

Weekly Update Human Rights in Indonesia – 21-12-2015

Impunity

A magazine on the 1965 Tragedy with interesting essays:

<http://maskod.co.id/bhinneka-en/#p=1>

and two interesting papers on the International Peoples tribunal:

http://www.mediacom.keio.ac.jp/wp/wp-content/uploads/2015/12/WP2_Sutrisno.pdf

and <http://indonesiaatmelbourne.unimelb.edu.au/international-peoples-tribunal-activists-face-backlash/>

Freedom of Religion

Suspects in Terror Raids Planned to Bomb Shiites, Densus Says

The Jakarta Globe, 20-12-2015

Six individuals rounded up in a series of counterterrorism raids that began on Friday and ran into late Saturday reportedly planned to bomb Shiite communities in Java and Sumatra.

Densus 88, the National Police's counterterrorism squad, arrested three suspects in Central Java and three in West Java, and seized bomb-making materials and jihad manuals during the raids. A series of unrelated raids in East Java netted four suspected members of another terrorist network.

"Based on the outcome of initial questioning, the suspects said they were planning to bomb a series of Shiite communities in Pekalongan [in Central Java],

Bandung and Pekanbaru [in Riau]," a source at the National Police headquarters in Jakarta, who asked not to be identified because of the ongoing investigation, told the Jakarta Globe on Sunday.

Gen. Badrodin Haiti, the National Police chief, said separately that the raids were prompted by intelligence from the US Federal Bureau of Investigations and the Australian Federal Police.

"This terrorist network was preparing for bombing attacks in various locations in Indonesia. They are a mix of ISIS supporters," Badrodin said, referring to one of the acronyms of the Sunni militant group Islamic State. "Some are ISIS members and others are sympathizers." He warned that "there are still others" and that Densus 88's operation was still ongoing. "That's why we're calling on the public to be vigilant and report anything suspicious," Badrodin said.

Sr. Comr. Edy Hartono, the acting Densus chief, said the suspects appeared to be deeply influenced by Islamic State's extremist views and wanted to replicate the group's attacks on Shiites, whom the militants view as heretics. "They were going to make a cellphone-activated bomb and would have carried out [an attack] if we hadn't stopped them," he said.

The raids began shortly before noon of Friday with the arrest of two suspects in Cilacap district, Central Java, identified as Riswandi and Yudinov Syahputra. From there, Densus personnel arrested three other suspects in Tasikmalaya, West Java, identified as Zaenal and Asep Urip, and a woman identified only by the initials T.A.

On Saturday morning, Densus arrested a sixth suspect, Abu Karim a.k.a. Abu Jundi, in Sukoharjo district, Central Java. They also seized suspected bomb-making material, including detonators, several lengths of piping, nails and buckshot, and various volatile chemicals. Officers also found a book on jihad, a

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bomb-making manual and a map of the Greater Jakarta area during the Sukoharjo raid.

Police have identified Asep as a teacher at the Al Mubarak Islamic boarding school, or pesantren, in Tasikmalaya, while Zaenal was one of his students.

Police alleged the pair were meant to assemble bombs from the material found at Abu Karim's house. T.A, whom police say is Zaenal's wife, allegedly funded the plot with Rp 8 million (\$575) from her earnings as a former migrant worker in Hong Kong.

In a series of separate raids on Saturday, Densus personnel arrested three people in Mojokerto and one in Gresik, in East Java, with suspected links to Jemaah Islamiyah, the Southeast Asian affiliate of Al Qaeda.

The suspects are alleged to have been involved in manufacturing firearms for terrorist activities. One of them was wanted from a similar raid on an underground gun workshop in Klaten, Central Java, in May 2014, a source said.

Police say there is no indication yet that the suspected Islamic State sympathizers and the JI operatives were connected.

Senior officials had earlier this week warned of a possibly elevated threat of terror attacks during the year-end period. Security has been beefed up at churches nationwide, while the president and the police chief have asked that public celebrations during both Christmas and New Year's Eve be kept low-key.

150,000 Cops Deployed to Secure Christmas, New Year Celebration

TEMPO.CO, 20-12-2015

Jakarta - The Indonesian National Police is set to deploy 150,000 personnel to secure this year's Christmas celebration and the 2016 New Year celebration. "We will deploy personnel from the police and related institutions," said Chief of the Indonesian National Police General Badrodin to Tempo on Sunday (20/12).

Badrodin said that the personnel consist of 80,000 police officers and the remaining personnel are from related institutions such as the Indonesian National Defense Forces (TNI). The main locations for the security measures, Badrodin added, are places of worship, and other public places and the main goal of the security measures are to anticipate terrorist attacks. "We stay alert against terrorist groups so we'll continue to put security measures in place," he added.

Human Rights Defenders

Police should reverse trend of arbitrary restrictions on human rights

Amnesty International Public Statement, 14-12-2015

Increasing attempts by the Indonesian police force to silence public discussions, stifle freedom of expression and disband events protesting human rights violations are part of a larger effort to intimidate and harass peaceful demonstrators. Amnesty International believes that such actions constitute arbitrary restrictions on the human rights to freedom of expression and peaceful assembly and must end immediately.

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On 10 December local police from the Menteng Sector branch (Polsek) in central Jakarta arbitrarily arrested 12 human rights activists, all from human rights NGO KontraS (the Commission for the Disappeared and Victims of Violence), after a peaceful protest in Central Jakarta commemorating International Human Rights Day. The police initially told the protesters that they would be informed of the reason for their arrest at the Polsek Menteng's headquarters, but after the protesters argued with them, the police said that they had violated a new by-law by not providing them with prior notice of the demonstration. However, according to KontraS the organisation had faxed a notice to the Provincial Jakarta Police headquarters before the event.

The 12 activists were brought to Polsek Menteng's headquarters but soon transferred to the Central Jakarta Police's headquarters. The Central Jakarta police released all of them without charges later the same day.

The by-law that police claimed the demonstrators had violated was Governor Regulation No.232/2015 on Controlling Freedom of Expression in Public Spaces, signed into force on 9 November by Jakarta Governor Basuki Tjahaja Purnama.

Police suppression of public expression and peaceful assembly is part of a disturbing trend to limit freedom of expression in Jakarta. Jakarta police also recently banned an event at the Jakarta Theatre Festival about the spate of large-scale human rights violations in 1965-66. The event was to include a reading and a discussion and, was scheduled to take place at the Ismail Marzuki Park in Central Jakarta on the 8 December. However, police refused to issue a permit for the event, citing fears that opponents would hold a rally if it took place. The task of the police is to ensure that both the event and the protest take place peacefully, and not to ban the event and stifle free speech. The Jakarta Arts Council, an independent state institution, who manages the Jakarta Theatre Festival, protested the move by holding a press conference discussing the ban instead.

On 30 October, the Jakarta Provincial Police Force (Polda) used unnecessary force against protesters at a peaceful labour rally. Police arrested 25 protesters, beating several of them including two legal aid activists monitoring the event. These legal aid activists reported being beaten and suffering injuries to the head, face and stomach when the protesters were starting to disperse after the rally had ended. Police blamed the protesters for the violence. All detainees were released after being charged with threatening public officials and refusal to disperse. They are currently awaiting trial.

Attempts to suppress freedom of expression under the new by-law and banning or restricting events about human rights violations are in clear contravention of Indonesia's international human rights obligations. The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR), to which Indonesia is a State Party, guarantees freedom of opinion and expression (Article 19). Any restrictions on this freedom must pass a rigorous three-part test: they must be provided by law; they may only be imposed for a limited number of purposes (respect of the rights or reputations of others; the protection of national security or of public order or of public health or morals); and they must be strictly necessary and proportionate.

Amnesty International calls on the Indonesian authorities, especially the chief of the national police, to instruct the police to end arbitrary restrictions on public discussions and peaceful demonstrations. They must ensure full compliance – in law, policy and practice - with Indonesia's international human rights obligations. All Indonesians have the right to freely express their opinions without threat of violence or arbitrary arrest.

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WOMEN WHO DEFEND HUMAN RIGHTS – EVA BANDE

Protection International December 2015.

One year ago, on 10 December 2014, in the spirit of International Human Rights Day, President of the Republic of Indonesia, Joko “Jokowi” Widodo, granted clemency to Indonesian woman human rights defender (WHRD) and land rights activist Eva Bande.

Eva had been sentenced to 4 years in prison because of her work peacefully defending farmers’ rights against a national palm oil company in her province, Central Sulawesi. She was arrested and criminal charges were brought against her in 2011. In May 2014 she was sentenced to 4 years and returned to prison. This ruling sparked local, regional and international campaigns to call for her release.

Protection International discusses Eva’s time in detention, her opinion on criminalisation of defenders and her commitment to keep defending the community’s land and rights.

Protection International: How did you become a woman human rights defender?

Eva Bande: When I was still a student, I was involved with an organisation called the Central Sulawesi Student Front. I met several women defenders at that time, when there weren’t many women that chose to defend human rights. Together we formed an organisation called The Central Sulawesi Struggle for Women’s Welfare Group. We accompanied women who were victims of sexual violence. Due to the difficult security situation we were the only women’s organisation.

PI: What were the events that led up to your arrest? EB: Well, through the network of the Welfare Group, I started to receive complaints related to land grabbing in my hometown done by a palm oil company. Together with other activists, I formed the People’s Front for Central Sulawesi Palm Oil Advocacy. I was given the mandate to become the Front’s coordinator to defend the farmers against the palm oil company. The palm oil company had obtained two business

concessions in order to exploit the right to plant and to get the right to use the land of the farmers. The people that lived on this land had started to carry out small acts of resistance against the company. Aiding the oil company, the military then started doing exercises on the conflicted land and destroying the roads used by farmers during harvesting time. That sparked the farmers’ anger. I became their mediator, conveying their demand of restoring of the roads. The oil company promised to do so, but didn’t follow up on any of their promises. Finally, feeling like nobody listened to them, a number of farmers set fire to some of the equipment of the oil company. I was present and tried to ease the escalating tensions. I was arrested the next day for allegedly inciting people to act violently, which was not the case.

PI: Can you describe your time in detention? EB: I am a mother of 3 young children. I had to explain to my children where their mother was and why I was in prison. Even though I have chosen to dedicate part of my life to defending people and their rights, this took a lot of mental strength. I told them: “Mummy is educating people here. I am in school.” The farmers in prison also said to their children they were going to school. I think that at the time it was probably the best way for them to deal with their inner problems. I praise and thank God for my release. I also thank my family and the father of my children for the support. My father said to me: “We will not be ashamed that you are in prison. You are not a criminal, you are defending the rights of a lot of people.” My family’s support gave me the strength to sit through my sentence.

PI: What is your opinion and experience with criminalisation in land rights issues in Indonesia? EB: I believe criminalisation is an attempt to discipline activists both physically and mentally. Physically, by putting them in a confined space where they cannot meet with people, with the groups they defend or anyone else. Imprisonment is an effective form of criminalisation. It happens to take away the willpower of the HRDs as well as a way to “punch” the group that is being defended. The aggressors, often corporations acting through the state,

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hope that in doing so, a defender is mentally so discouraged that he will no longer think about defending rights in a liberal society.

PI: What is the impact of criminalisation? EB: It depends on the person that is criminalised. In my case, I was aware of the risks involved from the very start. If you're a defender who works in this type of environment, this is important. Being aware means knowing the consequences your work can have, including imprisonment and even death. The importance of being aware of the risks also needs to be shared with the communities that you're trying to defend. The impact, once you are aware of the risks, will not be too big on yourself. At least, this is what was true for me. Being in prison didn't break my spirit. I always received visitors during visiting hours. This time with my friends and family strengthened me. I always let them know that we will continue to fight together and that I will not back down in my fight as a WHRD, not even an inch. Now that I am out of prison I have continued my activities to defend farmers.

PI: What are your plans and hopes for the future? EB: My release was based on a political decision, I was given clemency by President Jokowi. When I met the President, he told me that he would grant my friends that are still in prison the same rights. At the moment, I'm trying to arrange the release of two befriended farmers. I do see my release and clemency as a sign that the government is serious about resolving land conflicts. The President made several statements that he would resolve land conflicts and commit to land reform. I want to make sure that this will really be implemented. This is why we're urging the government to establish a Presidential Task Force that will look at land conflict resolution and land reform. I hope Indonesia will be able to implement the law in the fairest way possible, upholding human rights and not just using the law as an empty slogan for human rights. In the past year we have seen a significant rise in criminalisation of HRDs, including imprisonment and shootings. This is really worrying. I mean, I hope people realise that when the situation allows for HRDs

to be criminalised, this has a huge impact on all people and their rights. So we really need to step up our efforts to protect all HRDs.

Prison conditions

Four Inmates Charged, Wealth of Contraband Seized After Bali Prison Riot

The Jakarta Globe, 19-12-2015

Police in Bali have charged four inmates of the island's notorious Kerobokan prison with inciting a riot earlier in the week that left four people dead.

The clash broke out inside the prison on Thursday afternoon between inmates from the rival gangs Baladika and Laskar Bali. During the melee, some of the prisoners reportedly phoned for backup from their associates outside, who duly arrived and tried to storm the prison.

With fighting going on both inside the prison and on the street outside, four people were killed. Police, who sent in a riot squad to break up the clash, identified the deceased as prisoners Putu Sumariana and Wayan Permana, and two outsiders, Ketut Budiarta and an as-yet-unknown man.

Adj. Sr. Comr. Tonny Binsar Marpaung, the chief of the Badung district police, which has jurisdiction over Kerobokan, said on Saturday that four inmates had been taken in for questioning after being charged with inciting violence leading to deaths, and possession of weapons.

"We are still investigating because the number of the suspects could increase," he added, as quoted by Antara. He did not identify the suspects or their gang affiliations.

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The fighting inside the prison reportedly involved weapons ranging from samurai swords to spears to sickles. A raid inside the prison by police a day after the riot uncovered more such weapons, as well as undisclosed numbers of revolvers and cellphones, and up to 200 grams of crystal methamphetamine.

A follow-up raid on Saturday netted 129 cellphones, two laptop computers, ecstasy pills, marijuana joints, marijuana plants, more crystal meth and 50 meth pipes, 13 bladed weapons, two firearms, and 90 rounds of ammunition.

All of the above are nominally prohibited inside Indonesian prisons, and the Kerobokan chief warden, Sunarto, has claimed he doesn't know how the inmates obtained such items.

Police, meanwhile, mediated talks on Friday between the leaders of Baladika and Laskar Bali – referred to euphemistically as “community organizations” rather than gangs by the police and local media – and got them to sign a “peace treaty.”

The deal effectively lets the two sides off the hook for Thursday's fighting and deaths, in exchange for them surrendering their weapons to the police and promising to conduct an “internal consolidation” to prevent future brawls.

Political developments

Activists Urge Prosecutor to Stop Abraham Samad's Case

TEMPO.CO, 20-12-2015

Makassar - Abdul Muttalib, chairman of the South Sulawesi branch of the Anti-Corruption Committee (ACC), urged the South and West Sulawesi High Prosecutor's Office to clarify the status of the former Corruption Eradication Commission chief Abraham Samad in a document forgery case. “If [the High

Prosecutor's Office] is in doubt, the investigation into the case should be stopped,” Abdul Muttalib said on Sunday, December 20, 2015.

Muttalib claimed that the ACC was always ready to defend Abraham, who is the former chairman of the South Sulawesi Branch of the ACC, from the charges.

Legal observer from Makassar Kamri Ahmad also criticized the prosecutor's office for being unprofessional in handling the case. “Prosecutor's office should have worked swiftly and efficiently,” Kamri said.

Earlier, Abraham was arrested by the National Police's Criminal Investigation Directorate (Bareskrim) for allegedly forging a document. Abraham was named as a suspect and charged with numerous articles of the Criminal Code related to forgery. Abraham's dossier was submitted to the prosecutor of barrister on September 22, 2015.

Muhammad Yusuf, assistant of the general crime division at the South and West Sulawesi High Prosecutor's Office refused to comment on the slow process. Yusuf, who serves as the chairman of the prosecutors in Abraham's case, earlier viewed that the document forgery case can be handed over due to sufficient evidences.

Jokowi swears in “weak” KPK commissioners

The Jakarta Post, 21-12-2015

President Joko “Jokowi” Widodo has sworn in five newly elected Corruption Eradication Commission (KPK) commissioners at the State Palace amid public pessimism about the credentials of the new leadership team. The new commissioners, Alexander Marwata, Agus Raharjo, Basaria Panjaitan, Laode Muhammad Syarif and Thony Saut Situmorang, took up their posts on Monday. Activists have expressed strong disappointment over their election, saying the new leadership team would make the antigraft body very weak. “I am worried

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that the KPK is no longer a commission to eradicate corruption, but a commission to support corruption," Emerson Yuntho, an activist from NGO Indonesian Corruption Watch, said as quoted by Kompas.com. Setara Institute chairman Hendaradi, meanwhile, said the five new commissioners would not help in efforts to eradicate corruption. "The elected KPK commissioners did not give convincing responses during their screening. Therefore, the corruption eradication outlook is heading toward a dark era," Hendaradi said in a statement. Both activists lamented that lawmakers had overlooked figures with good track records in fighting corruption, such as acting KPK commissioner Johan Budi and incumbent KPK commissioner Busyro Muqoddas. House of Representatives Commission III, which oversees legal affairs, human rights and security, elected the five candidates at a plenary meeting last week.

Setya Novanto apologizes to Indonesian people after resignation

The Jakarta Post, 17-12-2015

Setya Novanto has apologized to all Indonesian people for all the wrongdoings he committed while speaker of the House of Representatives after he announced he was stepping down from the position amid a misconduct scandal that rocked the House. "I apologize to all people of Indonesia for my performance while conducting my tasks. Everything [I did] was for the people and the nation," he said in his house in South Jakarta on Wednesday evening as reported by kompas.com.

Setya, a Golkar Party politician, resigned as House speaker, a position he was to have held for the five-year period from 2014 to 2019, in a letter he sent to the House ethics council on Wednesday. He added that even though he stepped down as speaker, he would still work for the interests of all people. "Hopefully, what we have aimed for could be conducted well," he said.

In the letter, he said that his decision was meant to maintain the honor and dignity of the House. His resignation came as an anticlimactic end to an investigation into his reported ethical violations by the House ethics council. The members of the council all agreed that he violated ethical standards, but they were divided on whether to impose mid- or high-level sanctions as punishment. Setya has been in a public spotlight since a report filed by Energy Minister Sudirman Said alleged the Golkar member was engaging in a conspiracy with oilman Muhammad Reza Chalid to demand PT Freeport Indonesia shares from the company's president director Maroef Sjamsoeddin in exchange for a promise to extend the gold and copper mining firm's contract to work in Papua.

Setya Novanto will be replaced as Chairperson of Parliament by Mr Ade Komarudin. He was up till now the chairperson of the Golkar fraction. Setya Novanto will take his place as chairperson of the Golkar fraction. The Deputy Chairpersons of the DPR are: Taufik Kurniawan (PAN), Agus Hermanto (Demokrat), Fadli Zon (Gerindra), and Fahri Hamzah (PKS). (Kompas, 18-12-2015).

Golkar's Credibility at Stake as Freeport Conundrum Continues

TEMPO.CO, 18-12-2015

Jakarta - Vice President Jusuf Kalla said that the appointment of Setya Novanto to lead Golkar in the House of Representatives (DPR) will make it harder for the embattled party to win the hearts and minds of the public.

"Perception is key - now that Golkar's image is tarnished, it would be hard to win the trust of the voting public," said Kalla at the Bogor Palace on Friday, December 18, 2015.

Previously, Golkar's Chairman Aburizal Bakrie officially appointed Ade Komaruddin as a candidate to replace Setya's position as DPR Chairman - while

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Ade's position as the leader of Golkar in the House, is to be taken over by Setya. Setya had resigned days before, for his involvement in an ethics violation by unlawfully citing President Joko Widodo and Vice President Jusuf Kalla's name during an informal lobby about PT Freeport Indonesia's contract extension.

Kalla has expressed his support behind Ade's candidacy for DPR Chairmanship, stating that Ade is a good candidate among many within Golkar's structure. That said, when asked whether Setya should take over Ade's position, Kalla refused to comment.

In Memoriam Ben Anderson

Ben Anderson's Works on Indonesia Challenged Suharto's Military Rule

The Jakarta Globe, 18-12-2015 by Dr. Asvi Warman Adam¹

The study of Indonesia's modern history owes much to the prominent scholar Ben Anderson, who died on Sunday while travelling in East Java. His works on Indonesia challenged Suharto's military regime, which finally ended in 1998 after a 32-year rule.

Anderson especially challenged the ruling regime's narrative of what happened in 1965. On Oct. 1, in a watershed moment for Indonesia, six army generals were kidnapped and killed by junior officers from Sukarno's presidential guards calling themselves the September 30th Movement or Gerakan 30 September (G30S).

Accusing the Indonesian Communist Party (PKI) of masterminding the kidnapping, Gen. Suharto took over the military command, led the brutal destruction of the PKI and eventually replaced Sukarno as president. Suharto's rise to power

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changed Indonesia from a fiercely nonaligned country into a friendly Western ally and help shift the political world order toward the US.

The 'Cornell Paper'

In 1971, Anderson co-wrote his analysis of the 30th September Movement titled "A Preliminary Analysis of the October 1, 1965, Coup in Indonesia." A year later the Indonesian government considered him persona non grata. He was banned from entering Indonesia until Habibie replaced Suharto as president and allowed Anderson to enter the country again in 1999.

The report, which became known as the "Cornell Paper," had actually been circulating among Anderson's colleagues since the beginning of 1966. The Washington Post reported the research on March 5, 1966.

The Cornell Paper argued that what happened on Oct. 1, 1965, was a result of an internal rift in the army. In particular, it was triggered by conflicts between officers from the Diponegoro Army Command in Central Java.

The report challenged the dominant narrative of Suharto's military regime. Not long after the generals' deaths, the military commissioned a team of historians to produce a book titled "40 Days of G-30-S Failure." Even though the regime had yet to equate the G30S with the PKI, the book mentioned the organization as the mastermind.

The circulation of Anderson's Cornell Paper in 1966 agitated the Indonesian military. Guy Pauker from the American think-tank Rand Corporation, who was close to the CIA, invited Maj. Gen. Soewarto to the US and told the commander of the Indonesian Army Command and General Staff College (Seskoad) about the existence of the research.

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Soewarto sent military historians Nugroho Notosusanto and Ismail Saleh to the US. With Pauker, they wrote a competing report, "The Coup Attempt of September Movement in Indonesia," which was published in 1968.

Damning findings

In the 1967, researcher George Kahin visited Indonesia and requested access to documents on the 30th September Movement to the Indonesian intelligence and attorney-general. Only in 1976 did Jakarta deliver several kilograms of material relating to the special military tribunal of 1965 to the Kroch Library at Cornell University.

When Anderson was studying the trial documents of Heru Atmojo, a lieutenant colonel whose name was mentioned as deputy commander of the 30th September Movement, he found in the appendix the autopsy reports of the officers who were killed on Oct. 1, 1965.

Anderson then wrote "How Did The Generals Die" in the journal Indonesia in April 1987. The autopsy confirmed that the eyes of the dead officers were not gouged and the genitals were not mutilated as reported by the regime. This article shook the credibility of Suharto's regime.

Looking for research gaps

When Anderson returned to Indonesia in 1999 he compared his return to that of Tan Malaka, a leftist revolutionary leader who was exiled from the Dutch Indies in the 1920s and returned to Java in 1942.

Anderson continued to show his ingenuity in looking for gaps that other researchers hadn't seen in the 1965 case. While in the Cornell Paper he wrote about the role of military elites, in 1999 he gave his attention to the soldiers and their worlds.

He carried out long interviews with Sgt. Maj. Bungkus, who was involved in the kidnapping of the generals. Even though Bungkus was sentenced to death, he was not executed and was released after Suharto stepped down. Bungkus was from Madura, an island off East Java. Anderson traced the role and networks of people of Madura who became field officers in the 30th September Movement.

Bungkus' superior was Lt. Dul Arif, also a Madurese, who disappeared after the generals' deaths. Dul Arif and another Madurese and Bungkus' senior, Djahurup, were members of the presidential guards Tjakrabirawa and believed to be close to Ali Murtopo, one of Suharto's loyal generals.

This gives historians some homework to do. How significant is Murtopo's role in 1965? Did Dul Arif and Djahurup become victims of forced disappearances?

The three writings by Anderson – the "Cornell Paper," "How Did the Generals Die" and the Bungkus interviews – challenged the ruling regime. Anderson was banned from entering Indonesia for 27 years under Suharto. Because of this he did research outside Indonesia, such as in the Philippines and Thailand, and wrote books about those countries.

The ban from Indonesia may have been a blessing in disguise for Ben Anderson. He became more than an Indonesianist. Nevertheless, his first and last love was Indonesia and, at 79, he took his last breath in this country.