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UPDATING OF INDONESIAN CHRONOLOGY

3 March--In the face of continuing student demonstrations in the capital, Sukarno ordered the closing of the University of Indonesia in Djakarta.

8 March--Indonesian students, intensifying their antigovernment demonstrations, occupied and ransacked the Indonesian Foreign Ministry.

8 March--Leftist youths made a small but violent attack on the US Embassy.

10 March--Following a meeting with Sukarno, political party leaders issued a statement supporting the president and condemning antigovernment agitation.

11 March--In the midst of a meeting with his new cabinet, Sukarno, along with Foreign Minister Subandrio, abruptly left for the presidential palace at Bogor.

12 March--Faced with an army ultimatum, Sukarno signed over de facto executive authority to General Suharto. Suharto immediately issued an order "on behalf" of Sukarno officially banning the Communist Party.

16 March--In a presidential announcement, Sukarno, attempting to retrieve the authority he delegated to Suharto, asserted that his order to Suharto had been misunderstood and that he alone would determine the composition of the Indonesian cabinet. In a separate statement, General Suharto agreed that the President's authority had not decreased.

18 March--Moving to complete its assumption of power, the army arrested 15 leftist cabinet ministers, including their principal target Foreign Minister Subandrio, and replaced them with moderates. Army leaders and their civilian allies began discussions on the formation of a new cabinet.

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23 March--Sukarno made a surprise appearance at a diplomatic reception in an apparent attempt to repair his badly damaged image.

27 March--A new moderate cabinet was announced, dominated by General Suharto; the Sultan of Jogjakarta, in charge of economic affairs; and the new foreign minister Adam Malik. General Nasution returned to the government with ministerial rank as deputy supreme commander of KOGAM, the "crush Malaysia" command. Sukarno retained his posts as president and prime minister.

4 April--Foreign Minister Malik and the Sultan of Jogjakarta issued public statements laying the basis for a moderate course in foreign and economic policy. Malik stated an intention to resume Indonesian membership in the UN and welcomed efforts to end the three-year confrontation against Malaysia. The Sultan welcomed foreign aid from all sources and outlined a stabilization program for Indonesia's chaotic economy.

10 April--The new government announced its intention to extend recognition to Singapore but reaffirmed Indonesia's hostility to Malaysia.

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