



**amnesty
international**

INTERNATIONAL SECRETARIAT
1 Easton Street London WC1X 8DJ
United Kingdom

**URGENT
ACTION**

EXTERNAL (for general distribution)

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Death Penalty

19 April 1985

INDONESIA: Gatot LESTARIO
RUSTOMO
Djoko UNTUNG

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Amnesty International is gravely concerned that the three prisoners above, who have been under sentence of death for over nine years, may shortly be executed.

On 12 April 1985 the Chief of Police for East Java, Major General Wik Djatmika, made a statement to the Indonesian newspaper *Kompas* that he had received a letter from the Public Prosecutor's Office for East Java asking him to make ready a firing squad and a team of doctors for the execution of three prisoners: Gatot Lestario, Rustomo and Djoko Untung. He added that he was only waiting for a decision by the Ministry of Justice as to whether the executions should be carried out in Blitar, where two of the prisoners were sentenced, or Surabaya, the provincial capital, where Rustomo was sentenced and where their appeals were first heard.

Gatot Lestario, Rustomo and Djoko Untung were all leading members of the Indonesian Communist Party (PKI). They were accused of involvement in an attempted coup in September 1965, for which the PKI was later held responsible by the current Indonesian authorities, and in subsequent attempts to revive the PKI after it was banned in 1966. These three prisoners were arrested in East Java in 1968 and 1969, but they were not brought to trial until the mid 1970s. While Amnesty International has not received detailed information on their trials, there are grounds for believing that they may not have satisfied international standards for fairness. All these prisoners appealed against their sentences, but their final pleas for clemency before the President were rejected between October 1983 and March 1985.

Following the rejection of their appeals there had been no information relating to any moves to carry out these sentences until the statement of the Chief of Police on 12 April. The Indonesian authorities have in the past given indirect assurances that the sentences of death imposed on prisoners arrested for alleged involvement in the 1965 coup or subsequent events would not be carried out.

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☎ 01-833 1771 Telegrams: Amnesty London WC1 Telex: 28502

Amnesty International is an independent worldwide movement working for the international protection of human rights. It seeks the *release* of men and women detained anywhere because of their beliefs, colour, sex, ethnic origin, language or religious creed, provided they have not used or advocated violence. These are termed *prisoners of conscience*. It works for *fair and prompt trials* for all political prisoners and works on behalf of such people detained without charge or trial. It opposes the *death penalty* and *torture* or other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment of *all prisoners*

RECOMMENDED ACTION: Telegrams/express letters/airmail letters:

- expressing concern that preparations are reportedly being made for the executions of Gatot Lestario, Rustomo and Djoko Untung;
- stating Amnesty International's unconditional opposition to the death penalty in all cases and urging that the death sentences imposed on these three men be commuted.

APPEALS TO:

Lt. Jen. Ismail Saleh
Menteri Kehakiman
Jalan Hayam Wuruk 7
Jakarta, Indonesia

*Telegrams to: Lt. Jen. Ismail Saleh, Menteri Kehakiman, Jakarta, Indonesia
(Minister of Justice)*

Hari Sujarto
Jaksa Agung
Jalan Sultan Hasnuddin 1
Kebayoran Baru
Jakarta Selatan, Indonesia

(Attorney General)

Telegrams to: Hari Suharto, Jaksa Agung, Jakarta, Indonesia

President Suharto
Istana Negara
Jalan Veteran
Jakarta, Indonesia

Telegrams to: President Suharto, Istana Negara, Jakarta, Indonesia

COPIES TO:

May. Jen. Wik Djatmika
Kapolda
Markas Besar Kepolisian
Surabaya
Jawa Timur
Indonesia

(Chief of Police for East Java)

and to diplomatic representatives of Indonesia in your country.

PLEASE SEND APPEALS AS SOON AS POSSIBLE. Check with the International Secretariat if sending appeals after 31 May 1985.

— Please take action as soon as you receive this Urgent Action appeal. Carefully read the recommended action. If possible, send a telegram or express letter immediately to one or more of the addresses given. Other letters can be sent afterwards.

— Telegrams and letters should be brief and courteous. Stress that your concern for human rights is not in any way politically partisan. Refer to relevant provisions in international law, such as the United Nations Universal Declaration of Human Rights:

Article 3 — "Everyone has the right to life, liberty and security of person."

Article 5 — "No one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment."

Article 9 — "No one shall be subjected to arbitrary arrest, detention or exile."

— The name of Amnesty International may be used, although letters written in a private or personal capacity may be more effective.

— Copies of appeals should be sent to relevant diplomatic representatives in your country.

— In Urgent Action cases, Amnesty International has to act rapidly to prevent the ill-treatment of prisoners. An appeal is issued when Amnesty International believes it has received reliable and accurate information in such cases. It is not always possible to verify all details independently and in some instances the situation outlined in the appeal may change. Urgent Action participants are always notified of any significant new facts.

— Copies of any replies received from government authorities should be sent immediately to your section's Urgent Action coordinator or direct to the Campaign and Membership Department of the International Secretariat. If appropriate, thank the official who has replied and ask to be kept informed about the case.