



**amnesty
international**

INTERNATIONAL SECRETARIAT
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**URGENT
ACTION**

EXTERNAL (for general distribution)

AI Index: ASA 21/31/85
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Further information on UA 151/85 (ASA 21/19/85 23 May) - Death Penalty

INDONESIA: Mohammad MUNIR
Ruslan WIDJAJASASTRA
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 Gatot Lestario, aged 60, Djoko Untung, aged about 65, and Rustomo, aged 65, were executed between 1 and 3 July 1985. The families of the men were reportedly not informed of the executions and no mention was made of them in the Indonesian press.

The three men were alleged members of the Indonesian Communist Party (PKI) and had been held in Pamekasan Prison, Madura. They were arrested in 1968 and 1969 and tried in the mid-1970s on subversion charges. They were all accused of complicity in or sympathy for an attempted coup in 1965, for which the government of President Suharto has held the PKI responsible. They were also convicted of involvement in an alleged attempt to re-establish the PKI through an underground movement in South Blitar, East Java, in 1967-68 after the party had been officially banned and hundreds of thousands of suspected supporters killed.

Gatot Lestario (also known as Gatot Sutaryo) had reportedly been chairman of the Provincial Committee of the PKI for East Java. Rustomo was alleged to have been head of the PKI Special Bureau for East Java, a select group which the government claimed planned the abortive coup. Djoko Untung had reportedly been a member of the PKI provincial committee for East Java.

The three were among five prisoners who had recently had their final appeals for clemency rejected by President Suharto. A fourth, Mohammad Munir, was executed on 14 May 1985. The fifth, Ruslan Widjajasastra, is believed to be still in prison; Amnesty International is not aware whether he has yet exhausted all possibilities of appeal. More than two dozen prisoners have been sentenced to death for their alleged role in the coup.

Until the execution of Mohammad Munir in May, it was believed that the Indonesian government had given informal assurances to the Dutch government that it would not execute any prisoners detained for their alleged complicity in the coup. The execution sparked an international outcry, with appeals made by the Dutch, Italian, Swedish, Australian and other

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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*

governments, as well as by the European Parliament, to halt any further executions. In response, the Indonesian government said in June that it would carry out the executions because the men had had the benefit of due process, with the opportunity to stand trial, appeal their sentences and make final appeals to the President; because the executions were an internal affair; and because "members of the Indonesian Communist Party betrayed the people", according to the Foreign Minister Mochtar Kusumaatmadja. The government made no reference to the prior assurances to the Dutch government.

Further recommended action: Please send further appeals:

- expressing grave concern at reports that the executions of Gatot Lestario, Rustomo and Djoko Untung were carried out in secret between 1 and 3 July 1985;
- stating Amnesty International's unconditional opposition to the death penalty in all cases and urging that the death sentences imposed on Ruslan Widjajasastra and others be commuted.

Appeals to:

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

Hari Suharto
Jaksa Agung
Jalan Sultan Hasanuddin 1
Keboyoran Baru
Jakarta Selatan
Indonesia

(Attorney General)

President Suharto
Istana Negara
Jalan Veteran
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.

Check with the International Secretariat, or your section office, if sending appeals after 1 October 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.