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## APPEAL

1978 is the 30th Anniversary of the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights adopted 10 December 1948. The declaration states that recognition of the equal and inalienable rights of all members of the human family is the foundation of freedom, justice and peace in the world. It affirms freedom of conscience and belief and the right to express those beliefs. It establishes the right to a fair trial. It opposes torture, arbitrary arrest, detention and exile. The following appeal is being issued by Amnesty International to call for the immediate and unconditional release of an individual imprisoned in violation of the Universal Declaration. This person has been adopted by Amnesty International as a prisoner of conscience.

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Indonesia: GUMULJO Wreksoatmodjo

GUMULJO Wreksoatmodjo, 72, has been detained without charge or trial for 12 years. Prior to his arrest in 1966, he practised as a lawyer and was also director of a nationally-owned bank, Bank Timur.

Mr Gumuljo was a prominent figure in Indonesian society before his arrest. A practising moslem, he was a member of the Indonesian Moslem Party Nahdlatul Ulama. He was a leading official of the Indonesian-East German Friendship Association, and as such visited East Germany in 1963. He was also active in the Indonesian Graduates' Association, Himpunan Sardjana Indonesia (HSI), a radical organization which was banned in March 1966, along with the Indonesian Communist Party (PKI) and other leftwing organizations with mass memberships.

In September 1965, a group of leftwing army officers tried to seize power in Indonesia. This attempted coup was swiftly thwarted by the main army leadership, but only after the murder of six prominent generals. There followed an intense purge of the PKI and its associated leftwing organizations, during the course of which many thousands of people were arrested, whilst others were summarily killed.

In 1966, with the army leadership in control of the country, Lt. Col. Untung, the army officer who led the group of officers directly involved in the 1965 coup, was brought to trial. At the request of Lt. Col. Untung, Mr Gumuljo was appointed defence counsel by the Special Military Tribunal. Untung was sentenced to death and executed. It was an act of great courage to undertake the defence of Lt. Col. Untung, since the trial was conducted in a post-coup atmosphere of anti-communist fervour.

Mr Gumuljo was arrested shortly after the conclusion of the trial. It was alleged by the authorities that he hid persons wanted in connection with the coup. However, there has never been any attempt on the part of the authorities to bring Mr Gumuljo to trial and substantiate these charges in open court.

Since his arrest, Mr Gumuljo has been detained in Salemba Prison, Jakarta. He is outspoken about the government's treatment of political prisoners and refuses to undergo the "psychological tests" by which the authorities examine a prisoner's rehabilitation. Because of his defiance in speaking out about his treatment, Mr Gumuljo was one of 26 prisoners who in early 1977 were transferred from Salemba Prison to another detention

