PKI and pelajar islam Indonesia (PII) of Masyumi clash in Kanigoro Kediri 1965

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Abstract. Kanigoro event of 1965 is parties class occurred in Kanigoro village, Kediri district. This research attempts to identify 1) The background of the conflict between PKI and PII in Kanigoro, 2) the process of conflict between PKI and PII in Kanigoro in 1965, 3) Impact of the Conflict between PKI and PII in Kanigoro at National and Local levels. This research engaged historical steps with politichological approach. The research steps are 1) Heuristic is sources collection through literature review related to topic being studied, 2) critic is criticize collected sources to obtain documents validity (extern) and criticize sources with comparing one another (intern), 3) interpretation is combining facts of information obtained hence being an unity, and 4) historiography is result explanation based on interpretation with formulating research facts being conducted. The results of the study were (1) The conflict between PKI and Indonesian Islamic Students under Masyumi during the political crisis in 1965 was caused by mental training activities carried out by Masyumi under bow youths who had the name PII in Kanigoro Keras Kediri and caused the PKI group there attacked and imprisoned all members of mental training and discussion of the consequences of political tensions between the two parties which led to conflicts in Kanigoro and Kediri villages. (2) The process of the PKI and PII (Indonesian Islamic Students) conflict in early 1965 and the consequences of this incident in the surrounding area and national politics. Then the arrest of the two leaders of the PKI and PII to become political prisoners because it had caused a commotion and disturbed the peace in Kanigoro and its surroundings (3) The end of the PKI and PII conflict in Kanigoro was marked by the G30S / PKI Incident and the release of PII figures who were involved in the conflict from political prisoners.

1. Introduction

The PKI and PII conflicts continued with the political crisis in 1965, because they were a communist party and an organization with an Islamic party background. The reasons that make the PKI and PII conflict background make the Kanigoro Incident one of the records where of the many incidents involving the PKI in 1965. This conflict is said to be the beginning of the PKI rebellion against the Islamic party and the Indonesian Army so what is the reason they carried out the attack? against PII was done to bully the two camps who were enemies of the PKI

In the January 8 edition of the Harian Rakjat newspaper at the beginning of the Kanigoro Conflict, it was alleged that the implementation of the Mental Training carried out by Masyumi received direct orders from General AH Nasution to level political activities that were not pro-PKI on their bases [3]. Kanigoro became one of the places where the Indonesian Islamic Youth held its political training, causing anger to the PKI because their base had been colonized by their political opponents. This is supported by the issuance of a permit for PII from Kediri Regency, namely the letter Number Sek. 77 / U / 28 / A.A. PKI strongly suspected that PII had received direct orders from the high political elite.

The Kanigoro Incident (PKI and PII conflict) was one of the PKI actions which was a revolutionary offensive event. After this incident the PKI was busy defending itself. The People's Daily PKI newspaper reported on his defense [4]. The National Front Executive Board sent Major Said Pratalikutumasa and Hartoyo accompanied by several members of the East Java National Front
Regional Executive to conduct a visit to Kanigoro. The results of the reported review stated that between BTI and Pemuda Rakyat on the one hand, NU and GP Ansor on the other, there was no feeling of hostility after the Kanigoro Incident. The report was closed by the National Front PB Team with the words “that the Kanigoro incident has been resolved because of the awareness and vigilance of the people against any counter-revolutionary movement”. However, there is additional information that "allegedly" a counter-revolution was carried out by members of the former banned party.

The strong reason why the Kanigoro Conflict occurred was because the conditions that occurred in Kediri at that time, namely 1965 were in the political field, one of which was the development of appreciative attitudes and more explicit openness among the community towards an organization and dynamic and critical political understanding. Likewise in Kediri, in general, the conditions of political life that develop practically can be said to be fully projected and the attitudes and characteristics of everyday society. And it is not surprising to say that Kediri is one of the areas where the dynamics of political life are high, with the color of the high and strong critical attitude of society in seeing a political power and in Kediri also has a strong religious influence.

2. Methods
This research uses historical research methods with a politico-logical approach. The research steps are (1) Heuristics, namely the collection of sources through literature study activities related to the research topic carried out, (2) Criticism, namely criticizing document sources to obtain the validity of the source, by physically selecting the sources that have been obtained (external criticism) and criticizing sources by comparing information with one another (internal criticism), (3) Interpretation, namely combining facts in the form of information obtained so that they become a complete unit and (4) Historiography, namely the presentation of the results of interpretation by writing historical research facts implemented.

3. Results and Discussion
The background of the conflict between PKI and PII in Kanigoro Political Situation before and during the 1965 Kanigoro Incident Political life in Kediri is the role and bargaining position in the regional and even national political arena. Many political events that developed in Kediri are inseparable from developments in national politics. Even in some political momentum, Kediri has become a barometer of national political development, so that what develops in Kediri is always being watched and observed because it usually has broad political impacts at the national level. Another thing that can also be used as an indicator of the level of role and bargaining position that Kediri has is the number of political figures who have concentrated in Kediri, not less political figures during the revolution such as Semaun, Tan Malaka, General Soedirman and Musa have concentrated in Kediri. In the historical development era, the Kediri movement became more of a development area for movement organizations.

The events of the September 30, 1965 Movement were factually followed by mass killings in various regions in Indonesia, including in Kediri there were upheavals that led to acts of violence and massacres including the Kanigoro Incident, the Jengkol Incident, the Grogol Incident, the Spawon Incident and the Plantation Incident. Secang at Mojo. What is not the least leaves a lot of deep suffering for the local people and causes various impacts such as a very severe traumatic for the victim as well as the emergence of negative stigmas which also results in the loss of access to politics, economy, social, even education and work.

3.1. Political Conditions and Contradictions between Islam and PKI from the National and Local sides
The discussion of the Conflict between the Communist Party and the Islamic Party is written in a book, The Clash of the NU-PKI 1948-1965, from which the researcher can draw the essence that the analysis of the conflict between the two was due to the politics played by the two accusing each other and various events from 1948 to its peak in 1965. According to the viewpoint of one of the Islamic parties, NU, said that coordinating with the TNI in reducing problems during that time was distorted by observers and also by the PKI itself that NU was manipulated by the TNI. This is certainly not in accordance with the reality, as NU's enmity with PNI is based on differences in faith and ideology of its struggle. And the differences and social conflicts between NU and PKI have occurred since 1947.
and continued until 1948 then continued again in the 1950s and peaked in the mid-1960s, where the two groups fought and fought over land, which the PKI claimed and took revenge on the PKI for insulting religion and God. This means that without being ordered by the TNI, NU has faced and clashed with the PKI, because PKI is an enemy that has been in conflict for decades. Meanwhile, the NU TNI cooperation in destroying the PKI only took place at the end of 1965 and even then with the in line TNI. Previously, NU faced various attacks by the PKI from the early 1950s to mid 1965.

The Kanigoro incident, seen from the point of view of national history, shows that the background of its occurrence was indeed caused by the political situation that occurred before the Kanigoro incident began. The chaos and lots of accusations between certain party groups have made many factions attack each other both verbally and non-verbally. The PII group involved was also one of the masjumi's subordinates who were known in 1965 to be an enemy of the PKI.

Then seen from local history, this event only happened in one village. Coincided in Kanigoro, Keras District, Kediri Regency. The plot is also known that history that occurs in one place in a narrow scope is called local history, but seeing from the background and course of the Kanigoro incident using Anis Abiyoso's testimony the core incident did occur in Kanigoro village, but like Abiyoso's arrest until his flight from one city to another. and the background of the Kanigoro incident is still closely related to national coverage because it involved major political parties at that time, namely 1965 [2].

3.2. The Process of The Kanigoro Event in 1965
The beginning of the PKI attack against PII in Kanigoro, according to Anis Abiyoso, started in the morning of January 13, 1965, at the beginning of the fasting month of 1385 Hijriyah, at a boarding school in Kanigoro area, Keras sub-district, participants of PII mental training with local residents carrying out Shubuh prayers at the Islamic Boarding School Mosque. That morning, Anis, who was also going to perform worship that morning, suddenly heard gunshots and loud crashes from the door as well as screams saying kill and crush. When the prayers were over, Anis Abiyoso got a kick in the back with a voice command to get up. According to him, some people dressed shabbily or crumpled with sharp weapons caught him. According to him, one of those who took the Al-Qur'an tore it and trampled it on the floor with various curses heard in Anis Abiyoso's ears before being dragged out of the mosque with other mental training participants after the Fajr prayer [5].

Abiyoso's narrative then said that the PKI gang or the so-called residents of Kanigoro Kras Kediri village, one of the leaders Abiyoso saw ordered the people behind him to separate which PII training members from local residents and women and children were also separated. After being selected which were not PII members, local residents and women and children were expelled from hostages in the field and only 120 people were left surrounded by the PKI masses of thousands [2].

Muslim masses from Malang, Pasuruan, Bangil, Sidoarjo, Nganjuk, Ngawi, Madiun, Ponorogo, Kediri and various parts of East Java really crowd the streets of Kota Keras. The school yard that had been prepared to start the action could not accommodate them. It's really booming. Many of them came from the pesantren. The big action of crushing the PKI took place heatedly, but still in an orderly manner. Agitative speeches were spoken on the pulpit. Stance statements against the PKI were read with a takbir interlude. By evening the action ended. The masses dispersed in an orderly manner. But the heat wasn't over yet. Chants are still heard in the streets. If they bumped into PKI masses, it was possible that a physical clash would actually occur [6].

3.3 Impact of the Conflict between PKI and PII in Kanigoro at National and Local levels
The impact of the PKI and PII conflict under Masyumi in Kanigoro from a national historical perspective
Artists who do not belong to political parties also do not want to be left behind. They resisted Lekra's tendency to make politics the head of the arts. They also gathered and gave birth to a statement which they named the cultural manifest. The war between the artists was at its peak, the Lekra artists carried out an endless devastation of the Manifes artists and mocked them as anti-revolutionary Manikebu artists. Manikebu is an abbreviation coined by Lekra / PKI stands for Manifes Culture. Strangely, Bung Karno was influenced by the PKI's incitements, so that he prohibited Manifes (Abiyoso & Herfanda, 1995: 84).
The killing of the generals at Lubang Buaya made several people involved in the Kanigorō Conflict feel a connection. Especially after it was discovered that AH Nasution was also the target of the PKI to be killed but finally managed to escape the training members who were traumatized by the Kanigorō incident, especially Abiyoso who was a political prisoner for several months. The PKI at that time did bring injuries and trauma to him, even though both parties were imprisoned for causing chaos in Kediri but still after seeing their words when they attacked PII at Masjid Al Jauhari with the words Reply to the Madiun Incident! It made Abiyoso feel a little relieved when he was finally released because in fact Kanigorō was the site of political upheaval which became the basis for the PKI's revenge for the Madiun 1948 incident.

The impact of the PKI and PII conflict under Masyumi in Kanigorō from a local history perspective
From a local perspective, the region that occurred only around Kanigorō, this event can be seen from the perspective of local history, but not only the PKI and PII conflicts that occurred did not have a broad impact because it was suspected that this incident also had national political influence. This is said by Abiyoso in his book that it is true that the Kanigorō Incident was considered the precursor to the great G30S / PKI Incident. The PKI people were provoked by their leader DN Aidit that the regional events including Kanigorō were orders from the political elites and their enemy, namely the TNI AD. It has also been mentioned that AH Nasution also gave orders to PII elites underbow Masyumi to intensify political training in PKI bases, including Kanigorō.

![Telegram Image](image_url)

**Figure 1.** United States telegraphic evidence of the 1965 Kanigorō incident
Figure 2. The people's daily newspaper, 11 February 1965 edition
Figure 3. The people’s daily newspaper, 12 February 1965 edition
Figure 4. The people’s daily newspaper, 13 February 1965 edition
4. Conclusions
From the perspective of the national history, the Kanigoro incident shows that the background of the incident was due to the political situation that occurred before the Kanigoro incident began. The chaos and lots of accusations between certain party groups made a lot of factions attack each other both verbally and non-verbally. The PII group involved was also one of the masjumi's subordinates who were known in 1965 to be an enemy of the PKI. Therefore, the emergence of the attack in Kanigoro was also suspected by PII to hold a mental training event or political activity for its camp in Kanigoro, which was the PKI's territory at that time.

Meanwhile local history, this event only happened in one village. Coincided in Kanigoro, Keras District, Kediri Regency. The plot is also known that history that occurs in one place in a narrow scope is called local history, but seeing from the background and course of the Kanigoro incident using Anis Abiyoso's testimony the core incident did occur in Kanigoro village, but like Abiyoso's arrest until his flight from one city to another. and the background of the Kanigoro incident is still closely related to the national scope because it involved major political parties at that time, namely 1965.

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