

Crimes Against Humanity under Soeharto's *New Order Regime* (1966-1998)

NO	EVENT	YEAR	NUMBERS of VICTIMS	INFORMATION
1	Mass Killing, Enforced Disappearances, Arbitrary Detentions of 1965	1965-1970	Approximately one million	Most of the victims are allegedly the members of Indonesian Communist Party/PKI, or its affiliated mass organizations such as trade union/SOBSI, peasant organization/BTI, women group/Gerwani, youth organization/PR, cultural artisan's group/Lekra, etc. Other tens of thousands were subjected to torture and arbitrary arrest; some were detained in isolated remote area, Buru Island without any trial. The surviving victims and their families are still suffered from discriminatory treatment and are stripped off their civil and political rights. Some of them are still subjected to public harassment and assault. No one has ever been held responsible for these atrocities, one of the worst crimes against humanity in 20 th century.
2	Mysterious Shootings (Penembakkan Misterius "Petrus")	1982-1985	Thousands	Most of the victims are (former) criminals or thugs. The killing took illegal form (military intelligent operation), conducted by un-identified persons. Some victims are actually ordinary persons, subjected to mis-identification. Later on several relevant officials stated that this operation was a pre-emptive strike to control crime rate. No one has been held responsible.
3	Various violences in East Timor di Timor Timur pre Referendum	1974-1999	Hundreds of thousands	The atrocities began with the Indonesian military aggression (<i>Operasi Seroja</i>) toward the Fretilin administration in East Timor. Since then, East Timor became persistent object of military operation. This included the Santa Cruz Massacre in Dilli, 1992. The Indonesian state still refuses to recognize the atrocities before and during the occupation period.
4	Various violences in Aceh	1976-1998	Tens of	Ever since the existence of GAM/Free

	prior to the period of DOM/Military Operation Zone		thousands	Aceh Movement was declared by Hasan Di Tiro, Aceh had become violent-intensive area under military operation. President BJ Habibie released a presidential decree (Keppres No. 88/1999) regarding the establishment of Independent Inquiry Commission on Atrocities in Aceh (<i>Komisi Independen Pengusutan Tindak Kekerasan di Aceh/KIPTKA</i>). The recommendation of this commission has never followed up, including the prosecution for those who responsible for the human rights abuses. The state officials try to forget the atrocities as a trade off for peace agreement.
5	Various Violences in (West) Papua	1966-1998	Thousands	Military operations were launched to response the separatist organization/OPM (Organization of Free Papua). However, military operations also targeted the ordinary Papuan who campaign the problems of the exploitation of Papuan natural resources (involving foreign company) or other issue related to indigenous people's problem.
6	Massacre of Tanjung Priok, Jakarta	1984	Hundreds	Random shooting against mass demonstrators was conducted by security forces in Tanjung Priok, slum area in North Jakarta. The mass rejected the recognition of state sole ideology, Pancasila. Some analysts assumed this massacre was actually an intelligent operation to discredit Islamic organisation who opposed the application of the state sole ideology. Human Rights (ad hoc) Court was established in 2003. All the perpetrators were acquitted and the victims didn't get any redress.
7	Massacre of Talangsari, Lampung	1989	Hundreds	Similar case to the Massace of Tanjung Priok. The victims were members of Islamic community who wanted to established sharia law in their remote hamlet, Talangsari, Lampung. It was also allegedly an intelligent operasion by the military to subjugate radical Islamic group. National Human Rights Commision/Komnas HAM conducted an inquiry, but has not released the

				report yet.
8	27 July 1996	1996	Hundreds	An assault was committed by joint parties (including security forces) to occupy PDI's office and a direct attack to one of Indonesian opposition leader at the time, Megawati (as lawfully chairwoman of political party, PDI). Connection court (mix of civil and military tribunal) was held in 2002. No high rank state officials had been brought before the court.
9	Abduction and enforced disappearances of activists in 1998	1998	23 people	23 activists (most of them were students) were abducted by military members. Two high rank generals (including then Soeharto's son in law) were dismissed from their office and some low-ranks officers were convicted by military tribunal. Some students were released, but some are still missing. The military refused to responsible for the rest missing students.
10	Shooting of Trisakti's students	1998	4 students	There were 4 students who was shot dead during peaceful demonstration. This shooting provoked mass riot in several big cities of Indonesia. It was the trigger of Soeharto resignation. A military tribunal was held for the foot soldiers and never reached the master mind. Komnas HAM report stated that this incident was a gross human rights violation and should be brought before a Human Rights (ad hoc) Court. However, the parliament declared this case was not a gross violation of human rights.
11	May Riots in 1998	1998	Thousands	Mass riot occurred in several big cities of Indonesia following the Trisakti's incident. The riot also included racial violence, particularly against Chinese minority people. President Habibie set up a joint independent fact finding team (TGPF). The report showed that this riots were well designed by an organised group. Komnas HAM also conducted an investigation and said that this riots were gross violation of human rights. However, there was no prosecution for any one.

Source: KontraS (Commission for the Disappeared and Victims of Violence), from various sources.