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INDONESIA: SHUFFLING THE DECK IN EAST TIMOR (U)	
INDONESIA: PROSPECTS FOR EAST TIMOR (U)	
INDONESIA: ARMED FORCES' ROLE IN THE POST-SOEHARTO ERA (U)	
BULGARIA: FUNDING PROBLEMS IMPEDE MILITARY REFORM (U)	
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INDONESIA: SHUFFLING THE DECK IN EAST TIMOR (U)	
AS OF 2200Z 30 JUL 98	
(b)(1),1.4 (c)	

Pg. 3 is denied in full.

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Withheld pursuant to exemption

(b)(1),(b)(3):10 USC 424,Sec. 1.4(c)

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(b)(3):10 USC 424

(b)(1),1.4 (c)
9. (C) ESTIMATED SECURITY PERSONNEL IN EAST TIMOR BY MID-AUGUST 1998
DEPLOYED FORCES COMBAT TASK FORCE (PURSUIT, ENGINEER, MEDICAL UNITS)
1,500+ TERRITORIAL BATTALIONS
4,900 SPECIAL FORCES
400 MISCELLANEOUS SUPPORT PERSONNEL 500
TOTAL DEPLOYED 7,300+
PERMANENT ARMY PRESENCE (INCLUDING 2 LOCAL INFANTRY BATTALIONS)
6,600 PARAMILITARY ELEMENTS 3,600
POLICE 3,400
TOTAL SECURITY PRESENCE 20,900
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INDONESIA: PROSPECTS FOR EAST TIMOR (U)

AS OF 19 JUL 98	
AS OF 19 JUL 98 (b)(1),1.4 (c)	

2. (C) OLD IDEAS, NEW CONTEXT. HABIBIE PUBLICLY OFFERED "SUBSTANTIAL AUTONOMY" TO EAST TIMOR AS THE "CENTERPIECE OF A FINAL DIPLOMATIC SOLUTION" WITH PORTUGAL, WHICH THE UNITED NATIONS STILL RECOGNIZES AS THE OVERSEEING AUTHORITY. EAGER TO END THE COSTLY STRUGGLE AND SHORE UP WESTERN SUPPORT, JAKARTA HAS SOUGHT INTERNATIONAL BACKING FOR BROAD SELF-RULE, WITH LOCALLY ELECTED OFFICIALS AND PARLIAMENT RESPONSIBLE FOR EDUCATION, ECONOMICS, RELIGION, CULTURE, AND LAW AND ORDER. AS BROADLY OUTLINED BY FOREIGN MINISTER ALATAS, INDONESIA WOULD RETAIN CONTROL OF FOREIGN AND DEFENSE AFFAIRS, CURRENCY, AND FINANCE. AS PART OF THE SETTLEMENT, JAKARTA WOULD WITHDRAW ITS OCCUPATION FORCE AND RELEASE ALL POLITICAL PRISONERS--PARTICULARLY JAILED RESISTANCE LEADER XANANA GUSMAO--IN EXCHANGE FOR RECOGNITION OF INDONESIA'S ULTIMATE SOVEREIGNTY OVER THE PROVINCE.

3. (C) THE PROPOSAL IS A MORE FORTHCOMING VERSION OF EARLIER SUGGESTIONS FLOATED BY SENIOR INDONESIAN OFFICIALS OVER THE PAST SEVERAL YEARS BUT WHICH HAD BEEN STALLED BY FORMER PRESIDENT **SOEHARTO'S RELUCTANCE TO SURRENDER MEANINGFUL AUTONOMY. SOME** INDONESIAN DECISIONMAKERS STILL WORRY ABOUT REVIVING SEPARATIST TENDENCIES ELSEWHERE IN THE ARCHIPELAGO. AND THEY ARE CONCERNED THAT GRANTING AUTONOMY WITHOUT THE OPPOSITION'S ACCEPTANCE OF INDONESIAN SOVEREIGNTY WOULD ONLY FURTHER THE REBEL GOAL OF GAINING ULTIMATE INDEPENDENCE. AS A RESULT, JAKARTA CONTINUES TO INSIST THAT AUTONOMY IS NOT A UNILATERAL INITIATIVE BUT AN OUTCOME THAT WILL RESULT FROM A NEGOTIATED SETTLEMENT BASED ON PERMANENT RECOGNITION OF INDONESIA'S ULTIMATE AUTHORITY.

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7. (C) GUSMAO AND THE EXTERNAL FRETILIN LEADERSHIP LED BY RAMOS HORTA
OF OBTAINING TIMORESE INDEPENDENCE. AN EARLIER PLAN CALLED FOR A
GRADUAL THREE-PHASE TRANSITION PERIOD OF 10 TO 12 YEARS, CULMINATING
IN A REFERENDUM ON SELF-DETERMINATION. DURING THE FIRST 1- OR 2-YEAR
"HUMANITARIAN PHASE," EAST TIMOR WOULD BE ALLOWED TO ELECT A
TERRITORIAL ASSEMBLY, AND INDONESIA WOULD GREATLY REDUCE ITS SECURITY
FORCES, RELEASE TIMORESE POLITICAL PRISONERS, AND COMMIT ITSELF TO
ENDING HUMAN RIGHTS VIOLATIONS. THIS STAGE WOULD BE FOLLOWED BY A
5-YEAR "HOME-RULE" PHASE OF SELF-DIRECTED AUTONOMY UNDER INDONESIAN
SOVEREIGNTY, LEADING TO A VOTE ON EAST TIMOR'S POLITICAL FUTURE.
GUSMAO RECENTLY SUGGESTED THAT A REFERENDUM IS INEVITABLE,
CONSIDERING INDONESIA'S DEMOCRATIZATION PROCESS.
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Pgs. 7-8 are denied in full.

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INDONESIA: ARMED FORCES' ROLE IN THE POST-SOEHARTO ERA (U) AS OF 2200Z 23 JUL 98

1. (C) SINCE PRESIDENT SOEHARTO'S RESIGNATION, THE INDONESIAN ARMED FORCES HAVE STRUGGLED TO BALANCE POPULAR ASPIRATIONS WITH THE NEED TO MAINTAIN ORDER. ALTHOUGH STILL TOLERANT OF PEACEFUL DISSENT, DEFENSE LEADERS ARE DETERMINED TO STEM THE GROWING SOCIAL UNREST. PREOCCUPATION WITH NATIONAL STABILITY HAS PROMPTED MILITARY ACCOMMODATION WITH PRESIDENT HABIBIE—WITHIN LIMITS—AS THE ARMED FORCES CONTINUE TO CHART AN INDEPENDENT ROLE.

2. (C) MIXED SECURITY PICTURE. ORGANIZED PROTESTS AND LARGE-SCALE RIOTING, ALONG WITH CALLS FOR HABIBIE'S REMOVAL, HAVE DECREASED MARKEDLY SINCE SOEHARTO'S RESIGNATION ON 21 MAY. THE MORE PASSIVE POLITICAL CLIMATE HAS EASED IMMEDIATE PRESSURES ON THE NEW HABIBIE GOVERNMENT. NONETHELESS, INCIDENTS OF SOCIAL UNREST, INCLUDING RETRIBUTION FOR PAST INJUSTICES, STRIKES, LAND TAKEOVERS, AND LOOTING HAVE BEEN ON THE RISE. ADDING TO THESE PROBLEMS ARE GROWING SEPARATIST FERMENT IN EAST TIMOR AND IRIAN JAYA, ENCOURAGED BY RISING EXPECTATIONS AND THE MORE OPEN POLITICAL CLIMATE. THE BLEAK SITUATION--CHARACTERIZED BY HIGH UNEMPLOYMENT, SERIOUS INFLATION, AND FORECASTS OF AN ECONOMIC CONTRACTION OF MORE THAN 20 PERCENT--ENSURES CONTINUED HIGH LEVELS OF POPULAR DISSATISFACTION IN THE COMING MONTHS

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4. (C) WHERE THE ARMED FORCES STAND. POLITICAL REFORM. MILITARY
LEADERS CONSISTENTLY HAVE VOICED SUPPORT FOR THE REFORM PROCESS,
INCLUDING FREE ELECTIONS AND LIMITS ON PRESIDENTIAL AUTHORITY.
HOWEVER, CONCERNED ABOUT DEMOCRATIC EXCESSES, WIRANTO HAS URGED THAT
ANY CHANGE BE "CONSTITUTIONAL, CONSISTENT, PEACEFUL, AND ORDERLY."
5. (C) PARLIAMENTARY ELECTIONS. THE MILITARY HAS OPPOSED AN
IMMEDIATE ELECTION AS ONLY FURTHERING POLITICAL INSTABILITY AND NOW
SUPPORTS HABIBIE'S PLAN FOR PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS IN LATE 1999. THE
ARMED FORCES WILL NOT TAKE PART IN THE VOTING BUT WILL RETAIN A
DIMINISHED NUMBER OF SEATS55IN THE PROPOSED NEW 550-MEMBER
PARLIAMENT.
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10. (6) LENDING SUPPORT TO HABIBIE. OVERRIDING CONCERN FOR POLITICAL
STABILITY LED MILITARY LEADERS 2 WEEKS AGO TO SET ASIDE THEIR
LONGSTANDING RESERVATIONS CONCERNING HABIBIE AND TO SHORE UP HIS
POWER BASE IN THE RULING GOLKAR POLITICAL PARTY. THEIR CRUCIAL
BACKING ENDED A SERIOUS POLITICAL CHALLENGE AND HEIGHTENED HABIBIE'S
CHANCES OF REMAINING IN POWER UNTIL PRESIDENTIAL ELECTIONS IN LATE
1999. DURING DELIBERATIONS, SENIOR OFFICERS FOUND THEMSELVES
OPPOSING FORMER DEFENSE MINISTER EDI SUDRADJAT, WITH WHOM THEY SHARED
COMMON GOAL OF A PROFESSIONAL AND SECULAR MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT.
DESPITE INITIAL EFFORTS AT COMPROMISE, WIRANTO IN THE END BROKE HIS
EARLIER PLEDGE TO REMAIN NEUTRAL, ANGERING THE DISSIDENT RETIRED
OFFICERS ALIGNED AGAINST HABIBIE. INFLUENCING THE DECISION WAS
WIRANTO'S CONVICTION THAT NOW IS THE TIME FOR HIS GENERATION TO LEAD.
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Pg.13 is denied in full. Pg 14. has denied portions and nonresponsive portions. Pgs. 15-17 are not responsive.

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14. (C) STRUGGLING WITH CREDIBILITY. THE MILITARY ESTABLISHMENT ALSO CONFRONTS GROWING DEMANDS FOR ACCOUNTABILITY FOR PAST MISDEEDS. ITS
/****** BEGINNING OF SECTION 007 ******/
CAUTIOUS APPROACH HAS BROUGHT CHARGES OF COVERING UP SEVERAL WIDELY
PUBLICIZED CASES, INCLUDING EARLIER POLITICAL DISAPPEARANCES AND LAST MAY'S SHOOTING OF STUDENTS. SEEKING TO RESTORE MILITARY CREDIBILITY,
WIRANTO HAS ADMITTED ERRORS AND STEPPED UP THE INVESTIGATIONS.
SIGNIFICANTLY, WIRANTO IMPLICATED SPECIAL FORCES PERSONNEL NOW UNDER
DETENTION FOR THE DISAPPEARANCES AND ANNOUNCED A SENIOR HONOR BOARD
TO INVESTIGATE SENIOR OFFICER WRONGDOING. WIRANTO'S EARLIER MOVES TO WEED OUT POTENTIALLY DISLOYAL ELEMENTS APPARENTLY SET THE STAGE FOR
THE ARREST AND PROBABLE EVENTUAL OUSTER FROM THE MILITARY OF SOEHARTO
SON-IN-LAW LT GEN PRABOWO, WHO IS WIDELY SUSPECTED AS THE CENTRAL
PLAYER IN THESE CASES. ALTHOUGH COMMITTED TO PUNISHING THE GUILTY,
THE MILITARY LEADERSHIP REMAINS CIRCUMSPECT, REFLECTING CONCERN FOR LEGAL PROCEDURES BUT ALSO PROBABLY STILL HOPING TO LIMIT FURTHER
DAMAGING DISCLOSURES.
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