

The original documents are located in Box 49, folder “7/5/75 - Suhartos” of the Betty Ford White House Papers, 1973-1977 at the Gerald R. Ford Presidential Library.

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Ret. 7-11



DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Washington, D.C. 20520

June 24, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR MRS. BETTY FORD
THE WHITE HOUSE

SUBJECT: Visit of President and Madame Suharto to
the United States, July 5, 1975

As you know, you will be giving a luncheon for Madame Suharto at Camp David on July 5. Briefing material will be coming over to you at a later date.

I thought perhaps you would be interested in looking at the album from their State Visit in May, 1970. My wife and I had the pleasure of escorting the Suhartos from El Toro to Williamsburg, Washington, D.C., New York, Tennessee, Los Angeles and San Francisco. Throughout the past few years, I have personally put these albums together for future reference. As Confucious said, "one picture is worth a thousand words." I will be happy to continue sending you these albums if they will serve any purpose for you on future visits.

During the 1970 visit, the Suhartos gave the United States a male and a female Komodo dragon which were placed in the National Zoo. Unfortunately, both dragons have since died.

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to read "Bill", followed by a horizontal line.

William R. Codus
Assistant Chief of Protocol



P.S. Needless to say, both President and Mrs. Scheel were extremely elated on your taking time out of your busy schedule to visit with them at the airport in New York.

Info. on Sat.

Mrs. Suharto arrives at 12:00
Mrs. Ford will go with
the President to meet the
helicopter. The luncheon
is at 1:00 & they will
probably return to the
White House at approximately
2:30 - 3:00



Bird of Paradise ^{cold} ^{aspe.} Butter
Soup ^{pecan ice cream}

Do 3 pa do

Laurel
This ^{Laurel} ^{piece} ^{luncheon}
^{Salad} ^{luncheon}

1 ^{on terrace} ^{or pool}
do luncheon inside
^{ice cream} ^{ring} Blueberries

~~Day luncheon~~

~~Sec. Calloway Sportsuit~~
~~or Business suit~~

+ v. trays on Sequoia

Buffet

28*

~~Hot Brown~~

Champagne toast

~~And Adams - pie~~
~~Jaywalk Blossoms~~
~~in Rain~~

32

~~Amarya a Creek~~
~~Yosemite~~

NATIONAL SECURITY COUNCIL
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20506

*→ Susan
Porter*
VIA LDX

June 27, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR:

Mr. George S. Springsteen
Executive Secretary
Department of State

SUBJECT: Mrs. Ford's Participation in the Suharto Visit
(S/S 7512874)

Mrs. Ford's participation in the visit will be limited to the luncheon she will host for Mrs. Suharto. The Department is requested to make appropriate arrangements for Mrs. Suharto's schedule during her stay at Camp David, including the tour, which will not commit Mrs. Ford's time.

As to your proposed guest list, it is our understanding that Mrs. Kissinger is planning to be in town and she has been proposed in place of Mrs. Simon. As to the inclusion of Mrs. Zahar Arifin and Mrs. Nichlany, it is our understanding that their husbands are not participating in the events at Camp David, nor are they members of the official party. Therefore, we are not recommending their inclusion in Mrs. Ford's luncheon. The following revised guest list has been proposed for consideration and we will advise you as soon as possible of final approval:

Mrs. Ford	Mrs. Suharto
Mrs. Kissinger	Mrs. Malik
Mrs. Catto	Mrs. Rusmin Nuryadin
	Mr. Joop Ave, interpreter

There is no requirement for an additional interpreter on the US side.

Would you please provide a briefing memorandum and biographic information for Mrs. Ford's use and have it to us no later than July 1.

Jeanne W. Davis
Staff Secretary



I asked Ron Jackson to delete the marinated green beans and to substitute orange, grapefruit & melon wedges.

I also reiterated your request that he serve one of his best dry white wines, however, to take into consideration Mrs. Kissingers taste as you wish her to be also pleased with the selection.

Carolyn



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 1, 1975

Dear Mrs. Ford,

RE: Menu for Your Luncheon at Camp David in Honor of
Mrs. Suharto on July 5, 1975

Regarding the menu for your Luncheon on July 5, 1975 that was submitted to me by the Military Office, I wish to recommend that Freemark Abbey Pinot Chardonnay be served instead of Charles Krug Pinot Chardonnay. The Charles Krug Pinot Chardonnay is a good wine but the Freemark Abbey is the best.

Recently there has been national criticism about the Charles Krug vineyard, including adverse comments by Mrs. Kissinger about the vineyard.

approve _____

disapprove _____

Thank you.

Nancy R.



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 1, 1975

Dear Mrs. Ford,

RE: Camp David Luncheons in Honor of President and
Mrs. Suharto of Indonesia on July 5, 1975

We have given the following information to the White House
Military Office concerning the Luncheons you and the
President will be giving at Camp David in honor of
President and Mrs. Suharto:

- Because of the Chinese influence, avoid white
flowers.
- Avoid using frangipani flowers as they are the
death flower.

This information was supplied to my office by the Indonesian
Desk at State Department.

Thank you.

Nancy R.



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

June 30, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR: CAROLYN POREMBKA

FROM:

RON JACKSON

Ron

SUBJECT:

Camp David Menus
Sequoia Menu

Per our discussion with the First Lady on Friday, attached are menus for the President's luncheon and the First Lady's luncheon at Camp David on the 5th of July and the menu for the Sequoia on the 14th of July.



Fm. Ron Jackson

PRESIDENT'S WORKING LUNCHEON
CAMP DAVID
JULY 5, 1975

Gazpacho

Beaulieu Vineyard
Cabernet Sauvignon
Private Reserve
1966

Beef Tenderloin en Brochette
Parslied Rice
Bouquet of Vegetables

Hearts of Palm Vinaigrette

Korbel Natural

Vanilla Ice Cream Ring filled with
Fresh Blueberries
Petits Fours

Demi-tasse

FIRST LADY'S LUNCHEON
CAMP DAVID
JULY 5, 1975

Asparagus Soup

Charles Krug
Pinot Chardonnay
1973

Bird of Paradise Salad
~~Marinated Green Beans~~ (orange & grapefruit
& melon wedges)
Tomato Wedges

Lemon Sherbet with
Fresh Blueberries
Petits Fours

Demi-tasse

Note: Hors d'Oeuvres at Pool-side before luncheon



DEPARTMENT OF STATE
BRIEFING PAPER

NOTES FOR MRS. FORD FOR THE VISIT OF
PRESIDENT AND MRS. SUHARTO OF INDONESIA

President and Mrs. Suharto are on an extended tour which has taken them to Iran, Yugoslavia and Canada. Following their brief visit to the Washington area, they will leave Andrews Air Force Base for Tokyo with a refueling stop in Anchorage. Since President Suharto came to power in Indonesia, following the abortive communist coup of 1965, the country has enjoyed an unprecedented period of internal stability and economic prosperity. Indonesian leaders are proud of these achievements and of their country's contributions to such international peacekeeping efforts as the International Commission for Control and Supervision (ICCS) in Vietnam and the UN Emergency Force in the Middle East. Above all, however, they are proud of the ancient and unique culture of their island nation, a subject Mrs. Suharto will be pleased to discuss during your meeting.

Culture and Identity

All discussion of Indonesian culture and identity should begin with the great diversity among the people and islands that make up the present day Republic of Indonesia. The history of the last thirty years can be seen as an effort to forge a sense of nationhood that overrides historic diversity and unites a multiplicity of ethnic groups with differing languages, religions and customs.

With the spread of education and growth of national institutions, progress toward unity has brought changes in attitudes among disparate ethnic groups, but two central distinctions remain. Although 90% of Indonesians are of Malay stock, the dominant population is the Javanese, with 45% of the country's people and an ancient cultural tradition of its own. A further disparity is based on religion, for although 90% of all Indonesians are Muslims, a wide gulf separates the most devout from those who are only nominally Muslim (mainly Javanese) plus the Hindu-Buddhists of Bali and Christians of the outer islands.

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Ethnic Variations

One powerful unifying force in Indonesia has been the nearly universal acceptance of a national language, Bahasa Indonesia, based upon the Malay dialect of coastal Sumatra. This represented a significant concession for the Javanese to the other peoples of the archipelago, based on the realization that the remarkably subtle Javanese language would prove nearly impossible for the others to learn. In a variety of ways, however, Javanese culture has tended to predominate in recent years, due both to the sheer numbers of Javanese and to the sophistication of their society. Some members of other ethnic groups have gained great prominence, especially since independence, but Javanese culture and politics continue to dominate the archipelago as they have since the great Madjapahit empire of the 14th century.

Among the people you will meet on July 5, most will be Javanese -- President and Madam Suharto, Economics Minister Widjojo, General Sudharmono, General Cokropranolo, Ambassador and Madam Rusmin -- while the Foreign Minister, Adam Malik, and his wife are descendants of the Batak ethnic group of northern Sumatra.

Cultural Aspects of Diversity

Indonesian music, drama and dance are based upon ancient traditions among the Malay peoples, deeply influenced by cultural streams from outside the island world. Perhaps the most authentically Malay art forms are the gamelan orchestra (a percussion ensemble of gongs and resonating metal keys), the wayang kulit (a shadow play of leather puppets based on ancient Indian epics), and batik printing (a wax process of patterning and dying cloth). These art forms provided the foundation for indigenous adaptation of a variety of cultural borrowings from abroad.

Over many centuries, Java, Bali and south Sumatra were in close touch with imperial China, exporting tropical produce in exchange for porcelain and silks. Concurrently, a far more important influence was exerted

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by the Indian subcontinent, whose Brahmanic religions (Hinduism and Buddhism) dominated the thought and art of Java until the arrival of Islam in the 15th century. Hindu-Buddhism is still the central focus of all culture in Bali. Sculpture and painting continued to flourish there, particularly after 1500, when much of the Madjapahit aristocracy fled to Bali when Islam triumphed in Java. Muslim strictures against representational art caused stagnation in arts other than music, dance and drama in Java and elsewhere in Indonesia until modern times.

Among the most powerful cultural influences are some more recent: the impact of Portuguese, Dutch and Japanese conquests, and now the pervasive spread of American life-styles. The Indonesian government is working to preserve the traditions of the country's past while encouraging young artists to excel at contemporary Western forms and techniques. Preserving a balance between old and new is a difficult task, nowhere more so than in areas suddenly inundated by tourists, but Indonesian art is often remarkably successful in blending the best of the past and the present.

Challenge of Progress

As elsewhere, however, pressures from the modern world are having an impact on traditional societies, altering them in unexpected ways. Improvements in health conditions and new strains of high-yielding rice lead, ironically, to further population growth and pressure on overcrowded rice lands, already terraced up steep hillsides. The boom in tourism has created jobs in construction and tourist services but industrial development has lagged and not enough jobs are available for new arrivals from the countryside. Urban unemployment is thus increasing rapidly at a time when lavish new facilities are opening up for tourists, foreign and domestic.

Recent History

Once the most prized colony of the Netherlands, Indonesia fought for its independence during four years of sporadic guerilla struggle. Following the depression

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and Japanese occupation, the war for independence dealt another severe blow to the country's economy. Marked economic improvement took place during the early years of independence, coinciding with the Korean war boom in stockpiled raw materials, but maladministration, internal revolt and confrontations with neighboring territories plagued the later Sukarno years, culminating in the hyper-inflation and national bankruptcy of 1965.

Months of political turmoil preceded and followed the attempted communist coup of September 30, 1965, in which six top generals of the Indonesian Army were murdered. President Suharto came to power in the aftermath of the coup, first as restorer of public order, later as acting president, finally as chief of state. His administration has been characterized by close cooperation between the Armed Forces and the civilian ministers, usually referred to as the "technocrats", who have together guided the country toward economic rehabilitation and responsible leadership in the region and the world.

Since the Suharto government came to power, relations between the U.S. and Indonesia have been better than at any time in history. The U.S. was a leader in forming the Intergovernmental Group on Indonesia (IGGI), the aid donor consortium which has channeled billions of dollars of new credits into economic development. With this help, plus a surge of private foreign investment, the Suharto government's programs of stabilization and rehabilitation enjoyed great success.

Economic Advance

The biggest beneficiary of private foreign investment was the petroleum sector, in which over \$1 billion of U.S. money went into exploration and production under the aegis of Pertamina, the state oil company. Other large foreign investments, from the U.S. and other Western countries, have gone into mining and timber extraction. Taken together, the earnings from these new industries have been enormous and have done much to bolster Indonesia's foreign exchange reserves, especially since the dramatic rise in oil prices early this year.

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Highly capital-intensive extraction industries have provided new sources of revenue for Indonesia but they have failed to create the hundreds of thousands of new jobs that are required every year to absorb surplus rural workers. Growing unemployment and a widening gap between rich and poor led to student protests, public demonstrations and, finally, culminated in two days of rioting in the capital city in January 1974, during the visit of the Japanese Prime Minister, Mr. Tanaka. Order was quickly restored and the government moved to deal with the causes of the protest through strict enforcement of a ban on demonstrations, press closures, arrests of suspected instigators and promises of sweeping reform in government administration and distribution of the benefits of national development.

In your conversations with the Indonesian guests, there will be an opportunity to remark on the progress Indonesia has made in rebuilding the country's economy and redirecting national energies toward development of the archipelago's abundant resources. You might stress America's keen interest in the success of these development efforts and in the realization of a more prosperous life for all Indonesians.

To the best of our knowledge, you and the President may have met the Suhartos during their state visit here in May 1970. You indicated you thought you might have met them in Vail, Colorado possibly 10 years ago. Since the Suhartos have been in the U. S. only once since he came to power in 1965, the Indonesian leader you saw there may have been the late President Sukarno. Because Suharto deposed Sukarno as President in 1965, mention of Sukarno should be avoided.

Suggested Talking Points

-- I am delighted that you are visiting the United States again. I remember that you and President Suharto were here on a state visit in May 1970.

-- I hope you have enjoyed your world trip that has taken you to Iran, Yugoslavia, and Canada. What impressions have you gained in these countries?

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-- Although I have not been to your country, I am acquainted with the great diversity of its people and with its rich cultural tradition. Your art -- and particularly your batik -- has found a growing audience in my country.

-- You and President Suharto have generously shared with my husband and me a beautiful example of your art in the handsome rug you have given us. (FYI: It is a 9 x 12 Indonesian rug of contemporary design, sculptured, with a brown background and a large green medallion in the center.)

-- Can you tell me something of the experimentation with new art forms that I understand your younger artists are now attempting?

-- I am aware of the growing interest abroad in your art and culture: I understand that the number of tourists coming to Indonesia has increased rapidly in recent years.

-- I am also aware of the striking economic progress that Indonesia has made under President Suharto's leadership. I know something of the magnitude of development problems that you face, with a population of 130 million spread across the vast Indonesian archipelago, and I wish Indonesia well as it continues its admirable efforts to surmount these problems.



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THE VISIT OF
HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENT OF
THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA
AND
MRS. SUHARTO

PRONUNCIATION GUIDE

His Excellency General Suharto
Your Excellency, Mr. President, Sir
sue-HEART-toe

Mrs. Suharto
Mrs. Suharto
sue-HEART-toe

His Excellency Adam Malik
Your Excellency, Mr. Minister, Sir
MAH-lick

Mrs. Malik
Mrs. Malik
MAH-lick

Professor Dr. Widjojo Nitisastro
Minister Widjojo, Dr. Widjojo, Sir
Weed-JOY-yo

Lieutenant General Sudharmono
General Sudharmono, Sir
sue-d-are-MOE-no

His Excellency Rusmin Nurjadin
Your Excellency, Mr. Ambassador, Sir
ROOSE-min

Mrs. Rusmin Nurjadin
Mrs. Rusmin
ROOSE-min

Lieutenant General Tjokropranolo
General Tjokropranolo, Sir
JOE-crow-prahn-OH-low

Mr. R.B.I.N. Didi Djajadiningrat
Mr. Djajadiningrat
JAYA-dee-ning-grat



Lieutenant General Widya Latief
General Widya Latief, Sir
WEED-jya LAHT-eef

Brigadier General Susidarto
General Susidarto, Sir
sue-see-DART-toe



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

July 4, 1975 2 p.m.

Dear Mrs. Ford,

RE: The President's Luncheon in Honor of President
Suharto of Indonesia on July 5, 1975

Attached for the President's review and approval are the
revised guest list and seating plan for his luncheon in
honor of President Suharto tomorrow.

approve _____

disapprove _____

Thank you.

Nancy R.



GUEST LIST FOR THE LUNCHEON TO BE GIVEN BY THE PRESIDENT
IN HONOR OF HIS EXCELLENCY GENERAL SUHARTO, PRESIDENT OF
THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA ON SATURDAY, JULY 5, 1975, AT
CAMP DAVID

His Excellency General Suharto
President of the Republic of Indonesia

His Excellency Adam Malik
Minister of Foreign Affairs

His Excellency Dr. Widjojo Nitisastro
Minister of State for Economics

Lieutenant General Sudharmono
Minister of State for Administration

Lieutenant General Tjokropranolo
Military Advisor to the President

General Widja Latief
Chief of Protocol

His Excellency Rusmin Nuryadin
Ambassador of the Republic of Indonesia

Mr. Djajadiningrat
Director General for Political Affairs, Ministry of External Affairs

General Leonardus Moerdani
Deputy Chief of State for Intelligence

The Honorable Henry A. Kissinger
Secretary of State

The Honorable Daniel Parker
Administrator, Agency for International Development

The Honorable Charles W. Robinson
Under Secretary of State for Economic Affairs

The Honorable William J. Casey
President and Chairman, Export-Import Bank of the United States

The Honorable Henry E. Catto, Jr.
Chief of Protocol

The Honorable Ronald H. Nessen
Press Secretary to the President

The Honorable Philip C. Habib
Assistant Secretary of State for East Asia and Pacific Affairs

The Honorable Charles A. Cooper
Assistant Secretary of the Treasury for International Affairs

The Honorable Robert F. Ellsworth
Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs

Lieutenant General Brent Scowcroft, USAF
Deputy Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs

Mr. W. R. Smyser
Senior Staff Member, National Security Council



LUNCHEON, Saturday, July 5, 1975 at Camp David

Gen. Leonardus Moerdano

Mr. Charles A. Cooper

HE The Amb. of Indonesia

Mr. William Casey

HE Minister of Foreign
Affairs

THE PRESIDENT

HE The President of the
Rep. of Indonesia

Mr. Daniel Parker

Lt. Gen. Tjokropranolo

Mr. Robert Ellsworth

Mr. W. R. Smyser

Mr. Philip Habib

Gen. Widja Latief

Mr. Charles Robinson

HE Dr. Widjojo Nitisastro

The Secretary of State

Lt. Gen. Sudharmono

The Chief of Protocol

Mr. Djajadiningrat

Mr. Ronald Nessen

Lt. Gen. Brent Scowcroft

(Entrance)



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

July 4, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT AND MRS. FORD

FROM: TERRY O'DONNELL ~~DD~~

SUBJECT: Gifts - Visit of President
and Mrs. Suharto of Indonesia

President and Mrs. Suharto will present you (through Protocol channels) the following gifts:

9 X 12' sculptured modern Indonesian carpet -- cut work design on border -- dark brown with shades of chartreuse -- large medallion in center.

For the President - photograph of President Suharto.

For Mrs. Ford - Jogjakarta Hammered Tea Set and photograph of Mrs. Suharto

For Susan - gold armlet bracelet

Ambassador Catto has recommended the following in the event that you wish to reciprocate:

Franklin limited-edition set of silver proof medallions of the United States Presidents for President Suharto (donated by Franklin Mint)

Franklin Mint limited-edition set of silver proof medallions of the United States First Ladies



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

VISIT OF

HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRESIDENT OF
THE REPUBLIC OF INDONESIA
AND MRS. SUHARTO

Camp David, Maryland

SATURDAY - JULY 5, 1975

WEATHER:

Slight chance of afternoon
showers; high of 85 degrees.

11:00 a. m.

Secretary Kissinger, Mrs. Kissinger
and U. S. Meeting/Luncheon attendees
arrive Camp David. Secretary Kissinger
proceeds to Aspen to meet with you for
approximately one hour.

12:05 p. m.

You and Mrs. Ford proceed to helicopter
landing site.

12:10 p. m.

President and Mrs. Suharto, accompanied by
Foreign Minister and Mrs. Malik, arrive and
are greeted by you and Mrs. Ford and Secretary
and Mrs. Kissinger.

NOTE: A cordon of troops will be on hand.

PRESS PHOTO

You and Mrs. Ford escort President and
Mrs. Suharto to their cabin, "Dogwood."

PRESS PHOTO



2.

You proceed on to "Laurel" and Mrs. Ford proceeds to "Aspen."

12:30 p. m.

President Suharto arrives "Laurel" for meeting with you and Secretary Kissinger in your office.

(Duration: 45 minutes)

NOTE: Dr. Widodo of the Indonesian party will serve as interpreter.

12:50 p. m.

Mrs. Ford, accompanied by Mrs. Kissinger and Mrs. Catto, arrive at "Dogwood" to escort Mrs. Suharto, Mrs. Malik and Mrs. Rusmin on a brief walking tour of the Camp. (Interpreter: Mr. Joop Ave)

Protocol Escort: Miss Marylou Sheils
Camp Escort: Commander David Miller

1:10 p. m.

Mrs. Ford and guests arrive "Aspen" terrace for refreshments.

1:15 p. m.

Informal working luncheon honoring President Suharto at "Laurel".

NOTE: Rectangular table, outdoors, weather permitting. Guest list and seating diagram at TAB A.

Following luncheon, you offer a toast; President Suharto responds.

1:30 p. m.

Mrs. Ford hosts luncheon Honoring Mrs. Suharto at "Aspen".

Guest List

Mrs. Suharto	Mrs. Ford
Mrs. Malik	Mrs. Kissinger
Mrs. Rusmin	Mrs. Catto



3.

2:30 p. m.

Luncheon concludes and the meetings continue at "Laurel."

3:15 p. m.

Meeting concludes. You and President Suharto depart "Laurel" en route "Aspen."

PRESS PHOTO

Foreign Minister Malik, Secretary Kissinger, Ambassador Rusmin and Ambassador Catto follow.

3:30 p. m.

Arrive "Aspen" where you are joined by Mrs. Ford, Mrs. Suharto and the other ladies. Depart "Aspen" en route helicopter landing pad for departure.

3:40 p. m.

President and Mrs. Suharto and Indonesian party depart Camp David via helicopters en route Andrews.

PRESS PHOTO

NOTE: A cordon of troops will be on hand.

You and Mrs. Ford return to "Aspen."

NOTE: Secretary Kissinger and the American Party will depart via helicopter directly thereafter.

4:10 p. m.

You and Mrs. Ford depart Camp David via helicopter en route the White House.

4:40 p. m.

Arrive South Grounds of the White House.

T. O'Donnell
TERRY O'DONNELL





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(Entrance)

