

INTERNAL (For AI members only)

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TO: All sections  
All groups working on behalf of  
a prisoner in Indonesia  
Death Penalty Coordinators  
PIRAN coordinators (for onward  
transmission to PIRAN groups)  
Coordination groups on Indonesia/  
East Timor

Amnesty International  
International Secretariat  
1 Easton Street  
London WC1X 8DJ  
United Kingdom

FROM: Asia Research Department

DATE: July 1985

PHILIPPINES AND INDONESIA/EAST TIMOR REGIONAL ACTION NETWORK NO 7/85

INDONESIA:

PRISONERS UNDER SENTENCE OF DEATH FOR ALLEGED OFFENCES RELATING  
TO AN ATTEMPTED COUP IN 1965 OR MEMBERSHIP OF THE INDONESIAN  
COMMUNIST PARTY (PKI)

Summary

The attached action includes an introductory paper outlining the background to the cases of prisoners under sentence of death for alleged offences relating to an attempted coup which took place in Indonesia in September/October 1965 or for alleged involvement in underground activity by the banned Indonesian Communist Party (PKI) in the years after the attempted coup. A list of all prisoners believed to be under sentence of death for such offences is attached, together with information relating to other prisoners sentenced to death but whose sentences may subsequently have been commuted.

Most of these prisoners have been in detention since the late 1960's, and most were tried in the early 1970's and have been under sentence of death ever since while appeals have been considered.

On 15 May 1985 Mohammad Munir, a former member of the central committee of the PKI and leading trade unionist, was executed. AI is concerned that the Indonesian authorities may, therefore, be intending to proceed with the executions of the other prisoners under sentence of death.

The Indonesian National Day, 17 August, is the day on which prisoners may be granted remission from their sentence. In some years, such as 1965 and 1975, the Indonesian authorities marked the 20th and 30th anniversaries of Indonesia's independence by granting special remission to prisoners. Groups are therefore being asked to make special appeals to the Indonesian President on the 40th anniversary of Indonesia's independence to urge him to commute the death sentences outstanding on all prisoners still detained as a result of alleged involvement in the attempted coup or subsequent events, together with any other prisoners under sentence of death.

Distribution

As above.

### AI Concern

AI is unconditionally opposed to the death penalty as a violation of the right to life and the right not to be subjected to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment.

AI has in the past appealed to the Indonesian authorities to commute all sentences of death imposed on prisoners in Indonesia. In addition to the group of prisoners referred to in this action, it has also regularly appealed on behalf of members of Muslim opposition groups sentenced to death for alleged terrorist activity, and on behalf of prisoners sentenced for non-political offences such as murder or drug-smuggling.

### Recommended Action

1. All sections, coordination groups, death penalty coordinators, PIRAN groups and groups working on behalf of an Indonesian prisoner may use the attached paper publicly, and distribute it further to people who may be interested in the cases of these prisoners or in the death penalty in general.
2. PIRAN groups and groups working on behalf of an Indonesian prisoner are also asked to write at least one letter to the Indonesian President asking him to commute these and all other outstanding sentences of death.
3. Because AI launched a campaign in 1985, lasting from 26 June to the end of September, to focus attention on human rights violations in East Timor, which the Indonesians have occupied since December 1975, all letters should make no mention of Amnesty International. Letters should therefore be written in a personal or professional capacity.
4. As many groups working in PIRAN or on behalf of an Indonesian prisoner may also be involved in this East Timor campaign, it is not expected that they will be able to devote their full resources to this appeal. Nevertheless all groups are asked to write at least one letter to the President Suharto during July, if possible, making reference to the forthcoming 40th anniversary of Indonesia's independence.
5. Any group may, if they wish, write a further letter during August and September, referring to the long period since the attempted coup of September/October 1965, to urge the President to commute these sentences in a spirit of reconciliation.
6. Letters may express concern that the trials at which these prisoners were convicted and sentenced may not have accorded with international standards of fairness and the cases of these prisoners should therefore be reviewed.
7. Some letters may refer to the resolution of the United Nations General Assembly of 8 December 1977 (32/61), which expressed the desirability of abolishing capital punishment.
8. All letters should draw attention to the length of time that these prisoners have already spent in detention and urge the Indonesian authorities to now commute these sentences so as to allow the possibility of their rehabilitation.

9. Letters should be sent to:

President Suharto,  
Istana Negara,  
Jalan Veteran,  
Jakarta,  
Indonesia.

10. Copies of these letters should also be sent, with a covering letter, to the following ministers. The covering letters may ask them to use their influence with the President to request him to commute these death sentences:

Let. Jen. Ismail Saleh, (Minister of Justice)  
Menteri Kehakiman,  
Departemen Kehakiman,  
Jalan Hayam Wuruk 7,  
Jakarta Pusat  
Indonesia

Prof. Mochtar Kusumaatmadja, (Minister of Foreign Affairs)  
Menteri Luar Negeri,  
Departemen Luar Negeri,  
Jalan Merdeka Utara 7,  
Jakarta  
Indonesia

Hari Suharto, (Attorney General)  
Jaksa Agung,  
Kejaksaan Agung,  
Jalan Sultan Hasanuddin 1,  
Kebayoran Baru,  
Jakarta Selatan  
Indonesia

Let. Jen. Ali Said, (Chairman of the Supreme Court)  
Ketua Mahkamah Agung,  
Mahkamah Agung,  
Jalan Lapangan Banteng 1,  
Jakarta  
Indonesia

11. Groups are asked to approach any lawyers or parliamentary representatives in their locality to make similar appeals to the President and his ministers as outlined above.

12. Any groups wishing to send more than two letters to the President and his ministers and officials are encouraged to do so.

July 1985

Amnesty International  
International Secretariat  
1 Easton Street,  
London WC1X 8DJ  
United KingdomINDONESIA:PRISONERS UNDER SENTENCE OF DEATH FOR ALLEGED OFFENCES RELATING TO AN ATTEMPTED  
COUP IN 1965 OR MEMBERSHIP OF THE INDONESIAN COMMUNIST PARTY (PKI)The Attempted Coup in 1965

On 30 September/1 October 1965 an attempted coup took place in Indonesia. Details on precisely who was responsible for planning the coup attempt remain unclear almost twenty years later, but most evidence points to a group of middle-ranking military officers, mainly from the army and air force, who were unhappy with the top army leadership and fearful that a "Council of Generals" within the army was about to stage a coup against the then-President Sukarno. There appears to have been some support given to the dissident officers by leading members of the Communist Party of Indonesia (PKI) who were concerned about the deteriorating health of President Sukarno, under whose protection the PKI had been able to make major gains, and the prospect of a take-over by the avowedly anti-communist army leaders.

The army reacted quickly and quashed the coup attempt, although not before six leading generals had been killed. The army leadership accused the PKI of masterminding the coup bid, although there had never been any clear evidence of the party's role - as opposed to the apparent complicity of individual PKI members. There followed a massive purge of the PKI and its associated mass organizations, during the course of which hundreds of thousands of people were arrested and, according to a government official, approximately half a million people were summarily killed.\* People who had been members of leftwing organizations were detained on the grounds that they were guilty by association, even though they had played no personal part at all in the abortive coup. Others were arrested on the basis of casual relationships with persons known, or thought to be associated with the PKI. Thousands of military men were also arrested because it was felt that their commanding officers had leftwing sympathies. Tens of thousands of these people remained in detention for up to eleven years after the 1965 events, without any formal charge or trial.

Following the banning of the PKI in early 1966, the Indonesian military authorities continued to report the discovery of PKI activity in many parts of Indonesia. Army reports claimed that Communists had set up underground organizations with the aim of armed opposition to the Indonesian government. In particular, support for an organized underground Communist movement was reported to have been strong in the South Blitar area of East Java. During May 1968 the Indonesian authorities launched military operations against alleged subversion in the South Blitar area. These were accompanied by a wave of arrests. Large numbers of alleged members of the PKI were arrested in other parts of Indonesia during 1968, and according to reports, thousands of these were killed in custody. Many of those arrested in this period were alleged members of the PKI who had been released after arrest in 1965-66, and who had not gone underground.

Trials and Appeals

Several hundred prisoners were charged and brought to trial for alleged involvement in the attempted coup of 1965 or subsequent events. These trials were initially held before special military tribunals, which often imposed the

\* See Political Killings by Governments (Amnesty International, 1983), pp. 35-8.

death penalty. Sometimes these sentences were later commuted to life imprisonment. In the 1970's political prisoners were usually tried before ordinary civilian courts, and although the death sentence was often demanded by the prosecution, the sentences handed down were generally long periods of imprisonment, ranging from 15 years to life. The trials were often reported in the press, but with little detail, merely stating that the accused had been found guilty and sentenced to death or a certain period of imprisonment. A report in the Indonesian-language weekly Tempo in mid-1974 stated that perhaps as many as half of these prisoners had been given death sentences or life imprisonment.

Amnesty International knows of no case in which any political prisoner was acquitted as a result of one of these trials. Some reports of the conduct of the trials give grounds for concern that their proceedings may not have accorded with internationally-accepted standards for fair trials. Many of the trials were held in secret without advance warning, and with the accused having almost no time to consult with the court-appointed defense attorney. Some defendants and commentators have alleged that the judges in these trials were not impartial. The defendants were reportedly given little or no opportunity to cross-examine the witnesses whose testimonies were brought against them, or to bring witnesses in their own defence. Some of the material evidence, such as weapons or ammunition, produced in court sessions reportedly bore no relation to the individuals accused.

Some of those convicted by special military tribunals after 1965 were reported to have been given no right of appeal to a higher court: they could only appeal to the President for clemency (grasi). While many alleged members of the PKI were victims of extrajudicial executions in the late 1960's, only a few prisoners were executed for political offences following the imposition of death sentences by the court. Those executed included the leading PKI figures Njono and Sudisman, and army officers such as Untung and Supardjo. By 1970, according to a press report, ten prisoners had been executed after being sentenced to death by the courts since 1965. The total number executed is believed to be no more than 15, and possibly less.

Most prisoners tried in civilian courts were given the right to appeal, first to the High Court (in a process known as banding) and then, if necessary, to the Supreme Court (known as kasasi). Following the rejection of their appeal by the Supreme Court, they could still make a final petition for clemency to the President. The procedures for the lodging and hearing of these appeals were often very lengthy and many delays have occurred. For example, Manan Effendi bin Tjokrohardjo was sentenced to death by the District Court in Balikpapan, East Kalimantan, in May 1967. He then appealed, also in May 1967, to the High Court in Banjarmasin. He only received their decision - to commute his sentence to life imprisonment - in March 1982. The High Court stated that they had only received his papers from the District Court in January 1982.

Several prisoners sentenced to death for alleged offences in connection with the attempted coup of 1965 or for alleged involvement in underground PKI activity afterwards had their sentences commuted to life imprisonment, either on appeal, or by the President. In December 1978 the weekly Tempo reported that there were 31 prisoners under sentence of death for political offences. According to the information available to Amnesty International, there are currently at least 28 prisoners under sentence of death for alleged offences in connection with the attempted coup of 1965

or subsequent events. The total figure may be higher, as the current situation of a number of prisoners sentenced to death is not clear.

Most prisoners under sentence of death are still waiting for a decision on appeals which were lodged several years ago. At the beginning of 1985 only five of these prisoners were known to have had their final appeals - to the President - rejected. One prisoner, Col. Sudiyono, was reported to have had his petition to the President rejected in 1981, but to have been allowed to submit another petition to the President following the rejection of his initial petition. In October 1984 the Public Prosecutor's office for East Java announced that the final appeals of another two prisoners, Djoko Untung and Gatot Lestario (Sutaryo), had been rejected by the President on 31 October 1983 and 14 August 1984 respectively. It then stated that discussions would take place concerning the execution of the sentences. Despite the publicity given to this press statement neither of these two prisoners had, at that stage, been informed officially or unofficially of the rejection of their final appeals. Also in October 1984 the Indonesian newspaper Kompas announced that the petition to the President for clemency by Mohammad Munir had been rejected. In March 1985 Kompas then reported a statement by the Public Prosecutor's office for East Java that the petition for clemency to the President by Rustomo had been rejected on 31 December 1984 and that it was now up to the Public Prosecutor's office to decide when the execution would be carried out.

None of the press statements concerning the rejection of petitions to the President for clemency carried any detailed information regarding plans for the carrying out of the execution of any prisoner. On 12 April 1985, however, the Chief of Police for East Java made a statement to Kompas that he had received a letter from the Public Prosecutor's office asking him to make ready a firing squad and a team of doctors for the execution of the three prisoners Gatot Lestario (Sutaryo), Djoko Untung and Rustomo, who were all detained at Pamekasan prison, Madura. He added that he was only awaiting a decision from the Ministry of Justice as to whether the executions should take place in Blitar, where two of the prisoners had been sentenced, or in Surabaya, the provincial capital, where Rustomo had been sentenced and where all their appeals were first heard.

#### The Execution of Mohammad Munir

Early in the morning of 15 May 1985 Mohammad Munir was executed. He had been a member of the PKI central committee and represented the PKI in the national assembly before the attempted coup of September/October 1965. He had been a member of the state body the Supreme Advisory Council, and Chairman of the trade union confederation SOBSI (Sentral Organisasi Buruh Seluruh Indonesia) which was dominated by the PKI. He had also been a member of the council of the International World Federation of Trade Unions, based in Prague. He had been arrested on 14 July 1968 in South Blitar, charged with rebellion, and sentenced to death by a Jakarta district court on 12 April 1973. This sentence was confirmed by the High Court on 23 November 1981 and by the Supreme Court on 28 March 1983. Mohammad Munir's wife then submitted a petition for clemency on his behalf to the President, which was rejected on 15 October 1984. The President was reported to have taken the advice of the District Court, the Attorney General and the Chairman of the Supreme Court before rejecting this plea.

Members of Mohammad Munir's family were informed of the planned execution on 11 May 1985, and on 14 May Mohammad Munir was allowed to meet his wife and family for about three hours. His execution, by firing squad, was reported to have taken place on an uninhabited island in the bay of Jakarta and to have been carried out by members of the police mobile brigade. His body was reported to have been handed over to his family after his execution, but they were reported to have been warned by the military authorities not to attract any public attention.

To Amnesty International's knowledge, no announcement about this execution was carried in the Indonesian press in the immediate aftermath of the execution. Nevertheless, following reports of the execution of Mohammad Munir, other governments have expressed their concern at these reports to the Indonesian authorities and have obtained confirmation of the information. On 25 May the Minister of Development and International Cooperation in the Netherlands, (Ms) Eegj Schoo, while on a visit to Indonesia met with President Suharto and the Minister of Justice. According to reports of her meeting with President Suharto, the President confirmed that Mohammad Munir had been executed: he was reported to have added that he could not guarantee that further executions would not take place but suggested that they could be postponed. The following day the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in the Netherlands issued a statement publicly confirming that Mohammad Munir had been executed, expressing their government's deep regret at this execution and stating that their government had appealed to the Indonesian authorities not to carry out any further executions.

Other governments have also expressed their regret at the resumption of executions of prisoners convicted of alleged offences in connection with the attempted coup of 1965 or membership of the PKI. On 4 June 1985 the Australian ambassador to Jakarta made public an appeal he had made to the Indonesian government to show compassion and not to execute three other members of the PKI - Gatot Lestario, Djoko Untung, and Rustomo - whom his government feared might be executed shortly. The Indonesian Foreign Minister was reported to have commented in a news conference about a similar appeal from an Australian Senator, "that's a serious request, and if the senator makes it through the proper channel, we will give it serious consideration, but that does not necessarily mean we will approve it". On 8 June, however, the Foreign Minister told another press conference that the executions of any remaining prisoners under sentence of death were an internal affair for Indonesia. He said that while he understood that such appeals came from humanitarian considerations, the government had another perspective, that the Communists had betrayed the Indonesian people. He claimed that to pardon them would cause a major outcry in the country, and said that if their petitions for clemency had been rejected, they should be executed. A French government official stated on 19 June that the governments of the European Community had made two appeals to the Indonesian authorities to convey their profound feeling at the execution of Mohammad Munir and to appeal on behalf of others sentenced to death in connection with membership of the PKI.

The appeals by foreign governments led to some news about the execution of Mohammad Munir and the situation of other Communist prisoners under sentence of death being reported in the Indonesian media. On 10 June 1985 the Indonesian Foundation for the Protection of Human Rights appealed to the President not to carry out any further executions of prisoners sentenced to death for offences connected with the attempted coup of 1965. On 15 June the weekly Tempo reported that various governments and both organizations and leading figures who supported human rights (including Amnesty International) had appealed to the Indonesian government not to execute these prisoners.

Amnesty International's Concern

Amnesty International is opposed to 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 treatment or punishment, as proclaimed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights. It has regularly appealed to the Indonesian authorities to commute all sentences of death imposed by the courts.

Amnesty International is particularly disturbed at the execution of Mohammad Munir, as there are believed to be at least 28 other prisoners under sentence of death for alleged offences in connection with the attempted coup of 1965 or subsequent events, and of these at least three have apparently exhausted their opportunity for appeal or clemency. Amnesty International is concerned that the Indonesian authorities may be intending to proceed with the execution of the other prisoners under sentence of death, and appeals to the Indonesian authorities to commute all these death sentences.



June 1985

PRISONERS BELIEVED TO BE UNDER SENTENCE OF DEATH FOR ALLEGED OFFENCES RELATING TO THE ATTEMPTED COUP OF 1965 OR MEMBERSHIP OF THE INDONESIAN COMMUNIST PARTY (PKI)

<u>Name and Details</u>	<u>Date and Place of Sentence</u>	<u>Most Recent Appeals</u>
<u>CIPINANG (Jakarta)</u>		
<u>Supono</u> (Marsudidjojo) (64) - former member of the PKI Special Bureau and member of the PKI central committee - arrested 22 February 1969	Extraordinary Military Court Sentenced 11 March 1972	Reported to have refused to make an appeal for clemency after his trial
<u>Ruslan Widjayasastra</u> (66) - former member of the central committee of the PKI, and deputy chairman of the peasants union <u>Barisan Tani Indonesia (BTI)</u> and <u>SOBSI</u> . - arrested on 14 July 1968	Central Jakarta Subversion Court Sentenced 15 July 1974	Appealed for clemency to President; result not known - unconfirmed reports suggest it has been rejected
<u>Sukatno</u> (56) - former Chairman of the <u>Pemuda Rakyat</u> (a youth organisation); member of parliament and of the central committee of the PKI - arrested 21 July 1968	Jakarta District Court Sentenced 11 March 1971	Appealed to Supreme Court; result not known
<u>Iskander Subekti</u> (64) - former member of the central committee of the PKI (foreign affairs section) - arrested 31 July 1968	Jakarta District Court Sentenced 22 December 1972	Appealed to High Court; result not known
<u>Asep Suryaman</u> alias <u>Hamin</u> (63) - former member of the PKI Special Bureau; head of Education Department at PKI Secretariat - arrested 28 September 1971	Jakarta District Court Sentenced 28 August 1975	Appealed to High Court; result not known
<u>Satar Suryanto</u> (46) - former sergeant in the <u>Cakrabirawa</u> (the Presidential Guard) - arrested 4 October 1965	Regional Military Court, Jakarta Sentenced 19 April 1971	Appealed to High Court; result not known
<u>Raswad</u> (50) - former sergeant in <u>Cakrabirawa</u> - arrested 5 October 1965	Regional Military Court Jakarta Sentenced 16 April 1968	Appealed to President for clemency; result not known

<u>Name and Details</u>	<u>Date and Place of Sentence</u>	<u>Most Recent Appeals</u>
<u>CIPINANG (cont'd)</u>		
<u>I Bungkus</u> (48) - former sergeant in the <u>Cakrabirawa</u> - arrested 8 October 1965	Regional Military Court Jakarta Sentenced 30 July 1971	Appealed to the High Court; result not known
<u>Surono (Hadiwoyono)</u> (48) - former member of the <u>Cakrabirawa</u> - arrested 8 October 1965	Regional Military Court Jakarta Sentenced 29 October 1970	Appealed to the Supreme Court; result not known
<u>Sukardjo</u> (48) - former sergeant in the <u>Cakrabirawa</u> - arrested 5 October 1965	Regional Military Court Jakarta Sentenced 5 March 1969	Appealed to the Supreme Court; result not known
<u>Suleman</u> (48) - former member of the <u>Cakrabirawa</u> - arrested 5 October 1965	Regional Military Court Jakarta Sentenced 8 November 1967	Appealed to the High Court; result not known
<u>Nurhayan</u> (44) (Norbertus Rohayan) - former member of the <u>Cakrabirawa</u> - arrested 5 October 1965	Regional Military Court West Java Sentenced 8 November 1969	Appealed to the High Court; result not known
<u>Anatasius Buang</u> (50) - former sergeant in the <u>Cakrabirawa</u> - arrested 5 October 1965	Regional Military Court Jakarta Sentenced 8 November 1969	Appealed to the High Court; result not known
<u>Giyadi (Wiguyosuharjo)</u> (42) - former member of the <u>Cakrabirawa</u> - arrested 4 October 1965	Regional Military Court Jakarta Sentenced 16 April 1968	Appealed to the President for clemency; result not known
<u>Syam Kamaruzaman</u> (61) - former chairman of the PKI Special Bureau - arrested 9 March 1967	Extraordinary Military Court Sentenced 10 March 1968	Appealed to the President for clemency; result not known
<u>Bono Waluyo</u> (62) - former member of the PKI Special Bureau; former member of the central committee of the PKI - arrested 5 August 1961	Extraordinary Military Court Semarang Sentenced 9 October 1968	Appealed to the Supreme Court; result not known
<u>Marsudi</u> (50) - former sergeant major in the airforce - date of arrest not known	Extraordinary Military Court Sentenced 13 July 1976	Appealed to the High Court; result not known
<u>Sudiyono</u> (61) - former colonel in the airforce - arrested July 1966	Extraordinary Military Court Sentenced 20 September 1973	Appeal to the President rejected; reportedly resubmitted a petition

<u>Name and Details</u>	<u>Date and Place of Sentence</u>	<u>Most Recent Appeals</u>
<u>GROBOGAN</u> prison (Bali)		
- former Lieutenant in the armed forces and leading PKI figure for Bali. - arrested in Surabaya, September 1966	Extraordinary Military Court Sentenced 30 September 1967	Reportedly twice appealed to President for clemency
<u>BANJARMASIN</u> (South Kalimantan)		
<u>Amar Hanafiah</u> (64) - former secretary of PKI provincial committee for South Kalimantan - arrested late 1965	Special Military Court, Banjarmasin Sentenced 1967	Appealed to the President for clemency; result not known
<u>MEDAN</u> (North Sumatra)		
<u>Mohammad Nazir</u> Chairman of Special Bureau of PKI for North Sumatra, member of the central committee of the PKI - Date of arrest not known	Extraordinary Military Court, Medan Sentenced 1966/67	
<u>Suyono</u> - Date of arrest not known	Not known	
<u>NUSAKAMBANGAN</u>		
<u>Kamil</u> (57) former lieutenant in army; - arrested in 1965	Divisional Military Court Yogyakarta Sentenced May 1967	Appealed to the President for clemency; result not known
<u>PAMEKASAN</u> (Madura)		
<u>Gatot Lestario</u> (Sutaryo)(59) - former chairman of the PKI provincial committee for East Java - arrested 19 January 1969	District Court of Blitar, East Java Sentenced 2 January 1976	Appeal to President for clemency rejected on 14 August 1984
<u>Djoko Untung</u> - former member of the PKI provincial committee for East Java - arrested on 6 July 1968	District Court of Blitar, East Java Sentenced 2 January 1976	Appeal to President for clemency rejected on 31 October 1983

<u>Name and Details</u>	<u>Date and Place of Sentence</u>	<u>Most Recent Appeals</u>
<u>Rustomo</u> (65) - former chairman of the PKI Special Bureau for East Java, deputy secretary of the Provincial Committee of the PKI for East Java - arrested 28 May 1968	District Court of Surabaya, East Java  Sentenced 10 January 1975	Appeal to the President for clemency rejected on 31 December 1984
<u>Sukarman</u> (65) - former member of Executive Committee of the Provincial Committee of the PKI for East Java - arrested 21 July 1968	District Court of Malang, East Java  Sentenced 31 May 1976	Appealed to the President for clemency on 12 December 1982; result not known
<u>Suwandi</u> (62) - former secretary of the Provincial Committee of the PKI for East Java - arrested 9 June 1968	District Court of Malang, East Java  Sentenced 11 June 1973	Appealed to the President for clemency on September 1983; result not known

OTHERS SENTENCED TO DEATH WHERE THE SENTENCE WAS SUBSEQUENTLY COMMUTED

Sayid Fachrul Baraqbah

Member of the central committee of the PKI and secretary of the PKI Provincial Committee for Kalimantan; arrested on 16 October 1965 and sentenced to death by the Balikpapan Subversion Court on 6 December 1966; sentence commuted on appeal to the High Court in Banjarmasin in June 1969; detained in Balikpapan and released in early 1984.

Omar Dhani

Former Air Vice Marshal and Commander-in-Chief of the Air Force; arrested in 1966; tried before an Extraordinary Military Court in December 1966; sentence was commuted to life imprisonment by President Suharto on 15 December 1981; currently detained in Nirbaya prison, Jakarta.

Dr. Subandrio

Former Foreign Minister and Deputy Prime Minister; arrested in March 1966; tried before an Extraordinary Military Court in December 1966; sentence commuted to life imprisonment by President Suharto on 15 December 1981; currently detained in Nirbaya prison, Jakarta.

Markus Giroth

Former leading figure in the PKI in South Sulawesi and member of the executive council of SOBSI; arrested in 1967/68 and sentenced to death by a Special Military Court in Makassar, Sulawesi, on 16 November 1968; sentence commuted to life imprisonment in December 1980; currently detained in Gunung Sari prison, Ujung Padang, Sulawesi.

Ulung Sitepu

Former Brigadier-General and Governor of Northern Sumatra; arrested in Jakarta on 4 November 1965; tried by an Extraordinary Military Court in Medan in September 1966; sentence commuted to life imprisonment by the President in 1980; currently detained in the Tanjung Gusta prison, Medan.

Djajusman

Former member of the PKI Special Bureau for West Sumatra; arrested in 1967, probably in Sumatra; sentenced to death by a military court in Padang in June 1969; sentence is reported to have been subsequently commuted to life imprisonment but the date of this is not known; currently detained in Padang.

R Sugeng Sutarto

Former Brigadier-General in the police force and chief of staff of the intelligence service (BPI); arrested on 18 January 1966; sentenced to death by an Extraordinary Military Court on 24 September 1973; sentence commuted to life imprisonment in 1983; currently detained in Cipinang prison, Jakarta.

Didi Rachman

Former member of the PKI Provincial Committee for West Java; arrested on 26 May 1967; sentenced to death by the Bogor district court on 4 June 1973; sentence was subsequently commuted to life imprisonment; detained in Cipinang prison, Jakarta, but was reported to have been due for release in 1984.

Abdullah Alihami

Former member of the central committee of the PKI and secretary of the PKI Provincial Committee for Riau in Sumatra; arrested in March 1967 and tried before a military court in Pekanbaru, Sumatra in 1968; unconfirmed reports state that his sentence was subsequently commuted to life imprisonment; currently detained in Padang.

Sudono

Former 2nd lieutenant in the armed forces; arrested on 12 November 1965; sentenced to death by an Extraordinary Military Court on 18 February 1967 and subsequently appealed to the President for clemency in February 1967. This was reported to have been rejected on 26 September 1978. Nevertheless the sentence was commuted to life imprisonment on 15 December 1980. He is currently detained in Pamekasan prison, Madura, but is reported to be due for release in 1985.

Sumbodo

Former lieutenant in the armed forces; arrested on 14 October 1965 and sentenced to death by an Extraordinary Military Court on 18 February 1967; appealed to the President for clemency in February 1967. This was reported to have been rejected on 26 September 1978. Nevertheless his sentence was reported to have been commuted to life imprisonment on 15 December 1980. He is currently detained in Pamekasan prison, Madura, but is reported to be due for release in 1985.

Sunari Sarpo

Former activist in the Barisan Tani Indonesia (Indonesia Peasants' Union); arrested on 21 July 1968; sentenced to death by the District Court in Lumajang on 1 April 1976; sentence was commuted to life imprisonment by the High Court on 1 April 1978; currently detained in Pamekasan prison on Madura, but is reported to be eligible for release in 1986.

Soma

Former chairman of the PKI Special Bureau for East Java; arrested in Surabaya, East Java on 22 October 1967; sentenced to death by the District Court of Surabaya on 29 April 1976; sentence was commuted to life imprisonment by the High Court on 3 January 1980; currently detained in Pamekasan prison, Madura, but is reported to be eligible for release in 1986.

Heru Atmodjo

Former chief of airforce intelligence and a lieutenant colonel; arrested on 5 October 1965 and tried in July/August 1966 by a Special Military Court; sentence commuted to life imprisonment subsequently but the date of this is not known; detained in Cipinang prison, Jakarta and released in August 1983.

Manan Effendi bin Tjokrohardjo

Former vice-chairman of the PKI for East Kalimantan; arrested on 9 October 1966 and sentenced to death by the Balikpapan District Court on 6 May 1967; sentence commuted to life imprisonment on appeal to the High Court in Banjarmasin on 24 February 1982; currently detained in Balikpapan, East Kalimantan; reported to become eligible for remission and release in 1987.

S P Martana

Arrested in October 1965 and sentenced to death in 1966; sentence commuted to life imprisonment by the High Court in Banjarmasin in June 1969; detained in Balikpapan and released in 1983.

Lamuhariah

Arrested in October 1965 and sentenced to death in 1966; sentence was commuted to life imprisonment by the High Court in Banjarmasin in June 1969; currently detained in Balikpapan, where he is reported to be eligible for release in 1985.

PRISONERS SENTENCED TO DEATH WHO ARE REPORTED TO HAVE DIED IN DETENTION

Paris Pardede

Former member of the central committee of the PKI; arrested on 29 November 1965 and sentenced to death by an Extraordinary Military Court in Medan in June 1966; later detained in Medan, but reported to have died in detention in early 1983.

Mukidjan bin Sanawi

Former member of the army; arrested on 5 October 1965 and sentenced to death by a Regional Military Court in Jakarta on 16 April 1968; detained in Cipinang prison, Jakarta, where he was subsequently reported to have died.

Suradi Prawirodiharjo

Former captain in the army; arrested on 25 December 1965 and sentenced to death by a Regional Military Court in Jakarta on 18 February 1970; detained in Cipinang prison, Jakarta, where he was subsequently reported to have died.

Jusuf Mada Dalam

Former governor of the Bank of Indonesia and Minister for Central Bank Affairs; sentenced to death by an Extraordinary Military Court in 1966 and died in detention August 1976.

Markjoko

Former deputy chairman of SOBSI; arrested in August 1968 and sentenced to death by a court in Jakarta on 22 December 1972; reported to have been detained in Cipinang and to have died at the end of 1979.

Djalaluddin Jusuf Nasution

Former secretary of the PKI for North Sumatra and member of the central committee of the PKI; sentenced to death in November 1966; reported to have died later in detention.