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FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
#1 - #35 Reports	Various government reports. 44 pgs.	11/12/75 through 11/19/75	A

File Location:

Betty Ford Papers - Box 12  
11/29/75 - 12/10/75 Far East (3)

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OCRAPIST

DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
BRIEFING PAPER

NOTES FOR MRS. FORD FOR THE VISIT TO INDONESIA

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 has worked hard to promote economic development. Indonesian leaders are proud of their achievements and of their country's contributions to such international peacekeeping efforts as the former 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 meetings.



Culture and Identity

A central fact of Indonesian culture is the great diversity of the people and the islands that make up the present-day Republic of Indonesia. The history of the last thirty years can be seen in one sense as an effort to forge a sense of nationhood that overrides historic diversity and unites the many ethnic groups with their differing languages, religions and customs.

The spread of education and the growth of national institutions has contributed greatly to the impressive degree of national unity that has been achieved. But two central distinctions remain. Although 90% of Indonesians are of Malay stock, the dominant ethnic group is the Javanese, with 45% of the country's people and an ancient cultural tradition of its own. A further division is based on religion, for although 90% of all Indonesians are Muslims, a gulf separates the most orthodox from those who are only nominally Muslim (mainly Javanese) plus the Hindu-Buddhists of Bali and Christians of some of the outer islands.

Ethnic Variations

One powerful unifying force in Indonesia has been the nearly universal acceptance of a single national language, Bahasa Indonesia, based upon the Malay language.

UNCLASSIFIED



This represented a significant concession for the Javanese, who have their own ancient and highly developed language. 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 be of prime importance in Indonesia as they have since the great Madjapahit empire of the 14th century.

Many of the people you will meet in Jakarta will be Javanese, including President and Mrs. Suharto. The Vice President, Hamengku Buwono IX, is the Sultan of Yogyakarta, the oldest and most revered of the old Javanese royal families. Foreign Minister Malik and his wife, on the other hand, are of the Batak ethnic group from northern Sumatra.

#### Cultural Aspects of Diversity

Much of Indonesian music, drama and dance is based upon ancient Javanese and Malay traditions, although deeply influenced by cultural streams from outside the island world. Perhaps the most popular art form is the gamelan orchestra (a percussion orchestra of gongs and metal bars struck with a hammer), the wayang kulit (a shadow play of leather puppets) and batik printing (a wax process of patterning and dying cloth).

Over many centuries, Java, Bali and south Sumatra were in close touch with imperial China, exporting tropical produce in exchange for porcelain and silks. But a far more important influence was exerted in the early centuries by India, whose Hindu and Buddhist religions dominated the thought and art of Java until the arrival of Islam in the 15th century. Hindu-Buddhism is still the religion and central focus of all culture in Bali. Sculpture and painting continued to flourish there even after Islam triumphed in Java in the 1500s. Muslim rules against representational art caused stagnation in arts other than music, dance and drama in Java and elsewhere in Indonesia until modern times.

Other powerful cultural influences are more recent: the impact of Portuguese, Dutch and Japanese conquests, and now the pervasive spread of American life-styles. An example of the many cultural layers in Indonesia can



be found in the language: The Indonesian word for "land", for example, is of Malay origin; that for "sea" is Sanskrit from India; "shirt" comes from the Portuguese; "money" from China; and "office" from the Dutch.

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, the pressures of the modern world are having an impact on traditional societies, altering them in sometimes unexpected ways. Improvements in health conditions and new strains of high-yielding rice lead to further population growth and greater pressure on already overcrowded rice lands. 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.

### Recent History

Once the most prized colony of the Netherlands, Indonesia fought for its independence during four years of sporadic guerrilla struggle in the 1945-49 period. Once independence was achieved, a period of parliamentary democracy followed. Inexperience, lack of training under the Dutch, and the injection of Cold War issues into the political scene, however, led to widespread disillusionment and to the growth of an increasingly authoritarian system under President Sukarno. By the early 1960s Indonesia was in a state of increasing tension, with the charismatic Sukarno balanced in power against a strong and favored Communist Party on one side and the Armed Forces on the other. Sukarno, in a de facto alliance with the Communists, pressed the country into an ever more radical course, internationally and domestically. Indonesia withdrew from the United Nations, entered into close ties with the Asian Communist states, expropriated foreign property, and picked a fight with its closest neighbor, Malaysia. Relations with the U.S. deteriorated.



Then, on September 30, 1965, a Communist-backed coup was attempted in Jakarta. Leftist rebel troops seized key locations in the city, and six of Indonesia's senior generals were kidnapped and murdered. The coup was quickly put down by the armed forces, but it precipitated widespread disorders throughout the country in the ensuing months in which many thousands of persons were killed. 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, responsible leadership and a foreign policy of moderation and cooperation.

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 into economic development. With this help, plus responsible management and 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 has gone into exploration and production. Other large foreign investments, from the U.S. and other Western countries, have been in mining and timber extraction. Taken together, the earnings from these new industries have been substantial and have done much to bolster Indonesia's economy.

But major problems remain. Indonesia is still a very poor country despite its export earnings. Much of Java, with its 80 million people, is as crowded and beset with grinding poverty as any area in the world. A high birthrate has sent many thousands from the rural areas into already crowded cities. Growing unemployment and a widening gap between rich and poor led to student protests, public demonstrations and, finally, culminated in severe riots in January 1974. 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 your Indonesian hosts, 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 these development efforts and in seeing Indonesia succeed in its prolonged efforts to provide a more prosperous life for all Indonesians.



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PHILIPPINES



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MRS. MARCOS

1. THE CYBIS WINDFLOWER
2. SMALL SILVER PLATE
3. JONATHON LIVINGSTON SEAGULL  
MEDALLION
4. BETTY FORD SCARF





*for Mrs. Betty Ford*



SM

completion of this form,  
forward immediately to the  
Warfare Office with a car-  
bon copy.

THANK YOU LETTERS  
MRS. FORD

Event Alaska - Hawaii

Date November 29-Dec 10, 19

Advanceman Peter Sorum

NAME & ADDRESS	SALUTATION	DESCRIPTION
✓ Mrs. Philip R. Shepherd 5354A Coman Eielson Air Force Base, Alaska 99702	Dear Beverly:	Prepared quarters that Mrs. Ford used to relax while the President toured the pipeline and hosted the luncheon which Mrs. Ford dropped by.
✓ Mrs. George Ariyoshi Executive Chambers State Capitol Honolulu, Hawaii	Dear Jean	Governor's wife. Met Mrs. Ford on arrival and was there to present a lei on departure. Also was Mrs. Ford's guest for luncheon and presented her with wood roses from the Governor.
No letter sent Mrs. Noel Gayler Qtrs "A", 6 Hale Alii Road NAVSTA Pearl Harbor, Hawaii 96818	Dear Kay:	Wife of Admiral. Met Mrs. Ford on arrival and rode in the President's car with her. Was her escort during Arizona proceedings.
✓ Mr. Hans Weishaupt General Manager Kahala Hilton Hotel 5000 Kahala Avenue Honolulu, Hawaii 96816	Dear Hans:	Greeted Mrs. Ford on arrival at the Kahala Hilton and showed her to her suite. Was always present whenever she arrived or departed and made sure that everything was to Mrs. Ford's liking.
✓ Ms. Kay Ahearn Director, Public Relations Kahala Hilton Hotel Honolulu, Hawaii 96816	DEAR Kay:	Handled all actual arrangements for the hotel and was a delight for the advance party and the Secret Service to work with. Met briefly with Mrs. Ford in the suite.



completion of this form,  
ward immediately to the  
vance Office with a car-  
n copy.

THANK YOU LETTERS

MRS. FORD

Event Hawaii

Date December 7-10, 1975

Advanceman Peter Sorum

NAME & ADDRESS	SALUTATION	DESCRIPTION
✓ Mrs. Hiram Fong 9 Highboro Court Bethesda, Maryland 20034	Dear Ellyn:	Came to Mrs. Ford's suite to escort her to the Aloha First Lady reception at the Hawaiian Regent Hotel where she introduced Mrs. Ford to those present.
✓ Mr. Volker Ulrich Resident Manager Hawaiian Regent Hotel 2552 Kalakaua Avenue Honolulu, Hawaii 96815	Dear Mr. Ulrich	Greeted Mrs. Ford upon arrival at the Hawaiian Regent and escorted her to the reception room.
Mr. Brendan Donnelly 2777 Ferdinand Avenue Honolulu, Hawaii 96822	Dear Brendan:	Four year old boy who presented Mrs. Ford with a lei form the hotel uopn arrival. Mrs. Ford took special note of this boy.
✓ Mr. Hung Wai Ching 1010 Wilder Avenue Honolulu, Hawaii 96822	Dear Hung Wai	PFC Finxance Chairman. Met Mrs. Ford outside the reception and welco med her to the party.
✓ Mr. Vern F. Biye 35 Pueohola Place Kailua, <u>Hawaii</u> 96734	Dear Vern:	Met Mrs. Ford Outside the reception and welcomed her to the party. PFC State Chairman/
✓ Mr. George Henrickson 2549B Tantalus Drive Honolulu, Hawaii 96813	Dear George:	Met Mrs. Ford outside reception room and welcomed her to the party. State Chairma n of the Hawaii Republican Party.





completion of this form,  
ward immediately to the  
vance Office with a car-  
n copy.

THANK YOU LETTERS

MRS. FORD

Event Hawaii

Date December 7-10, 1975

Advanceman Peter Sorum

NAME & ADDRESS	SALUTATION	DESCRIPTION
✓ Mr. Edward Brennan 966 Waiholo Street Honolulu, Hawaii, 96821	Dear Ed:	Met Mrs. Ford outside reception room and helped Mrs. Fong with introductions in the room. Alos presented calabash on behalf of the people present. National Committeeman
✓ Mrs. Carla Coray <i>Honolulu</i> Merchandise Mart Building, Room 438 <i>198 S. Hotel St.</i> Honolulu Hawaii <i>96813</i>	Dear Carla:	National Committeewoman. Met Mrs. Ford outside reception and introduced her to the working committee members. Also did the introduction of Mrs. Ford during the breif program.
✓ General and Mrs. Louis Wilson, Jr. 301 Julian Avenue Hickam Air Force Base 96553	Dear General and Mrs. Wilson	He is Commander in Chief of Pacific Air Forces. They were at departure and presented Mrs. Ford with a lei.
✓ LTGEN and Mrs. William Moore, Jr. 201 8th St. Hickam AFB 96553	Dear Gen. and Mrs. Moore	He is Chief of Staff to the Commander in Chief Pacific, USAF. They were at the departure and presented Mrs. Ford with a lei.
✓ <i>COL Mrs. John Thatcher</i> <i>Chief of Protocol</i> <i>Hickam AFB</i>		





Completion of this form,  
forward immediately to the  
Advance Office with a car-  
bon copy.

THANK YOU LETTERS

Event PRC Hawaii

Date 11-29 - 12-10

Advanceman Peter Sorum

NAME & ADDRESS	SALUTATION	DESCRIPTION
✓ Mr. William Thomas United States Liaison Office Peking People's Republic of China	Dear Bill	Officer from the liaison office who was designated to work with the advance team on Mrs. Ford's program and did translation verification for us.
✓ Mrs. Claire Kam Sultan Easter Seal School 710 Green St. Honolulu, Hawaii	Dear Claire	Director of the Sultan School. Met Mrs. Ford and escorted her on the tour of the facilities. Note that Mrs. Kam is so dedicated to the kids that she went ahead with plans to attend a workshop on the mainland even though she knew Mrs. Ford was coming. The United strike kept her on the Island.
NOTE: Mrs. Ford may want to send some acknowledgement to the children at the school or a picture appropriately autographed. Also, at the reception, Mrs. Ford saw Elly Peterson, whom she may want to write to. Her address is:  Mrs. Elly M. Peterson 1645 Ala Wai Blvd. Apt. 907 Marina Towers Honolulu, Hawaii, 96815		



# PHOTO LAB ORDER

IN		OUT	
DATE OF REQUEST 12/24/75	REQUESTED BY Nancy Chirdon	LAB ORDER NO.	
DATE SHOT	ORDER ACCEPTED BY	DATE DUE Routine	
SUBJECT TITLE Mrs. Ford's Visit to Hawaii		PHOTOGRAPHER	

## SERVICES REQUIRED

Color

<u>Contact #</u>	<u>Frame #</u>	<u># of 8x10 Prints</u>
A7655	13, 15, 16, 17	1 ea
"	18, 19, 20, 21	"
A7656	20	1
A7657	11A, 29A	1 ea
"	16A	2
A7658	13, 19, 21A	1 ea
"	22A, 26A, 34	"
A7660	4A, 13A, 20A	1 ea



DELIVER COMPLETED JOB TO Pete Sorum 348 EOB	SPOTTING
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# PHOTO LAB ORDER

IN		OUT	
DATE OF REQUEST <i>12/24/75</i>	REQUESTED BY <i>Nancy Chirdon</i>	LAB ORDER NO.	
DATE SHOT	ORDER ACCEPTED BY	DATE DUE <i>Routine</i>	
SUBJECT TITLE <i>Mrs. Ford's Visit to Hawaii</i>		PHOTOGRAPHER	
<p>SERVICES REQUIRED</p> <p><u><i>Black and White</i></u></p> <p><u><i>Contact #</i></u>                      <u><i>Frame #</i></u>                      <u><i># of 8x10 Prints</i></u></p> <p><i>A7653</i>                                      <i>17A, 18A</i>                                      <i>1 ea</i></p>			
DELIVER COMPLETED JOB TO <i>Pete Sorum</i> <i>348 EOB</i>			SPOTTING





# THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

NANCY:

I think that we should order the following pictures from Hawaii for captioning and distribution. If you will order, I will handle the rest.

A7653 ✓	17A ✓	B & W	11x14	Mrs. Fong
A7653 ✓	18A ✓	B & W	8x10	
A7655 ✓	13 ✓	Color	8x10	
A7655 ✓	15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21 ✓	Color	8x10	HPD
A7656 ✓	20	Color	8x10	
A7657 ✓	11A, 29A ✓	Color	8x10	
A7657 ✓	16A (2 prints) ✓	Color	8x10	
A7658 ✓	13, 19, 21A ✓	Color	8x10	
	22A, 26A ✓			
	34 ✓			
A7660 ✓	4A, 13A, 20A ✓	Color	8x10	

Thanks

P  
PETE



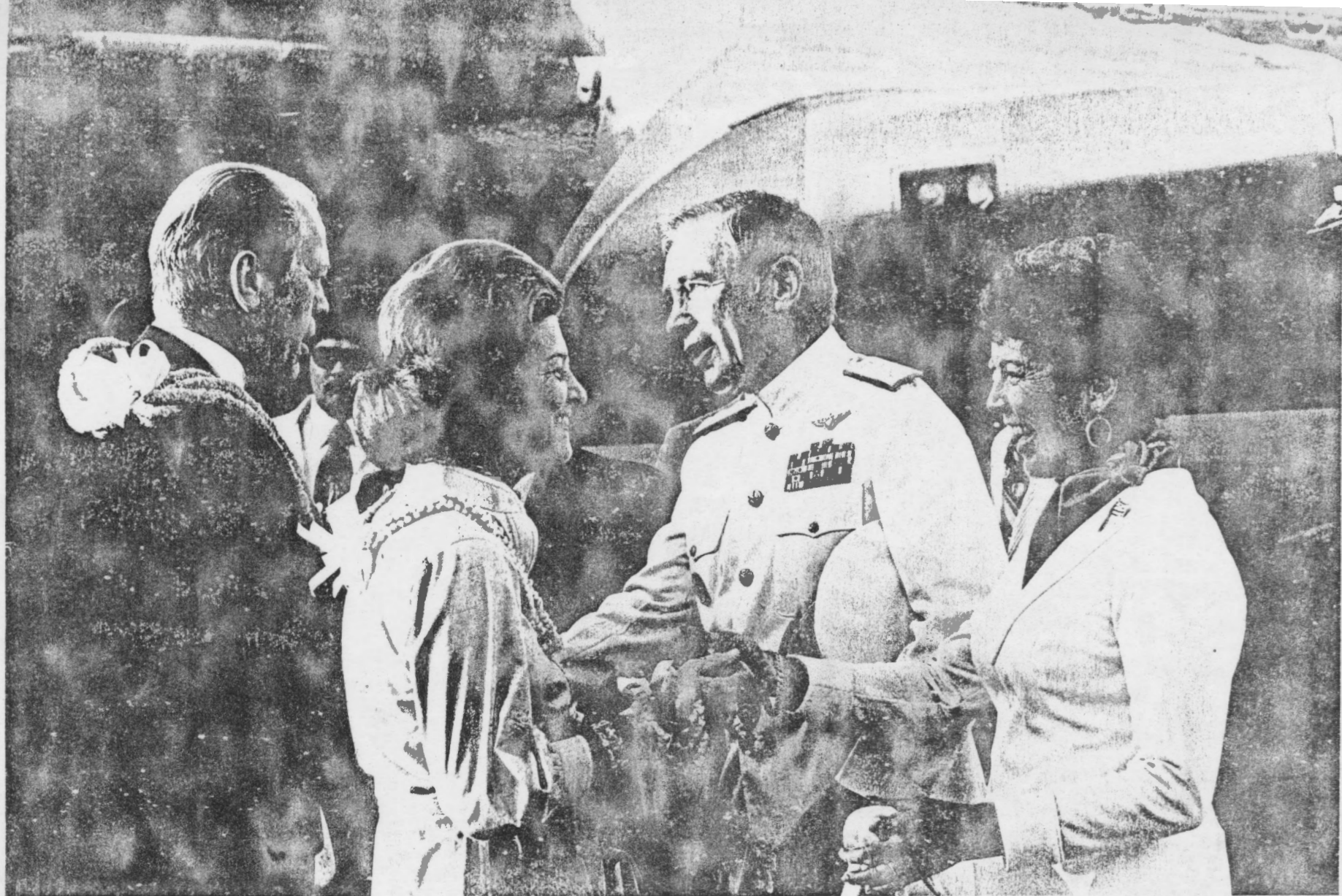


*To Admiral Noel Gayler  
Thank you for making Hawaii  
a beautiful and restful stop,*

*Betty Ford*







*To Caroline*

*A hostess that compliments and is complimented  
by the beauty of the Islands,*

*Betty Ford*





FROM  
THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Mrs. George Ariyoshi  
Executive Chambers  
State Capitol  
Honolulu, Hawaii 96813

*To Jean Ariyoshi,  
Hawaii's delightful First Lady  
With fond memories of a wonderful visit,*

*Betty Ford*









FROM  
THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON, D.C.

Mr. Hans Weishaupt  
General Manager  
Kahala Hilton Hotel  
5000 Kahala Avenue  
Honolulu, Hawaii 96816



To Hans Weishaupt  
With appreciation and best wishes,



Betty Ford





*To Clarice Chung  
With appreciation and very  
best wishes,*



*Betty Ford*



VICOY, Willy

Requested by David Kennerly 1-8-76

Photograph provided

To Willy Vicoy  
With very best wishes  
BF

To Willy Vicoy  
With very best wishes,

Betty Ford





ITEM TRANSFER REFERENCE FORM

The item described below has been removed.

New File Location:

A-V collection

Document Description:

1-4x6 of Betty Ford and David Kennerly  
2-3x4s of Betty Ford at Chinese  
Ballet School  
(in folders)

Old File Location:

Box 12 - Betty Ford's Files (Chindon)  
~~Box 12~~ 11/29/75 - 12/10/75 - Far East Trip

By K. Kennelly Date 6/9/83

NLFP - 11/4/77







Betty Ford at Ballet School  
Peking, People's Republic of China  
December, 1975.



Photo by Naomi Nover.  
Nover News Service



Betty Ford at Ballet School  
Peking, People's Republic of China  
December, 1975

Photo by Naomi Nover  
Nover News Service

