposition to imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism. Neither will it change the policy in relation to the Second African-Asian Conference and the Conference of the New Emerging Forces and that of confrontation with 'Malaysia.'

Harian Rakjat, organ of the Central Committee of the Indonesian Communist Party, printed this communique on October 2. It carried an editorial saying: "Whatever the pretext, the coup d'etat which the 'Council of Generals' tried to bring about, is a counter-revolutionary action and should be condemned." It added: "The issue is one within the army itself. However, we, people with political consciousness who are aware of the tasks of the revolution, are convinced that the action taken by the September 30 movement to save the revolution and the people is correct." The editorial pointed out that the action taken by the September 30 movement was "a patriotic and revolutionary action." The editorial declared: "Without fail, the people will show their sympathy with the September 30 movement and will support it. We appeal to the entire people to heighten their vigilance and be ready to face all eventualities."

According to an Antara News Agency report, President Sukarno issued a communique on October 1 saying: "I am now in good health and have, as before, the leadership of the state and the revolution in my hands. The leadership of the armed forces of the Republic of Indonesia is for the time being directly in the hands of the President and Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces of the Republic of Indonesia. I have temporarily appointed Pranoto Reksosamudro, Major-General of the Indonesian National Army, Minister and Third Assistant to the Army Commander, to take charge of the routine affairs of the army."

Suharto Brings in Large Numbers of Troops to Suppress September 30 Movement

On October 1, Major-General Suharto brought in large numbers of troops and put Djakarta under his control. On the evening of that day, Radio of the Republic of Indonesia broadcast an announcement issued by the Information Bureau of the army which said that "the general situation has been brought back under control and additional security measures are being energetically enforced." The announcement declared that President Sukarno and Minister Co-ordinator of Defence and Security Abdul Haris Nasution were "safe and sound." It added that for the time being Suharto had taken command of the army.

After Suharto's troops had gained control of Djakarta, Radio of the Republic of Indonesia in the early morning of October 3 broadcast a speech delivered by President Sukarno on the previous day. Apart from reaffirming the appointment of Major-General Pranoto

Reksosamudro, the President said: "I have appointed Major-General Suharto, Commander of the Army's Strategic Reserve, to be responsible for restoring security and order in connection with the 'September 30 incident' in compliance with the policy laid down by me." With a view to settling the question of the "September 30 incident" without delay, he added: "I have ordered that an atmosphere of calm and order be created at once, and, for that purpose, it is imperative to preclude all possibilities of armed conflict."

On the night of October 3, Radio of the Republic of Indonesia broadcast another order of President Sukarno. The order pointed out that, owing to the existence of misunderstanding which had led to conflict within the army, and in order to dispel public misgivings, the President announced that it was unjust to charge the air force with being involved in the "September 30 incident," and that he had gone to Halim Air Base near Djakarta on the morning of October 1 of his own free will. He said: "We must continue to maintain vigilance, and not permit any discord to be sown between the air force and the army of Indonesia, so that imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism, and others may not benefit from it." He further ordered the various services of the armed forces to unite.

On the following day (October 4), Suharto spoke over the Radio of the Republic of Indonesia, openly expressing doubt about Sukarno's statement that the air force had not been involved in the September 30 movement. He said that six generals and another officer of the army had been killed by the September 30 movement. "There might be some truth," he said, in President Sukarno's "denial of the air force's involvement in the incident, but it is impossible that some individuals of the air force are not involved." He stressed that, as a member of the army, he hoped the air force would "get rid of those in the air force who are involved in the adventure."

Terror Reigns in Djakarta

Immediately after Suharto's troops gained control of Djakarta, the fifth military district which includes the capital, Djakarta, was put under a state of emergency as of October 1. Helmeted and fully armed soldiers of the army patrolled the city. Tanks, armoured cars and artillery units were stationed at key points. Anti-aircraft guns were trained skywards. A dusk-to-dawn curfew was enforced.

During October 2, the two papers *Harian Rakjat* and *Warta Bhakti* were banned from further publication. Antara News Agency was closed down the next day, and later, on October 11, was placed under military control.

In an announcement on October 3, the commander of the Fifth Military District of Greater Djakarta ordered those who had received arms from the September 30 movement to hand them over within three days. All those who disobeyed "will suffer the penalty of

death." Ibrahim Aji, commander of the Siliwangi division, was quoted by foreign news agencies as saying in a radio speech on October 4 that force of arms would be used against those who refused to hand over their arms. He said that "those who disobey will be shot." Meanwhile, the army authorities began wholesale arrests in Djakarta.

The papers and radio under the control of the army authorities worked up a great agitation over the execution during the September 30 incident of Yani, former army commander, and some other army generals. On October 4 the paper *The Armed Forces* attacked the Indonesian Communist Party saying: "These disgusting devils who always talk about urban and rural devils are real devils themselves." Following on this, public attacks were made on the Indonesian Communist Party by some political parties and organizations in army-controlled Djakarta. They described the Indonesian Communist Party as the "master-mind" behind the "September 30 incident." In statements broadcast over the radio on October 5, the Central Committee of the Indonesian Muslim Scholars' Association and some other organizations called for the speediest dissolution of the Indonesian Communist Party, the People's Youth League, the Women's Movement of Indonesia, the Indonesian Public Works Trade Union and some other organizations. They also called for the banning for all time of all papers and other publications which directly or indirectly had supported or assisted the September 30 movement.

The paper *The Armed Forces* on October 5 called for the "liquidation of the 'September 30 movement' and the hanging of its hirelings."

In this atmosphere of terror, a funeral service for the executed generals was held on October 5. Nasution, Minister Co-ordinator of Defence and Security, spoke at the service. He called the September 30 movement "traitorous" and lauded the generals as "heroes." "We, the survivors, have the duty to carry on our struggle," he declared. On and after that day there were reports of anti-communist meetings and demonstrations in Djakarta. Hooligans shouted such anti-communist slogans as "Dissolve the Indonesian Communist Party" and "Hang Aidit."

Chairman Aidit Condemns "Council of Generals" And Calls on the Whole Party to Heighten Vigilance, Strengthen Unity, and Smash the "Five Evils"

On October 6, the Surabaya (east Java) paper *Djalan Rakjat* published a letter from D.N. Aidit, Chairman of the Indonesian Communist Party, dated October 2, addressed to the Greater East Java Regional Committee of the Party. Chairman Aidit wrote: "The September 30 event is an internal affair of the army, and the Indonesian Communist Party will not intervene." He added: "As is well known, it is the consistent stand of the Indonesian Communist Party to agree

to measures for purification within all revolutionary instruments and guard the safety of President Sukarno and the Republic of Indonesia. As for the Council of Generals, the Indonesian Communist Party disapproves of it and condemns it."

Chairman Aidit instructed "all Indonesian Communist Party members to continue to carry out their urgent tasks, namely, to smash the five evils: that is, the three urban devils (the bureaucrat-capitalists, the speculators, and grafters — Ed.), the seven rural devils (the tyrant-landlords, usurers, those who buy up early crops cheap, evil middle-men, bureaucrat-capitalists, village bandits and corrupt officials. — Ed.), 'Malaysia,' the world devil of U.S. imperialism and modern revisionism."

He urged all Party members to "continue to heighten their vigilance and strengthen revolutionary unity with NASAKOM as its heart and soul, so as to put into effect the five amulets of the revolution." He also urged them to "uphold and strengthen the unity of the Party and strictly observe Party and national discipline."

Chairman Aidit pointed out at the end of his letter that these instructions were also applicable to other regional committees and all members and candidate members of the Indonesian Communist Party in all parts of the country.

The Political Bureau of the Central Committee of the Indonesian Communist Party issued a statement on October 5, saying that the September 30 movement was an internal affair of the army and that the Indonesian Communist Party would not intervene. The statement expressed support for President Sukarno's instructions on the settlement of the question of the September 30 movement.

President Sukarno Presides Over Cabinet Meeting

On the evening of October 6, a press statement by Subandrio, First Deputy Prime Minister of Indonesia, was broadcast over Radio Djakarta. The statement said that a cabinet meeting had been held in Bogor on October 6, with President Sukarno in the chair, to discuss the "September 30 incident."

According to the statement, President Sukarno first of all characterized the incident in these terms: "The September 30 incident," he said, "was an event in the course of the revolution, and not one that belonged to a period when the revolution would appear to have been completed." Therefore, it was "indeed part of our revolution," he added, "like other incidents which happened previously." The President said that he "did not consider it correct to establish the Revolutionary Council." He added that those army officers killed in the September 30 incident were "revolutionary heroes" and that "tribute should be paid to their memory." "At the present moment," he said, "no charges should be made against one another," nor should any attempt be

made "to deepen the hatred of one side towards the other." He said, "a calm atmosphere is needed," and he would "seek a political settlement, a just political settlement."

Mass Arrests, Closing Down of Schools, Burning Down of Communist Party Headquarters

After the cabinet meeting, Radio Djakarta under the control of the army authorities continued broadcasting statements by some political parties and organizations vociferously calling for the violent suppression of the "September 30 movement" and its supporters and the dissolution of the Indonesian Communist Party and the People's Youth League, as well as of certain other popular organizations. The army paper *The Armed Forces* on October 9 demanded "crush Aidit's Indonesian Communist Party." It stated on October 8: "Get the gallows ready."

Meanwhile, the wholesale arrests were stepped up. On the 8th the Radio of the Republic of Indonesia reported the arrest of some leaders of the People's Youth League. Foreign news agencies said the army was carrying out round-the-clock searches and arrests in Djakarta. The Indonesian army announced on the evening of the 17th that 3,000 people had been arrested following the September 30 incident. The First Secretary of the Djakarta City Committee of the Indonesian Communist Party, Njono, was reportedly among the arrested. An announcement by the Director of the Information Bureau of the army said that Lieutenant-Colonel Untung and Colonel Latif, member of the Revolutionary Council of the September 30 movement, had also been arrested. Mass arrests were made in Java, Sumatra and other regions, too.

Foreign news agency reports said that "all known haunts of Communist Party members have been raided. . . . Heavy trucks rumbled through the streets carrying arrested Party members, hands clasped behind their necks." "Djakarta prisons were said to be overcrowded and an emergency jail was reportedly installed in the cellar of a department store," the dispatches noted.

A crowd of hooligans staged a demonstration in Djakarta on October 8 and burnt down the headquarters of the Indonesian Communist Party, it was reported. On October 9, the office of the Women's Movement of Indonesia was burnt to the ground. On the 10th, the head offices of the People's Youth League and the All-Indonesian Central Organization of Trade Unions were wrecked. On the 12th, the homes of leaders of the Indonesian Communist Party were also wrecked. An AP report on the demonstration of the 8th said, "truckloads of demonstrators passed the American Embassy shouting 'Long live America!'"

The Indonesian Minister for Higher Education and Sciences announced that 14 institutions of higher learning had been closed down since October 11 for what he

called their direct or indirect support for the "September 30 movement." According to Radio Djakarta, these institutions were: the Republic University, the Indonesian People's University, the Aliarcham Academy of Social Sciences, the Bachtarudin Political Science Academy, the Anwari Technological Institute, the Dr. Rivai Academy of Journalism, the Multatuli College of Arts, the Dr. Ratulangi Economic Science Academy, the Ronggowarsito Academy of History, the People's University, the Surakarta Kotapradja University, the Suprpto College of Journalism in Surabaya, the Sarinah Satria College of Journalism and Publicity in Malang, and the Egom Academy of Agriculture and Peasant Movement in Bogor. The minister also announced the suspension of the Federation of Indonesian Students Movement and other student organizations.

Foreign news agencies reported that the Republic University in Djakarta was burnt down by hooligans on October 14. "Armed with knives, stones and sticks," they attacked the students. "They broke everything in sight" and shouted: "Hang Communist Party boss D.N. Aidit!" and "Ban the Communist Party, master-mind of the September 30 movement!" Later, troops and police machine-gunned the students of the Republic University. It was reported that in this incident, five persons were killed, 250 others injured and many students arrested.

Stirring Up Anti-Chinese Sentiment, Creating Anti-Chinese Incidents

The Indonesian army papers in news items and commentaries for several days running have tried hard to stir up anti-Chinese sentiment. As early as October 6, the army paper *Berita Yudha* in a roundabout way put the question: "Can it be that the counter-revolutionary adventure of the 'September 30 movement' depended only on their own material strength without material and moral support and assistance from broad strata at home and abroad?" On the same day the other paper, *The Armed Forces*, clamoured for the "removal of foreign political bases." On October 10, the same paper with evil intent said that the September 30 movement "chose October 1, the National Day of the People's Republic of China, to start a national tragedy."

In the last few days one anti-Chinese incident after another has occurred in Djakarta and other places. It was reported that on October 8, acting under instructions, hooligans "demonstrated" before the Chinese Consulate-General in Djakarta. Some of them posted on the gates of the Chinese Consulate-General a number of anti-Chinese leaflets issued by "The Anti-Communist Movement." The leaflets read: "China stage-managed the September 30 movement. Drive out all Chinese immediately!" "The Indonesian Communist Party is armed by China! Hang the Chinese!" "China is the wire-puller behind the Indonesian Communist Party! Sever diplomatic relations with China at once!" A Reuter report said that during an

other demonstration on October 14, "outside the American Embassy the demonstrators shouted 'Communists — No!' Outside the Chinese Consulate they shouted 'Crush China!'"

Particularly serious was the incident on October 16 when an Indonesian armed unit illegally broke into the Office of the Commercial Counsellor of the Chinese Embassy in Indonesia, ransacked the office and living quarters, and insulted and forcibly searched the Chinese diplomatic officials.

Suharto, Appointed Minister and Army Commander, Talks Loudly About "Continuing to Liquidate the Remnants of 'September 30 Movement' — the Counter-Revolutionary Group of Adventurers"

On October 14, President Sukarno announced in Djakarta the appointment of Major-General Suharto as Minister and Commander of the Indonesian Army. At the same time, Sukarno relieved Pranoto Reksosamudro of the post to which Sukarno himself had appointed him on October 1.

According to an announcement of Radio Djakarta, President Sukarno presided over Suharto's swearing-in ceremony on October 16 in the State Palace in Djakarta. He declared in a speech that he had placed the leadership of the army in the hands of Suharto. He ordered Suharto to "restore law and order." He said it was necessary "to create a calm atmosphere, which is not filled with emotion nor inflamed by Left or Right." He added, "To seek a political settlement, I need full and comprehensive facts and I shall not heed those facts which have been covered by red, green or yellow cloth."

Subsequently, at a meeting of the Indonesian Supreme Operational Command on the evening of the 16th, Sukarno appointed Suharto Chief of Staff of the Supreme Operational Command and in charge of investigations into the September 30 incident, in addition to his other responsibilities.

Immediately after his assumption of office, Suharto issued his first order in which he said that he had Sukarno's "trust." Suharto called on his subordinates to "continue to liquidate the remnants of the 'September 30 movement' — the counter-revolutionary group of adventurers."

According to the army paper *The Armed Forces*, the Supreme Operational Command ordered the banning of all political parties and mass organizations regarded as being involved in the September 30 movement. On the 18th, the Djakarta Military District issued an order outlawing the Indonesian Communist Party and such progressive mass organizations as the People's Youth League, the Women's Movement of Indonesia, the Indonesian Peasant Front, the Federation of Indonesian Students Movement, the Indonesian College Students' Association, the Indonesian Youth

and Students' Association, and the Indonesian Scientists' Association.

U.S. Imperialists and "Malaysia" Are Jubilant

A few days after the September 30 event, an October 5 AP report from Singapore quoted a Western diplomatic source to the effect that "if Major-General Suharto and Defence Minister Abdul Haris Nasution, both leading Rightists, do not act now, they will have missed an opportunity they are not likely to get again. In fact if they don't act, they may be signing their own death warrant."

The United States and "Malaysia" were pleased with the latest developments in Indonesia, according to Western news agencies. Hensley of UPI on October 13 reported from Washington that "officials have been gratified at the strong action taken by Nasution and the army against Communist elements since September 30." This UPI correspondent on October 12 had quoted a British source as saying that both U.S. Secretary of State Dean Rusk and British Foreign Secretary Michael Stewart during their recent talks in Washington had expressed the view that the Indonesian situation, in which the army was taking action against the Communists "responsible for the coup," seemed to be developing in a direction which was quite satisfactory to Washington and London.

An AP correspondent reported from New York on October 14: "There is every indication now that the army is running the Indonesian show . . . a junta — with men like Suharto and Abdul Haris Nasution, the armed forces chief, at its head."

"Prime Minister" Rahman of "Malaysia," a tool of U.S. and British imperialism, added his bit on October 11. "I am very happy with the course of events now going on in Indonesia," he said. If the army took over Indonesia and cleaned up the Communists, "I think confrontation will come to an end." He added that if any help was needed, "I'll come."

How the Soviet News Agency and Press Have Reported and Commented on the Events

In reporting Suharto's deployment of forces to suppress the September 30 movement, TASS News Agency quoted Western news agency reports as saying that the Indonesian army "has quelled a coup d'etat." The same news agency on the 12th, quoting a report of the Indonesian army paper *Berita Yudha*, put Nasution on a par with Sukarno and called them "leaders of the revolution." TASS said that they "discussed the regrettable events which befell our people and the country as a result of the treacherous actions of those who named themselves the 'September 30 movement.' Mutual understanding and unity of views on the question of purging all those implicated in this movement were reached at the meeting."

In a commentary on the 16th, the Soviet paper *Izvestia* went so far as to call the September 30 move-

ment a "rebellion" and Lt.-Col. Untung, Col. Latif and the others "rebels." This paper, which is the organ of the Soviet Government, said: "Forces loyal to the military command, brought from the provinces, have quelled the rebellion" and added, "the remaining rebels have fled to the mountains."

This official organ of the Soviet Government even suggested with an air of satisfaction that the unleash-

ing of the anti-communist campaign by the Indonesian Right-wing forces was because "several Communists were among the members of the Revolutionary Council" set up by the September 30 movement and also because "*Harian Rakjat*, organ of the [Indonesian] Communist Party, which failed to understand the confused state of things in the first few days, wrote as if the rebellion had the support of the people."

"Renmin Ribao" Publishes Materials On Current Political Situation In Indonesia

RENMIN RIBAO on October 20 published on its front page a long Hsinhua round-up report under the bold-character heading: "Sudden, Drastic Changes in Indonesian Political Situation." (For a full translation see p.7.)

The paper devotes four full pages to materials related to the political developments in Indonesia since October 1. The general headline reads: "A Collection of Materials on Current Political Situation in Indonesia."

Under the bold-character headline "documents of the September 30 movement," the paper carries in the upper part of the third page a press communique of the September 30 movement and an order on the formation of an Indonesian revolutionary council which were broadcast over the Radio of the Republic of Indonesia on October 1. The subheads read: [The movement] "announces that the movement is one within the army, directed against the 'council of generals'; points out that the 'council of generals,' a subversive movement engineered by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency, plans to start a coup d'etat before October 5 this year."

Under the general headline "attitude of the Indonesian army," the paper prints in the rest of its third page relevant documents and speeches broadcast over the Radio of the Republic of Indonesia.

The subhead for "the proclamation and two decisions issued by the Indonesian army command" reads: "Vows to stamp out the September 30 movement, clamours about 'readiness to defeat counter-revolution.'"

Under the heading "Suharto's broadcast speeches and statement," the paper prints Suharto's two broadcast speeches, one on October 1 and another on October 4 and his statement on October 3. The subhead reads: "Announces he has taken command of the army; declares it is necessary completely to wipe out the Sep-

tember 30 movement: demands the air force rid itself of personnel involved in the movement."

The page also carries two decisions of the commander of the Djakarta military district under the subhead: "Proclaims suspension for the time being of all activities of the Indonesian Communist Party and certain mass organizations in Djakarta and its vicinity, calls on leading members of these organizations to report to the command within a fixed time-limit."

The page also prints an announcement of the commander of the fifth military district of Greater Djakarta ordering those who have received arms from the September 30 movement to hand them in within three days.

An address delivered by Abdul Haris Nasution on October 5 is also printed on this page under the subhead: [He] "says the six generals executed are 'heroes,' declares 'we have the duty to carry on our struggle.'"

In the lower right part of its fourth page, *Renmin Ribao* publishes, under the heading "attitude of other armed services of Indonesia," two announcements issued by the Indonesian air force, two statements by the commander of the navy and an announcement issued by the commander of the police force on October 3.

The relevant statements and speeches made by President Sukarno are printed in the top half of the fourth page. The subheads are:

"President Sukarno's communique of October 1": "Announces he is in good health, appoints temporarily Pranoto Reksosamudro to take charge of the army's routine affairs";

"President Sukarno's broadcast address of October 2": "Orders that an atmosphere of calm and order be created so as to settle the September 30 incident; ap-

points Suharto to be responsible for restoring security and order”;

“President Sukarno’s order of October 3”: “Announces that the air force has not been involved in the September 30 incident, calls on the air force and the army not to permit discord to be sown between them”;

“President Sukarno’s instructions at his meeting with the commanders of the various services”: “The September 30 movement [he says] is an event in which political issues are involved and which is to be handled by himself; [he] describes the executed generals as ‘revolutionary heroes’”;

“President Sukarno’s remarks at a plenary meeting of the cabinet”: “[He] says he does not consider it correct to establish the revolutionary council; expresses the hope that the local revolutionary councils would dissolve themselves; will seek a just political settlement”;

And “Sukarno’s statement about appointing Suharto army commander.”

Under the heading in bold characters, “**the position of the Indonesian Communist Party**,” *Renmin Ribao* prints on the fourth page relevant documents issued by the Indonesian Communist Party. The subheads are:

“Chairman Aidit’s letter of instructions”: “The September 30 event is an internal affair of the army; the Indonesian Communist Party’s consistent stand is to agree to measures for purification within all revolutionary instruments; condemns the ‘council of generals’; calls on Party members to continue to smash the five evils and put into effect the five amulets of the revolution; uphold and strengthen the unity of the Party and strictly observe Party discipline.”

“Statement of the Political Bureau of the Central Committee”: “The September 30 movement is an internal question of the army, the Indonesian Communist Party will not intervene.”

“Editorial of *Harian Rakjat*”: “The action taken by the September 30 movement is patriotic and revolu-

tionary; the coup d’etat engineered by the ‘council of generals’ is a counter-revolutionary action and should be condemned; appeals to the entire people to heighten vigilance and be ready to face all eventualities.”

Under the general headline, “**attitude of other quarters of Indonesia**,” the paper devotes the whole of its fifth page to relevant statements and remarks made by Indonesian government ministers, political parties and mass organizations.

These are remarks by Idham Chalid, Vice-Chairman of the People’s Assembly of Indonesia, remarks by Sartono and Sujono Hadinoto, Vice-Chairmen of the Indonesian Supreme Advisory Council, remarks by Sudibjo, General Secretary of the Secretariat of the Indonesian National Front, two directives by Sumarno, Minister for Internal Affairs, two statements by the Indonesian Nationalist Party, a speech by Ali Sastroamidjojo, General Chairman of the Indonesian Nationalist Party, a statement by Partai Indonesia, a joint statement by the Muslim Scholars’ Association and the mass organizations affiliated to it, a statement by the Indonesian Islamic Union Party, a statement by the Indonesian Perti (Islamic) Party, a resolution by the Indonesian Christian Party and its affiliated mass organizations, a directive by the Association of Indonesian Independence Supporters, a statement by the Central Committee of the Indonesian Consultative Body of the 1945 Revolutionaries, a statement by the Women’s Movement of Indonesia, and a statement by the Indonesian Action Committee for the Boycott of U.S. Films.

The sixth page reports **Foreign Reaction and Comments**. Under the headline “Comments by U.S. officials, news agencies and papers,” *Renmin Ribao*’s subheads read: “[They] consider the Indonesian situation ‘to be taking a turn somewhat satisfactory’ to Washington, to be ‘a great new chance’ for the U.S.; acclaim the army as in a position ‘to assert themselves,’ urge Indonesia to ‘disrupt’ its association with China.” Grouping together comments by British officials and papers, *Renmin Ribao*’s subheads say: “They see in Nasution’s action ‘the optimum development the West could hope,’ think ‘Communists will not just disappear as a political

Japanese C.P. Protests Against Indonesian Right-Wing Anti-Communist Outrages

ACCORDING to news reports from Tokyo, Kenji Miyamoto, General Secretary of the Japanese Communist Party, when speaking on October 17 on the recent situation in Indonesia, asked: “Who is glad at the anti-communist outrages committed by the Right-wing forces in Indonesia?” He said that his Party, in accordance with proletarian inter-

nationalism, had strongly protested against these illegal atrocities against Communists.

Comrade Kenji Miyamoto made his statement at a rally celebrating the seventh *Akahata* festival in Tokyo. Among the 70,000 people who attended the meeting were Chairman Sanzo Nosaka and other leaders of the Japanese Communist Party.

force.'” The paper reports comments by French papers and news agency with the subhead: “They note that the event took place because the Right-wing generals did plot a coup, that pro-Western factions in the army are associated with U.S. espionage organization.”

Reaction from “Malaysia” is reported on the same page under the headline “‘Malaysian’ chieftain Rahman’s clamours.” The subhead says that [Rahman] “is ‘very happy’ with the course of events now going on in Indonesia, calls for ‘take-over of Indonesia by the army and cleaning up of Communists.’”

Under the headline “Comments by Japanese officials, papers and news agency,” *Renmin Ribao* points out in its subheads: “[They] believe that the ‘military

authorities,’ worried over the growth of the people’s strength, want to take action beforehand; say that ‘President Sukarno is moving much closer to the side of the anti-communist main current of the army, namely Defence Minister Nasution — Suharto.’”

At the bottom of the sixth page, *Renmin Ribao* reports “Soviet press reports and comments on the Indonesian situation.” The subheads read: “Quoting Western news agencies and Djakarta press comments, TASS reports that Suharto ‘has quelled a coup d’etat,’ puts Nasution on a par with Sukarno and calls them ‘leaders of the revolution.’ *Izvestia* calls the September 30 movement a ‘rebellion,’ blames the Indonesian Communist Party for the Right-wing anti-communist movement.”

Chinese Foreign Ministry Statement

U.S.-South Vietnamese Air Attacks on Cambodian Village Condemned

October 20, 1965

ON October 15, the United States and its south Vietnamese puppets sent their aircraft to make three successive attacks on the Cambodian village of Bathu, Svay Rieng Province, and, by the savage means of dropping napalm bombs, shooting rockets and strafing, killed seven and wounded six peaceful Cambodian inhabitants, and caused the burning down of many houses and the loss of cattle. This is another serious provocation deliberately carried out by U.S. imperialism and its lackeys against the Kingdom of Cambodia.

U.S. imperialism and its lackeys in south Viet Nam and Thailand have all along harboured aggressive designs against the peace-loving Kingdom of Cambodia. For many years, they resorted to all kinds of despicable and shameless means in an attempt to force Cambodia to give up her independent and sovereign policy of peace and neutrality. Their attempts failed in the face of resolute rebuff by the Government and people of Cambodia. Now that the U.S. aggressors and their lackeys have suffered ever heavier defeats on the south Viet Nam battlefield, they have more than ever come to regard the Kingdom of Cambodia, which firmly opposes U.S. imperialist aggression and upholds peace and justice, as a thorn in their side and are making increasingly frequent threats and provocations against it, vainly attempting to compel it to submit so that they may further extend their war of aggression in Viet Nam.

But the people of Cambodia are not to be bullied. They have long recognized clearly the aggressive nature of U.S. imperialism. During his recent visit in China and Korea, Prince Norodom Sihanouk sharply exposed and condemned the Johnson Administration’s crime of expanding its war of aggression in Indo-China and expressed the determination of the valiant Cambodian people to resolutely struggle against U.S. imperialism and its lackeys to the very end, thus winning the praise and admiration of the peace-loving countries and peoples. The firm will of the Cambodian people to defend their state sovereignty, uphold peace and neutrality and maintain national dignity can by no means be altered by any U.S. imperialist threats.

In its communique issued on October 18, the Royal Government of Cambodia lodged the most serious protest against the criminal attacks on Bathu village by U.S.-south Viet Nam planes and at the same time appealed to all countries which love peace and justice to adopt prompt and necessary measures to prevent the repetition of this vicious crime. The Chinese Government and people firmly support this just stand taken by the Kingdom of Cambodia and strongly condemn U.S. imperialism and its lackeys in south Viet Nam for their bloody crimes against the Cambodian people. We hereby warn the U.S. imperialists and their lackeys: You must stop forthwith your frenzied provocations against Cambodia, otherwise you will have to eat the bitter fruit of your own deeds.