



**amnesty
international**

INTERNATIONAL SECRETARIAT
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United Kingdom

**URGENT
ACTION**

EXTERNAL (for
general distribution)

AI Index: ASA 21/19/85
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UA 151/85

Death Penalty

23 May 1985

INDONESIA: Mohammad MUNIR
Ruslan WIDJASASTRA
Gatot LESTARIO
RUSTOMO
Djoko UNTUNG

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(also further information on UA 120/85 (ASA 21/12/85 19 April))

Amnesty International has received reports that Mohammad Munir was executed on 14 May 1985. He is reported to have made a request to meet his family before the execution but he was only allowed to see some relatives who lived nearby. His wife, who would have had to travel from Surabaya, East Java, was not given permission to visit him before his execution. According to reports, Mohammad Munir made a second request, which was to meet the press, but this was also rejected by the authorities. The body of Mohammad Munir is reported to have been handed over to his family after his execution.

Mohammad Munir was an active trade unionist and a member of the Communist Party of Indonesia (PKI). Following an attempted coup on 30 September 1965, for which the PKI was held responsible by the current Indonesian authorities, many thousands of members of the PKI were arrested and the party was subsequently banned.

Mohammad Munir, who was aged 58 when executed, had been imprisoned for over 16 years following his arrest in South Blitar, East Java, in 1968. His death sentence had been confirmed by the high court on 23 November 1981 and was then upheld by the Supreme Court on 28 March 1983; an appeal for clemency was rejected by President Suharto in October 1984.

Amnesty International is now concerned that four other PKI prisoners, Ruslan Widjasastra, Gatot Lestario, Djoko Untung and Rustomo may soon be executed. Reports in the Indonesian newspaper *Kompas* of 12 April 1985 stated that a firing squad and team of doctors were being prepared for the execution of Gatot Lestario, Djoko Untung and Rustomo. All four are alleged to be leading members of the Indonesian Communist Party and were arrested in 1968 and 1969. Amnesty International is not aware whether Ruslan Widjasastra has yet exhausted all possibilities of appeal. The final appeals of the other three prisoners were rejected between October 1983 and March 1985.

Amnesty International is particularly disturbed about reports of Mohammad Munir's execution because there are believed to be approximately 35 prisoners under sentence of death for offences relating to the 1965 coup. No executions of these prisoners have been carried out since 1973, and the Indonesian authorities have given informal assurances to the Dutch government in 1980 and 1984 that the sentences would not be implemented.

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

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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*

Amnesty International opposes the death penalty in all cases as a violation of the right to life and the right not to be subjected to cruel, inhuman or degrading punishment, as proclaimed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

RECOMMENDED ACTION:

Telegrams/express letters/airmail letters:

- expressing regret about the execution of Mohammad Munir and urging that all death sentences be commuted
- expressing concern about reports that the executions of Rustomo, Djoko Untung, Gastot Lestario and Ruslan Widjasastra may be imminent
- stating Amnesty International's unconditional opposition to the death penalty

APPEALS TO:

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

(Minister of Justice)

Telegrams to: Let. Jen. Ismail Saleh, Menteri Kehakiman, Jakarta, Indonesia

Hari Suharto
Jaksa Agung
Jalan Sultan Hasnuddin 1
Keboyoran 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

A few telexes may be sent c/o the Ministry of Foreign Affairs marked for the attention of the appropriate official: 44469 deplu ia

COPIES TO:

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

(Chief of Police for East Java)

and to Indonesian diplomatic representatives in your country.

Please bring the case of Mohammad Munir to the attention of TRADE UNIONISTS in your country.

PLEASE SEND APPEALS AS SOON AS POSSIBLE. Please check with the International Secretariat if sending appeals after 23 June 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.