CHASSIFICATION CONTROL - IS OFFICIALS ONLY 25X1A2g Sanitized - Approved For Releasen Class PR 2-0045 PQ 2600 CONCIDENTIA COUNTRY Indonesia ZOMIDEMINE DATE DISTR.13 APR 1949 SUBJECT Guerrilla Activities in Sumatra and Java NO. OF PAGES 25X1A6a PLACE NO. OF ENCLS. ACQUIRED DATE OF INF SUPPLEMENT TO

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- 1. The defense of Java, as a whole, by the Tenters Nasional Indonesia (TNI) is becoming better organized. The backbone of this defense is formed by the territorial military units. In the territories not occupied by the Dutch the people feel the Republican authority. Monetary problems are solved by the willingness of the people to guarantee the living of the TNI.
- The Dutch have been acting as terrorists against the people in the same 2. manner as the Japanese. A central information service has been formed to connect the various regions in Java.
- In a cablegram to the Mepublic's representative in Flores, Colonel Nasution 3. said that he is responsible for all military activities in Java. The Republican Central Government runs smoothly in Java, except in the large towns.
- Attacks on Dutch defenses, convoys, and towns such as Magelang, Jogjakarta, Ĺ, Solo, Madiun and Mediri take place more often, and are better organized. Many districts have been recaptured, such as the environs of Surabaya, Malang and Madura.
- 5. A proclamation from guerrilla headquarters in Middle Java said: "If the Dutch do not withdraw all of their army from Indonesia directly, we shall continue our guerrilla warfare until victory is ours! The non-cooperative principle should be followed by the Indonesian Army and the Indonesian people."
- 6. It was reported that for the period from 1 February to 5 February 1949, the Royal Netherlands Army (RNA) lost eighteen soldiers and officers killed, while the Royal Netherlands Indonesian Army (RNIA) suffered casualties of thirteen officers and soldiers killed, and  $si_{K}$  officers and men missing.

It was reported from Central Sumatra, that Pasir Pafarajan\* was attacked 7. from the air by the Dutch, on 12 February. A hospital and many schools were

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machine-gunned. Some houses of the inhabitants were fired.

- 3. It was reported from Bukittinggi, that because of tension between the RNIA and the Royal Netherlands Army213 RNIA members, including one captain, were shot, at the time General Spoor was in Bukittinggi. From reliable sources it was learned that the Dutch no longer trust their soldiers because of the rebellion. Dutch soldiers in this area are no longer armed with automatic weapons.
- 9. It was reported from South Sumatra on 14 February, that several Indonesians, who has been evacuated from occupied territory to Republican territory, were fired on and imprisoned. Four Indonesians were killed, Similar action has also taken place in Tjurup. The Dutch in South Sumatra consider Arabs, Indonesians, and Pakistanis their enemy.
- According to reports from Sumatra, seven Dutchman in an automobile were attacked by the TNI, on 15 February, at 5 p.m., Java time.

#### West Java

- Military residents and a military governor of West Java have been appointed and installed. Dr. Ukar was appointed High Commissioner of West Java. Er. Djokomursaid, Secretary of the Sunan, was killed by the Dutch, and Dr. Mohammed Yamin was imprisoned, on or about 11 February 1949.
- It was reported on 17 February from Buitenzorg, that at some prior date, the railway yard of "Cjuning Wolat" estate, near Tjiladak, was attacked on two successive nights. The first night the attackers were disbanded by a military patrol which had been warned by phone. The second night, the attackers fired from a distance. Before they reached the estate in the early morning, the estate guard had been alarmed, with the result that the attackers were disbanded within three-quarters of an hour.
- About the same time, the jeep of the "Linden Agung" estate, south of Sukabumi, was shot at on the road between Bodjongdjengkol and Lenghong from the teak forests on both sides of the road. The jeep which became out of control, turned four times and fell into a ravine 15 meters deep.

#### Middle Java

- On 2 December 19/8 at about 3 p.m., three men were killed and five injured in an attack on a Union Trading Company (UTD) truck. The truck, which contained individuals who had been trading in the Bandjarsori Pasar, was stopped at Tjikokol on the way to Bandjar, by an armed gang. According to available information, the truck was not appointed for private transport.
- About the same time, it was reported that the Chinese diffuculties in Jogjakarta were increasing. Apparently the Dutch did not practice their slogan, "We have cole to secure peace and order", for no action was taken to remedy the situation.
- Kotagede, Plered\*and their environs were attacked by the Dutch with heavy weapons, on 3 February 1949. 5 a.m., Java time. After seven hours fighting against the TNI, ten soldiers were killed and twenty wounded. Twenty-three inhabitants were wounded.

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- 17. On 4 February, at 12 p.m. Java time, the TNI attacked Dutch military headquarters in the town of Jogjakarta. The TNI withdrew after six hours fighting with four injuries. Ten Dutch were killed and seven injured.
- On 8 February, at 5 p.m. dava time, clashes occurred at Bentul,
  Karangsemut (unlocated) and Kotagede, lasting thirteen hours. Thirty
  Dutch were injured, while no Republican casualties were mentioned. Some
  weapons were captured by the TNI.
- 19. On 9 February, Madium was attacked by the TNI from all directions. A part of the town was burned. One hundred Dutchmen were killed and wounded.
- 20. On 11 February, the Dutch attacked Wonogiri from two directions; specifically, from Klaten and Solo, with two battalions of infantry and paratroops. All this action transpired after the Dutch had given a cease-fire order. On the same day, the mayor of Solo was imprisoned, because he was not willing to cooperate with the Dutch.
- Pangeran Surjonuhardjo, son of Pakubuwon was shot by the Dutch because he would not take down the Indonesian flag. The Sunan and the Mangkunegara in Wonogiri claim that they did not cooperate with the Dutch.
- On 13 February, from midnight until three in the morning, terrorists looted and burned between seventy and eighty homes in Maos. RNIA troops stationed at Kesugihan did nothing. On the night of 9 February, an armed gang kidnapped nine persons, including a market superintendant, teachers and village officials, from the town of Maos.
- Because of the presence of the Purwokerto Kidullurah (official) behind the Hotel Besar, on the nights of 13 and 14 February, the hotel, in Maos, was not looted. The Legawa bridge near Karungluwas was destroyed, as well as the Karanggandul automobile and railway bridges. Monday morning, the first train from Purwokerto to Cheribon was compelled to return to Purwokerto.

### East Java

- 24. On 1 February, at 7 a.m. Java time, fighting occurred between the Dutch Army and the TNI at Wonokromo. After a two hour fight the Dutch withdrew with two killed and one wounded. There were no Republican losses.
- A clash between the Dutch Army and the TNI at Balony (probably Balong), on 2 February, at 9:30 a.m. Java time, resulted in two Dutch casualties and one TNI casualty. Many weapons were captured by the TNI.
- On the morning of 17 February, the Surabaya-Malang railway was blocked by piles of stones at the Bangil-Wonoberto junction, and the rails near Wonoberto were torn apart. Even though the rails were repaired that day, trains could not run because of Dutch activity in the area. The trains ran again on Friday, 18 February.

Towns unlocated

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