

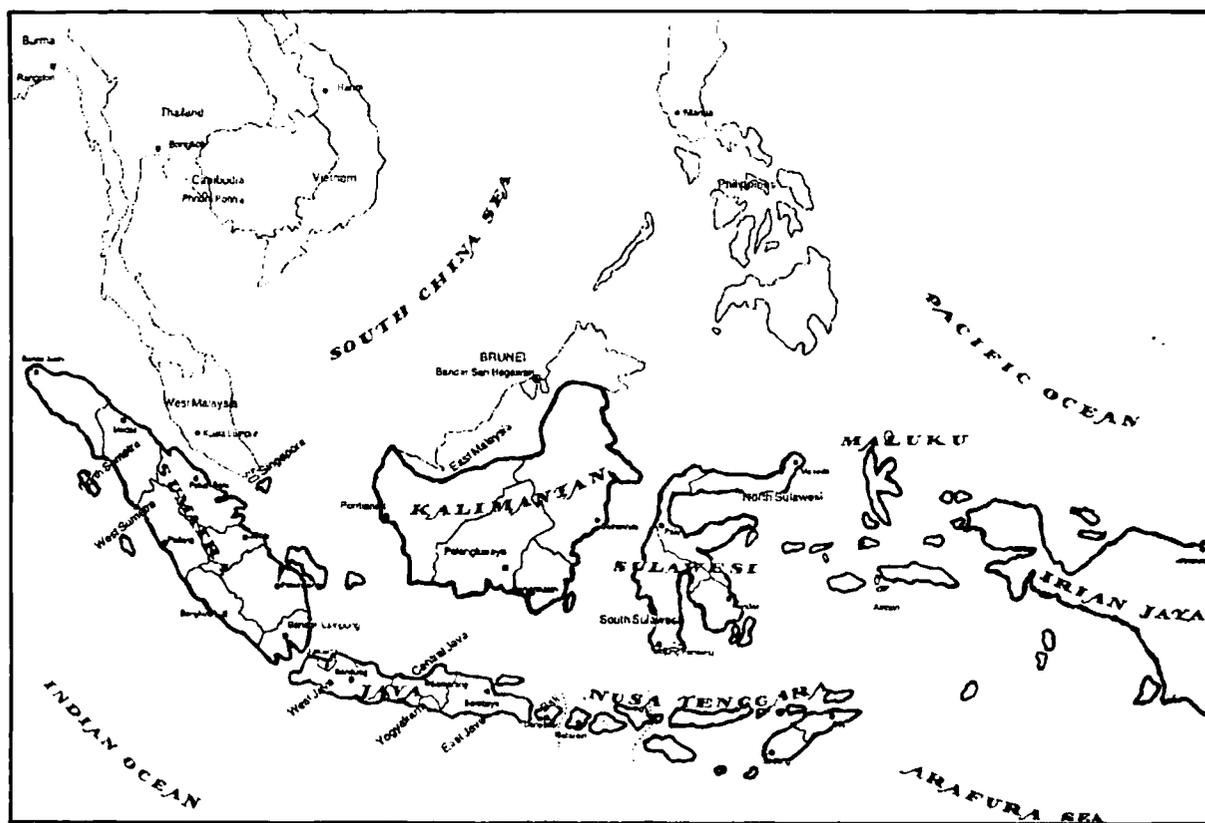
COVER FEATURE

Indonesia: A Stabilizing Force in Southeast Asia

INTRODUCTION

In order to better understand the role of the Office of the Military Attache for Defense Programs (OMADP) as a Security Assistance Organization (SAO) in Indonesia, it is essential to know something about the country's history, geography, strategic significance, and political situation. Even though it is the largest country in Southeast Asia, with a population of nearly 180 million people--the fifth most populous nation on earth--Indonesia rarely is mentioned in the U.S. news media. Compared to political strife in Burma, base negotiations in the Philippines, and the search for peace in Kampuchea, events in Indonesia are rarely newsworthy. Yet, Indonesia is rapidly becoming an increasingly influential regional power and a more active participant in various international forums. A stable and developing country for the past 20 years, Indonesia has a significant role in shaping the destiny of Southeast Asia.

INDONESIA



BACKGROUND

Indonesia is an archipelago which stretches some 3,180 miles east to west astride the equator, guarding the southern rim of Southeast Asia. It consists of over 13,000 islands populated by members of over 300 different cultural groups. The five major islands of the archipelago are Java,

Sumatra, Sulawesi (Celebes), Kalimantan (Southern Borneo), and Irian Jaya. It also includes the Maluku chain in eastern Indonesia--the famed Spice Islands of the Dutch East Indies era.

The people can best be described by the motto of the Republic of Indonesia, *Bhinneka Tunggal Ika* which means "Unity in Diversity." There are ten major and over three hundred small ethnic groups, speaking almost as many languages and dialects. However, *Bahasa Indonesia*, declared the common language in 1928, is now evolving as a national language, and is rapidly becoming the first language for many of the younger generation. The sense of national identity is encouraged while the preservation of cultural diversity is also viewed as an important link to Indonesia's rich history. An Indonesian cultural event is truly a sight to see, as the many tourists who annually visit Bali can readily attest.

Indonesia's diverse cultural heritage is deeply rooted, beginning centuries ago in the animistic practices of its early settlers. A strong spiritual bond to the land and the surrounding sea was supplemented in the fifth century by the arrival of Hinduism and Buddhism. Kingdoms were established through conquest and marriage, some extending over all of that which is now modern Indonesia. This process continued with little change until the arrival of Islam in the 14th century and the conversion of coastal Kings and Kingdoms through commercial contact with the Islamic merchants. These newly established Islamic Kingdoms rapidly expanded, pushing the Hindu Kingdoms further and further east into Bali, a small island off the eastern tip of Java, which remains Hindu to this day. Perhaps the most accurate way to describe Indonesia's cultural and religious history is in terms of layers of history applied over a foundation very close to the soil and nature. Even today, complex mystical practices and beliefs persist.

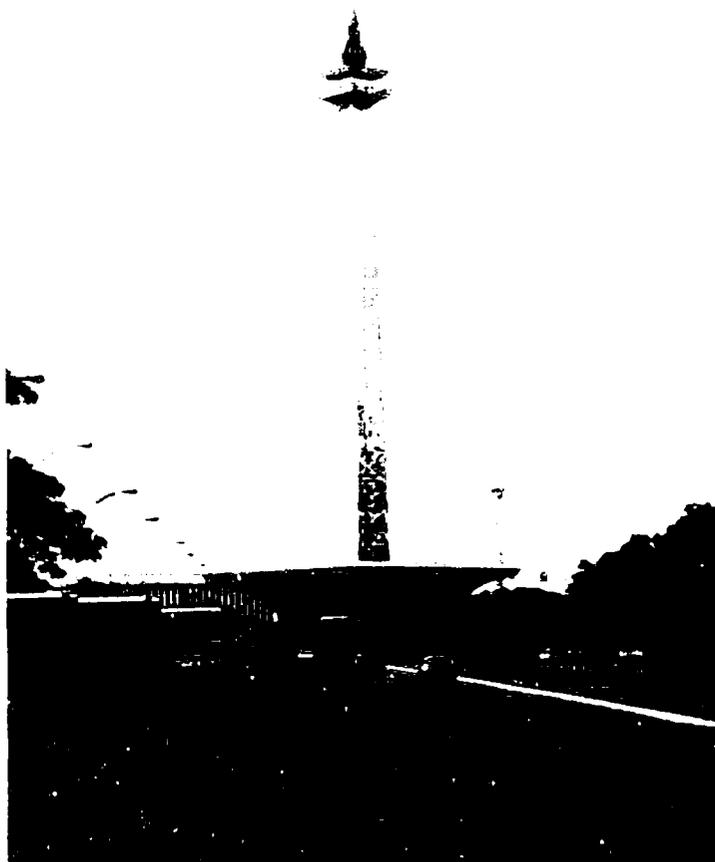
Within this context, the Dutch arrived in the 16th century. Joining the quest for the riches of the Orient, Dutch traders came to the East Indies looking for spices and other trading goods. Over three centuries they gradually expanded their control and monopoly over the trade, establishing the Dutch East Indies Company and setting up a colonial government. The last major obstacle to their control fell in the late 19th century when they finally subjugated the province of Aceh in Northern Sumatra.

The history of this period of 350 years of Dutch rule is littered with the stories of Indonesian patriots, now revered as national heroes, who fought against their colonial masters. The modern movement toward Indonesia's independence, however, didn't begin until 1908 when the *Budi Utomo* was established, an association which fought for the improvement of social conditions and which is thought of as the first national political organization. The spirit of independence flamed bright at the Second Youth Conference of 1928 where those in attendance declared that they were one people, one nation, and spoke one language, that is, *Bahasa Indonesia*.

As World War II came to a close in the Asian theater, the Japanese, who had occupied Indonesia for three years, were defeated and were in full retreat. They had trained a militia of young Indonesians to which the Japanese turned over political control and large quantities of military equipment as they left. On August 17, 1945, Sukarno, a leader of the independence movement, made his famous speech, declaring Indonesia a sovereign and free country. Sukarno, who had been an active and charismatic revolutionary and had been jailed and exiled by the Dutch, became the new Republic's first President.

The next five years, from 1945 to 1950, were troubled. The Dutch government was reestablished in the Netherlands after the liberation of that country by the Allies in 1945. The Dutch fought hard to reestablish their control over what they still viewed as the Dutch East Indies. After bitter fighting and tough negotiations, the fledgling republic was finally completely free of Dutch control and gained recognition in the United Nations.

Sukarno remained President until 1965. In the early sixties, in the midst of economic and political pressures, Sukarno turned increasing for help to the Indonesian Communist Party (PKI) internally and to the Soviet Union externally. As unrest and dissatisfaction continued, the PKI made its move. On the night of September 30-October 1, 1965 they kidnapped and killed six generals and an aide in a poorly planned coup. The Army's Strategic Reserve, under then Major General Suharto, reacted quickly, destroying the uprising and reestablishing order and control. During the following months, hundreds of thousands of PKI members were executed or detained in an effort to prevent further uprisings. The Chinese Communist Party, by virtue of their links with the PKI, was blamed as the instigator of the failed coup. Suharto was appointed President in 1967 and still remains in office as a democratically elected head of state.



The *MONAS*, or National Monument, symbolic of Indonesia's struggle for freedom. Behind it is the largest mosque in South East Asia, a continual reminder of the predominance of Islam in Indonesia

THE CONTEMPORARY POLITICAL SITUATION

Today Indonesia is a stabilizing factor in troubled Southeast Asia. Internal order is maintained by the military in a *dwi-fungsi* (dual function) role. Under this concept, the military is viewed as having a role in both national defense and national development. At all levels of government there is a military territorial structure which parallels the civilian government. Many senior local civilian government officials are retired military officers; and many state-run industries are also headed by military officers.

Suharto, himself a retired Army General, was reelected by the People's Consultative Assembly to his fifth term of office in March 1988. Since independence, the centerpiece of the Indonesian State political program is *Pancasila*, an eclectic concept consisting of five broad principles: belief in one supreme God, belief in a just and civilized humanity, Indonesian national unity, democracy, and social justice. The government emphasizes the traditional role of consultation and consensus in decision making. President Suharto has led the country through a period of steady development, spurred by high worldwide oil prices during the 1970s and early 1980s and characterized by the emergence of a group of government officials known as technocrats, whose economic expertise balanced the military influence and significantly altered the direction of Indonesia's economic growth. Only recently has the drop in world oil prices slowed that growth. Presently, Indonesia is striving to develop alternate exports to renew the pace of growth it enjoyed earlier.

Indonesia prides itself on its non-aligned status and its founding role in the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM). Ever on the forefront of NAM politics, Indonesia recently strove to become the chairman of that movement, deferring to a recent compromise with Nicaragua which allowed Yugoslavia to assume leadership until Indonesia again bids for the chairmanship in 1992. As a non-aligned nation, Indonesia has sought to increase her role in international relations through increased participation in various world and regional forums.



Jakarta is the largest city in Indonesia with a population of 7 million. It is a blending of old and new, with modern office buildings amidst neighborhood blocks organized as traditional *kampung* (villages).

INDONESIA'S STRATEGIC SIGNIFICANCE

The U.S. sees Indonesia as a stabilizing factor in a troubled area of the world. Strategically located astride vital international sea and air lanes, most notably the Malacca, Sunda, and Lombok Straits, Indonesia is in a key geo-political position to exert strong influence in Southeast Asia. This influence is asserted through participation in the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) as well as through bilateral relationships with its ASEAN neighbors [i.e., Malaysia, Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Brunei]. Most notable is their recent sponsorship of informal negotiations in Jakarta (Jakarta Informal Meeting) aimed at resolving the thorny Kampuchean issue. Indonesia's sustained neutral but friendly status is seen as an especially positive factor in the search for peace and stability in Asia.

The U.S. conducts a wide range of government-to-government security and development assistance programs in Indonesia. These programs are helping Indonesians develop their economy and national resources, increase self-sufficiency in food production, and reduce the birth rate. In addition, the U.S. Security Assistance Program helps Indonesia develop a credible defense force capable of defending the country from outside aggression and maintaining free passage through the Malacca Straits. Indonesia views U.S. security assistance as an indicator of sustained U.S. support for Indonesia's policies.

HISTORY OF U.S. SECURITY ASSISTANCE TO INDONESIA

The U.S. Security Assistance Program in Indonesia began in 1950, when, under the Grant Aid Program, equipment was provided to the Indonesian Armed Forces to equip its infantry battalions and to conduct civic action programs. A number of naval vessels and aircraft were also provided to enhance the fledgling Indonesian Armed Forces' patrol capabilities. Total U.S. aid provided over the period 1950-1962 was over \$60 million. During 1963, in reaction to U.S. disapproval of then President Sukarno's political policies toward Irian Jaya, U.S. military aid was severely curtailed. Then, in 1964, Sukarno requested that U.S. Military Assistance Program (MAP) aid be suspended and he turned increasingly to the Soviet Union and Eastern Bloc countries for military equipment and training.

After Suharto reestablished order following the abortive 1965 coup, U.S. security assistance was resumed. In 1967, the U.S. Defense Liaison Group (USDLG) was reestablished in Indonesia and again began managing deliveries of MAP equipment as well as administering other security assistance programs such as the International Military Education and Training (IMET) and the Excess Defense Articles (EDA) programs. In 1971, a study group under RADM Flannagan developed a long range plan for providing funding to Indonesia in preparation for the planned termination of the MAP program in 1978. Actual funding levels appropriated by Congress, however, never reached the levels anticipated by the Flannagan study, and this was a serious disappointment to Indonesia. However, IMET was funded at a steady level and Indonesia received large amounts of equipment under the EDA program. As the economy improved and oil exports rose, Indonesia began to purchase more equipment and services under FMS. FMS credits also began to be used in conjunction with cash sales. Equipment and services provided under all security assistance programs during this period included: C-47, F-51, T-33, T-34, F-5E/F, C-130, UH-1, OV-10F, and A-4 aircraft; Claude Jones class Destroyer Escorts; V-150 Armored Cars; AN/PRC 77 Radios; and M-16 rifles as well as spares, engines, follow-on support, training teams, and publications. Total funding for the MAP program when completed in 1981 was about \$196 million. Over \$47 million has been provided under IMET to date, with recent levels being approximately two million dollars annually, making the Indonesian IMET program one of the largest in the world. Since 1974, over \$300 million in FMS credits have been provided. In the 1980's, the FMS program has grown with the most significant purchases being F-16 fighters, Harpoon missiles, and 105mm howitzers.

OMADP MISSION ORGANIZATION AND FUNCTIONS

In 1981, the USDLG was reorganized and renamed the Office of the Military Attache for Defense Programs (OMADP). Military strength within the OMADP was reduced to 15 as the focus of security assistance shifted away from MAP to FMS. In a further reorganization in 1987, OMADP authorized military strength dropped to eleven personnel.



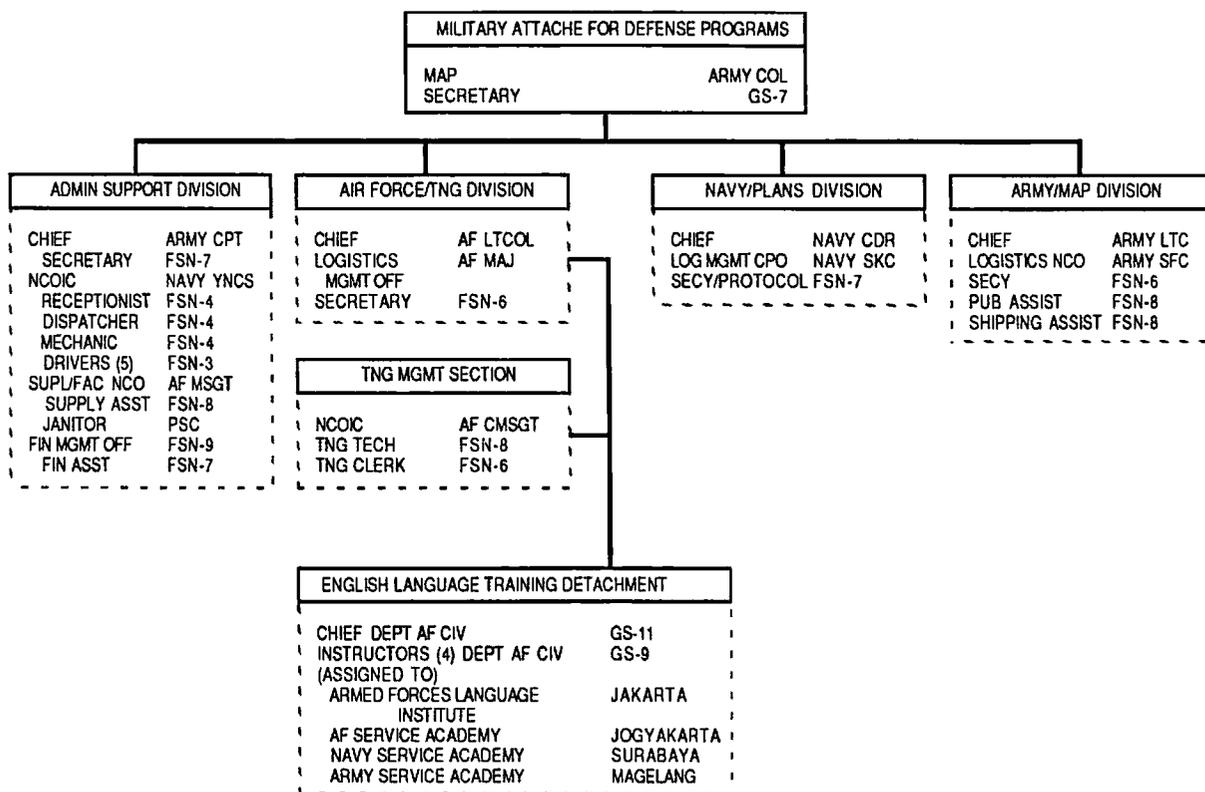
The offices of the Office of the Military Attache for Defense Programs are located in the U.S. Embassy compound in Central Jakarta

OMADP continues to manage a full range of formal security assistance programs in Indonesia, with a current FMS case load of 102 cases totalling over \$500 million and an in-place MAP inventory of over \$190 million. OMADP's mission is to:

- Provide advice and assistance to the Defense Attache and the Chief of the U.S. Diplomatic Mission on security assistance matters.
- Assist the Government of Indonesia in developing and executing security assistance plans and programs in support of U.S. policies, objectives, and goals.
- Administer U.S. Security Assistance programs in Indonesia in accordance with pertinent DOD, U.S. Pacific Command, and military department directives.

In order to accomplish its broad mission, OMADP is organized along military service lines. OMADP is commanded by an Army Colonel who is a principal member of the Embassy staff and fully accredited as an attache with the title Military Attache for Defense Programs (MADP). He

reports through the Defense Attache (DATT) to the Commander-in-Chief, U.S. Pacific Command (CINCPAC) and is the Ambassador's principle advisor on the planning and execution of security assistance programs in Indonesia. The MADP is also the Department of Defense senior representative to the Indonesian Armed Forces for security assistance matters. He coordinates and integrates security assistance programs with all senior military headquarters in Indonesia.



The Air Force/Training (AF/Tng) Division is headed by an Air Force Lieutenant Colonel who coordinates directly with the Indonesian Air Force (TNI-AU) on security assistance affairs. He manages FMS cases, assisting TNI-AU with its management of Letters of Offer and Acceptance (LOAs) and case amendments, and provides TNI-AU with liaison to the U.S. Air Force, U.S. Navy (A-4, OV-10), and U.S. contractors. The AF/Tng Division includes an Air Force major, Logistics Management Officer, whose primary function is to monitor the day-to-day implementation of FMS cases. Through him, TNI-AU has contact with the vast logistics support network of the U.S. Air Force which undergirds any major air force FMS purchase.

The Chief, AF/Tng Division also has primary responsibility for the management of the IMET program. In this capacity, he supervises an Air Force Chief Master Sergeant who administers the program. The NCOIC of the Training Management Section acts as the point of contact for the training officers of the Indonesian Armed Forces (ABRI) headquarters and Department of Defense (HANKAM) as well as each of the Indonesian military services. He assists in developing training requirements and processing students to attend professional military education and technical training courses in the U.S. He works through the OMADP Service Division Chiefs to coordinate and refine training needs for each of the Indonesian military services. As part of the IMET program, the Chief, AF/Tng Division also supervises the English Language Training Detachment (ELTD). The ELTD is headed by a Department of the Air Force Civilian (GS-11) who has four instructors working under him, one at each of Indonesia's three service academies--in Magelang

(Army), Surabaya (Navy), and Jogjakarta (Air Force)--as well as an instructor at the Department of Defense (HANKAM) Language Institute (SEBASA). Their job is to train Indonesian language instructors and provide curriculum development assistance to improve a rapidly expanding Indonesian Armed Forces (ABRI) wide English language training program. The AF Division is supported by one Indonesian training technician and two Indonesian administrative personnel.

The Navy Division has as its chief a Navy Supply Corps Commander. He assists the Indonesian Navy (TNI-AL) with their management of LOAs, financing, and logistics, and is the point of contact through which TNI-AL has access to U.S. Government agencies and civilian contractors. He is assisted by a Navy Chief Petty Officer whose primary responsibility is to assist TNI-AL with their logistics procedures during the acquisition and support of new systems, providing them with logistics expertise and advice. The Navy Division is supported by an Indonesian secretary who also acts as the MADP's protocol secretary and maintains close liaison with all the military HQs for protocol/social interaction.

The Army Division is led by a Lieutenant Colonel. In addition to his role in monitoring FMS cases, the Chief, Army Division manages the inventory of Military Assistance Program (MAP) equipment provided under the auspices of that program from 1950 to 1981. He also acts as liaison between the Indonesian Department of Defense (HANKAM) and the U.S. Defense Property Disposal System for the disposal and sale of MAP equipment. He is supported by an Army Sergeant First Class who manages the day-to-day logistics aspects of current FMS cases and the execution of MAP equipment disposal actions. The Army Division also supervises the OMADP publications library and bi-monthly MAC flight support, with three Indonesian employees assisting in those efforts.

Finally, the Administrative Support Division performs those support tasks which keep the organization functioning smoothly on a daily basis. It is headed by an Army Captain and staffed with a Navy Senior Chief Petty Officer and an Air Force Master Sergeant, as well as thirteen Indonesian employees. The Chief, Admin Support Division, is responsible for the support of OMADP in the areas of administration, personnel management, budget, supply, facilities management, maintenance, and motor pool operations. He also coordinates the preparation of the Annual Integrated Assessment of Security Assistance (AIASA), Consolidated Data Report (CDR), Joint Strategic Planning Document, Supporting Analysis, and other OMADP planning and budgetary reports.

Programs

Of the seven major components of the security assistance program, OMADP is involved in all but two, the Economic Support Fund (ESF) and Peacekeeping Operations (PKO). The largest program by far is the FMS program, totaling over \$500 million in open cases. The major programs, which run along service lines, are the acquisition of F-16 aircraft for the Air Force, the Harpoon missile and MK-46 Torpedo for the Navy, and 105mm Howitzers and Multiple Integrated Laser Engagement System (MILES) for the Army.

In August 1986, the Indonesian Armed Forces signed a Letter of Agreement to purchase twelve F-16 A/B aircraft to upgrade their fighter capability. Although deliveries have not yet begun, OMADP's Air Force Division has been busy establishing the logistics systems which must be in place prior to delivery of this major weapons system. Numerous meetings and briefings have been and will be held prior to the arrival of the first aircraft, which is scheduled for the end of 1989. Initial spares will arrive in the Fall, 1988, and OMADP is working with TNI-AU to implement an Automated Logistics Management System (ALMS) which will enable TNI-AU to accurately track logistics and maintenance requirements for the F-16. The ALMS acquisition will modernize TNI-AU's overall logistics systems. In addition to the F-16 buy, the Air Force

Division also manages a number of follow-on support cases for F-5, A-4, C-130, and OV-10 aircraft.

The Navy Division also manages several major FMS cases, the most visible being the Harpoon Missile and MK-46 Torpedo programs. Those programs began in 1986 and 1982 respectively, and give TNI-AL the modern weapons system capability they need to defend their vast sea territory and extended coastal regions. Both of the systems have been delivered, and follow-on support continues. TNI-AL plans to test fire both systems in 1989 which requires extensive coordination by OMADP to ensure success. In addition to these two programs, the Navy Division also coordinates two important technical service programs in Surabaya, the location of TNI-AL fleet headquarters. The Shipyard Management Upgrade program provides U.S. Navy management and technical expertise to P.T. PAL, a government owned commercial firm which operates a major shipyard in Surabaya. This is a successful example of Defense Industrial Cooperation whereby an Indonesian commercial firm is included in the security assistance process. The U.S. Navy also is assisting TNI-AL in the overhaul and refitting of four Claude Jones class Destroyer Escorts (DE). While neither of these cases involve large sums of money, both have fostered close relations with TNI-AL through the regular visits of U.S. Navy technical assistance personnel to Surabaya.

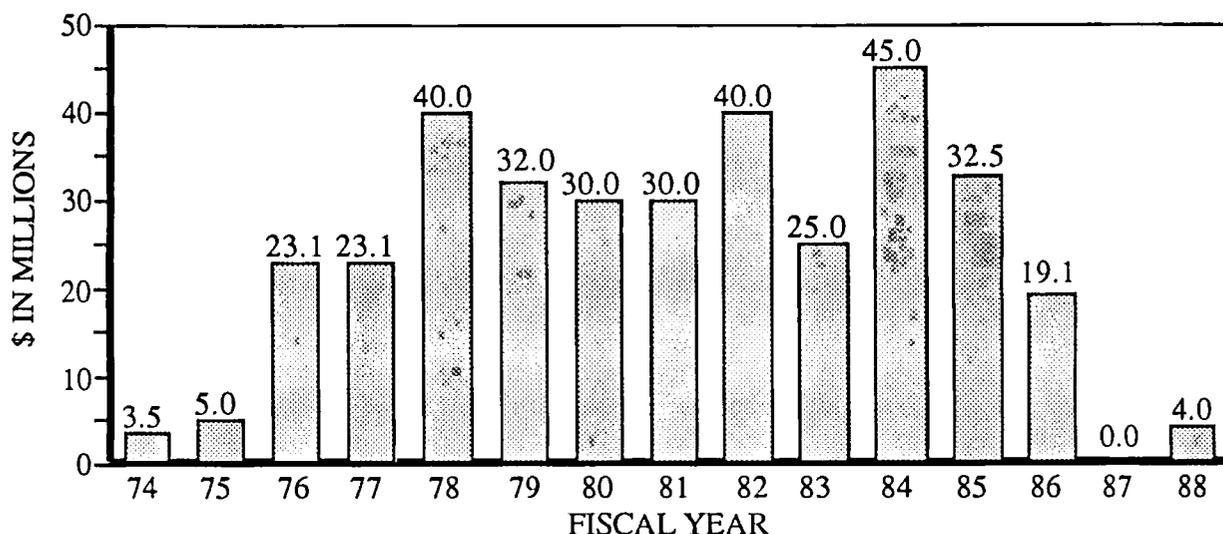
The Army Division is currently managing three major cases. The first of these is the acquisition by the Indonesian Army (TNI-AD) of 105mm Howitzers. With deliveries already complete, the main thrust of this program is to provide follow-on support through supplemental cases for ammunition, fuzes, and spare parts. Additionally, the Army Division Logistics NCO provides hands-on assistance to TNI-AD on supply procedures required to maintain and reorder spare parts for this weapons system. The second major case resulted from an LOA signed in July 1985 for the purchase of the Multiple Integrated Laser Engagement System (MILES). This will enable TNI-AD to conduct realistic training for Indonesian ground troops. MILES is scheduled for delivery in late 1989. TNI-AD is also purchasing a helicopter simulator for the Bell 412 Helicopter to improve pilot training.

Table 1
Recapitulation of Major Open FMS Cases

CASE	DIVISION	DOLLAR AMOUNT (In Million \$)
F-16	AF	336.4
105 mm Howitzers	Army	55.7
Harpoon	Navy	15.1
MK-46	Navy	12.5
DE Overhaul	Navy	6.2
Helicopter Simulator	Army	5.8
MILES	Army	4.8
Shipyard Upgrade	Navy	2.0

Funding for these cases and other related follow-on support cases comes from a variety of sources. The principal source is Indonesian Government cash payments. However, the U.S. Government also provides the Indonesian Armed Forces with FMS credit financing. The FMS credit level for Indonesia for FY 1988 was \$4 million. Previous funding levels under the FMS credit financing program are shown in Table 2. Another major source of funding for FMS cases is Military Assistance Program (MAP) merger grant aid money. The MAP merger program allows eligible countries to apply U.S. appropriated funds to FMS cases for which they also use host government monies. The U.S. provided \$10 million in 1987 and additional MAP grants have been requested for the 1989 and 1990 budgets.

Table 2



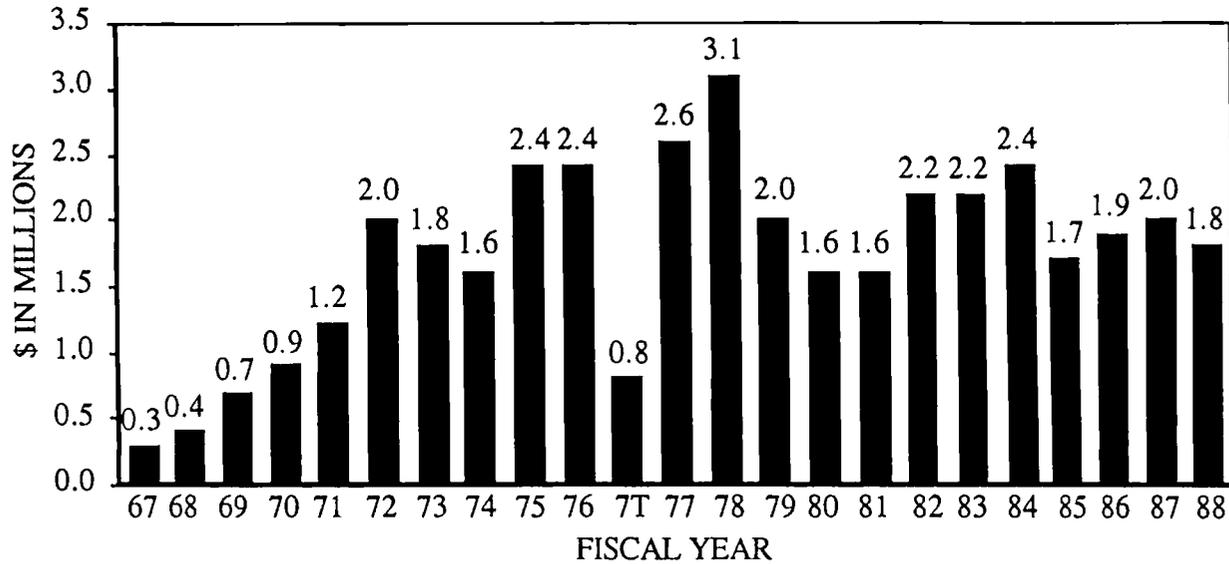
The U.S. provided Indonesia some \$196 million in equipment and services under the Military Assistance Program. While no longer involved in the equipment delivery phase of the program, OMADP's Army Division continues to account for an equipment inventory valued at nearly \$80 million which is still in use by the Armed Forces. Additionally, a very active program of assistance to the Indonesian Armed Forces in inspecting military equipment and classifying it for disposal is conducted by OMADP's Army Division.

Indonesia's IMET program was the seventh largest in the world in FY 1988. Presently the program is funded at about \$2.0 million annually (see Table 3). IMET is viewed as an extremely important program by Indonesia. Perceptions of U.S. interest in Indonesia rest in great measure on IMET funding levels. The IMET program is the most visible security assistance program in Indonesia and clearly gets a maximum return for each dollar expended. In FY 1988 the Indonesian Armed Forces sent over 90 students to the U.S. for professional military education and technical training. Among the types of training provided are U.S. Army Officer Basic and Advanced Courses, Service Command and General Staff Colleges, and maintenance, supply, and technical courses. Students in these courses not only learn the specific course materials being taught, but they also gain an understanding of the U.S. Armed Forces and they experience American culture. Also funded by IMET is the in-country English Language Training Detachment (ELTD). The new ABRI Commander, General Try Sutrisno, has directed that English Language training be increased throughout the Indonesian Armed Forces. Students beginning their course of instruction at the Indonesian Army Command and Staff School (SESKOAD) are told that one of their goals while they are students is to improve their English, as measured by a test given before and after the course. Similarly, English language instruction at the service academies has been increased from an average of 120 hours to 500 hours. Within this context, the civilian instructors of the ELTD provide valuable assistance, particularly in the area of curriculum development.

OMADP also supports U.S. Embassy efforts in the area of Defense Industrial Cooperation (DIC). There are several DIC initiatives which fall within the purview of FMS cases already managed by OMADP. One already mentioned is the Surabaya Shipyard Management upgrade, with the U.S. Navy assisting P.T. PAL, a government owned commercial firm. Additionally, the FMS case for the F-16 program involves the co-production of F-16 parts at IPTN, the Indonesian

Aircraft Manufacturing Firm. A civilian representative of the U.S. Air Force provides quality assurance assistance to IPTN in their co-production efforts with General Dynamics.

Table 3



Relationships with Country Team and Host Country

In order to accomplish its mission, OMADP maintains daily contact with key members of the country team and the Indonesian Armed Forces. These relationships are excellent and allow for close and effective cooperation over the entire range of OMADP activities.

The most important of these relationships is with the Defense Attache office (DAO). Security assistance actions are closely coordinated with the Defense Attache (DATT) and, as necessary, the service attaches. The MADP attends country team meetings with other agency and section heads in the U.S. Embassy and is an active participant in all mission activities. OMADP actions which will impact on the rest of the mission are regularly routed through the Deputy Chief of Mission (DCM) and DATT for coordination and approval as necessary. Actions which will have a more significant impact on mission activities or which directly affect US/Indonesian relations are regularly brought to the Ambassador's attention for information or approval, as appropriate.

The Political Section, Economic Section, and Foreign Commercial Services are active participants in OMADP activities and are valuable sources of information and advice. The Political Section assists in the preparation of the Annual Integrated Assessment of Security Assistance (AIASA) and other reports requiring political-military input. All major staff actions are coordinated with the Political Section to ensure harmony of action with current mission initiatives and policies. The Political Section also manages the mission-wide goals and workplan and the Post Reporting Plan into which OMADP has input for those reports requiring coordination across section and agency lines. The Economic Section and Foreign Commercial Service also provide input for the AIASA. They assist OMADP with staff actions in the economic and defense industrial cooperation areas as well as provide significant assistance in dealing with commercial contractors.

At the day-to-day operational level, the Chief, Administrative Support Division, regularly coordinates with the Joint Administrative Office (JAO) of the Embassy. The JAO is headed by the Counselor for Administrative Affairs and includes the General Services Office, Personnel Office, Budget and Fiscal Office, and others. Meetings are held monthly with all the agency Administrative Officers to coordinate mission-wide actions and concerns at that level, such as housing, maintenance, and foreign service national personnel issues.

OMADP's relations with various Government of Indonesia agencies are excellent. These occur at various levels based on the organization of the Indonesian Armed Forces and military related agencies such as the Foreign Ministry and the Agency for the Assessment of Technology. OMADP regularly coordinates with the two senior military headquarters in Jakarta, the Department of Defense and Security (HANKAM), and the Armed Forces of Indonesia (ABRI), as well as the three service headquarters. HANKAM is the senior organization and is responsible for policy-making, budgeting, and long-range planning. ABRI has operational control over the services and manages the military logistics system. The four Indonesian military services fall along the familiar lines of Army, Navy, and Air Force but also include the National Police (POLRI). Current U.S. law prohibits OMADP interaction with POLRI.

The largest and most influential service is the Army, both within the military and within society in general. Although there are independent operational and strategic forces (KOSTRAD), the majority of the Army is organized into ten Regional Military Commands (KODAMs), with subregional commands arrayed below the KODAMs parallel to civilian government lines of authority. The other services are basically organized along operational lines.

Both HANKAM and ABRI have foreign affairs or international relations bureaus (HUBLU). These offices are OMADP's primary window through which most correspondence must pass. HUBLU HANKAM is headed by an Army Colonel, the MADP's daily HANKAM point of contact. HUBLU HANKAM processes the paperwork and correspondence between OMADP and various HANKAM staff sections. They also process security clearances for travel outside of Jakarta. Contact is also made regularly with HUBLU ABRI, and each of the OMADP Service Division Chiefs make contact with their respective service counterparts through the foreign liaison offices of these service headquarters. Overall, relations are professional and friendly. HANKAM and ABRI were reorganized three years ago at which time contacts were somewhat limited. With the changes now complete, relations have improved to the point where regular contacts are possible with the working level Indonesian military staff officers who actually administer various facets of the security assistance program.

Other U.S. Military Activities.

To complete the picture of the U.S. military community in Jakarta, there are several other Department of Defense activities assigned to the Embassy in addition to DAO, OMADP, and of course, the Marine Security Guard Detachment.

The Naval Medical Research Unit (NAMRU) is responsible for conducting pathology research. Since most of the diseases they research have been eradicated in Jakarta, they spend a lot of time on the road traveling to remote locations such as Irian Jaya (West New Guinea). The Defense Mapping Agency has a civilian liaison officer stationed at the Embassy who coordinates joint mapping efforts with the Government Of Indonesia Mapping Agencies. He also has regional responsibility for the rest of Southeast Asia, with active programs in Thailand and Malaysia. In the same office is a liaison officer from the Naval Oceanographic Unit. This unit operates the U.S.S. HARKNESS, a hydrographic survey ship which is assisting the Government of Indonesia with charting efforts in their territorial waters. Other recent U.S. military activities in Indonesia include periodic U.S. Navy ship visits to Medan, Surabaya, Jakarta, and Bali, as well as helicopter

maintenance assistance visits by U.S. Army personnel from U.S. Army Western Command (WESTCOM).



In September 1987, a maintenance team from U.S. WESTCOM provided assistance to upgrade Indonesian Army Aviation maintenance capabilities

CONCLUSION

The future continues to look bright for OMADP. Indonesia's political future is stable. Should President Suharto step down at the end of his present term in 1993, he would likely move to ensure a smooth transition of power within the framework of *Pancasila* that should ensure that Indonesia will continue to play a significant stabilizing role in Southeast Asia. As the F-16 arrival draws nearer, Indonesia will likely look to new horizons in their efforts to modernize and streamline their Armed Forces in support of their external and internal security needs. OMADP is ready and flexible to respond to the needs of the government of Indonesia in support of U.S. interests in Southeast Asia.