

= Soeprapto (prosecutor) =

Mr. Raden Soeprapto (27 March 1894 ? 2 December 1964) was the fourth Attorney General of Indonesia . Born in Trenggalek , East Java , Soeprapto studied law in Jakarta , finding work in the legal system soon after graduating in 1920 . After transferring often , in the early 1940s he had reached Pekalongan and become the head of the court for Native Indonesians . Escaping Pekalongan during Operatie Product with the help of a prisoner he had just sentenced , Soeprapto made his way to Yogyakarta and began to work as a prosecutor . When the government moved to Jakarta in 1950 , Soeprapto went with it . In January 1951 , he was selected to be Prosecutor General of Indonesia , serving until 1 April 1959 .

As prosecutor general , Soeprapto was noted for trying state ministers and generals despite them outranking him , a quality which Amir Hasan Ketaren of the Prosecutors ' Commission finds lacking from subsequent officeholders . He was declared " Father of the Prosecutor 's Office " on 22 July 1967 , with a bust of him erected outside the Prosecutor General 's Office .

= = Early life and career = =

Soeprapto was born in Trenggalek , East Java , Dutch East Indies on 27 March 1894 to Hadiwiloyo , a tax collector , and his wife . He took his elementary studies at a Europeesche Lagere School , then considered better than schools for Native Indonesians , eventually graduating in 1914 . He then moved to Batavia (modern day Jakarta) , where he studied at Rechtschool with future state minister Wongsonegoro .

After graduating from the Rechtschool in 1920 , Soeprapto went directly to working at the Landraad (court for Native Indonesians) in his hometown . For fifteen years he worked at Landraad in various locations , including in Surabaya , Semarang , Bandung , and Denpasar . He eventually rose to Head of the Landraad in Cirebon and Kuningan , serving from 1937 to 1941 . From there , he transferred to the Landraad for Salatiga and Boyolali , then to Besuki , before settling as head of the landraad in Pekalongan .

Although Soeprapto was able to lead the court peacefully during the Japanese occupation , after the start of the Indonesian National Revolution the situation in Pekalongan became unstable . Although the nascent army was able to hold the peace during riots at the end of 1945 , when the Dutch began a major assault on Java , Soeprapto was forced to flee south to Indonesian @-@ held areas with his family . In this , Soeprapto was assisted by Kutil , a man whom he had only recently sentenced to death , and Kutil 's other captive accomplices . Soeprapto 's wife later remembered that Kutil and his men had " carried briefcases containing paperwork related to their cases ... and even [Soeprapto 's] children , without showing any vengeance . " Although Kutil and his men escaped after evacuating , they were later recaptured , with Soeprapto serving as a witness against them .

After his escape from Pekalongan , Soeprapto and his family first went to Cirebon . They then went to Yogyakarta , where Soeprapto became a judge at the high court . He later began work as a prosecutor , rising quickly through the ranks ; several of his coworkers attributed it to the Kutil case , where Soeprapto demonstrated that he believed in the supremacy of law .

= = Prosecutor general and later career = =

In 1950 , Soeprapto returned to Jakarta and continued his work as a prosecutor . In January 1951 , he was chosen to replace Tirtawinata as Prosecutor General of Indonesia . At the time , the prosecutor general 's office was a division of the Ministry of Justice , and as such Soeprapto was under the Minister of Justice .

During his time as prosecutor general , Soeprapto handled several high @-@ profile cases , going after ministers and generals that outranked him politically . In 1953 , he brought Sultan Hamid II , then a minister without portfolio , to trial for his involvement in the APRA Coup d'état ; Hamid was sentenced to 10 years in prison by Supreme Court Justice Wirjono Prodjodikoro on 8 April 1953 .

Soeprapto also investigated Head of the Armed Forces Abdul Haris Nasution for his involvement in the affair . Other cases included the trials of revolutionary groups and foreigners accused of undermining the Indonesian government . He also oversaw an increasing number of prosecutors , drawn from Indonesian law schools .

However , Soeprapto also came into conflict with Minister of Justice Moeljatno over the role of the prosecution . Moeljatno took the traditional view that the prosecutor general 's office , under the control of the Ministry of Justice during the Dutch colonial period , was in a similar station after independence ; on the other hand , Soeprapto believed that the function of the prosecutor general was half executive and half judicial and as such demanded to be accountable only to the cabinet . This conflict climaxed with Moeljatno drafting a bill to explicitly make the prosecutor general subservient to the Minister of Justice , which passed in October 1956 over heavy opposition from prosecutors and police officers . However , the bill fell through when the reigning cabinet collapsed in March 1957 .

After eight years , Soeprapto was honourably dismissed on 1 April 1959 @.@ the dismissal has been reported in several sources to be related to the acquittal of / dropping of charges against two foreigners , Junschlager and Schmidt , who had been accused of undermining the government ; Junschlager died in prison , and Schmidt was freed on basis of time served in a high court decision which the prosecution did not appeal . As he had not been given prior warning he was unable to go to Merdeka Palace for the related formalities ; at the time he was visiting his parents in Yogyakarta . His wife later noted that this led to him becoming disillusioned in President Sukarno 's regime .

Soeprapto married three times . He first married Soeratinah of Purworejo , with whom he had a son . He then married Djenab Oetari of Bogor , with whom he had a daughter . His last marriage was to Soekarti , with whom he had two sons and two daughters . He died on 2 December 1964 , and was buried at Kalibata Heroes Cemetery in Jakarta .

= = Legacy = =

Soeprapto was posthumously declared the " Father of the Prosecutor 's Office " on 22 July 1967 by Prosecutor General Soegiharto , which was formally recognized by Letter of Recommendation Number KEP @-@ 061 / D.A / 1967 . That same year , a bust of him was placed in front of the prosecutor general 's office in Jakarta . Several streets are named after Soeprapto , including in Gresik , Malang , and Surabaya .

Amir Hasan Ketaren of the Prosecutors ' Commission stated in 2010 that Soeprapto was an example of what a prosecutor general should be : firm , knowledgeable , and unwilling to allow outside intervention in his investigations ? even from the president . This quality , he said , was lacking in subsequent officeholders . The following year , Asvi Warman Adam of the Indonesian Institute of Sciences stated that there had yet to be another prosecutor general like Soeprapto , for ? rather than investigating cases of corruption and keeping politics out of the position ? subsequent holders of the office had often been corrupt themselves .