
WHERE ARE THEY NOW? THE CAREERS OF ARMY OFFICERS WHO SERVED IN EAST TIMOR, 1998–99

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In 1998–99, the Indonesian Armed Forces (Tentara Nasional Indonesia, TNI) organized and armed pro-integration militias and oversaw and participated in widespread violence before and after the United Nations-sponsored referendum in East Timor. The violence left at least 1,500 people dead and hundreds of thousands more displaced from their homes, many forcibly relocated to Indonesian West Timor. Basic infrastructure was devastated, homes were destroyed, and livestock killed. In the face of international condemnation, the Indonesian military eventually withdrew its troops from the territory, and the Indonesian government agreed to relinquish its claim to East Timor. Human rights activists called for an international tribunal to bring the perpetrators of the violence to justice, but there was little support in the United Nations for such an initiative, which was soon dropped in favor of piecemeal measures. Several Western powers cut off ties with the Indonesian military and pressured the Indonesian government to act on the findings of the National Human Rights Commission's fact-finding team. In 2001, the Indonesian government did so, establishing an Ad Hoc Court for Human Rights Violations in East Timor that tried eleven army officers, four police officers, and three civilians. Of these, three army officers, one police officer, and three East Timorese civilians were convicted, but all were subsequently acquitted on appeal. In Dili, meanwhile, the United Nations established a Serious Crimes Unit to investigate human rights abuses and crimes against humanity, and a Special Panel for Serious Crimes was created to try those

indicted. A number of low-level militiamen were brought to trial, but because the special panel had no jurisdiction over suspects in Indonesia, the major indictment against senior and middle-ranking Indonesian military officers never made it to court.

The half-hearted and now stalled initiatives to bring the perpetrators of human rights abuses in East Timor to justice have been the subject of intense scholarly scrutiny, so they will not be summarized here.¹ Instead, I would like to ask what has happened to the careers of those Indonesian army officers who served in East Timor in 1998–99. This is particularly important in light of the debate over foreign—including US—engagement with the Indonesian military and ongoing human rights violations. In a 2007 diplomatic cable arguing in favor of resuming US cooperation with Indonesia's special forces, Cameron Hume, the US Ambassador to Indonesia, argued that Kopassus (Komando Pasukan Khusus, Special Forces Command) forces “play an essential role in Indonesia's ability to protect US official, civilian, and commercial interests.” Ambassador Cameron approvingly cited the argument posed by the commander of the Indonesian Armed Forces that “younger officers [should] not be penalized for past transgressions.”² Such lobbying eventually paid off. In June 2010, the United States and Indonesia signed a defense cooperation agreement for military-to-military cooperation, and a month later the US resumed ties with Kopassus. Commenting on the US-Indonesian security partnership at the time, security analyst John Haseman noted that “[m]ost of the individuals involved in these incidents [in East Timor and the abduction of activists] have already retired or left the service, and Kopassus has not been credibly accused of a major human rights violation in at least the last five years.”³

The data presented here are limited, as they concern only the two most senior army officers in the Bali-based Udayana Military Command and army officers who served in East Timor in 1998–99. Senior officers in the army and armed forces headquarters in 1998–99, most of whom were already approaching mandatory retirement age, and officers in the police and mobile brigade are not included. In all, sixty-two officers are listed. It is essential to note at the outset that the data presented here were collected from publicly available sources. Much of the information is from Indonesian newspapers and magazines that, now electronically accessible and searchable, regularly report on appointments, promotions, and the activities of the army. Further information has been obtained from the myriad military websites that not only report military news but also present detailed biographical data on officers. The data are by no means complete, but nonetheless provide a reasonable picture of where these officers have served since 1999 and what sort of opportunities these officers have after retirement.

¹ An excellent overview can be found in Suzannah Linton, “Post-Conflict Justice in Asia,” in *The Pursuit of International Criminal Justice: A World Study on Conflicts, Victimisation, and Post-Conflict Justice*, ed. M. Cherif Bassiouni, vol. 2 (Brussels: Intersentia Nv, 2010), Part II, pp. 110–41. On the Serious Crimes process in East Timor, see David Cohen, *Indifference and Accountability: The United Nations and the Politics of International Justice in East Timor*, Special Report No. 9 (Honolulu, HI: East-West Center, June 2006).

² Cable 002934, Ambassador Hume to Secretary of State, Washington DC, October 19, 2007, posted on Wikileaks, at <http://www.cablegatesearch.net/cable.php?id=07JAKARTA2934>, accessed August 5, 2012.

³ John B. Haseman and Eduardo Lachica, “The US-Indonesia Comprehensive Partnership: The Security Component—Expanding but Incomplete,” *Defence Review*, November 1, 2010, at www.defencereviewasia.com/articles/66/, accessed August 5, 2012.

Career Advancement

Although we lack a detailed study of career advancement in the Indonesian Armed Forces for both the Suharto era and since 1998, it is possible to identify a number of factors that are likely to contribute to promotion and coveted appointments. The most obvious of these are: a) service branch, with officers from the Army Strategic Reserve (Kostrad) and the Special Forces Command (Kopassus) enjoying advantages in terms of command of troops and advancement at the higher ranks; b) “successful” service in combat operations or in the territorial structure in areas where there were rebellions; c) family connections, with the children or relatives of retired officers receiving preferential treatment; d) patronage, such that one’s service under a rapidly advancing officer often contributes to one’s own placement and promotion; and e) solidarity among military academy classes, with classmates recommending one another for particular billets. In addition, the available evidence suggests that officers who graduated near the top of their class enjoyed preferential appointments early in their careers, and this, in turn, contributed to desirable postings and more rapid advancement. Prabowo Subianto exemplified almost all of the factors: he was from a prominent family with obvious educational advantages, he was a Special Forces officer, he married Suharto’s daughter, and he served in East Timor.⁴

Leaving aside the commander and chief of staff of the Bali-based Udayana Military Command, it is useful to treat the officers posted in East Timor in 1998–99 in four distinct groups: 1) officers who served as commander or staff in Sub-regional Military Command 164/Wiradharma (Dili); 2) officers in the District Military Commands; 3) the commanders of infantry battalions; and 4) the officers who served in the short-lived Emergency Military Command in September 1999.

Officers who commanded or held staff positions in Sub-regional Military Command 164 in Dili have enjoyed exceptional career advancement. Of the five officers who were full colonels in 1999, all of whom graduated from the military academy between 1975 and 1977, one reached the rank of brigadier general before retirement, three made major general (two retired and one active), and one has been promoted to lieutenant general. Of the lieutenant colonels, the oldest of whom graduated in 1978 and the youngest in 1983, three are not known to have received further promotion, three have made the rank of colonel, one has made brigadier general, and three have made major general. The one major on the list has already made colonel. Given that nine out of fifteen of the officers in Sub-regional Military Command 164 have already attained the rank of general, it is clear these officers have enjoyed significantly greater career advancement than was the norm during the New Order and are well ahead of their graduating classes (for which colonel appears to be the median rank achieved).

The story is quite different for the commanders of the District Military Commands. Of the nineteen officers on the list,⁵ fifteen have received no known

⁴ He was, in his own words, “fired” from the military by President Habibie in 1998. Rajaratnam School of International Studies lecture given at Marina Mandarin Hotel, Singapore, August 1, 2012.

⁵ Excluding Hardiono Saroso, the former commander in Aileu, who in 1998 was appointed chief of staff in Sub-regional Military Command 164, so is included the previous group.

promotion since 1999. Several of these officers subsequently received lateral appointments as district-level commanders elsewhere in Indonesia (most commonly in the Udayana Military Command), but the majority have simply disappeared from view. Of the four who have been promoted, three have made the rank of brigadier general, and one has already reached major general (Sonny Widjaja, who is currently Commander of the Siliwangi Regional Military Command in West Java). The overwhelming lack of career advancement for officers who served on the ground and had the greatest day-to-day involvement with the militias and civilian officials suggests that the army high command made a conscious decision to sacrifice these men, or, at best, to sequester them in backroom staff positions.

The battalion commanders—including both those who commanded the two East Timor-based battalions and those who led the “non-organic” battalions from elsewhere in Indonesia—generally escaped close scrutiny by the Ad Hoc Human Rights Tribunal and international observers. Although only one of these officers appears to be on a fast-track, none has simply disappeared from view or failed to receive a promotion. Collectively, these officers are advancing more or less as would be expected, first to command district military commands and, more recently, with promotion to colonel, as brigade commanders, as sub-regional military commanders (including the plum postings in Jakarta), or as staff officers in the regional military commands. They can be expected to enjoy regular advancement and should begin to appear in senior posts in the army and armed forces headquarters.

The officers who commanded and staffed the Emergency Military Operations Command in September 1999, who were hand-selected by Armed Forces Commander General Wiranto, are something of an exception. Major General Kiki Syahnakri was fifty-two years old in 1999, so was already approaching the mandatory retirement age; after 1999, he served as Udayana Regional Military Commander for a year, then as Army Deputy Chief of Staff for a year and a half, before being retired. His deputy in 1999, Brigadier General Amirul Isnaini, who was several years younger, seemed to be on a fast-track to success, serving as commander of Special Forces Command and then as commander of the Wirabuana (Sulawesi) and Diponegoro (Central Java) Regional Military Commands, but he died from liver failure in Singapore in 2003. Of the sector commanders, Geerhan Lentara has enjoyed spectacular advancement and is currently a major general and the inspector general of the army. The younger Irwan Kusnadi appeared to be on a similar track, having served as commander of the 3rd Infantry Brigade (Army Strategic Reserve) in the security force on the Indonesian border with Timor-Leste, and then in Ambon during the worst of the communal violence, but he was reportedly shot in the Mardika area of Ambon and since then has disappeared from view.

Overall, then, the picture that emerges is of very selective, and perhaps managed, variation. The officers who served in the sub-regional military command have fared extremely well, despite their obvious command responsibility for the atrocities committed in 1999; the lieutenant colonels who staffed the district military commands have stagnated or simply vanished from public view; and the battalion commanders escaped unscathed and will soon join the general ranks. The treatment of the former district military commanders is curious given that the small sizes of the graduating

classes from the military academy between 1976 and 1983 could be expected to mean that most of these officers would have advanced quite far by now.⁶

Officers and Human Rights

Officers who served in East Timor have been the subject of ongoing allegations of human rights abuses. This is, in part, because of continued efforts by committed activists scattered across the world—including in East Timor, Indonesia, Australia, Europe, the United States, and elsewhere—to hold the United Nations and major world powers to their promises that justice would be done. Human rights abuses committed in Indonesia since 1999 have also served to galvanize those seeking justice.

A number of army officers who served in East Timor in 1998–99 have been posted in other “hotspots.” Several infantry battalions and at least one officer who served in East Timor have been posted on the Indonesian–Timor Leste border. At least four of these officers have also been posted in Papua, the site of a low-level insurgency dating to the mid-1960s. Mahidin Simbolon, who served as the regional military commander in Papua from early 2001 until 2003, commented publicly about civil society demands for Special Forces troops to be pulled out of Papua during a discussion about TNI and human rights in Papua.⁷ During his tenure, however, Special Forces continued to operate freely in the territory. In 2001, the Special Force’s Tribuana Task Force, commanded by Lt. Col. Nus R. N. Rahasia, is reported to have engaged in a campaign of political assassinations.⁸ The following year Lt. Col. Hinsia Siburian commanded the subsequent Special Forces unit in Papua, now renamed the Cenderwasih Task Force. Several years later, Colonel Burhanudin Siagian, who was the district military commander in Bobonaro in 1999, was appointed sub-regional military commander of Abefura, Papua, where further reports of human rights abuses have surfaced. In defense of his hard-line approach to the Free Papua Organization, Siagian is reported to have stated publicly “[w]hat is absolutely certain is that anyone who tends towards separatism will be crushed by TNI,” adding, “we are not afraid of human rights.”⁹

Former East Timor hands have also been posted in Aceh. Geerhan Lentara, who had multiple tours of duty in East Timor, served as commander of Sub-regional Military Command 012/Teuku Umar (based in Banda Aceh) from 2002 until 2005. Yakraman Agus, who served as commander of Dili-based Infantry Battalion 744 in 1999, was appointed district military commander in Central Aceh in 2003. Sunarko, who is an ethnic Gayo from the southern part of the province, served as assistant for operations in the Aceh Operations Command in 2002, and was appointed commander of Aceh’s Iskandar Muda Regional Military Command in 2008, allegedly because his

⁶ For data on the size of the Military Academy graduating classes, see Douglas Kammen and Siddharth Chandra, *A Tour of Duty: Changing Patterns of Military Politics in Indonesia in the 1990s* (Ithaca, NY: Cornell Modern Indonesia Project, 1999).

⁷ *Kompas*, May 30, 2002.

⁸ Greg Poulgrain, “Indonesian Military to ‘Investigate’ Masked Kidnappings in West Papua,” *Courier Mail*, July 13, 2001.

⁹ Letter from East Timor and Indonesia Action Network and West Papua Advocacy Team to Indonesian President Susilo Bambang Yudhoyono, July 3, 2008, posted at <http://etan.org/action/2006/28alert.htm>, accessed August 5, 2012.

tough, no-nonsense leadership was required in the run-up to the 2009 national legislative election. There are charges, voiced most strongly by journalist Alan Nairn, of extra-judicial killings in Aceh during both of Sunarko's postings.¹⁰ The Indonesian military denied the accusations and threatened to sue Nairn.

Perhaps the single most important individual in the present listing is the Menadonese Special Forces officer Loediwijk Freidrich Paulus. In 1997, he was in command of soldiers who tortured a clandestine activist named José Belo, after which Major Paulus interrogated Belo.¹¹ There is reason to believe that Paulus was in Dili in mid-1999 as part of the intelligence team responsible for organizing the pro-Jakarta militias. After 1999, Paulus served as commander of Special Forces' Group 5 and then as commander of Detachment 81, a special anti-terrorist unit. He served for several years in Regional Military Command I/Bukit Barisan in northern Sumatra before being appointed Commander General of Special Forces. It was during his command that Special Forces accelerated its internal training in humanitarian law and human rights, with the support of the International Committee of the Red Cross, which had been expelled from Papua in 2009 for its criticism of human rights abuses.¹² There is little publicly available information about the program, but it is known that at least one army officer who served in East Timor in 1998–99 has become a trainer in the program.

The human rights training program was intended to prove to the United States that the Special Forces Command has changed its ways and thereby to win back US military-to-military training. Soon after the human rights program began, the United States announced that it was resuming cooperation with Special Forces, thus reversing a policy implemented in response to the gross human rights abuses committed in East Timor in 1998–99. Whether this training program represents a genuine commitment by the army or not, the most immediate question concerns relations between the officer corps and rank-and-file troops. If senior military officers are promoting the human rights agenda merely to shake off foreign criticism and maintain foreign connections, such training will mean little in the field where abuses are committed. Even if some of these officers have a genuine interest in adopting the rhetoric of human rights, it remains to be seen how soldiers posted in Aceh or Papua, near mining facilities or other contested natural resources, will respond to orders to respect or disregard the classroom lessons. Recent reports suggest that rights abuses continue unabated in Papua, where Special Forces maintains a strong presence.

¹⁰ Allan Nairn, "Indonesian Assassins," *Counterpunch*, March 22, 2010, posted at www.counterpunch.org/2010/03/22/indonesian-assassins/, accessed August 1, 2012.

¹¹ John Haseman, a retired US colonel and expert on the Indonesian military, claims that Paulus "has an immaculate record on the issue of human rights." See Haseman, "The US-Indonesia Comprehensive Partnership." Today, Belo is East Timor's most prominent muckraking journalist and edits the weekly newspaper *Tempo Semanal*.

¹² See, for example, "Pelajaran HAM masuk kurikulum Kopassus," *Media Indonesia*, April 15, 2010, and "Hapus stereotip negatif, Kopassus penataran HAM," *Politik Indonesia*, October 31, 2010, posted at <http://www.politikindonesia.com/index.php?k=politik&i=12828>, accessed August 1, 2012.

Retirement and Involvement in Business and Politics

Post-retirement prospects for commissioned officers have changed significantly since 1998. During the New Order, army officers had a good chance of being appointed governor or district administrator of their home area or of a location where they had held an important military post, seconded to a variety of positions in the state apparatus, or posted to lucrative positions in the vast web of military-owned enterprises. Since Suharto's fall, a series of reforms have abolished seats for the military in the legislature at all levels, ended secondment of active-duty officers to the state apparatus, and severely contracted the military's direct (or aboveboard) involvement in business. Nevertheless, the military has sought to take care of high-ranking officers, and individual officers have sought to take advantage of new opportunities that have arisen.

Military-owned businesses have contracted, but not disappeared entirely. Of the officers who served in East Timor in 1999, retired Maj. Gen. Adam Damiri, who was the Udayana Military Regional Commander, is an example of post-retirement success. In 2010 he was appointed director of the military's insurance company, Asabri (Asuransi Angkatan Bersenjata Republik Indonesia). Even without under-the-table payments, the large sums managed by this company ensure that Damiri is now being rewarded with a lucrative salary and benefits. Although not a business per se, the military has a long history of involvement with the Indonesian National Athletics Committee, KONI (Komite Olahraga Nasional Indonesia). Suhartono Suratman, who was the sub-regional military commander in East Timor in 1999, is an example of an officer who has continued to benefit from this association. Despite the fact that he was indicted and tried in the Ad Hoc Human Rights Tribunal in 2002 and was indicted by the Deputy Prosecutor for Serious Crimes in East Timor in 2003, Suratman enjoyed a decade of career advancement, serving as the head of the Armed Forces Information Service, as regional military commander in Kalimantan, and, finally, as Assistant for Operations to the Armed Forces Chief of General Staff, before reaching retirement age in 2010. That same year, he was appointed director of KONI and was placed in charge of the Indonesian Gold program, under the Ministry of Youth and Sports, that pays national athletes for winning gold medals in international competitions.

Democratization and the advent of direct elections for the heads of provinces and districts have opened a new avenue for retired military officers. Of the officers who served in East Timor in 1999, two are known to have sought political office. Retired Col. Nus R. N. Rahasia, a Special Forces officer who was commander of Sector B (eastern East Timor) in 1999, was nominated to be the PDI-P (Partai Demokrasi Indonesia-Perjuangan, the Indonesian Democratic Party of Struggle) candidate for District Administrator of Talaud, in North Sulawesi, though he was eventually not selected to run for office.¹³ The same year, retired Brigadier General Mudjiono, who had served as deputy commander of Sub-Regional Military Command 164 in 1999 and whose final posting was as chief of staff of Regional Military Command V/Brawijaya (East Java), ran on a PDI-P ticket in his campaign to be elected vice governor of East Java. He and his running mate lost narrowly, and then took their case to the Constitutional Court,

¹³ "Calon independen ramaikan bursa Pilkada Talaud," *Antara News*, September 6, 2008.

which ruled against them.¹⁴ With only a handful of 1999 Timor players now retired, the sample is too small to draw firm conclusions. It is, nonetheless, tempting to suggest that the two examples we do have of officers seeking political office via PDI-P may say more about the party's feeble leadership and lack of grassroots organizing than it does about the political proclivities of those who participated in the 1999 violence in East Timor.

Perhaps the most interesting and significant examples of retired officers engaging in Indonesia's new politics are not the officers who sought elective office but those who have joined political parties. An ethnic Gayo from southern Aceh, Sunarko was born in Medan and graduated from the military academy in 1975. In 1998–99, he served as commander of Sector A (Dili and the western part of the territory). As commander of the Iskandar Muda Regional Military Command in Aceh, Sunarko attempted to ban foreign election observers and quarreled with Governor Irwandi. Remarkably, a year after his retirement in 2011, Sunarko joined the Aceh Party (Partai Aceh), the political vehicle of the former combatants against whom he had once led operations.¹⁵ As one commentator notes: "Some speculate that Sunarko's awful relationship with Irwandi drove him into an alliance with Partai Aceh, while [International Crisis Group] suggest[s] 'Sunarko is collaborating on economic projects with former GAM commanders'; but most observers can hardly understand what benefit accrues to either Partai Aceh or Sunarko in their bizarre alliance."¹⁶ More recently, Sunarko and Mahidin Simbolon, who in 1999 was the chief of staff of the Udayana Military Command, have joined the Great Indonesian Movement Party, established by Suharto's disgraced but ambitious son-in-law Prabowo Subianto.

Conclusion

What is clear is that the officers who oversaw the violence before and after the 1999 popular consultation in East Timor not only enjoyed subsequent career advancement, but that they are intent on playing an active role in current political life. As more of these officers reach retirement age, it is likely that such adventures in business and politics will not only continue but also come with new and even stranger allegiances and interests.

As these notes suggest, there is a continuing need to monitor both the appointment and accountability of officers who served in East Timor in 1999. Many of these officers may feel that the atrocities of 1999 are finally behind them, but the evidence suggests that at least some of these officers may have continued to engage in the use of paramilitary forces and clandestine operations that characterized their involvement in

¹⁴ "MK: Pemilukada Jawa Timur telah selesai," February 6, 2009, posted on www.mahkamahkonstitusi.go.id/index.php?page=website.Berita.Berita&id=2905, accessed August 5, 2012.

¹⁵ Two other Acehenese major generals joined Partai Aceh at the same time: Maj. Gen. (ret.) Djali Yusuf, who had also once served as the Iskandar Muda (Aceh) Regional Military Commander, and Maj. Gen. (ret.) Sulaiman AB, who had once served as commander of the Military Police Center. See "Tiga Jenderal TNI dalam genggaman Partai 'GAM' Aceh," Acehkita.com, February 11, 2012, posted on www.acehkita.com/berita/tiga-jenderal-tni-di-lingkaran-partai-aceh, accessed August 5, 2012.

¹⁶ Jesse Hassion Grayman's blog *The AnthroLOLogist*, "Notes on ICG's Latest Indonesia Report: 'Averting Election Violence in Aceh,'" March 7, 2012, <http://jgrayman.wordpress.com>, accessed July 23, 2012.

East Timor before and after the referendum. Furthermore, their engagement in party politics and their candidacies for elected office are cause for concern. Finally, the recent rejuvenation of Prabowo Subianto's political career, and his aspiration to run for the presidency in 2014, is additional reason to pay attention to officers who may have served under or alongside Prabowo at some point, who feel "victimized" by the charges that the TNI committed human rights violations in 1999, and who could well help to further Prabowo's political ambitions.

Army Officers who Served in East Timor in 1998–99 and Their Subsequent Careers

This listing is arranged according to the military structures and positions. It first lists officers in regional and sub-regional territorial structures, followed by those in “non-organic” units (those from outside of East Timor), then the officers who staffed the short-lived Emergency Operations Command in September 1999, and, finally, two officers who do not fit the above categories.

The full name of the military unit is provided in the header, with individual positions (e.g. commander, chief of staff, etc.) listed below. Officers are listed with rank and service specialization preceding the name, the year of graduation from the military academy (Akabri) listed in parentheses, and the dates for which they served on the same line to the right. Biographical information is listed immediately beneath the officer’s name. Information about trials is marked **. All positions the officer is known to have held since 1999 are listed in chronological order. Ranks are abbreviated in parentheses after the position. Dates are shown as day, month, and year (9 August 1999 = 9.8.1999), with an x indicating that the day is not known.

Regional Military Command IX/Udayana (Bali, West and East Nusatenggara)

Commander

Maj. Gen. (Inf.) Adam Rachmat Damiri (Akabri 12 1972) 16.6.98 – 4.11.99
 b. 20 Nov. 1949, Bandung, West Java. Sundanese. Muslim.
 ** tried in Ad Hoc Court for Human Rights Violations in East Timor; found guilty and sentenced to three years in prison; on appeal, acquitted by the Supreme Court
 ** 2003: indicted by the Deputy General Prosecutor for Serious Crimes in East Timor; never brought to trial
 4.11.99 – 11.11.05 Assistant for Operations to TNI Chief of Staff (Maj. Gen.)
 c. 11.11.05 retired (age 55)
 2012 Director, Armed Forces Insurance Company (Asabri)

Chief of Staff

Brig. Gen. Mahidin Simbolon (Akabri 14 1974) 25.6.98–c. 1.11.00
 b. 2 May 1951, Samosir, North Sumatra. Batak. Protestant. Previous service in East Timor at least six times, including 1975, 1981, 1992–93, 1995–97.
 ? – 19.1.01 Commander, 2nd Infantry Division, Army Strategic Reserve
 22.1.01 – 17.3.03 Commander, Regional Military Command XVII/Cnd. (Maj. Gen.)
 x.3.03 – x.10.03 Commander, Army Center for Territorial Affairs (Maj. Gen.)
 30.10.03 – x.11.03 Inspector General of the Army (Maj. Gen.)
 Nov. 2003 retired
 2012 joins the Great Indonesia Movement Party (Gerindra)

Sub-Regional Military Command 164/East Timor

Commander

Col. (Inf.) F. X. Suhartono Suratman (Akabri 15 1975) 10.6.98 – 13.8.99
 b. 6 Sept. 1952, Makassar, South Sulawesi. Javanese. Catholic. Previous service in East Timor in 1996 as Commander, Sector A.
 ** tried in Ad Hoc Court for Human Rights Violations in East Timor; found not guilty

** 2003: indicted by the Deputy General Prosecutor for Serious Crimes in East Timor; never brought to trial

x.8.99 – c. 2003	Deputy Head, Armed Forces Information Center (Col.)
x.4.05 – x.5.05	Head, Armed Forces Information Center (Brig. Gen.)
x.5.05 – ?	Assistant for Security to Army Chief of Staff (Brig. Gen.)
2006	Commander, Regional Military Command VI/Tjp. (Maj. Gen.)
x.4.10 – x.10.10	Assistant for Operations to TNI Chief of Staff (Maj. Gen.)
c. 2010	retired
2010 –	director of the Indonesia Gold Program, under Ministry of Youth and Sport, to promote international athletic success
2011	Director, Indonesian National Athletic Committee

Col. (Inf.) Muhammad Noer Muis (Akabri 16 1976) 13.8.99 – 30.3.00

b. 22 Aug. 1953, Kuala Simpang, Aceh. Acehnese. Muslim.

** tried in Ad Hoc Court for Human Rights Violations in East Timor; found guilty and sentenced to 5 years imprisonment; acquitted on appeal

** 2003: indicted by the Deputy General Prosecutor for Serious Crimes in East Timor; never brought to trial

20.6.01 – ?	Deputy Governor of the Military Academy
? – x.5.05	expert staff for tech. and the environment to Army Chief of Staff
x.4.05 – x.9.06	Chief of Staff, Jakarta Garrison (Brig. Gen.)
18.9.06 – 6.11.07	Commander, 1st Division, Army Strategic Reserve
x.11.07 – x.11.08	Chief of Staff, Army Strategic Reserve (Maj. Gen.)
7.11.08 – 2.2.10	Commander, Regional Military Command XVI (Maj. Gen.)
12.2.10 – x.6.10	Commander, Regional Military Command I/BB (Maj. Gen.)
x.6.10 – x.6.11	Inspector General of TNI (Lt. Gen.)
x.6.11 – ?	Special staff to the Commander of the Armed Forces

Deputy Commander, Korem 164

Col. (Inf.) Mudjiono (Akabri 15 1975) 13.6.98 – x.5.99

b. 10 April 1951, Yogyakarta. Previous service in East Timor in 1994-95.

22.5.99 – 22.4.02	Commander, Sub-regional Military Command 043 Lampung
x.4.02 – ?	staff officer to Army Assistant for Operations
x.10.05 – ?	expert staff for law and humanitarian affairs to Army Chief of Staff
? – 14.7.07	Chief of Staff, Regional Military Command V/Bra. (Brig. Gen.)
2007	retired
2008	PDI-P candidate for deputy governor of East Java; not elected

Col. (Inf.) Nanang Djuana Priadi (Akabri 17 1977) c. x.5.99 – ?

2002	National Resilience Institute course
2003 – 2004	Commander, Sub-regional Military Command 143 Kendari (Col.)
2005 – x.11.2006	Deputy Commander, Presidential Guard (Brig. Gen.)
22.11.06 – ?	Chief of Staff, Jakarta Garrison (Brig. Gen.)
? – 9.11.10	Deputy Commander, Army Staff and Command School
9.11.10 – 17.10.11	Commander, Army Staff and Command School (Maj. Gen.)

Chief of Staff, Korem 164

Lt. Col. (Inf.) Supadi (Akabri 18 1978) 1998 – ?
 Previous service in East Timor in 1995-96 and 1996-97
 15.11.07 – ? expert staff, Regional Military Command V/Bra. (Col.)
 21.4.11 – ? expert staff for social and cultural affairs, Regional Military
 Command V/Bra. (Col.)

Lt. Col. (Inf.) Hardiono Saroso (Akabri 20 1981) 1999
 Previous service in East Timor in 1983-85 with 142nd Infantry Battalion
 ? – x.3.06 staff in Regional Military Command V/Bra. (Col.)
 23.3.06 – x.5.08 Commander, Sub-regional Military Command 071 (Col.)
 x.5.08 – ? Assistant for Operations, Regional Military Command IV/Dip.
 ? – c. 10.3.10 staff officer, Army Planning (Col.)
 10.3.10 – 27.10.10 Deputy Governor of the Military Academy (Brig. Gen.)
 27.10.10 – x.5.11 Chief of Staff, Regional Military Command IV/Dip. (Brig. Gen.)
 x.5.11 – 10.7.12 Assistant for Operations to Army Chief of Staff (Maj. Gen.)
 10.7.12 – ? Commander, Regional Military Command IV/Dip. (Maj. Gen.)

Chief of Operations

Maj. (Inf.) Kustomo Tiyoso (Akabri 24 1985) 1999
 ? – x.11.06 Assistant for Territorial Affairs, 1st Infantry Division, Army
 Strategic Reserve (Col.)
 4.11.06 – 2009 Assistant for Territorial Affairs, Regional Military Command
 VI/Tjp. (Col.)
 2011 expert staff for ideology, Regional Military Command I/BB
 as of July 2012 Brig. Gen.

Chief of Intelligence Section

Lt. Col. (Inf.) Paulus Gatot Rudianto (Akabri 21 1982) 1996 – x.6.98
 c. x.6.98 – ? Commander, District Military Command 1633/Ainaro
 subsequent: not found

Lt. Col. (Inf.) Bambang Wisnumurthy (Akabri 24 1985) c. x.6.98 – 1999
 subsequent: not found

Head of Intelligence Task Force

Lt. Col. (Inf.) Nugroho Widyotomo (Akabri 22 1983) ? – c. x.2.99
 b. 8 Sept. 1959, Banjarnegara, Central Java. Javanese. Muslim. Service in East Timor in
 1983, 1988, 1991, 1998-99.
 1.9.99 – ? officer, foreign education section, Armed Forces Personnel
 17.12.03 – ? Assistant for Operations to Commander of Special Forces
 15.5.05 – x.2.06 Commander, Special Forces Education Center (Col.)
 15.2.06 – x.12.07 Head, Army Center for Operational Control (Col.)
 15.12.07 – x.10.08 Intelligence Administration, Army General Security Staff (Col.)
 27.10.08 – ? Commander, Sub-regional Military Command 043 Lampung
 2010 Deputy Commander, Special Forces (Brig. Gen.)
 ? – x.5.11 Chief of Staff, 1st Infantry Division, Kostrad (Brig. Gen.)
 x.5.11 – ? Chief of Staff, Regional Military Command IV/Dip. (Brig. Gen.)
 ? – x.1.12 Commander, TNI Infantry Training Center
 1.2.12 – ? Commander, Regional Military Command II/Sri. (Maj. Gen.)

Lt. Col. (Inf.) Yayat Sudradjat (Akabri 21 1982) c. x.2.99 – ?
 [simultaneously held position of Commander, Tribuana VIII, Special Forces]
 b. 15 June 1959, Cimahi, West Java. Sundanese. Muslim. Previous service in East Timor in 1996-97, 1998.
 ** tried in Ad Hoc Court for Human Rights Violations in East Timor; found not guilty
 ** 2003: indicted by the Deputy General Prosecutor for Serious Crimes in East Timor; never brought to trial
 1999 Deputy Commander, Group IV, Special Forces Command
 1999 – 2000 Commander, Group V, Special Forces Command (Col.)
 2000 – ? Assistant for Intelligence, Special Forces Command (Col.)
 ? Military Attaché, Indonesian Embassy, Beijing, PRC (Col.)
 ? – c. 20.2.12 Deputy Commander, Education Center detachment, Armed Forces Education and Training Command (Col.)
 c. 20.2.12 – ? Director of Anti-Terrorism, State Intelligence Body

Staff Officer, Intelligence Task Force

Cpt. (Inf.) Hinsia Parulian Siburian (Akabri 25 1986) 1999
 c. 29.2.02 – ? Commander, Cenderwasih Task Force, Special Forces Command, posted in Papua (Lt. Col.)
 6.9.03 – 2004 Commander, District Military Command 1710 Timika (Lt. Col.)
 ? – c. 30.11.10 Assistant for Operations, Army Strategic Reserve (Col.)
 30.11.10 – 20.5.11 Commander, Sub-regional Military Command 043 (Col.)
 c. 20.5.11 – ? officer, Army Headquarters Detachment (Col.)
 2012 Director of Training, Armed Forces Education and Training Command (Brig. Gen.)

Commander, Sector A

Col. (Inf.) Sunarko (Akabri 15 1975) c. Aug. 98 – ?
 [simultaneously serves as Assistant for Intelligence in Special Forces Command]
 b. 1 Dec. 1953, Medan, North Sumatra. Muslim. Parents reported to be ethnic Gayo, from Aceh. Previous service in East Timor in 1995-96.
 ? Inspector General of Regional Military Command VI/Tjp.
 2002 – ? Assistant for Operations to Commander of the Aceh Operations Command (Col.)
 ? – c. 4.9.07 Chief of staff, 1st Infantry Division, Army Strategic Reserve (Brig. Gen.)
 c. 4.9.07 – 1.7.08 Commander General, Special Forces Command (Maj. Gen.)
 14.7.08 – 20.11.09 Commander, Iskandar Muda Regional Military Command, Aceh (Maj. Gen.)
 20.11.09 – 26.10.10 Commander, Infantry Weapons Center, Army Training and Education Center (Maj. Gen.)
 c. 10.10 – 2011 Inspector General of the Army (Maj. Gen.)
 2011 retired
 2012 supports or joins the Aceh Party; also reported to have joined the Great Indonesia Movement Party (Gerindra)

Deputy Commander, Sector A

Lt. Col. (Inf.) Sunindyo (Akabri 22 1983) 1998 – ?
 b. 4 April 1959, Klaten, Central Java. Javanese. 7 tours in East Timor, Aceh and Papua.
 2003 Commander, Group II, Special Forces Command (Col.)
 2003 – ? Assistant for Personnel, Regional Military Command IV/Dip.

? – x.11.09	Commander, Core Infantry Regiment, Regional Military Command IV/Dip. (Col.)
17.11.09 – 3.3.12	Commander, Sub-regional Military Command 051/East Jakarta
3.3.12 – 21.5.12	Chief of Staff, Regional Military Command IV/Dip. (Brig. Gen.)
x.5.12 – ?	Assistant for Personnel to Army Chief of Staff (Maj. Gen.)

Commander, Sector B

Lt. Col. (Inf.) Tatang Zaenudin (Akabri 20 1981)	15.8.98 – 21.7.99
c. 1999 – ?	teaching position
c. July 2010	expert staff to Army Chief of Staff for economic affairs (Col.)
Lt. Col. (Inf.) Nus R. N. Rahasia (Akabri 22 1983)	c. 21.7.99 – ?
as of Feb. 2001	with Special Forces' Tribuana Task Force in Jayapura, Papua (Lt. Col.); unit accused of assassinating Papuans
?	retired as a Lt. Col.
2008	party nominee for District Administrator of Talaud, North Sulawesi; not elected

District Military Commanders and Select Staff

District Military Command 1627 Dili

Lt. Col. (Inf.) Endar Priyanto (Akabri 20 1981)	24.11.97 – 9.8.99
** tried in Ad Hoc Court for Human Rights Violations in East Timor; found not guilty	
? – 28.7.10	Secretary, Army Information Service
30.6.10 – 5.12.11	Chief of Staff, Regional Military Command IX (Brig. Gen.)
c. 5.12.11 – ?	special staff to the Army Chief of Staff (Brig. Gen.)
Lt. Col. (Inf.) Soedjarwo (Akabri 20 1981)	9.8.99 – ?
** tried in Ad Hoc Court for Human Rights Violations in East Timor; found guilty and sentenced to 5 years in prison; on appeal, acquitted	
2000	Commander, District Military Command 1624 Larantuka (Lt. Col.)

District Military Command 1628 Baucau

Lt. Col. (Art.) Hisar Richard Hutajulu (Akabri 18 1978)	25.11.97 – 1999?
c. 10.10 – ?	expert staff for socio-cultural affairs to Army Chief of Staff (Col.)
? – 8.9.11	Director for Doctrine, Army Education and Training Command
c. 9.11 – 28.12.11	special staff to Army Chief of Staff (Brig. Gen.)
c. 28.12.11 – ?	Senior officer, Army Headquarters (Brig. Gen.)

District Military Command 1629 Lautem

Lt. Col. Sudradjat Adi Susanto	1998? – 1999
subsequent: no information	

District Military Command 1630/Viqueque

Lt. Col. (Eng.) Joko Suharsoyo (Akabri 18 1978)	25.11.97 – ?
? – 31.12.09	officer, Defense Strategy Center for Research and Development, Research and Development Board, Department of Defense (Col.)
c. 1.1.10 – ?	Assistant to the Deputy, Defense and Security Secretariat General, National Security Council (Brig. Gen.)

District Military Command 1631 Manatuto

Lt. Col. (Inf.) Sulastiyo (Akabri 21 1982)	25.11.97 – 9.8.99
1999 – ?	Deputy Assistant for Operations, Regional Military Command VIII/Tri. (Lt. Col.)

Lt. Col. (Art.) Lexi Herson Pontoh (Akabri 22 1983)	9.8.99 – ?
b. 28 Dec. 1958, Manado. Menadonese.	
2000	course at Artillery Training Center
?	died

District Military Command 1632 Aileu

Lt. Col. (Inf.) Hardiono Saroso (Akabri 20 1981)	5.8.97 – 1998
post	Chief of Staff, Korem 164 (see above)

Lt. Col. (Inf.) Maman Rachman (Akabri 21 1982)	1998 – 1999
subsequent: no information	

District Military Command 1633 Ainaro

Lt. Col. (Inf.) Paulus Gatot Rudianto (Akabri 21 1982)	x.6.98 – ?
Previous service in East Timor: 1996-98, in intelligence.	
subsequent: no information	

District Military Command 1634 Manufahi

Lt. Col. (Inf.) Suwondo (Akabri 21 1982)	25.11.97 – ?
subsequent: no information	

Lt. Col. (Inf.) H. Mahidin Sinaga (Akabri 20 1981?)	? – 1999
2011	Core Infantry Regiment, Regional Military Command IX/Ud.

District Military Command 1635 Covalima

Commander

Lt. Col. (Inf.) Achmad Mas Agus (Akabri 22 1983)	3.9.98 – ?
subsequent: no information	

Lt. Col. (Eng.) Lilik Koeshadiyanto (Akabri 16 1976)	29.8.99 – ?
b. 18 Nov. 1952, Madiun, Central Java. Javanese. Muslim.	
** tried in Ad Hoc Court for Human Rights Violations in East Timor; found not guilty	
1 – c. 23.9.99	Assistant for Intelligence, Emergency Military Operations Command (see below)

Deputy Commander 1635

Lt. Col. (Com.) Achmad Syamsudin 1999
 b. 21 June 1964, Tangerang, Banten. Muslim.
 ** tried in Ad Hoc Court for Human Rights Violations in East Timor; found not guilty
 subsequent: no information

Sub-district Military Commander, Suai

Lt. Sugito 1999
 b. 14 June 1952, Banyuwangi, East Java. Protestant.
 ** tried in Ad Hoc Court for Human Rights Violations in East Timor; found not guilty
 2002 staff officer, District Military Command 1604 Kupang?

District Military Command 1636 Bobonaro

Lt. Col. (Cav.) Burhanudin Siagian (Akabri 20 1981) 25.11.97 – c. 24.8.99
 ** tried in Ad Hoc Court for Human Rights Violations in East Timor; found not guilty
 17.11.06 – 25.7.08 Commander, Sub-Regional Military Command 172 Abefura
 (Col.)
 17.10.11 – ? Commander, Army Staff and Command School (Maj. Gen.)

Lt. Col. (Inf.) Bambang Supriyanto (Akabri 22 1983?) 26.8.99 – ?
 2001 Commander, District Military Command 1618 Kefamenanu

District Military Command 1637 Ermera

Lt. Col. (Inf.) Muhammad Nur (Akabri 21 1982) x.2.98 – ?
 post Commander, District Military Command 1622?

District Military Command 1638 Liquica

Lt. Col. (Inf.) Asep Kuswadi (Akabri 21 1982) 25.11.97 – 1999
 post Commander, District Military Command 1603 Maumere
 ** tried in Ad Hoc Court for Human Rights Violations in East Timor; found not guilty

District Military Command 1639 Ambeno

Lt. Col. (Art.) Kamiso Miran (Akabri 20 1981) 25.11.97 – 9.8.99
 post Deputy Assistant for Operations, Regional Military Command
 II/Sri. (Lt. Col.)

Lt. Col. (Inf.) Bambang Sungesti (Akabri 21 1982) 9.8.99 – ?
 post Commander, District Military Command 1612 Ruteng

Commanders of East Timor-based Battalions

Infantry Battalion 744 Dili

Maj. (Inf.) Yakraman Agus (Akabri 24 1985) 27.8.98 – ?
 Previous service in East Timor in 1997-98.
 2003 – 2005? Commander, District Military Command 1006 Central Aceh;
 allegedly involved in mobilizing a militia in Takengon

Infantry Battalion 745 Lospalos

Maj. (Inf.) Jacob Djoko Sarosa (Akabri 23 1984) c. x.11.12.98 – 1999
 ? – 2003 Commander, District Military Command 1609 Buleleng, Bali
 21.9.10 – ? Commander, Sub-regional Command 163 Bali (Col.)

Commanders of Non-Organic Infantry Battalions Serving in East Timor in 1999

Infantry Battalion 142 (Jambi) [135 personnel in East Timor until June 1999]

Maj. (Inf.) Sarum (Akabri 24 1985) ? – x.6.99
 24.4.12 – ? Commander, Sub-regional Military Commander 052 West Jakarta (Col.)

Infantry Battalion 143 (Lampung) [personnel in East Timor from Dec. 1998 until Sept. 1999]

Maj. (Inf.) Saripudin (Akabri 22 1983) ? – early 1999
 ? – 23.9.11 Chief of Personnel, Sub-regional Military Command 043 Lampung (Lt. Col.)
 23.9.11 – x.7.12 Commander, District Regional Command 0426 Tulangbawang
 c. 10.7.12 – ? Section head, management and internal affairs, Army Inspectorate General (Col.?)

Maj. (Inf.) Karsiyanto (Akabri 23 1984) early 1999 –
 b. 28 April 1962, Nganjuk, East Java. Previous service in East Timor 1985-99.
 2000 Commander, District Military Command 0401 (Lt. Col.)
 ? Personnel staff, Army (Lt. Col.)
 ? Assistant for Personnel, Regional Military Command II/Sri.
 ? – x.7.12 Personnel staff, Army (Col.)
 21.10.20 – 3.7.12 Commander, Sub-regional Commander 022 Pematangsiantar (Col.)

Infantry Battalion 301 (Sumedang, West Java) [organized militias in Aileu and Manatuto]

Maj. (Inf.) Rahmat Pribadi (Akabri 24 1985) 1999
 2003 Commander, District Military Command 1203 (Lt. Col.)
 ? – 18.10.05 Commander, District Military Command 0901 (Lt. Col.)
 2008 Assistant for Territorial Affairs, Regional Military Command V/Bra. (Lt. Col.)
 6.7.10 – 15.10.10 expert staff for state defense systems, Regional Military Command IV/Dip. (Col.)
 c. 2010 human rights training for Special Forces (Col.)

Infantry Battalion 401 (Sronol, Central Java)

Maj. (Inf.) Sukoso Maksum (Akabri 23 1984) c. 8.9.99 – 23.9.99
 2000 Commander for restoration of order in West Halmahera, Maluku
 ? – 5.5.09 Commander, 9th Infantry Brigade, Army Strategic Reserve (Col.)
 x.5.09 – 16.7.10 Assistant for Operations, Regional Military Command IV/Dip.
 ? – 29.6.12 Commander, Sub-regional Military Command 102 Palangkaraya
 x.7.12 – staff officer, Army headquarters (Col.)

Infantry Battalion 406 (Purbalingga, Central Java)

Maj. (Inf.) Sonny Widjaja (Akabri 21 1982) ? – 24.9.99
 b. 1 Jan. 1958, Klaten, Central Java. Javanese.
 2003 promoted to Col.
 ? – 17.11.09 Commander, Sub-regional Military Command 052, West Jakarta
 x.11.09 – x.9.10 Commander, Armed Forces headquarters' detachment (Col.)

- x.9.10 – ? Director for Doctrine, Armed Forces Education and Training Command (Brig. Gen.)
- x.5.11 – x.3.12 Assistant for Logistics, Army (Brig. Gen.)
- 13.3.12 – Commander, Regional Military Command III/Sri. (Maj. Gen.)
- Infantry Battalion 521 (Kediri, East Java) [in East Timor 1998-99; in Dili in September 1999]**
- Maj. (Inf.) Achmad Susetyo (Akabri 24 1985) c. 17.6.99 – ?
- 2004 Commander, District Military Command 0814 Jombang (Lt. Col.)
- Infantry Battalion 621 (Barabai, South Kalimantan)**
- Maj. (Inf.) Edi Erimpi (Akabri 23 1984) x.12.98 – 28.9.99
- 2000 – x.5.01 Commander, Specialty Training Course for Officers, Armed Forces Education and Training Center
- 2.5.01 – 20.6.03 Commander, District Military Command 1626 Bangli (Lt. Col.)
- 2009 position in Department of Defense (Col.)
- Airborne Infantry Battalion 700 (Maros, South Sulawesi)**
- Maj. (Inf.) Toto S. Moerasad ? – Sept. 1999
- 1999 Commander, District Military Command 1611 Badung
- 2009 – 13.4.10 Commander, Sub-regional Military Command 031 Pekanbaru (Col.)
- x.4.10 – ? course at National Resilience Institute
- 25.10.11 – Inspector, Regional Military Command VII/Wir. (Col.)
- x.7.12 – Assistant Deputy, General Election Coordination and Management, Coordinating Ministry for Politics, Law and Security
- Infantry Battalion 741 (Denpasar, Bali)**
- Lt. Col. (Inf.) Syukran Hambali (Akabri 22 1983) ? – June 1999
- 1999 – 2001 Commander, District Military Command 1611 (Lt. Col.)
- 2004 Commander, 4th Infantry Brigade, Army Strategic Reserve (Col.)
- ? Commander, Core Infantry Regiment, Regional Military Command V/Bra. (Col.)
- ? – 19.8.10 lecturer, Army Staff and Command School (Col.)
- x.8.10 – 12.4.12 Commander, Sub-regional Military Command Bone 141 (Col.)
- x.4.12 – Inspector, Regional Military Command Jaya Jakarta (Col.)
- Infantry Battalion 432/ Army Strategic Reserve (Maros, South Sulawesi) [in East Timor Aug. 1998 – June 1999, Sept. 1999]**
- Maj. (Inf.) S. Widodo ? – 26.9.99
- 2008 – 2009 Commander, Sub-regional Command 023 Sibolga (Col.)
- 2012 Inspection and Examination Team, Army Inspectorate General
- Emergency Military Operations Command (est. 8.9.99 – liquidated 23.9.99)**
- Commander**
- Maj. Gen. (Inf.) Kiki Syahnakri (Akabri 11 1971) 8.9.99 – 23.9.99
- [simultaneously serving as Assistant for Operations to the Army Chief of Staff]
- b. 24 April 1947, Karawang, West Java. Muslim. Previous service in East Timor in 1981, 1993–94.

** 2003: indicted by the Deputy General Prosecutor for Serious Crimes in East Timor; never brought to trial

4.11.99 – x.11.00	Commander, Regional Military Command IX/Ud. (Maj. Gen.)
x.11.00 – 1.5.02	Deputy Army Chief of Staff
x.5.02 – ?	senior officer at Armed Forces headquarters
11 Nov. 2002	retired

Deputy Commander

Brig. Gen (Inf.) Amirul Isnaini (Akabri 15 1975)	8.9.99 – 23.9.99
[simultaneously serving as Assistant for Operations to the Army Chief of Staff]	
b. 29 March 1951, Malang, East Java. Madurese. Muslim. Previous service in East Timor in 1994, 1995-96.	
4.7.00 – 9.7.02	Commander General, Special Forces Command (Maj. Gen.)
12.7.02 – x.3.03	Commander, Regional Military Command XIV/Wrb. (Maj. Gen.)
13.3.03 – 8.6.03	Commander, Regional Military Command IV/Dip. (Maj. Gen.)
8 June 2003	died of liver failure in Singapore

Assistant for Intelligence

Lt. Col. (Eng.) Liliek Koeshardiyanto (Akabri 16 1976)	8.9.99 – 23.9.99
b. 18 Nov. 1952, Madiun, East Java. Javanese.	
** tried in Ad Hoc Court for Human Rights Violations in East Timor; found not guilty	

Assistant for Operations

Lt. Col (CH) Aziz (Akabri 15 1975?)	1999
Subsequent: no information	

Sector A (Dili), Commander

Col. (Inf.) Gerhan Lentara (Akabri 18 1978)	1999
[simultaneously serving as Commander, 17th Airborne Brigade, Army Strategic Reserve]	
b. Makassar, South Sulawesi. Previous service in East Timor in 1980-82, 1991 and 1996.	
4.6.98 – 2001	Commander, 17th Airborne Brigade, Army Strategic Reserve
Nov. 2000	completes Armed Forces Staff and Command course
c. 2001 – c. 2.5.02	Assistant for Operations, Regional Military Command III/Sil. (Col.)
2.5.02 – 22.2.05	Commander, Sub-regional Military Command 012 Banda Aceh
2005 – ?	Chief of Staff, 2nd Infantry Division, Army Strategic Reserve
? – x.11.11	Commander, Regional Military Command VI/Tjp. (Maj. Gen.)
x.11.11 – x.7.12	Inspector General of the Army (Maj. Gen.)
x.7.12 –	Inspector General of the Armed Forces (Maj. Gen.)

Sector B (East), Commander

Col. (Inf.) Irwan Kusnadi (Akabri 20 1981?)	1999
[simultaneously serving as Commander of 3rd Infantry Brigade, Army Strategic Reserve]	
1999 – c. 15.5.01	as Commander of 3rd Infantry Brigade, Task Force Commander on Indonesian-Timor-Leste border; in early 2001 Commander Security Sector I, Ambon and Lease Islands; reportedly shot in Ambon in May 2001
c. 15.5.01 – ?	teaching position, Army Staff and Command School

Military Personnel Seconded to Civilian Posts

District Administrator of Suai

Col. (Inf.) Herman Sedyono (Akabri 10 1970) 1994 – 7.9.99
b. 12 Oct. 1947, Malang, East Java. Javanese. Catholic.
** tried in Ad Hoc Court for Human Rights Violations in East Timor; found not guilty

Other Officers Known to Have Been in East Timor in Indeterminate Capacity

Special Forces Command

Lt. Col. Lodewijk Freidrich Paulus (Akabri 20 1981)	1999
b. 27 July 1957, Manado, North Sulawesi. Menadonese. Previous East Timor service in 1996-97.	
? – 2000	Deputy Assistant for Operations, Special Forces Command
2000 – 2001	Commander, Group 5, Special Forces Command (Col.)
2001 – 2003	Commander, Detachment 81, Special Forces Command (Col.)
2003 – 2005	Assistant for Operations, Regional Military Command I/BB
2005 – 2006	Commander, Core Infantry Regiment, Regional Military Command I/BB (Col.)
2006 – 29.1.07	Commander, Sub-regional Military Command 052 (Col.)
29.1.07 – x.11.09	Director of Training, Army Training and Education Command (Brig. Gen.)
4.12.09 – x.9.11	Commander General, Special Forces Command (Maj. Gen.)
x.9.11 – ?	Command, Regional Military Command I/BB (Maj. Gen.)