

10

1 October--In pre-dawn raids, elements of the palace guard assisted by members of the Communist youth front, Pemuda Rakyat, kidnapped and later killed six army generals, including army commander Yani. They barely missed capturing General Nasution, Defense Minister and Armed Forces Chief of Staff.

A few hours after the kidnappings, Lt. Col. Untung, an obscure battalion commander in the palace guard, announced by radio that he had foiled a "general coup", had seized control of Djakarta, and was establishing a "Revolutionary Council." Untung and his palace guard battalion had the support and assistance of two army battalions from east and central Java in town for Armed Forces Day celebrations.

Still later Untung announced the names of his council, which included three leaders of the Indonesian Communist Party (PKI) and a number of pro-Communists.

In a countermove, General Suharto, commander of the army strategic reserve, regained control of Djakarta's communications media by early evening.

2 October--The Communist daily Djakarta newspaper Narian Rakyat supported Untung's "Revolutionary Council".

After some skirmishing, General Suharto's troops secured Djakarta.

After conferring with Suharto and other military leaders, Sukarno broadcast a statement urging calm and assuring the populace of his well being. He also announced the appointment of General Pranoto as acting army commander.

The army began a roundup of Communists in the Djakarta area.

4 October--Anti-Communist political parties and students held demonstrations in Djakarta and demanded the banning of the PKI.

In another public statement, Sukarno again called for order but did not condemn the coup leaders, implicate the PKI, or express regret for the murder of the generals.

5 October--Army troops secured areas in central Java where coup supporters had initially gained control.

11 October--Untung was captured in Central Java.

14 October--Sukarno named General Suharto as the new army commander. This was considered a major victory for the army.

15 October--The army ordered its regional commanders to ban any organization clearly involved in the coup attempt.

16 October--Sukarno again called for calm and termed the coup attempt merely "a ripple in the vast ocean of the Indonesian Revolution."

Incident at office of Chinese Communist Commercial Attache in which Indonesian troops and civilians entered and searched premises.

17 October--Air Force Commander Vice Marshal Dani, under army attack for his involvement in the coup plot, was "temporarily" removed from his position and sent on an overseas mission.

18 October--The military commander of the Djakarta area banned the activities of the PKI and its fronts.

Peking delivered strong protest of 16 October incident at office of Commercial Attache.

26 October--Left-leaning Foreign Minister Subandrio was attacked in public demonstrations and in the army-controlled press and eventually retracted charges that the anti-Communist press was financed by CIA.

28 October--Sukarno continued to resist pressure to ban the PKI formally and continued to promise a "political settlement" to resolve the current unrest.

4 November--Peking issued a strong protest against anti-Chinese repression by Indonesian anti-Communist elements and demanded their end.

9 November--The army continued its anti-Communist campaign at full throttle, arresting known Communists throughout Indonesia.

12 November--Supervision of the Indonesian press was returned to Sukarno's information minister and army administration of Radio Djakarta ended.

16 November--Apparently bending to army pressure Sukarno issued a presidential order calling for a purge of all civilian government employees involved in the coup attempt.

19 November--Peking again demanded an end to "outrages" against local Chinese.

22 November--Repression of Indonesian Communists continued and ceremonial self-dissolutions of local Communist chapters and fronts became a daily ritual.

27 November--The earlier capture and execution of PKI chief Aidit was officially confirmed. The army claimed that most top Communist leaders had been killed or captured.

3 December--Foreign Minister Subandrio publicly confirmed PKI involvement in 1 October coup attempt and predicted changes in foreign policy.

10 December--General Suharto announced with approval of President Sukarno, that an Extraordinary Military Tribunal would be established to try the leaders of the 1 October coup attempt.

Demonstration against Communist Chinese consulate and anti-Chinese rioting in Medan, North Sumatra.

13 December--Third Deputy Prime Minister Chairul Saleh announced the reevaluation of Indonesian currency by 1,000 to 1. Government began attempt to institute price controls on basic commodities.

14 December--General Suharto announced the reorganization and expansion of the Supreme Operations Command (KOTI), an indication that the army planned to turn its attention to political and economic affairs. Among the additions to KOTI were three deputy supreme commanders for military affairs, economic and general affairs, and socio-political affairs.

15 December--New air force commander was installed as replacement for "exiled" Air Marshal Dani.

17 December--PKI activity, progressively banned by army territorial commanders, proscribed in half of 25 provinces.

Sukarno's Supreme Economic Command dissolved.

18 December--Deaths of Communists, at hands of army and Moslem civilians, estimated at 100,000.

20 December--Sukarno spoke at graduation ceremony of national military academy. He defended PKI and gave no indication of having abandoned his own leftist domestic and foreign policies.

21 December--New exchange rate regulations promulgated at 10 rupiahs to US \$1.00.

9 January--Students began wave of protest demonstrations against high prices and against those responsible for economic distress.

11 January--Sukarno ordered expulsion of American newsmen from Indonesia.

15 January--In major speech from Bogor, Sukarno called on those who support him to form their ranks and await his command. Within one hour, printed handbills extolling Sukarno appeared on the streets of Djakarta.

Anti-Communist youth demonstration in Bogor, one in a continuing wave of student demonstrations, tried to force gate of Sukarno's Bogor palace. Palace guard fired in the air.

16 January--Djakarta army commander announced that student demonstrations were lacking in discipline and tending toward the creation of anarchy.

Subandrio, Sukarno's principal henchman, made a radio speech calling for the formation of a "Sukarno Front" to defend the president from his enemies.

19 January--Departure of American news correspondents (AP, UPI, New York Times).

20 January--Pro-Sukarno demonstration before presidential palace in Djakarta.

23 January--Signs appear in Djakarta directed against US Ambassador Green--"Go Home Green the Evil" and "Green the Troublemaker."

24 January--Army chief General Suharto told student delegation to refrain from activities that could cause difficulties for armed forces.

25-26 January--Anti-US signs are removed.

30 January--Sukarno spoke at a mass rally of Nahdatul Ulama, large Moslem party. Sukarno's theme was nation's need for him since he embodies the presidency, the people, and the armed forces.

4 February--Student demonstrations at US and Communist Chinese embassies in Djakarta.

10 February--Students demonstrated against the Chinese consulate in Bandjarmasin, Borneo.

14 February--Extraordinary Military Tribunal began trial of Njono, member of PKI politburo, for participation in 1 October coup attempt. Njono renounced earlier confession because "political situation has changed."

21 February--Sukarno announced dismissal of General Nasution as defense minister in general cabinet reshuffle and abolition of Armed Forces Staff which had been headed by Nasution. Navy commander was also replaced.

22 February--General Suharto announced abolition of KOTI, Supreme Operations Command, which army had briefly tried to build into a super cabinet. KOTI was replaced by KOGAM, Command for Crushing Malaysia, whose mission will be limited to military operations against Malaysia.

Military tribunal pronounced death sentence of Njono, member of PKI politburo, for plotting and directing armed uprising against government with intent to overthrow it. Njono stated he will apply to Sukarno for clemency.

23 February--Military trial began of former Lt. Col. Untung, titular leader of 1 October coup attempt. Untung, like Njono, renounced earlier confession.

Organized leftist demonstration against US Embassy.

24 February--Sukarno installed his reshuffled cabinet despite student efforts to prevent installation by blocking all access streets to the palace. Ministers were flown to palace by helicopter.

25 February--Sukarno banned KAMI, anti-Communist student organization which had spearheaded student activity, and prohibited further demonstrations.

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Next 1 Page(s) In Document Exempt

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