Massacre of Tanjung Priok in 1984

Severe case of human rights violation in Tanjung Priok occurred on 12 September 1984, where a shooting occurred to thousands of people who were attending a mass prayer. The routine sermon held on that day was part of the community's critical respond that refused Pancasila as the sole ideology. At the same time, some of the congregation also came to ideology. At the same time, some of the congregation also came to Military District Commando Operation (Kodim) North Jakarta, pressuring them to release Musholla As Saadah's officials who were detained shortly after the riot between the residence and Sgt. Hermanu, a member of Babinsa who tore off a pamphlet containing government's policy with gutter water on mosque's wall and entering the mosque without taking off his shoes.

The blind shooting made the victims ran to all direction. Those who suffered from gunshot wounds were collected at RSPAD. Other victims were arbitrarily arrested in almost all parts of Indonesia, all at once in the dawn of the following morning. Including in the victims were those who were not involved in the incident, but were actively preaching. Without any notification to the families, the victims were detained and underwent torture, whether those in Kodim North Jakarta, Military police area office (Mapomdam) Guntur or RTM Cimanggis and they underwent a court process and were sentenced to between 1-3 years of prison, change with subversive and resisting arrest.

After the incident, the victims experienced community's stigmatisms because they were considered as nation criminals. Many of the victims live in poverty because they lost their jobs or had difficult to find jobs or to continue school.

The victims and the community demand for the case resolution, until 1998 Komnas HAM formed a special team and followed with formation of commission for the inquiry of human rights violation in Tanjung Priok (KP3T) in year 2000. Through two investigation process-one of which was pro justicia- Komnas HAM in his report stated that a severe human rights violation has occurred mainly but not limited to killing, arbitrary detention and arrest, torture and forced disappearance. The whole series of incident was the responsibility of perpetrators on the field, the operational command and command responsibility.

Komnas HAM submitted its final report to Attorney General office. The investigation at the Attorney General's office was extended until they finished it in July 2003. In September 2003 the human rights court started. The court charged 15 defendants who are responsible as the field perpetrators and operasional command. Meanwhile, the President as the highest responsible, LB Moerdani as the Commander of ABRI (armed forces) and Tri Sutrisno as Pangdam Jaya were legally untouchable.

At the same time, the effort to freeze the case can be seen from Islamic reconciliation that was offered by the perpetrators to several victims of Tanjung Priok case on 1 March 2001. As the result, when the court was in process, many victims changed their testimony in favor of the perpetrators. However, some victims are still consistent with their fight to uphold the law in this country through a fair court process to fulfill the truth and justice for the victims.

In 2003, the first trial for Tanjung Priok case was be held with defendant of Sutrisno Mascung and 10 members; defendant of Pranowo and R. A Butar-Butar and Sriyanto. In 2004, ad hoc trial in the first level sentenced RA Butar Butar 10 years in prison and Sutrisno Mascung got 3 years in prison and 2 yeasr for his members. Meanwhile, the prosecutor did not prove guilty of Pranowo and Sriyanto. In second level of trials in 2005, the judge released of RA Butar Butar and Sutrisno Mascung. However, up to 2005 to 2006, the cassation in Supreme Court released all defendants. The important things mentioned in the sentence is the fulfillment of compensation for victims in the first level of trials. However, the release of defendants in second level of trial and cassation has impact of unclear for reparation. The judge did not mentione the problem of victims' rights in the release sentences. In fact, the fulfillment of

compensation was depended on guilty of defendants, but it is not a part of the main rights of victims.

Coming year 2007, the efforts to fulfil victim's rights has been done by a group of victims to appeal the Central Jakarta Court about compensation for victims of Tanjung Priok Massacre. They appealed compensation as amount 658 million (IDR), and immaterial 357,5 million, the total is 1,015 billion. The court was really confused with this appeal, since it was the first time for the judges to process such this. Unfortunately, the court did not fulfil the defendants' demand because the primary of appeal came from the statement of human rights court of Tanjung Priok stated that the court already annulled in level of high court and Supreme Court.

On 26 March 2008, there were several victim's families met to President SBY, representatives of tragedy Semanggi I, May Riots 1998, disappearance activist 1997, Tanjung Priok massacre 1984 and KontraS reported directly to President about the difficulties to resolve the case and who the responsibility of all cases occurred. To respond their report, President would conduct meeting special limited cabinet to be attended all ministers and other assistants of President who handle to the human rights violence resolve. On the meeting, President also promised to ask clarifications from AG, Mr Hendarman Supanji about the statement of lost documents of Trisakti Semanggi, as well as the statement of minister of defence, Mr Juwono Sudarsono on not essential for military officers and former members of TNI to fulfill of Komnas HAM invitation to be witness in inquiry team.

On July 1, 2008, KontraS and IKOHI visited the Third Commission of the Parliament. The group demanded that the Attorney General (AG) be called to explain why he is not implementing the MK decision to conduct further investigation on the four gross human rights violations. Specifically, the group's calls were: (1) Demand the AG to investigate enforced disapperance cases which occurred in 1997-1998 especially that of 13 persons who remain missing up to this day. Since these cases are continuing crimes, these should be handled by the permanent human rights tribunal and not necessarily by an ad hoc tribunal; (2) The President must establish an ad hoc human rights tribunal for past cases based on the documents which Komnas HAM have already submitted to the AG. The victims' families and surfaced victims are now closely monitoring the developments related to their calls.