

EXTERNAL (for general distribution)

This list is correct as of
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Amnesty International
International Secretariat
10 Southampton Street
London WC2
England

POLITICAL PRISONERS IN INDONESIA

PARLIAMENTARIANS

The Indonesian parliamentarians listed below, with the exception of Oei Tju Tat and Dr Subandrio, have been held in detention without trial for up to twelve years. Those who were arrested in 1965, following the abortive coup, were still members of parliament. Dismissal orders were not issued until some months later and in some instances have never been officially conveyed to the person in question.

Several of the parliamentarians listed below were members of the cabinet in the former President Sukarno's Government. Although the Indonesian Army took over effective power in Indonesia after crushing the abortive coup in October 1965, full powers were not formally handed over until March 1966. On 13 March President Sukarno's cabinet was dissolved and the following day 13 cabinet ministers were arrested.

The majority of the imprisoned parliamentarians were elected to parliament in the first Indonesian general elections in 1955. A few became members after 1960 when President Sukarno appointed additional members of parliament to represent functional groups in society.

The majority of those listed were arrested because of their links with either the Indonesian Communist Party (PKI), Sentral Organisasi Buruh Seluruh Indonesia (SOBSI) the Indonesian trade union federation, Barisan Tani Indonesia (BTI) the Peasants' Organization, or Gerakan Wanita Indonesia (GERWANI) the women's organization. But others, representing other national groupings were also arrested on suspicion of leftist tendencies (see individual cases).

The abortive coup of October 1965 was planned by several middle-ranking army officers and aimed against the army leadership. In the process of the attempted coup, six senior army generals were killed. The coup attempt was quickly crushed by surviving army leaders, who then accused the PKI of having been involved in the coup. There followed massive arrests, in the course of which more than half a million people were killed and at least as many again were detained.

People who were members of the PKI or one of its associated leftwing organizations, or who were in some way connected with the leftwing movement, were liable to summary arrest and detention without recourse to normal legal and constitutional safeguards.

Although over the years large numbers of people have been released, the total number of untried political prisoners has not changed significantly in the last four years. Amnesty International estimates that there are certainly more than 55,000 political prisoners in Indonesia and that a more accurate total would be as many as 100,000.

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ARMUNANTO: aged about 59, he was a Member of Parliament and was also Minister of Mining until the time of his arrest. Armunanto had served as ambassador to Czechoslovakia, and was a journalist and leading member of PARTINDO, the leftwing nationalist party. His arrest came in March 1966, together with 13 other cabinet members who supported President Sukarno, at the time when the former President handed over effective power to President Suharto. Armunanto is detained in Nirbaya Detention Camp.

Achmad ASTRAWINATA: elected Member of Parliament in 1955 with Indonesian Communist Party support, he became Minister of Justice in December 1963 and held this position until his arrest in March 1966. By profession Astrawinata is a lawyer. He is held in Nirbaya Detention Camp.

DAHLIAR: aged about 54, she was elected a Member of Parliament in 1955 and was also a member of the Constituent Assembly. Dahliar was a leading member of Barisan Tani Indonesia, the peasants' organization and was formerly a teacher of religion and Koran incantation. Arrested in October 1965 with other women parliamentarians after they had protested about the destruction of their homes and other acts of violence, she is detained in Plantungan Women's Detention Camp. Dahliar is married.

DJADIWIROSUBROTO: Deputy Chairman of Barisan Tani Indonesia, the radical peasants' organization, he was also a Member of Parliament representing the Indonesian Communist Party. Born in Jogjakarta in 1905, Djadiwirosubroto attended teachers' training college and then taught for some time in a governmental school. He was active in the independence movement in Indonesia and was arrested by the Dutch in 1927 and exiled to a camp in West Irian. On his release in 1931, he returned to Java and continued teaching. His involvement in political organization developed during the Japanese occupation of Indonesia 1942-5. After the attempted coup in 1965, he initially escaped arrest and went into hiding. He was, however, arrested in 1968. Tried five years later, he was sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment. It is not known where he is detained.

Sjamsul Hadi KASTARI: aged 56, he was elected a Member of Parliament in 1955. Kastari was a member of the film workers' trade union SARBUFIS and former Secretary General of the East Java branch of Sentral Organisasi Buruh Seluruh Indonesia (SOBSI) also holding a seat in the SOBSI Praesidium. Arrested in October 1965, Kastari is now detained on Buru Island.

Kartinah KURDI: appointed to Parliament in 1960 representing the Barisan Tani Indonesia, she was also a member of Gerakan Wanita Indonesia, the leftwing women's organization, which she helped to establish and build up. Arrested in October 1965 with other women parliamentarians after they had protested about the destruction of their homes and other acts of violence following the coup, she is now detained in Bukit Duri Prison. She is married with nine children, and is aged about 54.

Eddy Abdurachman MARTALOGAWA: aged 47, he was elected a Member of Parliament in 1955 representing the Indonesian Communist Party. He was also a member of the foreign affairs commission. In 1948, Martalogawa had been arrested and detained for seven months for his activities in the pupils' organization, IPPI, and following independence he remained active in the student youth movement and in the Indonesian peace movement. He is now detained on Buru Island, where he was transferred to after four years in Salemba Prison, Jakarta.

OEI Tju Tat: aged 55, he was a Member of Parliament and Minister without Portfolio at the time of his arrest in March 1966, together with 13 other cabinet ministers, who supported President Sukarno. This was the period after former President Sukarno handed over effective power to President Suharto. Tried in March 1976, he was sentenced to 13 years' imprisonment. He is married with three children and is now detained in Nirbaya Detention Camp.

Ferdinand RUNTURAMBI: aged 59, he was elected a Member of Parliament in 1955 with Communist Party support. He was a member of the parliamentary economic affairs commission and also of the group of independent progressives in Parliament. An active trade unionist, he was formerly Secretary General of the Union of Public Works Employees and Vice Chairman of Sentral Organisasi Buruh Seluruh Indonesia. Runturambi had been active in the independence movement and was imprisoned by the Japanese during World War II. He was arrested in October 1965 and is now detained on Buru Island, having been transferred there in 1969.

Umiharti SARDJONO: aged 54, she was elected a Member of Parliament in 1955 with Communist Party support and was a member of the Communist Party Presidium in 1959. Chairman of Gerakan Wanita Indonesia, she had played an active part in its formation and development. Arrested in October 1965 with other women parliamentarians, she is detained in Bukit Duri Prison. Previously, Mrs Sardjono had been imprisoned for several months by the Japanese in 1945 and she had been instrumental in organizing resistance to Dutch military action during 1945-1949.

SETIADI Reksoprodjo: aged 55, he was elected a Member of Parliament in 1955 and was also a member of the Constituent Assembly. He was later appointed Minister of Electrical Energy and Power, a post which he held until his arrest, with all other leftwing and pro-Sukarno ministers, in March 1966, when former President Sukarno was forced to hand over effective power to President Suharto. He is detained in Nirbaya Detention Camp.

Richard Paingot SITUMEANG: aged 58, he was elected a Member of Parliament in 1955, representing the Indonesian Communist Party. An active trade unionist, he was a former Secretary General of PERBUM, the oilworkers' trade union and was a member of the national council of Sentral Organisasi Buruh Seluruh Indonesia, also a member of the administrative committee of the International Oil and Chemical Workers' Union. Arrested in October 1965, he is now detained on Buru Island.

Abdullah SOMAD: a member of Barisan Tani Indonesia, the radical peasants' organization, he represented the BTI in the Indonesian Parliament. Aged 48, he is married with children. He is detained in Salemba Prison, Jakarta.

SUBANDRIO: aged 62, he was a Member of Parliament and at the time of his arrest he held the posts of Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister. He had been appointed the first Indonesian ambassador to the United Kingdom in 1950 and was subsequently the first Indonesian ambassador to the Soviet Union in the mid-1950s. Secretary General of the Indonesian foreign ministry in 1957, he was a member of the Indonesian Nationalist Party, which he left following a government regulation which banned civil servants from being members of political parties. Arrested in March 1966, he was tried in October of that year on charges of subversion under the Anti-Subversion Law (1963) Number 11, and sentenced to death. His appeal for clemency is still under consideration. Detained in Nirbaya Detention Camp, both his wife and his son died in 1974 while he was in detention.

SUDOJO: aged 59, he was elected a Member of Parliament in 1955 representing the Indonesian Communist Party and was also a member of the communist party central committee. An active trade unionist, he helped build up the Sugar Workers' Union and became a leading member of Sentral Organisasi Buruh Seluruh Indonesia. Arrested in late 1965, Sudojo is probably detained on Buru Island. He had been sentenced to life imprisonment during the Japanese occupation of Indonesia when he was active in the underground movement.

S'HARTI Warso Sampir: aged about 52, she was elected a Member of Parliament in 1955 and was also a member of the Constituent Assembly. A teacher by profession, she became a leading member of the Indonesian Communist Party and of Sentral Organisasi Buruh Seluruh Indonesia. She escaped arrest immediately after the 1965 attempted coup and spent several years living on the outskirts of Jakarta teaching Koran incantation. She was arrested at the end of 1967 with her husband and is now detained in Pukit Duri Prison.

SUMARDJO: a Member of Parliament and former Minister of Education, he was probably arrested in March 1966 with other cabinet ministers who supported President Sukarno. He is now detained in Nirbaya Detention Camp.

Abdul Rachman SUNDARI: aged 55, she was elected a Member of Parliament representing the Indonesian Communist Party and was also a member of the Constituent Assembly. She escaped arrest immediately after the 1965 attempted coup and went to South Sumatra, where she helped to re-organize the communist party. In 1969 she was arrested and held for several months in solitary confinement in Lampung. Tried in 1976, she was sentenced to life imprisonment and is still detained in Lampung, South Sumatra.

Karel SUPIT: aged 60, he was elected a Member of Parliament in 1955 representing the Indonesian Communist Party. He was head of the communist party International Department and a member of the Indonesian delegation to the United Nations General Assembly in 1963. An active trade unionist, he was a founder member of Sentral Organisasi Buruh Seluruh Indonesia. Arrested in October 1965, Supit is now detained on Buru Island.

S. H. SUPRAPTO: aged 62, he was elected a Member of Parliament in 1955 with Indonesian Communist Party support. An active trade unionist, he had played a leading part in the formation of several unions, and was a member of SOBSI, a Vice Chairman of HSI, the Indonesian Scholars' Association. Trained as a lawyer, he was well known for defending workers and peasants and was professor of law at Padjadjean University in Bandung. Arrested in October 1965, he was originally detained in a prison in Jakarta, but was transferred to Buru Island at the age of 54, despite official pronouncements that only able-bodied detainees under the age of 45 would be moved there. He is married with seven children.

TJOO Tik Tjoen: aged 55, he was a Member of Parliament between 1956 and 1963. Also a member of the Indonesian Communist Party, he was arrested in December 1965. Detained on Buru Island, he is married with nine children.

Gde WINAYA: aged about 50, he was a Member of Parliament and senior civil servant who was dismissed from his post in the Department of Cooperatives and Transmigration immediately after the 1965 attempted coup, and arrested shortly afterwards in late October, probably because of his association with generally leftwing development policies in Parliament and the fact that he had studied in Czechoslovakia. He is now detained on Buru Island.

SUDARNO: a longstanding member of the Indonesia Nationalist Party (PNI), he was a Member of Parliament during the period before 1965. Probably arrested in the mid 1960s, he is detained on Buru Island.