

**Refugee Review Tribunal  
AUSTRALIA**

**RRT RESEARCH RESPONSE**

**Research Response Number:** IDN31267  
**Country:** Indonesia  
**Date:** 5 February 2007

Keywords: Indonesia – Jakarta – West Java – Ahmadiyah

This response was prepared by the Country Research Section of the Refugee Review Tribunal (RRT) after researching publicly accessible information currently available to the RRT within time constraints. This response is not, and does not purport to be, conclusive as to the merit of any particular claim to refugee status or asylum.

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**Questions**

1. What is the Ahmadiyah organisation in Sydney called and where is it located?
2. Are there any reports which describe the current situation for Ahmadi in Jakarta, Indonesia? Have there been any anti-Ahmadiyah events in Jakarta since 2004?
3. Is there an Ahmadiyah Mosque and/or organisation in Jakarta?
4. What are the main beliefs of Ahmadiyah?
5. Was there an Ahmadiyah gathering at Sukabumi, Jabar (or at Parung, West Java) on 7 July 2005 at which Abdurahman Assegaf threatened the Ahmadi?
6. Was there an Ahmadiyah gathering at Kampung Neglosari on 19 September 2005 at which Abdul Rahman Assegaf threatened the Ahmadi, and which led to violence?
7. How far from Jakarta are Parung, Sukabumi and Neglosari?

**RESPONSE**

1. What is the Ahmadiyah organisation in Sydney called and where is it located?

The local Ahmadiyah organisation in Sydney is the *Ahmadiyya Muslim Association of Australia* (AMAA). Details follow:

Ahmadiyya Muslim Association of Australia (AMAA)  
*Al Masjid baitul Huda*  
Lot 20 Hollinsworth Road  
Marsden Park NSW 2765  
Website: <http://www.ahmadiyya.org.au>

2. Are there any reports which describe the current situation for Ahmadi in Jakarta, Indonesia. Have there been any anti-Ahmadiyah events in Jakarta since 2004?
3. Is there an Ahmadiyah Mosque and/or organisation in Jakarta?

**The Ahmadiyya in Jakarta**

Very little information could be located on the *Ahmadiyya* community in Central Jakarta.

Research on the situation for the *Ahmadiyya* in Jakarta was recently completed on 15 September 2006 as *Research Response IDN30577*. This response located information which reported that the *Ahmadi* mosque in Central Jakarta was closed down by the authorities following a demonstration against the *Ahmadiyya* in August 2005. The previous response also located information on the identity of the President of the Central Jakarta Branch of the *Jamaat Ahmadiyya Indonesia*. No new information could be located in regard to the current situation in Jakarta for the *Ahmadiyya*. The information located by the previous response follows below.

According to a report published on the Persecution of *Ahmadiyya* Muslim Community website, the *Ahmadi* mosque in Central Jakarta was closed down following a demonstration against the *Ahmadiyya* in August 2005.

A number of mass anti-Ahmadi come to Ahmadi mosque at Central Jakarta and held a demonstration two weeks after attacking incident in Markaz [the attacks on the *Ahmadi* headquarters in Bogor which took place sporadically throughout July 2005]. Abdurrahman bin Ismail led the mass anti Ahmadi. They could not enter the mosque as it was locked and seem empty. They force government to ban Ahmadiyya and close the mosque. They place a banner slandering Jemaat. The mosque can not be used for Friday sermon, congregational prayers and other religious activities ('Indonesia News Update' 2005, Persecution of *Ahmadiyya* Muslim Community website, 21 August [http://www.thepersecution.org/dl/id/05/indonesia\\_210805.pdf#search=%22%22east%20java%22%20Ahmadiyya%20OR%20Ahmadiya%22](http://www.thepersecution.org/dl/id/05/indonesia_210805.pdf#search=%22%22east%20java%22%20Ahmadiyya%20OR%20Ahmadiya%22) – Accessed 1 September 2006 – Attachment 2).

The closure of the *Ahmadiyya* mosque in Central Jakarta by the authorities was also noted by Professor Merle Ricklefs in a September 2005 article for *The Financial Review*: “[i]n central Jakarta, authorities sealed an Ahmadi mosque, saying that this was in order to prevent violence” (Ricklefs, M. 2005, ‘Islam on the march’, *Financial Review*, 2 September – Attachment 3).

Information sourced from the Drishtipat website (a human rights forum) indicates that the President of the Central Jakarta Branch of the *Jamaat Ahmadiyya Indonesia*, is named Anugerah Gunandar. Gunandar contributed to a discussion board on the website in December 2005 and represented himself in this capacity (Gundar, A. 2005, ‘Assalamo ‘alaikum Wr. Wb’ 2005, Drishtipat website, 24 December <http://www.drishtipat.org/blog/2005/12/23/153/> – Accessed 15 September 2006 – Attachment 4).

### **The *Ahmadiyya* across Indonesia**

The overall situation for the *Ahmadiyya* in Indonesia is complex and is addressed, at length, in *Research Response IDN30493* (see Questions 4, 5 and 6). *Research Response IDN30493* provides information on: the legal status of the *Ahmadiyya* faith in Indonesia; historical and recent episodes of harassment and attack; and the attitude of the Indonesian government towards the *Ahmadi* (see: RRT Country Research 2006, *Research Response IDN30493*, 7 September 2006 – Attachment 1).

Since the completion of the September 2006 research there have been a number of further reports of hostile acts against *Ahmadi* communities in Indonesia. The reports appear in reverse chronological order.

**On 11 November 2006 in Samarang district, West Java:**  
An Ahmadiyah mosque in Garut, West Java, is torn down.

On the 11th in Bongkor kampung, Sukakarya village, Samarang district, Garut regency, West Java, hundreds of people demanded that a mosque belonging to the Ahmadiyah group, which was built in 1987, be torn down. If not they threatened to burn it.

Village officials then ordered Ahmadiyah people to pull down the mosque themselves in order to prevent “anarchic” actions from the mob.

The Alzubasyir mosque had not been used recently due to the fears of Ahmadiyah people in the area, numbering about 130, of arousing the hatred of local people. Some Ahmadiyah people in the area have already moved away while those who remain no longer have a place to worship. Last year the mosque was attacked by local people and damaged and, generally, it seems that Ahmadiyah people in the area suffer from much hostility and discrimination (‘Ahmadiyah Mosque’ 2006, *Indonesia Matters* website, 12 November <http://www.indonesiamatters.com/812/ahmadiyah-mosque/> – Accessed 6 February 2007 – Attachment 5).

#### **On 24 October 2006 in Sulawesi; and 25 October 2006 in West Java:**

An Indonesian Islamic sect was hit by an attack on one of its mosques as its members prayed and clashed with mainstream Muslims in a separate incident this week, reports said Friday.

A mosque in southeast Sulawesi was ransacked while followers of Ahmadiyah congregated for prayers marking the end of the Muslim holy month of Ramadan on Tuesday [24 October], the Jakarta Post reported.

“The mob smashed up the mosque with hammers, crowbars and machetes,” national police spokesman Anton Bachrul Alam reportedly said, adding that no casualties were reported during the incident.

Police prevented the angry mob from setting the fire to the mosque and evacuated sect members, the report said.

...In West Java, sect members clashed with mainstream Muslims in Manislor village on Wednesday [25 October], with stone-throwing causing minor damage to a prayer house, Media Indonesia daily reported.

“The situation is calm now,” Alvian, a local policeman, told AFP.

It was unclear who provoked the clash, he said.

The Indonesian Ulema Council (MUI), the country’s highest Islamic authority, declared the group heretical last year, sparking an upturn in harassment of members, its leaders have said.

Around 200 members of the sect have been living in a temporary shelter on the island of Lombok, near Bali, after hardline Muslims attacked their homes and mosques in February this year (‘Mosque attack spells more trouble for Islamic sect in Indonesia’ 2006, *Agence France Presse*, 27 October – Attachment 6; for further information on the attack of 25 October 2006 at Kuningan, in West Java, see: ‘Punish Ahmadiyah attackers: Watchdog’ 2006, *Jakarta Post* website, 31 October <http://www.thejakartapost.com/yesterdaydetail.asp?fileid=20061031.H10> – Accessed 7 February 2007 – Attachment 8; for further information on the “Ahmadiyah followers [who] were driven from their homes in Ketapang hamlet in Lingsar district in West Lombok and have stayed in the shelter for the past eight months”, see: ‘Ahmadiyah members welcome Ramadhan’ 2006, *Jakarta Post* website, 29 September <http://www.thejakartapost.com/yesterdaydetail.asp?fileid=20060929.G02> – Accessed 6 February 2007 – Attachment 7).

The US Department of State's most recent report on religious freedom in Indonesia, published on 15 September 2006, also gives considerable attention to the situation of the *Ahmadiyya*. The relevant extracts follow:

The public generally respected religious freedom; however, extremist groups used violence and intimidation to force thirty-four small unlicensed churches and at least seven Ahmadiyya complexes to close in separate incidents over the course of the reporting period. Some government officials and mass Muslim organizations rejected the Ahmadiyya interpretation of Islam resulting in the discrimination and abuse of its followers.

...In June 2005 the Council of Ulemas (MUI) issued eleven new fatwas (religious decrees) including one that renewed a 1980 fatwa that banned Ahmadiyya. The government formed the MUI in 1975 as the state's highest Islamic authority. Although the government also funds and appoints MUI's members, MUI is not a government body. Its edicts, or fatwas, are designed to be moral guiding principles for Muslims and, although they are not legally binding, society and the Government seriously consider MUI opinions when making decisions or drafting legislation. The July 2005 fatwa influenced some societal discrimination during the reporting period.

...Separate from the country's dominant Sunni Islam population, a small minority of people subscribed to the Ahmadiyya interpretation of Islam. There were 242 Ahmadiyya branches throughout the country.

...The national Government did not formally ban Ahmadiyya activities, but some local governments did. Despite the central Government's jurisdiction over religious affairs, the administration did not take a clear position on the bans.

In 1980 the Indonesian Council of Ulama (MUI) issued a "fatwa" (a nonlegal, nonbinding but influential opinion issued by Islamic religious leaders) declaring that Ahmadiyya did not form a legitimate part of Islam. Influenced by the fatwa, in 1984 the Religious Affairs Ministry issued a circular banning the Ahmadiyya from disseminating their teachings in Indonesia. In 2003 the Home Affairs Ministry affirmed Ahmadiyya's legal recognition. However, on July 28, 2005, the MUI renewed the 1980 fatwa. The press quoted the Minister of Religion M. Maftuh Basyuni in February as stating that Ahmadiyya members should either form a new religion or come back into the fold of mainstream Islam.

Some local governments banned Ahmadiyya activities after militant groups attacked Ahmadiyya mosques, homes, and other private property. In July 2005 the Bogor regency issued a decree prohibiting Ahmadiyya's activities. In September, following mob attacks on an Ahmadiyya compound, the Cirebon/Cianjur Regency formally banned all Ahmadiyya activities. In October 2005 the regional representative office of the Ministry of Religious Affairs in West Nusa Tenggara issued a ban on Ahmadiyya. This action followed existing bans in West Lombok (2001) and East Lombok (1983). Local governments claimed such bans sought to keep the peace or protect Ahmadiyya from further violence, but Ahmadiyya and their supporters argued that the local governments punished the victims and rewarded the perpetrators. The central Government condemned the use of violence; however, despite its jurisdiction over religious matters, the central Government did not speak out against or formally review the bans.

...During this reporting period certain policies, laws, and official actions restricted the religious freedom of the Ahmadiyya community. While mass Islamic organizations condemned the use of violence, the Government implicitly tolerated discrimination and abuse by some societal members toward the Ahmadiyya by remaining silent on both their legal status and local bans.

Despite a heavy police presence during two separate attacks on an Ahmadiyya Congregation in West Java in July 2005, police made no arrests. A local ban was subsequently passed against the Ahmadiyya, and they were prevented from using their complex. Following two separate incidents in February and March 2006 in which mobs burned or destroyed dozens of Ahmadiyya homes in Lombok, 182 residents began living in government-provided barracks with no viable plan for their return or resettlement.

...In October 2005 the regional representative office of the Ministry of Religious Affairs in West Nusa Tenggara issued a ban on thirteen religious sects, including Ahmadiyya, Jehovah's Witness, Hari Krishna, and nine forms of traditional beliefs (*aliran kepercayaan*), as being deviations of Islam, Christianity, and Hinduism.

...Mobs attacked and vandalized at least seven Ahmadiyya mosques in West Java and two Ahmadiyya mosques in South Sulawesi during the reporting period.

On July 15, 2005, despite a heavy police presence, the Islam Defenders Group (FPI) led a mob in attacking the Ahmadiyya Indonesia Congregation (JAI) headquarters in Bogor, West Java. Armed with stones and batons, the assailants damaged Ahmadiyya buildings and set fire to a women's dormitory. The attack followed an aborted July 9 attack on the same Ahmadiyya property by individuals associated with the FPI. Police made no arrests in either attack. On July 20, 2005, the Bogor regency Consultative Leadership Council in West Java regency issued a decree prohibiting Ahmadiyya's activities in the area. The perpetrators of the attacks justified their actions by referring to the 1980 fatwa that declared Ahmadiyya to be "deviant" from Islam.

On September 19, 2005, in Cianjur, West Java, a mob reportedly attacked and vandalized an Ahmadiyya mosque and private homes and cars belonging to Ahmadiyya members; however, unlike the July attacks, the police reportedly arrested forty-five suspects and pursued criminal charges against twelve alleged ringleaders. Cianjur Regency formally banned all Ahmadiyya activities on September 28, 2005, purportedly to protect Ahmadiyya members from further attacks. The Ahmadiyya compound remained closed through the Idul Fitri holiday, an event that 500 to 700 followers normally attend, and remained closed at the end of this reporting period.

In two separate incidents in February and March 2006, mobs attacked, burned, or otherwise destroyed dozens of homes in Lombok, forcing 182 residents to evacuate and live in government provided barracks. At the end of the reporting period there was no viable plan for their resettlement (US Department of State 2006, *International Religious Freedom Report for 2006 – Indonesia*, 15 September <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/irf/2006/71341.htm> – Accessed 19 September 2006 – Attachment 9).

#### **4. What are the main beliefs of Ahmadiyah?**

On 2 August 2005, Roy Tupai published a report on the situation of the *Ahmadiyya* in Indonesia on the *paras indonesia* website. The article provides the following background on the *Ahmadiyah* movement and its history in Indonesia:

*Ahmadiyah* was founded in 1889 by Mirza Ghulam Ahmad (1839-1908) in the Qadian district of Punjab, northwestern India (in what is now Pakistan). Followers describe *Ahmadiyah* as the divinely promised revival of the supremacy and glory of Islam, prophesied in the Quran and by the Prophet Muhammad. After the death of the founder, the movement split into two subjects: *Ahmadiyah* Lahore and *Ahmadiyah* Qadani.

The movement has been branded heretical because of two key differences with mainstream Islam. First, *Ahmadis* believe that Mirza Ghulam Ahmad was a prophet, whereas orthodox

Islam believes there can be no new prophets after Muhammad. Second, *Ahmadis* believe that Jesus Christ did not die on the cross, but escaped from the Romans and then traveled East to Kashmir, where he died a natural death at the age of 120. They claim Jesus did not ascend to Heaven and therefore could not come back to life as the latter day promised Messiah. Instead, they believe that Muhammad's prophecy regarding the coming of the Messiah and Mahdi (the Guided One) was fulfilled in person by Mirza Ghulam Ahmad. Mainstream Islam, on the other hand, believes Jesus was resurrected and will return to Earth at the prophesized 'end of days'.

*Ahmadiyah's* first mission in Indonesia was set up in 1925 by Indian missionary Maulana Rahmat Ali. The mission translated much of *Ahmadiyah's* literature into Javanese and Dutch, and built the sect's first mosque in Java in 1937. *Ahmadis* say many of their members "paid with their blood and money" to help Indonesia achieve independence from the Dutch. During the reign of founding president Sukarno, the Justice Ministry on March 13, 1953, recognized *Ahmadiyah* as a legal entity. The movement was later repressed during ex-president Suharto's 32-year regime, which exercised tight control over all religious groups.

The repression started in 1980 when MUI issued a fatwa declaring *Ahmadiyah* an illegitimate form of Islam because its teachings are "deviant and misleading", and therefore a "threat to national security". MUI was established in 1975 at the initiative of the Suharto regime, ostensibly to serve as an umbrella organization for the nation's main Muslim groups, though it was routinely used to promote government policies through the issuance of non-enforceable edicts.

The Religious Affairs Ministry on September 20, 1984, issued a circular to its regional offices throughout the country, specifically to the heads of Islam divisions, stating that *Ahmadiyah* is deviant because of its belief that Mirza Ghulam Ahmad was a prophet. The ministry also banned *Ahmadis* from disseminating their teachings in Indonesia because "they may create conflict".

The circular called on MUI's provincial offices to explain to the public that *Ahmadiyah's* tenets are "misleading". Followers of the movement were urged to "return to the right Islamic teachings", while all Muslims were called on not to be influenced by *Ahmadiyah*.

Following the fall of Suharto in 1998, the Home Affairs Ministry reportedly affirmed *Ahmadiyah's* legal recognition on June 5, 2003.

*Ahmadiyah* now claims to have 542 branches across Indonesia, 289 mosques, 110 preaching centers and anywhere from 200,000 to 500,000 followers.

*Ahmadiyah's* former spiritual leader, Hadhrat Mirza Tahir Ahmad (1928-2003) visited Indonesia from June 19 to July 11, 2000, and met with then president Abdurrahman Wahid and then People's Consultative Assembly speaker Amien Rais. During the visit he laid the foundation stones for a mosque and a secondary school, held press conferences, lectured students at Yogyakarta's Gadjah Mada University and addressed large gatherings.

Although *Ahmadiyah* initially enjoyed greater freedom in the post-Suharto era, the simultaneous rise of radical Islamic groups that wage violence in the name of religion has seen the movement face its greatest threat so far (Tupai, R. 2005, 'The Right To Faith No More', *paras indonesia* website, 2 August <http://www.parasindonesia.com/read.php?gid=53> – Accessed 1 September 2006 – Attachment 10).

An overview of the teachings of the *Ahmadiyyah* faith, authored by Fazal-E-Mujeeb (an *Ahmadi* and "a graduate in Islamic studies and English from Punjab University in Pakistan"), was recently published by *The Jakarta Post* on 26 August 2006 and has since been



reproduced on the website of the *Jemaat Ahmadiyah Indonesia* (JAI; the Indonesian *Ahmadiyah* Congregation). The article is supplied as Attachment 11 (Fazal-E-Mujeeb 2006, 'What *Ahmadiyah* teaches', *Jemaat Ahmadiyah Indonesia* website, source: *Jakarta Post*, 26 August <http://www.Ahmadiyya.or.id/page/index.php/News/818/what-Ahmadiyah-teaches> – Accessed 1 September 2006 – Attachment 11).

### **5. Was there an Ahmadiyah gathering at Sukabumi, Jabar (or at Parung, West Java) on 7 July 2005 at which Abdurrahman Assegaf threatened the Ahmadi?**

It would appear that Abdurrahman Assegaf (leader of the *Front Pembela Islam*; FPI or Islamic Defenders Front) threatened an *Ahmadiyya* gathering in Parung, Bogor, West Java, prior to the well publicised attack which occurred in the area in July 2005. According to Roy Tupai's August 2005 report: "Ulil Abshar Abdalla of the Liberal Islam Network, Ahmad Suaidy of the Wahid Institute and Asep Saufan of the Muhammadiyah Youth Association... said FPI's paramilitary leader Habib Abdurrahman Assegaf had provoked the assault and should be brought to justice". It is not clear that this event took place on 7 July 2005 but the dates mentioned in the report are approximate:

The pattern of violence resumed in 2005 when Jemaat Ahmadiyah Indonesia held its 46th annual meeting in Bogor over July 8-10 at its 4.5 hectare compound, which is known locally as the Al-Mubarak Campus because it contains a boarding school. Shortly before the meeting opened, members of the Islamic Defenders Front (Front Pembela Islam or FPI) arrived to warn they would mobilize the masses to break up the event if it was not cancelled (Tupai, R. 2005, 'The Right To Faith No More', *paras indonesia* website, 2 August <http://www.parasindonesia.com/read.php?gid=53> – Accessed 1 September 2006 – Attachment 10).

Abdurrahman Assegaf is reportedly also a leader of the *Gerakan Umat Islam Indonesia* (GUII; or Indonesian Muslim Solidarity) whose cadres were also involved in the attacks at Bogor ('Religious authoritarianism' 2005, *Jakarta Post* website, 5 August <http://www.thejakartapost.com/yesterdaydetail.asp?fileid=20050805.E03> – Accessed 6 February 2007 – Attachment 13).

A report published on the *Indonesia Matters* website provides the following dates for attacks on the *Ahmadiyya* between February and August 2005, noting that attacks occurred in Parung, Bogor, West Java, on 8-9 July 2005 and 27 July 2005:

18th February – vandalism of a mosque at Sintang, West Kalimantan.

28th June – vandalism of a mosque at Wajo, South Sulawesi.

8th-9th, 15th July – attacks on the Mubarak campus in Parung, Bogor, West Java.

26th July – threats against a mosque in Bandung, West Java.

27th July – vandalism of a mosque at Bogor.

29th July – forced closure of a mosque complex at Kuningan, West Java.

30th July – threats against members in Pamulihan, West Java.

2nd-11th August – threats against a mosque in Bogor, vandalism of a mosque and homes in Cianjur ('Ahmadiyah & Human Rights' 2007, *Indonesia Matters* website, 30 January

<http://www.indonesiamatters.com/1055/ahmadiyah-human-rights/> – Accessed 6 February 2007 – Attachment 12).

Dr John Olle's 2006 study reports that the *Ahmadi*'s July 2005 attackers in Parung did number in the thousands:

In the early weeks of July 2005, a small but militant crowd of 5000-10,000 people led by the *Front Pembela Islam* (FPI – Islamic Defenders Front) and the *Lembaga Penelitian dan Pengkajian Islam* (LPPI – Islamic Research and Study Institute) along with other groups twice attacked and tried to destroy the *Ahmadiyah* centre in Parung, Bogor near Jakarta (Olle, J. 2006, 'The Campaign against "Heresy" – State and Society in Negotiation in Indonesia', *16th Biennial Conference of the Asian Studies Association of Australia in Wollongong*, 26 June – 29 June, p.2 – Attachment 15).

#### **6. Was there an Ahmadiyah gathering at Kampung Neglosari on 19 September 2005 at which Abdul Rahman Assegaf threatened the Ahmadi, and which led to violence.**

No information could be found on Kampung Neglosari (the village of Neglosari). Nonetheless, information was located to indicate that Abdul Rahman Assegaf is associated with the GUII (for a Bahasa Indonesia language report which refers to Abdul Rahman Assegaf as the Chairman of the Bogor branch of the GUII, see: 'Sebagian Fraksi Dewan Kota Bogor Menentang Kedatangan George W. Bush' (undated), bogorOnline website [http://www.bogoronline.com/index.php?ar\\_id=3302&catid=6](http://www.bogoronline.com/index.php?ar_id=3302&catid=6) – Accessed 6 February 2007 – Attachment 14).

The only report of an attack on the *Ahmadiyya* that could be located for the September 2005 period refers to an incident in Lombok:

Further attacks on Ahmadi communities including the destruction of mosques and houses were carried out in Cianjur, West Java and Mataram, Lombok **in September 2005**, Leuwisadeng, Bogor in January 2006 and Ketapang, West Lombok in February 2006. Local government authorities also closed down Ahmadiyah mosques in Kuningan and Bogor, West Java (Olle, J. 2006, 'The Campaign against "Heresy" – State and Society in Negotiation in Indonesia', *16th Biennial Conference of the Asian Studies Association of Australia in Wollongong*, 26 June – 29 June, p.5 – Attachment 15).

#### **7. How far from Jakarta are Parung, Sukabumi and Neglosari.**

The *Microsoft Encarta Interactive World Atlas 2000* mapping service locates Parung (in West Java) at approximately 30 kilometres from Jakarta; Sukabumi (in West Java) at approximately 80 kilometres from Jakarta; and Neglosari could not be located (*Microsoft Encarta Interactive World Atlas 2000* – Attachment 16).

### **List of Sources Consulted**



## Internet Sources:

### **Search Engines**

Google search engine <http://www.google.com.au/>

### Databases:

FACTIVA (news database)

BACIS (DIMA Country Information database)

REFINFO (IRBDC (Canada) Country Information database)

ISYS (RRT Country Research database, including Amnesty International, Human Rights Watch, US Department of State Reports)

RRT Library Catalogue

### **List of Attachments**

1. RRT Country Research 2006, *Research Response IDN30493*, 7 September 2006.
2. 'Indonesia News Update' 2005, Persecution of *Ahmadiyya* Muslim Community website, 21 August  
[http://www.thepersecution.org/dl/id/05/indonesia\\_210805.pdf#search=%22%22east%20java%22%20Ahmadiyya%20OR%20Ahmadiya%22](http://www.thepersecution.org/dl/id/05/indonesia_210805.pdf#search=%22%22east%20java%22%20Ahmadiyya%20OR%20Ahmadiya%22) – Accessed 1 September 2006.
3. Ricklefs, M. 2005, 'Islam on the march', *Financial Review*, 2 September. (FACTIVA)
4. Gundar, A. 2005, 'Assalamo 'alaikum Wr. Wb' 2005, Drishtipat website, 24 December <http://www.drishtipat.org/blog/2005/12/23/153/> – Accessed 15 September 2006.
5. 'Ahmadiyah Mosque' 2006, *Indonesia Matters* website, 12 November  
<http://www.indonesiamatters.com/812/ahmadiyah-mosque/> – Accessed 6 February 2007.
6. 'Mosque attack spells more trouble for Islamic sect in Indonesia' 2006, *Agence France Presse*, 27 October. (FACTIVA)
7. 'Ahmadiyah members welcome Ramadhan' 2006, *Jakarta Post* website, 29 September <http://www.thejakartapost.com/yesterdaydetail.asp?fileid=20060929.G02> – Accessed 6 February 2007.
8. 'Punish Ahmadiyah attackers: Watchdog' 2006, *Jakarta Post* website, 31 October  
<http://www.thejakartapost.com/yesterdaydetail.asp?fileid=20061031.H10> – Accessed 7 February 2007.
9. US Department of State 2006, *International Religious Freedom Report for 2006 – Indonesia*, 15 September <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/irf/2006/71341.htm> – Accessed 19 September 2006.
10. Tupai, R. 2005, 'The Right To Faith No More', *paras indonesia* website, 2 August  
<http://www.parasindonesia.com/read.php?gid=53> – Accessed 1 September 2006.
11. Fazal-E-Mujeeb 2006, 'What Ahmadiyah teaches', *Jemaat Ahmadiyah Indonesia* website, source: *Jakarta Post*, 26 August

<http://www.Ahmadiyya.or.id/page/index.php/News/818/what-Ahmadiyah-teaches> – Accessed 1 September 2006.

12. Ahmadiyah & Human Rights' 2007, *Indonesia Matters* website, 30 January <http://www.indonesiamatters.com/1055/ahmadiyah-human-rights/> – Accessed 6 February 2007.
13. 'Religious authoritarianism' 2005, *Jakarta Post* website, 5 August <http://www.thejakartapost.com/yesterdaydetail.asp?fileid=20050805.E03> – Accessed 6 February 2007.
14. 'Sebagian Fraksi Dewan Kota Bogor Menentang Kedatangan George W. Bush' (undated), bogorOnline website [http://www.bogoronline.com/index.php?ar\\_id=3302&catid=6](http://www.bogoronline.com/index.php?ar_id=3302&catid=6) – Accessed 6 February 2007.
15. Olle, J. 2006, 'The Campaign against "Heresy" – State and Society in Negotiation in Indonesia', *16th Biennial Conference of the Asian Studies Association of Australia in Wollongong*, 26 June – 29 June.
16. *Microsoft Encarta Interactive World Atlas 2000*. (CD ROM)