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SUBJECT Chinese Communist Subversive Activities Directed at Indonesia

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The following is a translation of a report prepared by leaders of the Masjumi.

1. It is obvious that foreign Communism, particularly from the Peoples' Republic of China, is carrying out a large scale plan of Communist penetration in Southeast Asia. In this move the Overseas Chinese take the lead. The various methods used by foreign Communists in the implementation of their plan for Indonesia can be set down as follows:
  - a. A large scale propaganda movement by agents.
  - b. The distribution of Communist propaganda through Communist daily newspapers, bulletins, secondary schools, libraries and youth movements.
  - c. Organization of a black market intended to weaken the economy of the country concerned; financial support of a Communist movement and of general strikes.
  - d. Economic penetration.
  - e. Cooperation with Communist groups; supporting and giving instruction to Indonesian Communist movements, especially labor organizations which have for the most part equivalent principles such as the Sentral Organisasie Buruh Seluruh Indonesia (SOBSI).
  - f. Strengthening the Chinese Communist movement in this country as the forerunner of China's Communism in Indonesia.
  - g. Improving the condition of the Chinese Communist movement in Indonesia, indirectly through illegal organizations, and the penetration into Indonesian society and social and cultural organizations. Deceptive methods such as claiming a common heritage with the Indonesians are to be used.

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- h. Forming cells in Indonesian labor organizations, cultural leagues and student organizations.
  - i. The placing of Chinese Communist saboteurs for terrorist activities similar to those used throughout Southeast Asia.
  - j. Importing and circulating Communist pamphlets. In this connection the "snowball system" used by companies to circulate material is employed. A person receives free of charge pamphlets, newspapers, etc. and automatically becomes a subscriber and recommends five other subscribers who in turn recommend five more subscribers and so on.
  - k. Radio propaganda through Communists in Communist countries. Chinese Communist cells (through sailor and seamen's unions) are used for communications. These unions are very active in seaports and the cells aboard ships carry the communications.
2. Communication and cooperation between the Chinese Communist Party in China and the Communist movement in this country already exists. This has been known since the formation of the Comintern. Many documents have previously been found which verify this.
  3. Alimin is a prominent leader and recently Samaun (Semaun), the well-known Communist agitator who is frequently seen in Central and Southeast Asia, has become a prominent leader. It is rumored that he is playing an important role in China as a personal adviser to MAO Tse-tung.
  4. Although, up to the present time, there has been little evidence that has proved the relation of Tan Malaka's movement to foreign Communism it can be assumed, based on reports now available, that the existence of such a relation is a reality.

As to Communist indirect penetration - especially with the help of the China Democratic League - it can be reported as follows:

5. This organization has existed since 1941. At first it was made up of a group of Chinese who were democratic and progressive and educated, but later it became a Communistic association. Some leaders of the league now occupy high offices in the Peking Government. Before the transfer of sovereignty in Indonesia there was only one branch of the league which openly declared its existence, this was in Medan. According to reports there are also branches of the league in different places but they bear other titles. The Democratic Daily News is their official newspaper.
6. Since the very beginning the Medan branch has taken serious action against the Kuomintang, and declared its sympathy with the Communists and Soviet Russia.
7. It is likely that the league will be revived, particularly in areas where many Chinese live, since the Chinese are anticipating that the USI (United States of Indonesia) Government will not take serious action against organizations such as this.
8. TAN Kah Kee is one of the promoters of the China Democratic League. For a long time he has played an important role in Chinese Communist movements in Southeast Asia. In 1949 he became a member of the Central

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Peoples Government Council in Peking and he is also a member of the Chinese Communist Government's Commission of Overseas Chinese Affairs. The daily newspaper Nan Chiau Jit Pao, published by TAN Kah Kee in Singapore, can be considered an organ of the Peking Government. TAN Kah Kee has great influence among the Overseas Chinese.

9. It is important to note a report in the Nan Chiau Jit Pao on February 20, 1950, which stated that the prime function of TAN Kah Kee after his return from China was to revive the South Seas Chinese Relief Fund Federation which was established more than ten years ago and has 75 branches throughout Southeast Asia. As the head of this organization, he sent orders to all branches requesting them to report on the present situation in each country, and to make preparations for sending representatives to public meetings.
10. It was reported that the organization formerly known as The Chinese Red Cross had branches in every important town. At one time it had 2½ million subscribing members.
11. If this organization is revived, it is probable that all pro-Communist Chinese could be federated so that instructions could easily be given and their activities coordinated.
12. The activities of a group of Chinese Communists belonging to the Democratic League attracted considerable attention during the last three months of 1949. They had branches in various parts of Indonesia and received direction from Hong Kong.
13. Quite in keeping with the Soviet line, the groups from Hong Kong were trying to depict the struggle for independence in the various colonies, and semi-colonies, including the USI as really a struggle against imperialism, and advocating as the only cure participation in a Soviet bloc.

Reports from a most reliable source regarding that particular group disclosed the following:

14. Leadership was in the hands of a number of Hong Kong Chinese who allegedly had close connections with the heads of the Communist Party and with some centers of Communist elements whose activities were directed towards Indonesia, such as the well-known Ta Te League.\* Many Communist agitators and propagandists were trained by the league, most of whom were Overseas Chinese, such as teachers and correspondents.
15. Headquarters of the league in Hong Kong kept in close contact with Communist movements in this country through such organizations as The Group to Study the Situation in Southeast Asia. For this purpose they used Chinese agents who were widely spread throughout Indonesia. It is presumed that Djakarta can be considered its headquarters in Indonesia with Medan as an important center.
16. Persons taking part in this movement in Djakarta are the members of the staff of the Communist daily Sheng Huo Pao. Considerable evidence has been obtained regarding its relationship with the Indonesian Communist Party.
17. It was further reported that some subordinates of these Hong Kong groups had sent Indonesian delegates to the World Federation of Trade Unions (WFTU) conference which was held in Peking from 16 November to 1 December

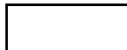
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1949. There one of the delegates, Ali Hadjono (an assumed name), made an important speech. According to reports he is really D. N. Aidit, the Communist leader. The report also disclosed that he was accompanied by Mr. Lukman, General Secretary of the Communist Party.\*\*

18. The conference decided, among other things, to establish headquarters in liberated China in order to strengthen cooperation between the WFTU on one hand and Asia and Australian Trade Unions on the other. Peking was chosen as the temporary location for headquarters. Later the removal of headquarters to Canton or Shanghai was to be considered.
19. According to a resolution, cooperation would mean, among other things, the giving of direct instructions by the WFTU to various trade union leaders, and sending missions to investigate conditions in Indonesia.
20. The WFTU working program differed in several respects from the Cominform's. It was noted that the Cominform only propagated the Communist ideology, whereas the WFTU prominently participated in calling general strikes and supporting struggles for independence in colonial countries.
21. The matter could be clearly seen in a speech made at the opening of the conference by LIU Shao-chi, vice president of the WFTU and representative of China's Communist Party. He said that the struggle should be carried on universally using both legal and illegal means - general strikes or subversive actions.
22. The main point of the resolution adopted in the WFTU conference was the establishment of a regular WFTU office in Peking, the purpose of which was to give instructions to various trade unions, both in Asia and Australia, with the intention of doing away with colonial or half-colonial domination by revolution. In this case, both the governments of India and Indonesia were considered colonial governments.
23. But curiously enough, SOBSI did not recognize the delegates and denied that they were official delegates of the SOBSI. Instead the SOBSI sent their official delegates under the leadership of Njono.
24. Due to various obstructions, their time of departure from Djakarta was delayed and they arrived in Peking just when the conference was over.
25. According to a reliable report, the SOBSI delegates had conferred with Alimin immediately before they went to China. In March 1950 Sarmaun was reported to be in Peking to negotiate with the SOBSI delegates and to become MAO Tse-tung's personal adviser.
26. If a certain report is true, evidence of Communist penetration activities of the Peoples' Republic of China, and of its liaison office in Java was uncovered in Singapore. Through investigations it was discovered that he\*\*\* was given special training in a camp in Kwantung \*\*\*\*. Together with 600 others coming from various places outside China.
27. The training, consisting of teaching propaganda, sabotage, and the study of the various subversive activities according to a system known as "Lam Men", took six months to complete. The system prescribed that the organization be divided into cells consisting of eight persons under one leader. The camp in Kwantung was frequented by high officers of the

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Peoples Liberation Army who made various speeches there. Their speeches pictured the importance of the students' tasks when they were sent to the countries outside of China. From the training center in Kwantung, they were sent to a college called Pao Ting in North China.

28. The youth\*\*\* considered his task to be very serious, and at his request, was immediately instructed to start underground action in Southeast Asia. He was ordered to communicate with a Communist agent in Kowloon who introduced him to a correspondent for the Sheng Huo Pao, in Djakarta.
29. With seventeen others he landed in the vicinity of Singapore, having sailed in a well-equipped junk from China. They were to make connections in Singapore and then proceed to Malaya to communicate with the guerrilla leaders concerning weapons and supplies. They intended staying in Malaya for a couple of months after which they would go to Java by way of Penang and Sumatra. They were given false credentials in Singapore.
30. Finally, it should be recorded here, that in some general strikes that have occurred, the influence of the above events could be seen clearly. In this connection the Indonesians had one organization which evidently had intimate relations with, and at times direction from, the Communist Party (PKI). As a result, the Democratic League regained much of its influence.\*\*\*

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25X1A \* [ ] Comment. [ ] July 1948, reported that the Ta Teh Institute in Hong Kong was the central educational organization of all Chinese Communist schools in Southeast Asia. [ ] reported that on or about 31 January 1949 the Ta Teh Institute in Hong Kong was closed by order of the Hong Kong Government on the grounds that it had violated its charter by attempting to indoctrinate the students with Communist dogma. The president of the institute, CHANG Ki-noon (CHANG Kei-woon, CHANG Ki-wun), left Hong Kong for Communist-held areas in North China. It was rumored that many Ta Teh officials went to Macao and that possibly they might try to reopen the institute there. [ ] gave a list of the students and graduates of the institute. It seems probable that the Tah Te League stemmed from the Tah Teh Institute.

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25X1A \*\* [ ] Comment. [ ] reported that in October 1949 Aidit and Mrs. Pringgudhi were in Peiping. [ ], December 1949 reported that Aidit was still in Peiping. A Peiping broadcast of 20 November 1949 reported a speech made by the Indonesian delegate to the WFTU conference, Ali Mardjono. Mardjono was referred to in an article in the Sin Po as Mardjono Aidi. An article in Tanah Air, 17 November 1949, stated that Lukman was in Peiping with Aidit. [ ], December 1949, also reported that Lukman was in Peiping.

25X1A \*\*\* [ ] Comment. It is not clear to whom "he" refers. Possibly the authors of the report purposely omitted the person's name or perhaps they did not know the individual's name. "Youth" in paragraph 28 refers to the same person.

25X1A \*\*\* [ ] Comment. The meaning of the last two sentences of this paragraph are not clear to this office.

25X1A \*\*\* [ ] Comment. Kwantung probably should read Kwangtung.

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