



**amnesty
international**

INTERNATIONAL SECRETARIAT
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**URGENT
ACTION**

EXTERNAL (for general distribution)

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Note: UA 290/86 requested up to five appeals per section. This follow-up should receive full distribution to your networks.

Further information on UA 290/86 (ASA 21/30/86 2 October) - Death Penalty

INDONESIA: SUPONO Marsudidjojo
BONO Walujo
SJAM Kamaruzaman
SOEKATNO

and also: Colonel SUDIONO
Roeslan WIDJAJASTRA
Iskandar SUBEKTI
Asep SURYAMAN
Satar SURYANTO
Anastasius BUANG
and one other

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Amnesty International has received additional information on the executions of Bono Walujo, Supono "Pono" Marsudidjojo and Sjam Kamaruzaman, and reports of the execution of a fourth man, Colonel Sudiono. Bono, Supono and Sjam were reportedly taken out of their cells in Cipinang Prison on 23 September and executed on the morning of 26 September 1986. Colonel Sudiono, aged about 61, was reportedly removed from his cell on 30 September and executed on 3 October. All four men were reportedly executed by firing squad in Cimanggis, near Bogor, southwest of Jakarta.

Amnesty International has also received reports that seven further executions are planned of people alleged, like the four men named above, to have been directly involved in a 1965 coup attempt for which the present Indonesian government has held the Partai Komunis Indonesia (PKI), Indonesian Communist Party, responsible. It is not known when the executions are scheduled but they are believed to be imminent.

The men named in the report include four former PKI members and three members of the Cakrabirawa unit, the presidential guard, whose commander in 1965 was reportedly the leader of the coup attempt. The four PKI prisoners are said to be Soekatno, aged 57, former chairman of the PKI youth organization, Pemuda Rakyat; Roeslan Widjajasastra, aged 69, former member of the PKI Central Committee and deputy chairman of the PKI-affiliated Barisan Tani Indonesia (BTI), Indonesian Peasants' Union; Iskandar Subekti, aged 65, former member of the PKI Central Committee; and Asep Suryaman, aged 61, former member of the Special Bureau of the PKI which the government alleges was responsible for approaching members of the armed forces and persuading them to join the coup effort. The members of the Cakrabirawa unit said to be facing execution are Satar Suryanto, aged 55; Anastasius Buang, aged 46, and a third man whose identity is not clear. All have been in prison for more than 15 years and were sentenced to death in trials which Amnesty International believes did not meet international standards for fairness.

☎ 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

The executions and planned executions of prisoners linked to the 1965 coup attempt follow on the execution of a young Muslim activist, Maman Kusmayadi, on 12 September 1986. 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.

Further recommended action: Please send further telegrams/express letters/airmail letters:

- expressing concern at the executions of Bono Walujo, Sjam Kamarauzaman, Supono "Pono" Marsudidjojo and Colonel Sudiono, and at reports of the planned executions of Soekatno, Iskandar Subekti, Roeslan Widjajasastra, Asep Suryaman, Satar Suryanto, Anastasias Buang and a seventh man;
- stating your opposition to the death penalty for all prisoners, political and criminal alike, on the grounds that it constitutes 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;
- urging that all death sentences be commuted.

APPEALS TO:

President Soeharto
Bina Graha Jl. Veteran 17
Jakarta, Indonesia

Telegrams to: President Soeharto,
Jakarta, Indonesia

General Benny Murdani
Departmant Pertahanan Keamanan
Jl. Merdeka Barat 13/14
Jakarta, Indonesia

(Commander-in-Chief of the
Armed Forces)

Telegrams to: Gen. Murdani, HANKAM,
Jakarta, Indonesia

COPIES TO any of the following:

- home government parliamentarians
- home government embassies in Jakarta
- local press
- diplomatic representatives of Indonesia in your country.

All appeals should be sent in a personal or professional capacity.

PLEASE SEND APPEALS IMMEDIATELY. Please check with the International Secretariat, or your section office, if sending appeals after 17 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.