

LATAR PERISTIWA: Penangkapan Pimpinan Front Sosialis

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Ringkasan Peristiwa

Sepanjang tahun-tahun [Konfrontasi Indonesia-Malaysia 1962-1966](#), [Front Sosialis Malaya](#) sering dituduh bersubahat oleh pihak media dan kerajaan, sehingga ramai pemimpinnya ditahan oleh pihak kerajaan di bawah Akta Kecemasan (ISA) atas tuduhan menjalankan kegiatan subversif, termasuk [Dato' Kampo Radjo](#), [Aziz Ishak](#), dan [Hasnol Hadi](#):-

- *"Polis telah menangkap sa-orang bekas ahli Parlemen dan sa-orang bekas ahli Dewan Negeri Selangor serta dua orang lagi kerana terlibat dalam satu pakatan hendak melancarkan pemberontakan bersenjata di-negeri ini. Mereka juga di-katakan telah mengator langkah2 untuk mengadakan jawatankuasa2 sambutan dan pangkalan2 untuk penyusup2 Indonesia. Mereka itu, di-tahan di-bawah Undang2 Keselamatan Dalam Negeri ia-lah:-*
DATO RAJA HANIFAH bin Haji Abdul Ghani. 42 tahun, Naib Yang di-Pertua PAS dan bekas ahli Parlemen.
DATUK KAMPO RADJO, 44 tahun setiausaha agong Parti Perhimpunan Kebangsaan, dan bekas ahli Dewan Negeri Selangor. Lahir di-Indonesia (Sumatra).
RAIS ANUAR. 42, lahir dan mendapat pendidekan di-Indonesia.
HUSSAIN BIN YAAKOB, 35 tahun bekas ahii Parti Rakyat, dan anggota jabatan pengarang Utusan Melayu."
(Berita Harian, 28 January 1965, Page 1:

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["RAHASIA PAKATAN BERONTAK DI-DEDAH"\)](#).

- *"PAKATAN khianat tokoh2 PAS dan Socialist Front untuk menubuhkan "Kerajaan buangan" telah di-arahkan oleh Lt- General Djatikusumo, bekas Duta Besar Indonesia di-Kuala Lumpur. Beberapa orang ketua komplotan itu yang sekarang dalam tahanan telah pun mengaku menerima kira2 \$300,000 dari Indonesia untuk menentang Perikatan dalam pilihan2 raya tahun lalu dan untuk gerakan2 sabersib. Dalam komplotan Itu, INCHE AZIZ ISHAK, bekas Menteri Pertanian dan Kerjasama dan kemudian ketua Parti Perhimpunan Kebangsaan di-beri nama samaran "Bapak A" atau "Al." DR. BURHANUDDIN, Yang di-Pertua PAS di-beri nama samaran "Bapak B" atau "Dr. BD." INCHE ISHAK HAJI MUHAMMAD, bekas pengerusi Socialist Front dikenali sa-bagai "Salleh Fadhill" atau "Pak Salleh" saja. DATUK KAMPO RADJO, setiausaha agong Parti Perhimpunan Kebangsaan di-kenali sa-bagai "DKR" saja. HUSSAIN YAAKOB, bekas pemberita Utusan Melayu - salah sa-orang yang menjalankan peranan penting di-panggil "Comrade Il" atau "Che Jusof." Dan LT. GENERAL DJATIKUSUMO, pengarah besar komplotan itu di-panggil "Bapak." Turut memberi arahan juga ia-lah R. M. SOENITA, sa-orang pegawai perisekan Indonesia. Soenita-lah yang mengator rangkaian gerakan sabersib itu dengan tujuan menggulingkan Kerajaan Perikatan." (Berita Harian, 1 March 1965, Page 1:*

"RAHASIA PAKATAN KHIANAT DI-DEDAH").

- *"In 1963, shortly after the events of the Indonesia-Malaysia confrontation, the government took action against several opposition politicians and activists. SF was seen as pro-Indonesia and pro-China,[7][8] causing the Socialist Front leader's arrest. Among those detained and arrested were Ahmad Boestamam (PR president), Ishak Haji Muhammad (PBM president), Abdul Aziz Ishak (Gerakan Angkatan Melayu Sedar president) and Datuk Kampo Radjo (later to become president of the PRM), Tan Kai Hee, Tan Hock Hin, Dr. Rajakumar, Hasnul Hadi, Tajuddin Kahar and hundreds of others. Rallies and mass demonstrations were held on 13 February 1965 in Kuala Lumpur in conjunction with the second anniversary of the detention of Ahmad Boestamam and others to oppose the mass arrests of activists and leaders of the SF under the Internal Security Act (ISA) and the alleged involvement in "subversive" activities." (Wikipedia: "Malayan Peoples' Socialist Front").*
- *"On 8 December 1962, the left leaning Parti Rakyat Brunei (PRB) initiated an armed insurrection, through which the PRB leader A.M. Azahari advocated establishing an independent state named the North Borneo Federation by incorporating Sabah and Sarawak into Brunei. Rejected by Sultan Omar Ali Saifuddin III, the insurrection encountered tenacious resistance of the police forces that were still loyal to the Sultan. A few days later, the rebellion was put down by nearby British troops. Sharing close ties with the left-wing PRB, the Socialist Front in Malaya deemed this rebellion as a just anticolonial struggle and overtly supported the PRB by accusing the British of "invading" North Borneo territories. In response to the PRB rebellion, the governments in Malaya and Singapore made a statement to censure the communists for threatening public security by initiating this insurrection. On 2 February 1963, hundreds of left-wing leaders were arrested in Malaya and Singapore, included Ahmad Boestamam, the chairman of the Socialist Front and the Parti Rakyat. Without a doubt, the defeat of the Brunei Rebellion and the subsequent large-scale arrests of left-wing leaders in Malaya and Singapore was a bitter loss that significantly paralyzed the Socialist Front." (Kankan Xie, 2012:*

"Contesting Equality: A History Of The Malayan People's Socialist Front, 1957-1965", m.s. 53).

Pembebasan Para Tahanan

Pada tahun 1967, sebahagian tahanan di atas dibebaskan dengan syarat tertentu. Hasnol Hadi memilih untuk kekal dalam tahanan, kerana tidak menerima syarat-syarat tersebut:-

- *"Kerajaan juga telah membebaskan Datuk Kampo Radjo, bekas Ahli Dewan Negeri Selangor bersama Inche Boestamam sa-telah kedua2nya menerima sharat2 pembebasan mereka. Tetapi, Inche Hasnol Hadi bekas Presiden Munisipal Melaka TIDAK mahu menerima sharat2 pembebasan itu. Dan beliau mahu di-tahan terus kechuali di-bebaskan tanpa sharat."*



(Berita Harian, 12 January 1967, Page 1:

"HASNOL TOLAK SHARAT BEBAS").

- "Inche Hasnul has however. categorically stated that he is not prepared to accept any conditional release and that he would wish to stay in continued detention unless he is released unconditionally."

(The Straits Times, 12 January 1967, Page 20:

"HASNUL: A 'NO' TO CONDITIONAL FREEDOM").

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