



**amnesty  
international**

INTERNATIONAL SECRETARIAT  
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United Kingdom

**URGENT  
ACTION**

EXTERNAL (for general distribution)

AI Index: ASA 21/30/86  
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Each section is asked to organize up to FIVE appeals.

UA 290/86

Death Penalty

2 October 1986

INDONESIA: SUPOMO Marsudidjojo  
BONO Walujo  
SJAM Kamaruzaman  
SOEKATNO

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Three former members of the banned Partai Komunis Indonesia (PKI), Indonesian Communist Party, are reported to have been executed during the week of 22 September 1986 near Jakarta. There has, however, been no official confirmation of their deaths. All had been in prison for more than 15 years. Supomo Marsudidjojo, aged about 65, and Bono Walujo, aged 63, both former members of the PKI Central Committee, are two of those reported executed. The identity of the third remains unclear but is variously reported as either Sjam Kamaruzaman, aged 61, or Soekatno, aged 57.

All four men were convicted of subversion for their alleged role in a coup attempt in Indonesia in 1965 which the present Indonesian Government claims was materminded by the PKI and in particular by its Special Bureau (Biro Khusus), which is said to have been responsible for intelligence and for recruiting members of the Indonesian Armed Forces. Supomo and Bono had been members of the Special Bureau; Sjam Kamaruzaman was its chairman. Soekatno had been chairman of Pemuda Rakyat, the PKI youth organization and was alleged to have been involved in the training of Pemuda Rakyat volunteers to participate in the coup. He was later alleged to have been involved in an armed underground movement of the PKI in Blitar, East Java, in 1967-1968.

Supomo, Bono and Sjam were all tried by a special military court and sentenced to death, Bono and Sjam in 1968 and Supomo in 1972. Soekatno was sentenced to death by a civil court in 1971. Amnesty International believes that the trials of these men and of hundreds of others tried in connection with the coup attempt did not meet international standards of fairness. Many of the trials were closed, judges reportedly were not impartial and the evidence on which the prisoners were convicted was reportedly often internally contradictory and inconsistent.

The executions of the PKI prisoners come less than two weeks after the execution of a Muslim activist, Maman Kusmayadi on 12 September 1986. Amnesty International has repeatedly urged the Indonesian Government to commute all death sentences and halt all planned executions. It is particularly concerned about reports that four more PKI prisoners may be executed in the near future.

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 punishment as proclaimed in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights.

☎ 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 about the reported executions of three prisoners, Supomo Marsudidjojo, Bono Walujo and either Sjam Kamaruzaman or Soekatno
- stating Amnesty International's opposition to the death penalty in all cases as a violation of fundamental human rights
- urging that all death sentences be commuted

APPEALS TO:

Lt. Gen. Ismail Saleh  
Menteri Kehakiman  
Jl. Hayam Wuruk 7  
Jakarta Pusat  
Indonesia

(Minister of Justice)

Telegrams to: Menteri Kehakiman,  
Jakarta, Indonesia

President Soeharto  
Bina Graha  
Jl. Veteran 17  
Jakarta  
Indonesia

(President of Indonesia)

Telegrams to: President Soeharto,  
Jakarta, Indonesia

COPIES TO:

Hari Suharto  
Jaksa Agung  
Jl. Sultan Hasanuddin 1  
Kebayoran Baru  
Jakarta Selatan  
Indonesia

(Attorney General)

and to Indonesian diplomatic representatives in your country.

PLEASE SEND APPEALS IMMEDIATELY. Please check with the International Secretariat, or your section office, if sending appeals after 14 November 1986.

— 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.