

cused China of violating the agreement. We cannot but feel surprise and regret at this.

Standing ready to implement the shipping agreement it has entered into, the Chinese Government has been waiting nearly a month for a reply from the responsible authorities of the Indonesian Government. At present, the anti-China wave whipped up by the

Right-wing forces in Indonesia is continuing to mount, and we can consider sending off our ship only when we have received a responsible answer and a guarantee for safety from the authorities concerned of the Indonesian Government. Otherwise, the Indonesian side must bear full responsibility for the failure of the smooth implementation of the Sino-Indonesian Shipping Agreement.

Rabid Anti-Communist, Anti-Popular Activities of Indonesian Right-Wing Forces

THE Indonesian Right-wing forces, relying on the armed forces under their control, are engaged in frantic anti-communist and anti-popular violence, according to reports from Djakarta. Their brutal acts of terror are spreading from the central administration and organizations to the local ones, from Djakarta to the whole of Java and other areas. Security of life and property for broad sections of the people is gravely threatened.

White Terror Spreads to the Whole Country

The decision to suspend all activities of the Indonesian Communist Party (P.K.I.) and a number of progressive mass organizations announced by the commander of the Djakarta military district on October 18 proved to be a signal for outlawing the Communist Party and victimizing Communists and other progressives throughout Indonesia. Since then, one action after another has been taken to purge the parliament, the offices of the central government and various enterprises of Indonesian Communists and all those who were supposed to have been involved in the September 30 movement. The Antara News Agency reported that the leadership of the Co-operation Parliament decided on October 20 to suspend the activities of all those Members of Parliament who represented the P.K.I. and its affiliated mass organizations, and those on the staff of the parliament belonging to the P.K.I. and these organizations. An order embodying the decision was later signed by Arudji Kartawinata, Speaker of the Co-operation Parliament. On November 2, he ordered the suspension of the functions of 57 Members of Parliament who represented the P.K.I. and its affiliated mass organizations. They included M.H. Lukman and Njoto, Vice-Chairmen of the P.K.I., and Njono and Sakirman, Members of the Political Bureau of the P.K.I.'s Central Committee. A similar decision was taken by the People's Assembly. On October 21, the Presidium of the Cabinet issued a directive to the minister-co-ordinators and ministers concerned instruct-

ing them to suspend temporarily in major enterprises, departments of production and distribution, and construction projects the activities of those organizations which had taken part in the September 30 movement or were under strong suspicion of having done so, and suspend temporarily the functions of those suspected of having participated in the movement and dismiss others who "have undoubtedly taken part" in it. According to Radio Djakarta and newspaper reports, "purges" were carried out in the Secretariat of the Supreme Advisory Council and the Ministries of Internal Affairs, Justice, Social Affairs, Higher Education and Sciences, and Textile Industries, in women's, peasants' and journalists' organizations and in private banks all over the country and in the Djakarta Municipal Government.

According to reports of Antara and Western news agencies, orders were at the same time issued by the army commanders of Central Java, South Sumatra, West Sumatra, South Kalimantan, and Sulawesi to outlaw the P.K.I. and progressive mass organizations and "purge" those allegedly involved in the September 30 movement. The order of the Central Java military district required that the responsible members of the P.K.I. and its affiliated organizations in the district report to the authorities concerned. In West Kalimantan, the military district commander ordered the Communists there not to leave the district without permission, prohibited them from participating in political activities and required them to report to the military authorities once every few days. In some places in Sumatra, workers who are members of the Communist Party received notices suspending them from work. Radio Djakarta announced that the Minister of Plantations had temporarily prohibited the Communist Party and its affiliated organizations from conducting any activity in all state-owned rubber plantations in North Sumatra.

Suppressive measures are being stepped up in the ranks of the armed forces. The commander of the President's Guard announced over Radio Djakarta on Octo-

ber 20 the arrest of a number of its members who were involved in the September 30 movement. Subroto, Director of the Information Bureau of the Indonesian Army, told the Japanese paper *Asahi Shimbun's* correspondent on the same day that "90 per cent of the persons involved had been purged" from the ranks of the army.

Foreign news agencies reported that the Indonesian army had taken over civil administration in Java. Army officers are now stationed in every branch of the civil administration and employees must take orders directly from them. Army commanders in various places have banned the Communist Party and prohibited all "pro-communist" papers from publication. Only those papers supporting the army are allowed to appear. The Djakarta army authorities also announced that army communications departments would control the newspaper offices, the news agency, airline companies, gas and electric companies, public utilities and many other enterprises in Djakarta.

The Indonesian Minister for Higher Education and Sciences announced over Radio Djakarta on October 19 the closure of the Universitas Res Publica, the People's University, the Dr. Rivai Academy of Journalism and the Universitas Seni Rakjat Indonesia in Bandung, the Drama and Cinema Institute and the various departments under the Egom Academy of Agriculture and Peasant Movement in Bogor, and the People's University in Tjirebon. The Universitas Res Publica in Jogjakarta was also closed down on October 20, and this, a foreign news agency reported, has brought the total number of institutions of higher learning so far closed down to 21. On October 24, a number of students of the Jogjakarta Universitas Res Publica were arrested by the local army.

In Djakarta and other cities, terror reigns and inhabitants live in constant fear of their lives. The army authorities frequently dispatch troops and armoured cars to seal off blocks and streets and carry out house-to-house searches and make arrests. After being placed under the control of the army authorities, Antara announced on October 28 that the chiefs of its editorial board, editors, correspondents and staff members, 35 in all, had been arrested. A Radio Djakarta report said that Mayor Prabowo of the West Java city of Tjirebon and head of the Tjirebon District Chairul Abidin had been arrested. It is reported that mass arrests are going on not only in the cities but also in the villages.

Military Suppression and the People's Resistance In Central Java

Broadcasting stations, news agencies and newspapers of Indonesia and other countries have of late kept on reporting the intensified armed suppression carried out by the Indonesian army authorities in Central Java and the armed resistance put up by the people in that region.

According to the Japanese paper *Asahi Shimbun*, Subroto, Director of the Information Bureau of the Indonesian Army, said that "it is very possible" that "armed members of the Communist Party and the Youth Front" were "in hiding in the mountains of Central Java" and that "the main job at present is to mop them up."

Radio Djakarta on October 27 broadcast a decision of the commander of the seventh military district in Central Java saying that a state of war was declared in Central Java and the Jogjakarta Special District as from October 26 and that a curfew was imposed on the Solo area and Semarang city in that region.

Paratroops had been dispatched to Central Java to step up suppression. Colonel Sarwo Edhy, commander of the paratroops, declared in Semarang that they had been sent to Central Java to hunt for supporters of the September 30 movement, according to Antara.

The Indonesian army paper *Berita Yudha* of October 28 quoted Surjo Sumpeno, commander of the seventh military district, as saying that coups, struggles for the seizure of village and district administrations and raids on police stations to capture arms had occurred in certain areas in Central Java. He added that supporters of the September 30 movement had cut telephone wires and set up road blocks. On November 1, Antara quoted the same commander as saying that the situation in the Solo area, Central Java, was daily becoming graver.

A statement addressed to the people of Central Java in particular was issued over Radio Djakarta on October 26 by Army Commander Suharto. He said that they would be "taught a lesson" if they carried on their present activities.

The September 30 movement, Antara reported on October 31, had formed combat units in every village under its control in the Klaten region, Central Java. It went on to say that the Djatinom and Manisrenggo regions in Central Java were still under the control of the September 30 movement and that the situation in the Bojolali region near Jogjakarta was still "precarious."

A foreign news agency reported that railway traffic broke down on October 21 in Central Java as a result of workers' strikes. Sutjipto, Chief of the Fifth Group of the Supreme Operational Command, announced on October 22 over Radio Djakarta that strikes had taken place in the post and telecommunications departments. He declared through Antara on the following day that he had instructed administrative agencies in various regions, and particularly in Java, to prevent strikes.

President Sukarno Presides Over Meetings Which Discuss Issues Concerning September 30 Movement

President Sukarno had conferred for several days running with the three deputy prime ministers and a

number of ministers "so that the Government may take action against the counter-revolutionary incident—the so-called September 30 movement, which had already taken place," a Radio Djakarta broadcast announced on October 20.

On October 21, President Sukarno called a restricted meeting of the Supreme Operational Command, which was attended by members of the Presidium of the Cabinet, commanders of the various services of the armed forces and ministers. After the meeting the Supreme Operational Command issued two orders signed by Sukarno. The first said that President Sukarno decreed that "all actions detrimental to our struggle be avoided" so as to do away with the consequences of the incident of the "September 30 movement" in the course of confrontation with imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism. The second order said that "with a view to creating a calm and tranquil atmosphere and to restoring public security and order," President Sukarno gave the instruction to "preserve at all times the unity and solidarity of all progressive and revolutionary forces," "keep far away from all destructive actions such as engaging in racist activities, arson and wrecking," "keep far away from spreading slander and taking other actions motivated by revenge," "forbid all demonstrations without the prior permission of the authorities," and "continue to enhance revolutionary mass actions in keeping with constructive and strict national discipline, when dealing with imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism and all their subversive tactics."

After the meeting, the Presidium of the Cabinet issued a directive on the same day requiring all enterprises, departments of production and distribution, and construction projects to "outlaw" mass organizations involved in the September 30 movement and "purge" themselves of those implicated.

On October 23, President Sukarno called a national conference of the members of "Pantja Tunggal" [meaning "five in one," i.e., the local administration, police, armed forces, judges and national front] and delivered a long speech. He reiterated the two orders issued on October 21 and said: "I do not consider the September 30 incident right. That is to say, I consider the incident a sort of illness." He added: "The September 30 incident is not only an army issue . . . there were army personnel, air force personnel, the personnel of the 'Tjakrabirawa' Battalion and personnel of other groups."

President Sukarno urged members of "Pantja Tunggal" to help bring about an atmosphere of calm, forbid racist incidents, arson and destruction. He said: "I order you to prohibit such actions and shoot those who persist in sabotage and arson after the prohibition." Sukarno again called on people to "keep far away from spreading slanders and taking other actions motivated by revenge." He said: "There is political revenge, economic revenge, personal revenge, now everything has happened."

President Sukarno said: "People tell me that they obey Bung Karno, obey the President. . . . But recently, I find that these are mere words . . . they merely talk about obedience. I find that what they do is utter rubbish. They do not carry out my orders."

President Sukarno then made an interpretation of "NASAKOM." He stressed that "'NAS' does not refer to the party of 'nationalists' or the leadership of the party of 'nationalists'; 'A' does not refer to the party of 'religious believers' or its leadership; and 'KOM' does not refer to the Communist Party or its leadership. It is the 'NASAKOM' which had become the soul of the Indonesian nation and taken root in the hearts of the people before the founding of the Indonesian Communist Party."

In his address, President Sukarno added: "Before Aidit, before the founding of the P.K.I., there was a socialist tendency in our national revolution." Prior to this, according to the Japanese news agency Kyodo, Sukarno, in an interview with Japanese correspondents on October 19, had said: "The Communist Party of Indonesia is not the only Communist Party in Indonesia."

On October 27, President Sukarno met with and spoke to leaders of seven Indonesian political parties. Sukarno said: "The September 30 incident was a very wrong incident." He said: "At least we must catch these rats, and, if possible, we will even kill them." He said: "They must be caught or killed but let's not burn down the houses." He stated: "To enable me to take correct measures, I order the creation of a state of calm." However, he added, "there are people who very often do not attach enough importance to my orders calling for the creation of a state of calm as soon as possible. Hence, the state of calm I called for has so far not come about."

President Sukarno reiterated the explanation of "NASAKOM" he had given in his October 23 address.

He added: "We should take care to guard against all attempts of imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency. . . . If they didn't attempt to crush us, harm us and divide us, they would no longer be imperialists, colonialists and neo-colonialists and the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency. . . . To be used as a tool without being aware of it is a most dangerous thing."

President Sukarno said in conclusion: "I ask you brothers to really stand behind me because you brothers elected me the great leader of the revolution, because you brothers elected me President for life at the People's Assembly . . . carry out my orders, assist me, don't stab me in the back, but obey my orders."

At the end of the meeting, President Sukarno made another speech, in which he made no more mention of "NASAKOM," but laid stress on "RESOPIM" [Indonesian abbreviation for revolution-socialism-national

leadership]. He pointed out that there was no personal consideration when he put forward the slogan "RESOPIM." "This national leadership," he said, "may be Sukarno, or Subandrio, or Suharto, or Idham Chalid [Chairman of the Indonesian Muslim Scholars' Association], or Aminah Hidajat [General Chairman of the Association of Indonesian Independence Supporters]."

Subandrio, First Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister, also spoke at the national conference of the members of "Pantja Tunggal," Radio Djakarta reported. He said that the September 30 incident "jeopardized our revolution. . . . I am proud that the Indonesian people, the Indonesian armed forces have been able to overcome the September 30 incident. . . . I have on several occasions proposed to salute Bung Suharto who could wisely control the situation so that there was no bloodshed among us." Subandrio was of the opinion that the September 30 movement "should be duly punished." "But," he added, "don't let us fall into the trap of the Right-wingers." He said: "Don't let us become Right-wingers because we oppose the Indonesian Communist Party."

"Don't think that imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism are not active at present. [Minister of Information] Achmadi's attention has been called to the fact that several newspapers in Indonesia are subsidized by the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency," he said. He added that one should not fall into the counter-revolutionary trap of the Right-wingers and imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism because of the dissolution of political parties and organizations involved in the September 30 movement.

He continued: "In international relations, we have people now who are shouting 'Long live America.' How can one shout 'Long live America' in the present demonstrations? Can it be that imperialism is our friend? We may have contradictions with China, let us resolve them." "But we should not shout 'Long live America' because it seems that the People's Republic of China has made a fool of us." He added: "We are firm not only with the United States, we will be firm with the People's Republic of China as well, if necessary, but this does not mean that we should take the People's Republic of China as imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism."

After the conference, the Right-wing forces violently assailed Subandrio. The paper *Angkatan Bersendjata* demanded that the Deputy Prime Minister produce evidence that the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency subsidized several newspapers in Djakarta. The paper *Harian Api* said that if evidence could not be produced the question would be settled according to law. On October 26, Subandrio issued a statement, through the Antara News Agency, "retracting this charge." He said: "I did not say that there is a newspaper receiving aid or being used by the Central Intelligence Agency. I only called to mind that in an atmosphere of slander such as the one prevailing now, we

must be careful lest we be used by the Central Intelligence Agency."

Nasution Calls for Intensified Suppression of September 30 Movement

After the national conference of the members of the "Pantja Tunggal" called by President Sukarno on October 23, Nasution, Minister Co-ordinator of the Defence and Security Compartment, who had rarely spoken in public after the September 30 incident, delivered a speech on October 25 to members of the General Staff of the Armed Forces and the Defence and Security Compartment. He vigorously denied that there had been any "Council of Generals" planning to launch a coup d'etat. He said that agents of the September 30 movement and the revolutionary council were still circulating such a story. He was angry that "there are still people believing them."

Nasution stated that a week after the September 30 incident, he put up a five-point request to Sukarno, namely, 1. uphold "justice"; 2. appoint an army commander; 3. reorganize the leadership of the branch of the armed forces which had taken part in the incident; 4. take actions against those political parties and mass organizations which had taken part in the incident; and 5. reorganize the intelligence set-up.

In reporting Nasution's speech, foreign news agencies stated that he was referring to the "Communists" in his fourth point. They also noted that Nasution was "the prime mover and brain behind the army crack-down against the Communists." Watanabe, special correspondent of Kyodo, reported: "With regard to the second point, Suharto, commander of the army's Strategic Reserve Command, who belongs to the Nasution faction, has been appointed new Army Commander. As for the third point, though Nasution did not specify, by 'branch of the armed forces' he evidently meant the air force. Well-informed sources pointed out that Nasution's reiteration of this recommendation shows that he was still not satisfied with the composition of the reorganized air force leadership although Air Force Commander Dhani had been relieved of his office and sent abroad. . . . The fifth point is aimed at excluding the Left-wing elements opposed to the army."

Nasution in his October 25 speech stressed the need to step up suppression of the September 30 movement. He called for "continued collection of evidence and continued actions." He approved of the so-called "spontaneous searches" and "spontaneous purge and arrests." He said: "Clean-up and reorganization must be continued in the various departments, and also within the General Staff of our armed forces. The adventurers or their supporters must be weeded out from all places." Each establishment "should clear itself of individuals and organizations which engaged in libel and rebellion," he said.

Nasution also instructed all departments under the Defence and Security Compartment and the General Staff of the Armed Forces to remove "individuals and organizations which have directly or indirectly assisted the 'September 30 movement,'" according to Radio Djakarta on November 1.

The radio reported that Army Commander Suharto, speaking at the "Pantja Tunggal" members' conference on October 23, said that efforts must be continued to track down the September 30 movement. He urged that efforts be made for the "collection of facts" and expressed readiness to cope immediately with those persons and groups resorting to force. Radio Djakarta on October 25 also broadcast Suharto's speech at the investiture of a number of army officers. The army authorities, he said, "should rouse themselves up and summon up tremendous force of retaliation . . . weaken and defeat completely" the September 30 movement. In a speech at the graduation ceremony of the Infantry Officers' Training Class in Bandung on October 30, Suharto was reported by Antara to have said that the army "will continue to take action to completely wipe out the remnants of the adventure." With misgivings

he added: "The September 30 movement' has now spread to a number of places, to Central and East Java in particular."

After the outcries of army chiefs for "continued action," Radio Djakarta broadcast two orders of President Sukarno on November 1. One of the orders announced that "as a result of the 'September 30 movement' a situation jeopardizing national unity and unification and revolutionary defence and state security has appeared in the Central Java Province at the first administrative level and the Jogjakarta Special District." It therefore declared a state of war in these areas and appointed the commander of the seventh military district as "war administrator" over these areas. The other order said that "since the 'September 30 movement' incident really threatened the security of the country, nation and revolution," a state of war had therefore been declared over Tandjung Priok, the special district of Greater Djakarta and other places, and that the commander of the Greater Djakarta fifth military district and the commander of the third naval region had been appointed as "war administrators" in these areas.

(Hsinhua News Agency)

"Renmin Ribao" Publishes More Materials on Current Political Situation in Indonesia

RENMIN RIBAO on November 7 published on its front page a long Hsinhua round-up report under the bold-character headline: "**Rabid Anti-Communist, Anti-Popular Activities of Indonesian Right-wing Forces.**" (For a full translation see p. 29.)

The report says, "The Indonesian Right-wing forces, relying on the armed forces under their control, are engaged in frantic anti-communist and anti-popular violence. Their brutal acts of terror are spreading from the central administration and organizations to the local ones, from Djakarta to the whole of Java and other areas. Security of life and property for broad sections of the people is gravely threatened."

U.S. and Soviet press reaction towards the Indonesian situation is also reported in the paper under the headings: "**U.S. Imperialists — Both Jubilant and Worried Over Indonesian Situation,**" and "**Soviet Press Attacks September 30 Movement, Praises Indonesian Army.**"

Renmin Ribao also devotes three full pages to the second instalment of material related to the political situation in Indonesia since October 20. The general banner headline reads: "**Second Instalment of Material on Current Political Situation in Indonesia.**" (A report on the first instalment of material published by *Renmin Ribao* was carried in *Peking Review* No. 43.)

Page four is devoted to President Sukarno's **Speeches and Decisions.** Reporting his speech at the conference of the members of "Pantja Tunggal" (meaning "five in one", i.e., the local administration, police, armed forces, judges and national front—*Ed.*) on October 23, the paper notes in its sub-head: "(the President) says that the September 30 incident is 'wrong'; points out that some people do not carry out his orders; says that the newspapers are deliberately creating an atmosphere of hostility towards the People's Republic of China and towards the Chinese; urges the avoidance of 'racist incidents, arson and destruction'; says that he has not referred to the 'KOM' in 'NASAKOM' as the Communist Party of Indonesia."

The sub-head for the speech made by President Sukarno on October 27 at his meeting with leaders of political parties, reads: "Says he is 'under various pressures'; 'the state of calm has not come about'; the September 30 incident is 'a very wrong incident'; 'will punish the contrivers of the September 30 incident'; again says the 'KOM' in 'NASAKOM' does not refer to the Communist Party of Indonesia; calls for 'caution', saying that 'we too can be made use of by imperialism, colonialism, neo-colonialism and the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency.'"

Reporting another speech made by President Sukarno at the end of the same meeting, *Renmin Ribao* notes in its sub-head: "says 'the Indonesian revolution can come to successful end only when it is given leadership'; that 'the revolution can continue its advance only when the three factors of "RESOPIM" (Indonesian abbreviation for revolution-socialism-national leadership — *Ed.*) are brought into play'."

The two decisions published by President Sukarno on November 1 are printed under the sub-head: "Announces that Central Java and Jogjakarta Special District are in a state of war; approves placing Greater Djakarta Special District and other areas in a state of war."

The upper part of page five of *Renmin Ribao* contains a speech by Subandrio, First Deputy Prime Minister of Indonesia, under the sub-head: "Says that the September 30 incident is one in which 'some people seek to seize power'; that they 'will be duly punished'; that one 'should not fall into the counter-revolutionary trap of the Right-wingers and the U.S. Central Intelligence Agency'; should not shout 'Long live America'; says 'we are firm not only with the United States, we will be firm with the People's Republic of China as well, if necessary'; adds 'but this does not mean that we should regard the People's Republic of China as imperialism, colonialism and neo-colonialism'."

The paper reports a speech by Saleh, Third Deputy Prime Minister of Indonesia, under the sub-head: "Declares that the September 30 movement is counter-revolution; expresses the belief that President Sukarno 'will definitely punish the criminals'."

The lower half of page five carries statements by Nasution, Suharto and others and the relevant orders issued by the army authorities, under the heading "**Words and Deeds of the Indonesian Army.**" The sub-head for Nasution's October 25 speech reads: "Says he has put forth to President Sukarno a five-point request including the appointment of an army commander, the reorganization of the leadership of the branch of the armed forces and the taking of action against those political parties and mass organizations involved in the September 30 incident; raves that 'clean-up and reorganization must be continued' in the various departments; makes an outcry that there are still people believing and circulating the views of the September 30 movement."

Suharto's October 25 and November 1 speeches are reported under the following headings respectively: "Clamours for need 'to summon up tremendous force of retaliation . . . weaken and defeat completely' the September 30 movement"; "says that the Indonesian Communist Party plays a 'leading role' in the September 30 movement; shouts that the army's task is 'to restore public security and order'; cries out in alarm that the

September 30 movement has spread to Central and East Java."

The sub-head for the report "Director of the Army Information Bureau answers questions put to him by correspondent of *Asahi Shimbun*" reads: "Says that a 'purge' is continuing in the army; claims that the enemy at home today is 'the armed members of the Communist Party and the Youth Front.'" Published in these columns are also a "directive" issued by Brigadier General Sutjipto, Chief of the 5th Section of the Supreme Operational Command, "to all administrative organizations to prevent strikes," and the orders issued by the army authorities in various places in Indonesia to ban the Communist Party (P.K.I.) and other progressive organizations and groups.

On page six *Renmin Ribao* runs "**Foreign Reactions and Comments**". The sub-head for "Comments by American political circles and papers" reads: "Say that the Indonesian army's crack down on the communists is 'encouraging'; believe that the army leaders 'have paid lip service to Sukarno's orders' and continued to 'crush' P.K.I. with enthusiasm; state with misgiving that the Communist Party's 'roots go deep underground'; that the communists 'have substantial strength' and 'the situation remains critical'."

The sub-head for "**Comments by British Papers and News Agency**" reads: "Say that the army today holds levers of power, and that it may be impossible for Sukarno to restore the balance of forces; say that a plot is being hatched to organize a fake communist party and make it 'a legal body under Moscow's aegis'; admit that the situation in Central Java remains 'serious' and that the armed Communists are fighting."

The paper also carries reports under the headings: "**Comments by French Press and News Agency**" and "**Comments by Japanese Newspapers and News Agency**". The sub-heads for the reports read: "Say that Suharto is 'the real master of Djakarta' and that the army is energetically carrying out anti-communist suppression by solely relying on force"; "say 'NASAKOM has collapsed' and that the army is trying hard to set up a 'military regime'; hold that the change in Sukarno's interpretation of 'NASAKOM' 'deserves attention'; point out that the Communist Party is 'preserving its organization'; report that Aidit is leading the Communists to wage armed struggle in the mountains in Central Java."

Published at the bottom of the sixth page are "**Comments of the Soviet Press**". The sub-head reads: "*Pravda* says that officers headed by Untung are 'plot-ers' and 'the active force that attempted a rebellion'; says with sinister intent that 'political adventurism, putschism and sectarianism are alien to Marxism-Leninism.' The magazine, *Life Abroad*, attacks 'those who render service to reactionaries at home and abroad' and 'insurgents' as having 'artificially' aggravated tension."