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FACT SHEET  
Mrs. Ford's Office

Event Working Dinner (Stag)  
~~GROUP~~ In Honor of Prime Minister Rabin of Israel  
 DATE/TIME Wed., June 11, 1975 7:30 p. m.  
 Contact Pat Howard Phone 2927  
 Number of guests: Total 32 Women \_\_\_\_\_ Men x Children \_\_\_\_\_  
 Place State Floor  
 Principals involved President  
 Participation by Principal yes (Receiving line) no  
 Remarks required yes  
 Background --

REQUIREMENTS

Social: Guest list yes  
 Invitations yes Programs yes Menus yes  
 Refreshments Dinner Format  
 Entertainment no  
 Decorations/flowers yes  
 Music yes  
 Social Aides yes  
 Dress Black Tie Coat check ?  
 Other --

Press: Reporters yes  
 Photographers yes  
 TV Crews ?  
 White House Photographers yes Color yes Mono. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Other --

Technical Support: Microphones yes PA Other Rooms no  
 Recording yes  
 Lights no  
 Transportation cars  
 Parking South Grounds  
 Housing --  
 Other -- (Risers, stage, platforms) --

Project Co-ordinator Pat Howard Phone 2927

Site diagrams should be attached if technical support is heavy.



FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE  
THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 12, 1974

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary to Mrs. Ford

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President and Mrs. Ford will honor His Excellency Yitzhak Rabin, Prime Minister of Israel and Mrs. Rabin at a black-tie State Dinner on Thursday, September 12, 1974 at 8:00 p.m.

President Ford and Mrs. Ford will welcome their Guests of Honor at the North Portico and escort them to the Yellow Oval Room. Preceded by the Color Guard, the President and Mrs. Ford will escort their honored guests down the Grand Stairway and proceed to the East Room where they will receive their approximately 115 guests. The United States Marine Corps Orchestra will provide background music in the lobby as the guests are being received.

Dinner will be served in the State Dining Room where there will be a Head Table and eleven round tables covered with white organdy over yellow cloths. The Johnson china, vermeil flatwear and Morgantown crystal will be used. Vermeil, three-candle centerpieces with flowers decorate each table. Flowers used in the arrangements include yellow and orange snapdragons, yellow Marguerite daisies, white miniature carnations, white pinocchio pompon chrysanthemums and boubardia, yellow and orange zinnias, gaillardia, and babysbreath.

Tonight's menu includes:

Supreme of Halibut Duglere  
Fleurons Dorees  
Roast Duckling Bigarade  
Wild Rice Amandine  
Broccoli au Beurre  
Tossed Green Salad  
Bel Paese Cheese  
Peaches Melba  
Macaroons

Wines include:

Berncasteler Doctor  
Louis Martini Cabernet Sauvignon  
Dom Perignon

During dessert, guests will be entertained by the Army Strolling Strings. Following dinner, coffee and liqueurs will be served in the Parlours, after which, guests will adjourn to the East Room and join the approximately 94 afterdinner guests who have been invited to a performance by violinist Eugene Fodor.

# # # #

A D D E N D U M

Please make the following changes in your scenarios:

TUESDAY, JUNE 10, 1975

3:05pm ARRIVE JFK International Airport, New York, via  
E1 A1 Flight #005.

3:30pm DEPART New York via USAF aircraft.

4:30pm ARRIVE Andrews Air Force Base.

4:40pm DEPART airfield via motorcade.

5:00pm ARRIVE Blair House.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 11, 1975

2:20pm DEPART Blair House via motorcade.

2:30pm ARRIVE the Pentagon for meeting with Secretary  
of Defense.

FRIDAY, JUNE 13, 1975

4:30pm DEPART Andrews Air Force Base via USAF aircraft.

5:30pm ARRIVE LaGuardia Airport, New York.

June 9, 1975  
1:00pm



THE OFFICIAL VISIT OF  
HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRIME MINISTER OF ISRAEL

AND MRS. RABIN

TO

WASHINGTON, D. C.

JUNE 10 - 13, 1975

Detailed Scenario



MEMBERS OF THE OFFICIAL DELEGATION

His Excellency Yitzhak Rabin  
Prime Minister of Israel

Mrs. Rabin

His Excellency Simcha Dinitz  
Ambassador of Israel

Mrs. Dinitz

Mr. Mordechai Gazit  
Director General, Office of the Prime Minister  
and Political Adviser to the Prime Minister

Mr. Mordechai Shalev  
Minister, Embassy of Israel

Mr. Eli Mizrahi  
Director of the Prime Minister's Bureau  
and Political Secretary to the Prime Minister

Brigadier General Ephraim Foran  
Military Assistant to the Prime Minister

Mr. Dan Pattir  
Adviser to the Prime Minister for Public Affairs

MEMBERS OF THE UNOFFICIAL DELEGATION

SECURITY

Mr. A. Shamir

Mr. A. Snir

Mr. T. Livne

Mr. Y. Lavi

Mr. U. Bone

Mr. J. Fouster

\* \* \* \*

Mr. Yaacov Saar  
Official Photographer



SUMMARY SCHEDULE

TUESDAY, JUNE 10, 1975

1:55pm ARRIVE JFK International Airport,  
New York via El Al Flight #001.

2:15pm DEPART JFK via USAF aircraft.

3:15pm ARRIVE Andrews Air Force Base.

3:20pm DEPART airfield via motorcade.

3:45pm ARRIVE Blair House.

Private afternoon and evening.

RON - Blair House.

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 11, 1975

10:00am Meeting with President Ford at  
the White House.

Lunch Privately, at Blair House.

12:00noon - Mrs. Dinitz  
gives a luncheon in  
honor of Mrs. Rabin at  
the Embassy Residence,  
2916 Chesapeake Street,  
Northwest.

7:30pm The Honorable Gerald R. Ford,  
President of the United States,  
gives a dinner in honor of His  
Excellency Yitzhak Rabin, Prime  
Minister of Israel, at the White  
House.

Dress: Black tie.

Summary Schedule -1-

WEDNESDAY, JUNE 11, 1975 (cont'd)

7:30pm - Mrs. Henry A. Kissinger gives a dinner in honor of Mrs. Yitzhak Rabin, aboard the "Dandy".

Dress: Casual.

THURSDAY, JUNE 12, 1975

8:00am Breakfast with Secretary Kissinger at the Department of State.

10:30am Meeting with President Ford at the White House.

1:00pm Luncheon with Secretary Kissinger at the Department of State.

3:00pm Press conference at Blair House.

4:30pm Meeting with the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, at the Capitol (Room S-116).

8:00pm His Excellency the Ambassador of Israel and Mrs. Dinitz give a dinner in honor of His Excellency the Prime Minister of Israel and Mrs. Rabin at the Embassy of Israel, 2916 Chesapeake Street, Northwest.

Dress: Black tie.

FRIDAY, JUNE 13, 1975

8:30am Breakfast with columnists at Blair House.

10:00am Meeting with the House International Relations Committee at the Sam Rayburn Building, (Room 2172)

11:30am Meeting with the Conference of Presidents of Major Jewish Organizations at Blair House.



FRIDAY, JUNE 13, 1975 (cont'd)

1:00pm United Jewish Appeal Luncheon at  
the Washington Hilton Hotel (The  
Jefferson Room).

DEPART Blair House enroute the  
Washington Monument Grounds.

DEPART Washington, D.C. via US  
Presidential Helicopters.

ARRIVE Andrews Air Force Base.

DEPART Andrews Air Force Base via  
USAF aircraft enroute New York.

\* \* \* \*

Summary Schedule -3-



TUESDAY, JUNE 10, 1975

1:55pm His Excellency the Prime Minister  
of Israel and Mrs. Rabin arrive  
at JFK International Airport, New  
York, via EI AT Flight #001.

Greeting Committee

His Excellency Simcha Dinitz  
The Ambassador of Israel

Mrs. Dinitz

His Excellency Yosef Tekoah  
Permanent Representative of  
Israel to the United Nations

Mrs. Tekoah

The Honorable David Rivlin  
Consul General of Israel

Mrs. Rivlin

2:30pm DEPART New York via USAF Convair  
enroute Washington, D. C.

Flying time: 1 hour

Manifest

The Prime Minister  
Mrs. Rabin  
Ambassador Dinitz  
Mrs. Dinitz  
Mr. Gazit  
General Foran  
Mr. Peri  
Mr. Shamir  
Mr. Snir  
Mr. Livne

Tuesday, June 10 -1-

WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
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DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
WASHINGTON, D. C.  
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF PROTOCOL

THE OFFICIAL VISIT OF  
HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRIME MINISTER OF ISRAEL  
AND MRS. RABIN  
TO  
WASHINGTON, D. C.

JUNE 1975

PRONUNCIATION, FORM OF ADDRESS AND PLACE CARD INFORMATION

HIS EXCELLENCY YITZHAK RABIN  
Prime Minister of Israel

Pronunciation: RA-been  
Form of Address: Your Excellency, Mr. Prime Minister, Sir  
Place Card: The Prime Minister of Israel

MRS. RABIN

Pronunciation: RA-been  
Form of Address: Mrs. Rabin  
Place Card: Mrs. Rabin

HIS EXCELLENCY SIMCHA DINITZ  
The Ambassador of Israel

Pronunciation: DI-nitz  
Form of Address: Your Excellency, Mr. Ambassador, Sir  
Place Card: The Ambassador of Israel

MRS. DINITZ

Pronunciation: DI-nitz  
Form of Address: Mrs. Dinitz  
Place Card: Mrs. Dinitz

MR. MORDECHAI GAZIT  
Director General, Office of the Prime Minister  
and Political Adviser to the Prime Minister

Pronunciation: gah-ZEET  
Form of Address: Mr. Gazit  
Place Card: Mr. Gazit



MR. MORDECHAI SHALEV

Minister, Embassy of Israel

Pronunciation: shah-LEV  
Form of Address: Mr. Shalev  
Place Card: Mr. Shalev

MR. ELI MIZRAHI

Director, The Prime Minister's Bureau  
and Political Secretary to the Prime Minister

Pronunciation: meez-RAHK-ee  
Form of Address: Mr. Mizrahi  
Place Card: Mr. Mizrahi

BRIGADIER GENERAL EPHRAIM FORAN

Military Assistant to the Prime Minister

Pronunciation: for-AHN  
Form of Address: General Foran, Sir  
Place Card: General Foran

MR. DAN PATTIR

Adviser to the Prime Minister for Public Affairs

Pronunciation: PAH-teer  
Form of Address: Mr. Pattir  
Place Card: Mr. Pattir

# background NOTES

## Israel

department of state \* august 1974

### OFFICIAL NAME: ISRAEL

#### GEOGRAPHY

Israel, located in the Near East, is bordered by Lebanon to the north, the Syrian Arab Republic and Jordan to the east, and the Gulf of Aqaba and the Arab Republic of Egypt to the south. It stretches 260 miles from

north to south and from east to west varies from less than 10 to more than 65 miles.

Israel has four principal geographic regions: the coastal plain; the central mountains; the Jordan Rift Valley, in which lie the Jordan River, Lake Tiber-

ias (the Sea of Galilee), and the Dead Sea; and the Negev Desert in the south, which comprises half the country's total area. The highest elevation is Mt. Meron at 3,963 feet above sea level; the Dead Sea, at 1,302 feet below sea level, is the lowest elevation on earth.

The climate ranges from equable in the north and the central mountains to very hot in the Negev. Summers in the coastal region are hot and humid; winters are mild. Snow is rare, and sunny days are frequent. Rainfall is concentrated in the October to April period with heaviest precipitation in January. Average annual rainfall varies from 28 inches in the north to 19-21 inches in the central area of Haifa, Tel Aviv, and Jerusalem, and 1-8 inches in the Negev.

#### PROFILE

##### Geography

AREA: 7,993 sq. mi. (about the size of New Jersey). CAPITAL: Jerusalem\* (pop. 234,500). OTHER CITIES: Tel Aviv-Yafo (pop. 362,900), Haifa (pop. 218,700), Ramat Gan (pop. 117,000).

##### People

POPULATION: 3.3 million (1973). ANNUAL GROWTH RATE: 3.4% (1973). DENSITY: 410 per sq. mi. ETHNIC GROUPS: Jewish (85%), Arab (15%). RELIGIONS: Judaism, Islam, Christianity, and Druze. LANGUAGES: Hebrew, Arabic, and English. LITERACY: Jewish 91%, Arab 66%. LIFE EXPECTANCY: 69.5 yrs. Jewish males, 73.3 yrs. Jewish females.

##### Government

TYPE: Parliamentary democracy. INDEPENDENCE: May 14, 1948. DATE OF CONSTITUTION: none.

BRANCHES: *Executive*-President (Chief of State), Prime Minister (Head of Government). *Legislative*-unicameral Knesset. *Judicial*-Supreme Court.

POLITICAL PARTIES: Labor Alignment (Labor Party and Mapam), National Religious Party, Likud, Independent Liberal Party, numerous smaller parties, including two small Communist parties. SUFFRAGE:

Universal adult. POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS: 6 Administrative Districts.

FLAG: White field on which is centered a blue six-pointed Star of David, bordered above and below by blue horizontal stripes. Design is based on Jewish prayer shawl.

##### Economy

GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (GNP): \$8.7 billion. ANNUAL GROWTH RATE: 9%. PER CAPITA INCOME: \$2,638. PER CAPITA GROWTH RATE: 6%. AGRICULTURE: *Land* 20%. *Labor* 8%. *Products*-citrus, wheat, grains, vegetables, and dairy.

INDUSTRY: *Labor* 24%. *Products*-diamonds, tourism, food processing, textiles, electronics, chemicals and petroleum refining, and defense.

TRADE: *Exports*-\$1.4 billion (1973): diamonds, textiles, citrus, minerals. *Partners*-U.S., U.K., Fed. Rep. of Germany. *Imports*-\$2.8 billion (1973): rough diamonds, ships and aircraft, consumer durables, food, and fuel. *Partners*-U.S., U.K., Fed. Rep. of Germany.

OFFICIAL EXCHANGE RATE: 4.2 Israeli pounds = US \$1.

ECONOMIC AID RECEIVED: *Total*-\$2,336 million. *U.S. only*-\$1,308 million.

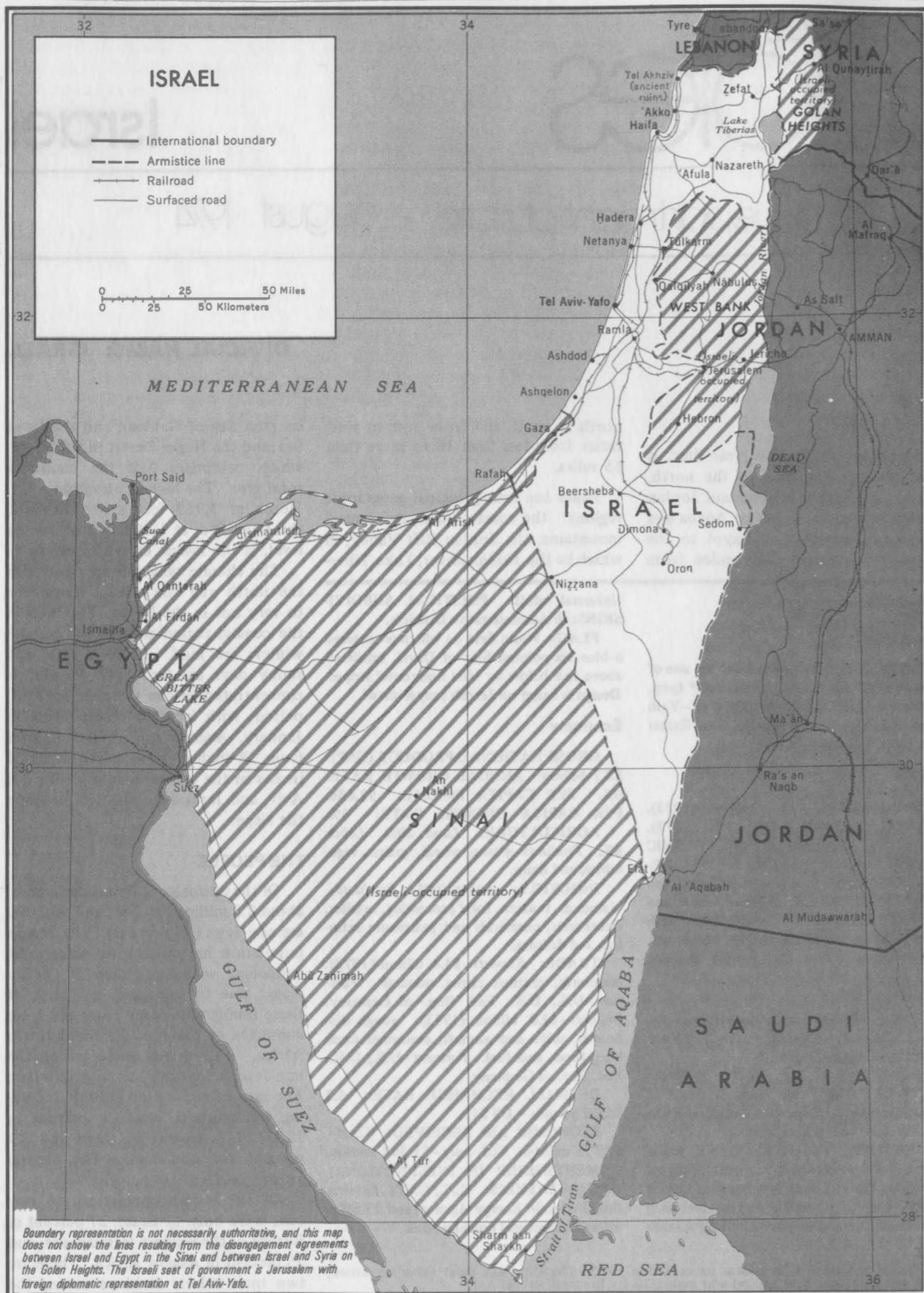
MEMBERSHIP IN INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS: U.N., GATT, International Atomic Energy Agency, and 27 other intergovernmental organizations.

#### THE PEOPLE

Of the estimated 3.3 million Israelis, about 2.8 million are Jews and 500,000 are non-Jews (15 percent). The Jewish population has quadrupled since independence with two-thirds of the increase due to immigration. Most of these immigrants come from the Arab countries of the Near East and North Africa. During the same period the non-Jewish minority has tripled in size. The rate of population growth, including immigration, was 3.4 percent in 1973: 3.3 percent for Jews and 3.9 percent for non-Jews. The natural growth rate was 1.9 percent.

Of the Jewish population, 48 percent were born in Israel, 27 percent in Europe or the Western Hemisphere, and 25 percent in Asia or Africa. There are two main ethnic divisions among the

\*Israel proclaimed Jerusalem its capital in 1950. The U.S., like most other countries, does not recognize it as capital and maintains its Embassy at Tel Aviv.



Jews: the Ashkenazim, or Jews of European origin; and the Sephardim, or Oriental Jews who came to Israel after centuries of residence in Arab lands following expulsion from Spain and Portugal in the 1490's. Israeli-born Jews are almost evenly divided between Ashkenazi and Sephardi extraction.

Of the non-Jewish population, about 75 percent are Muslims, 16 percent are Christians, and 9 percent are Druzes and others. Most non-Jews are Arabs, but a small number of Europeans reside permanently in Israel.

Education between ages 5 and 14 (gradually being raised to 16) is free and compulsory. The school system is organized into kindergartens, 6-year primary schools, 3-year junior secondary schools, and 3-year senior secondary schools. At the end of the latter a comprehensive matriculation examination is offered; satisfactory completion is required for admission to college. There are seven university-level institutions.

#### HISTORY

The creation of the modern State of Israel in 1948 was preceded by more than a half century of efforts by Zionist leaders to create a sovereign nation as a homeland for Jews dispersed throughout the world. Over the years prior to 1948 Jews had immigrated to the area which is now Israel, fleeing persecution and seeking fulfillment of the Zionist dream. The Balfour Declaration by the British Foreign Secretary in 1917 asserted the British Government's support for creation of a Jewish homeland in Palestine. This declaration, supported by a number of other countries including the United States, took on added importance following World War I when the United Kingdom assumed the Palestine mandate. The Nazi persecution of Jews in the 1930's and 1940's gave added incentive to Jewish immigration to Palestine and greatly increased international support for the creation of the State of Israel.

In November 1947 the United Nations adopted a partition plan which called for dividing Palestine into a Jewish state and an Arab state and establishing Jerusalem separately as an international city under U.N. administration. As the end of the British

mandate approached (May 14, 1948), disorders between the Arab and Jewish segments of the population of Palestine degenerated into civil war.

On May 14, 1948, the State of Israel was proclaimed. The following day armies of neighboring Arab nations entered Palestine and engaged in open warfare with the defense forces of the newly founded state. Subsequently a truce was brought about under U.N. auspices, and in 1949 four armistice agreements were negotiated and signed at Rhodes, Greece, between Israel and Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon, and Syria.

The U.N. Truce Supervision Organization (UNTSO), with headquarters at Jerusalem, was established to supervise the armistice. No general peace settlement was achieved, however, and for a number of years severe border incidents and raids occurred, involving loss of life on both sides. They culminated in Israel's invasion of the Gaza Strip and Sinai Peninsula in October 1956, coincident with operations by French and British forces against Egypt in the Suez Canal area. Israeli forces withdrew in March 1957 after the United Nations established the U.N. Emergency Force (UNEF) in the Gaza Strip and Sinai.

Incidents of terrorism and retaliatory acts across the armistice demarcation lines became progressively more serious during 1966 and 1967. In May 1967, after serious tension had developed between Syria and Israel, the United Arab Republic (Egypt) moved armaments and about 80,000 troops into Sinai and ordered withdrawal of UNEF troops from the armistice line and Sharm El-Sheikh. President Nasser of Egypt then declared the Strait of Tiran closed to Israeli shipping, thereby blockading the Israeli port of Eilat at the northern end of the Gulf of Aqaba. On May 30 Jordan and Egypt signed a mutual defense treaty.

Hostilities broke out between Israel and Egypt, Jordan, and Syria on June 5. At the end of 6 days of fighting, when all parties had accepted the cease-fire called for by U.N. Security Council resolutions, Israel controlled the Sinai Peninsula, the Gaza Strip, the Kuneitra (Golan) sector of Syria, and the west bank of the Jordan River, including the formerly Jordanian-controlled sector of Jerusalem. More than 400,000

persons fled from the occupied areas, leaving an estimated Arab population of 1,050,000 in those areas, which since the war have been administered by Israeli military authorities. About half the Arabs in Gaza and occupied Jordan are refugees from the 1948 conflict who continue to receive assistance from the United Nations Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA).

Efforts under U.N. auspices to resolve the conflict were unsuccessful and armed clashes along the cease-fire lines continued. In April 1969 Egypt's President Nasser declared the cease-fire with Israel at an end and thereafter the tempo of hostilities mounted. In early 1970 Israel undertook bombing attacks against military targets deep in Egypt. A large build-up of Soviet military personnel in Egypt and the introduction of a sophisticated Soviet air defense system followed. In the summer of 1970 the United States undertook a peace initiative. Consequently, Israel and Egypt agreed to a cease-fire which went into effect August 7, 1970 and remained effective until the October war of 1973. However, immediately after the cease-fire went into effect, there was serious disagreement over its missile standstill provisions as a result of Egypt's moving SAM sites up to the Canal. Israel refused for several months to participate in the agreed further resumption of U.N. peace talks. The talks were resumed in early 1971 but broke down quickly in February when Israel refused to commit itself, prior to peace negotiations, to an eventual full withdrawal from the Sinai, a precondition required by Egypt.

Although the Egyptian cease-fire line remained almost quiet during the following 33 months, incidents continued to occur on Israel's lines with Lebanon and Syria. The Jordan border was quiet following the Jordanian Government's actions against fedayeen groups in 1970 and 1971. U.S. efforts to negotiate an interim agreement to open the Suez Canal and achieve disengagement of forces in the Canal area were unsuccessful. There was a period of relative diplomatic as well as military quiescence until the outbreak of the fourth Arab-Israel War on October 6, 1973. After initial Syrian and Egyptian advances against Israeli forces, Israel pushed the Syrians back beyond the

1967 cease-fire lines and, on the Egyptian front, crossed the Canal to take a salient on its west bank. The United States and the Soviet Union cooperated in bringing about a cease-fire. All major fighting stopped by October 25, and the cease-fire opened the way for new and serious negotiations between the parties to resolve their long and bitter dispute.

## GOVERNMENT

The State of Israel is a republic. Its governmental system is not based on a single constitutional document but on several basic laws enacted by the Knesset (parliament).

The President of Israel (Chief of State), whose functions are largely ceremonial, is elected by the Knesset for a 5-year term.

The Prime Minister (Head of Government) wields executive power. Traditionally, the President selects as Prime Minister that party leader he deems able to form a government. Other members of the Cabinet must be approved by the Knesset and are individually and collectively responsible to it.

Legislative power is vested in the unicameral Knesset whose 120 members are elected to 4-year terms by direct secret ballot, with the entire country comprising a single constituency. However, the Knesset may decide to call for new elections before the end of its term. All voting is for party lists rather than individual candidates, and successful Knesset candidates are drawn from the lists in order of party-assigned rank. The total number of seats assigned any party reflects the percentages of the total vote cast in the elections for that party. Legislation is pending in the Knesset to change the electoral system to a mixed single/local constituency system.

The judicial system includes secular and religious courts independent of the legislative and executive branches of government. The courts have not established the right of judicial review of the Knesset's acts: judicial interpretation may deal only with problems of execution of the laws and the validity of subsidiary legislation. The highest court in Israel is the Supreme Court whose judges are appointed by the President.

For administrative purposes Israel is divided into six Districts, each headed by a Commissioner appointed by the Central Government. The Commissioners are responsible to the Ministry of Interior. Occupied territories are administered by the Israel Defense Forces.

### Principal Government Officials

President—Dr. Ephraim Katzir

#### Cabinet Ministers

Prime Minister—Yitzhak Rabin

Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister—Yigal Alon

Agriculture Minister—Aharon Uzan  
Minister Without Portfolio—Shulamit Aloni

Labor Minister—Moshe Bar'am

Commerce and Industry Minister—Chaim Bar-Lev

Minister Without Portfolio—Israel Galili  
Minister Without Portfolio—Gideon Hausner

Police and Interior Minister—Shlomo Hillel

Education and Culture Minister—Aharon Yadlin

Transport Minister—Gad Ya'aqobi

Information Minister—Aharon Yariv  
Justice and Religious Affairs Minister—Chaim Yosef Zadoq

Tourism Minister—Moshe Kol

Health and Welfare Minister—Victor Shemtov

Housing Minister—Avraham Ofer

Defense Minister—Shimon Peres

Finance Minister—Yehushua Rabinowitz

Immigrant Absorption Minister—Shlomo Rosen

Ambassador to the U.S.—Simcha Dinitz

Ambassador to the U.N.—Yosef Tekoah

Israel maintains an Embassy in the United States at 1621 22d Street, NW, Washington, D.C. 20008. There are also Consulates General at Atlanta, Boston, Chicago, Houston, Los Angeles, New York City, Philadelphia, and San Francisco.

### POLITICAL CONDITIONS

President Ephraim Katzir, the Labor Party candidate, was elected to office by the Knesset in April 1973.

As a result of party fragmentation under the proportional representation

system, no one party has ever held a clear parliamentary majority. Cabinets have always represented coalitions, normally including members of four or five parties. The membership of the Cabinet is determined by negotiations among the parties forming the coalition. Prime Minister Golda Meir headed the Cabinet from March 1969 until June 1974 when Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin succeeded her.

The politics of coalition government in Israel is complex, based on inter-personal and interparty relations. Thus

far, the fact that the Mapai faction of the Labor Party has always had a comfortable plurality of votes in the Knesset has enabled it to organize all Governments. But its less-than-majority parliamentary strength has required it to form partnerships with parties controlling some 10-20 percent of the Knesset seats in order to maintain a stable majority of the 120 seats.

The most recent elections, December 31, 1973, yielded the following results as reflected in the Eighth Knesset:

	1969		1973	
	% Total Votes	Seats	% Total Votes	Seats
Eligible Voters	1,748,710		2,037,478	
Votes Cast	1,427,981		1,601,098	
Percent Voting	81.6%		78.6%	
Alignment (Labor-Mapam)	46.22	56	39.65	51
Likud (Gahal, Free Center, State List, Land of Israel Movement)	25.98	32	30.21	39
National Religious Party	9.74	12	8.31	10
Agudat Israel and Poalei Agudat Israel	5.05	6	3.83	5
Independent Liberal Party	3.21	4	3.61	4
Rakah-New Communist Party	2.84	3	3.41	4
Citizens' Rights	...		2.24	3
Haolam Hazeh	1.23	2	0.67	...
Progress and Development (Arabs-Alignment-affiliated)		2	1.44	2
Moked	1.1	1	1.41	1
Bedouin and Villagers (Arabs-Alignment-affiliated)			1.05	1
Cooperation and Brotherhood (Arabs)		2	0.64	...

NOTES.—After the 1969 election, one member of the State List (Likud) transferred to the Labor Alignment. Thus, at the end of the Seventh Knesset the Labor Alignment had 57 members and the Likud 31.

After the 1973 election the Labor Party formally absorbed the two "Alignment-affiliated" Arab lists and Labor's number of seats therefore rose to 54.

## ECONOMY

Israel's economy is characterized by a high rate of development. The country experienced a recession in 1966 and 1967, but in 1968 the historical growth pattern resumed with GNP increasing by slightly more than 11 percent annually during the period 1968-70. At the official rate, Israel's per capita GNP in 1969 ranked 18th in the world, just behind Austria and ahead of Iceland and Italy. In 1970 the GNP was \$5.3 billion, or \$1,785 per capita at the then-official exchange rate of US\$1=3.5 Israel pounds (IL). (A 20 percent import surcharge, combined with substantial increases in export incentive payments in mid-1970, resulted in an effective devaluation of the Israel pound not reflected in the continued official exchange rate.) On August 21, 1971, the Israel pound was officially devalued to a rate of US\$1=4.2 Israel pounds.

Inflation was endemic through 1966, averaging about 8 percent annually. In the 1967-69 period, prices rose less than 3 percent a year, reflecting efforts to control inflation and the effects of the 1966-67 recession. Inflationary pressures, brought on by the post-1967 economic boom, returned in 1970 and prices since then have soared. In 1973 the cost-of-living rose nearly 27 percent, only partly due to the effects of the October war.

The civilian labor force numbers over 1 million. These are employed in services (39.3 percent), industry (25 percent), commerce and finance (18.2 percent), agriculture (8 percent), construction (8.3 percent), and public utilities (1.2 percent). Israel is at full employment, and labor shortages have drawn some 50,000 workers from the occupied territories into Israel's labor force. About two-thirds of these workers find employment in the construction trades or in agricultural labor with the balance employed in services and industries. Approximately 100,000 Israelis are normally on active duty in the armed forces.

### Industry

Gross industrial output in 1971 amounted to \$3.9 billion. Output per worker has increased by an average of 4 percent a year since 1966. In value

### READING LIST

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of output the food processing industry stands first with about 18 percent of the total. It is followed by textiles and clothing, 15 percent; chemicals and petroleum refining, 10 percent; transport equipment, 7 percent; metal products, 7 percent; and polished diamonds, 7 percent.

Most industrial enterprises are small in size; in 1969 there were only 333 establishments with 100 or more employees. The great majority of enterprises belong to the private sector. Public sector enterprises are large and concentrated in capital-intensive industries such as mining, chemicals, petroleum refining, and transport equipment. The Israel Government has shown an increasing willingness to sell its ownership in large firms to private investors.

Industrial exports were valued at \$1.2 billion in 1973, comprising about 87 percent of the total. The expectation for 1974 is \$1.3 billion. Several of Israel's main exports, including polished diamonds, refined petroleum products, plywood, and tires and tubes, depend on the import of raw materials.

Investment in productive capacity has risen sharply since 1968 after declining during the period 1965-67. The Government is encouraging investment in export-oriented industries, such as electronics, chemicals and fertilizers, aircraft, textiles and clothing, metal working, food processing, and tourism.

#### Agriculture

Agriculture has historically played an important role in Israel's economy, but its significance has been declining. In the period 1965-70 agriculture's share in national income was less than 10 percent. By 1973 agriculture employed less than 8 percent of the labor force, and agricultural products constituted less than 13 percent of exports.

Agricultural production has increased seven-fold in value since 1949. Israel now produces one-fourth, by value, of its own food needs, plus a large citrus surplus for export. One-fifth of the country's area is under cultivation. The main factors limiting further increases in agricultural production are the shortages of water and labor; most of Israel's potential water resources are being utilized, and the re-

mainder is expensive to develop. Irrigation is extensive, and cloud seeding is used to increase rainfall. Citrus cultivation is concentrated in the coastal plain; deciduous fruits are grown in the central mountains, and tropical and subtropical fruits in the Jordan River Valley. The area northwest of Beersheba has been developed for wheat and other grains. Wheat is also raised in Galilee (the northern District), along with most of the country's vegetables and poultry.

#### Transportation & Communications

Israel has a well-developed transportation network. The approximately 494 miles of railways are state-owned. Railroads stretch as far south as Oron in the Negev, and extension to Eilat is contemplated. The 5,800 miles of roads are used by 121,000 trucks and buses and about 197,000 private cars.

Israel's only international airport is at Lod, outside Tel Aviv-Yafo. Its international airline, El Al, flies more than 100 flights per week to 18 countries, including the United States (New York). An internal airline, Arkia, flies to half a dozen small airfields. Of the American carriers, Trans World Airlines provides regular service to Tel Aviv-Yafo and points beyond.

There are three seaports: Haifa, Ashdod, and Eilat. The latter is important for oil imports. At the end of 1972 Israel's flag fleet comprised 113 vessels which totaled 3.4 million deadweight tons. More than 8.4 million tons of cargo, exclusive of oil, were handled during 1972. Haifa handled more than half of this, but Ashdod's share has been rising.

Crude oil is brought by tanker to the port of Eilat in the south. It is then transported by a 42-inch pipeline to the Mediterranean near Ashkelon where most is reexported to Western Europe. A 16-inch pipeline continues from Ashkelon to Ashdod and Haifa where crude oil is refined for domestic use. Israel exports a small amount of refined products.

#### FOREIGN TRADE & BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

The balance of payments has traditionally been characterized by a

large excess of imports over exports, paid for by an even larger capital inflow, leading to accumulation of substantial foreign exchange reserves. More than \$20 billion in gross capital imports entered Israel during 1948-73, \$9.6 billion of it in unilateral transfers involving no obligation to repay and the remainder in loans and investments. The outflow of capital in the same period was about \$5 billion, leaving net capital imports of some \$15 billion. Exports of goods and services as a percent of imports, excluding defense imports, have risen from 14 percent in 1950 to more than 50 percent in 1970.

During 1968 and 1969 official foreign exchange reserves declined sharply due to heavy expenditures for military equipment. This trend was reversed in 1970 and reserves have risen since that time. At the end of December 1973 Israel's official reserves totaled \$1.8 billion.

In 1973 net commodity imports totaled \$2.8 billion, of which 61 percent were current production inputs, 27 percent were investment goods, and 12 percent were consumer goods. The major import items were rough diamonds, \$450 million net; ships and aircraft, \$240 million; consumer durables, \$200 million; food, \$140 million; and fuel, \$110 million. Imports of services totaled \$2.4 billion, of which a substantial portion was direct government imports, including military equipment.

Commodity exports in 1973 were valued at \$1.4 billion net, of which 13 percent were agricultural products and the remainder manufactured goods. The principal exports were polished diamonds, \$560 million; textiles and clothing, \$130 million; citrus, \$110 million; minerals, \$60 million; and citrus products, \$52 million. Exports of services totaled \$1.3 billion, of which transportation services were \$510 million and tourism \$220 million.

The main continuing import requirements are for wheat, feedgrains, beef, oilseeds and edible vegetable oil, and sugar. In addition to citrus fruits (comprising 63 percent of agricultural exports in 1973), Israel exports peanuts, cotton, and fresh fruits, vegetables, and cut flowers to Europe, particularly out of season.

The United States is Israel's principal trading partner. In 1973, U.S. commodity exports to Israel totaled \$562.9 million (18.8 percent of Israel's imports) and imports from Israel totaled \$265 million (18.9 percent of Israel's exports). Israel's principal imports from the United States are agricultural products, machinery of various kinds, transport equipment, and defense items. Almost half of the value of Israel's exports to the United States represents polished diamonds; another 16 percent is clothing and accessories. After the United States, Israel's principal trading partners are the United Kingdom and the Federal Republic of Germany (F.R.G.).

#### Foreign Aid

Prior to the October 1973 War, the amount of U.S. assistance extended to Israel since 1948 totaled more than \$3.1 billion, of which nearly \$1.7 billion was in economic aid and \$1.4 billion in military credits. The economic assistance included \$563 million in agricultural commodity loans, \$522 million in grant aid and technical assistance, \$372 million in Export-Import Bank loans, and \$123 million in development loans. Military credit assistance began in 1965. Technical assistance was terminated in 1962 as no longer needed, and the U.S. Agency for International Development (AID) was withdrawn at that time. The last development loan was authorized in 1967. Export-Import Bank credits and agricultural commodities credits continue and amounted to about \$70 million in fiscal year 1973. In view of Israel's increased defense burden caused by the October 1973 War, the U.S. Congress approved \$2.6 billion in assistance to Israel in fiscal year 1974, including \$2.5 billion for military assistance.

Other principal aid donors have been the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) with development loans of \$215 million, and the F.R.G. with \$820 million from a reparations agreement which ended in 1965 and development loans of \$350 million annually since then. In addition, personal restitution payments from the F.R.G. to residents of Israel, arising out of World War II claims, have exceeded \$2 billion.

Israel itself has an active technical assistance program in the less developed countries and provides training courses in Israel for several thousand persons yearly. The program began in 1955 and has concentrated on agriculture, rural development, and, to a lesser extent, youth organization.

#### FOREIGN RELATIONS

In addition to seeking an end to hostilities with the Arab nations, with which it has fought four wars in two decades, Israel has given high priority to gaining wide acceptance as a sovereign state with an important international role. Prior to 1967, it had established diplomatic relations with a majority of the world's nations except for the Arab states and most other Muslim countries. The Soviet Union and the Communist states of Eastern Europe (Romania excepted) broke diplomatic relations with Israel at the time of the June 1967 war. Nine countries, mostly African, broke relations with Israel in late 1972 and 1973. An additional 20 African states severed relations as a result of the October 1973 war. The Federal Republic of Germany and Israel established relations in 1965. Israel recognizes the People's Republic of China but has no diplomatic relations with it.

Israel is a member of the United Nations and several of its specialized agencies and enjoys a preferential trade agreement with the European Economic Community (Common Market).

The Government of Israel has stated its belief that a peace settlement with its Arab adversaries can be best achieved by direct negotiations leading to the signature of contractually binding peace treaties. It has not favored the efforts of major powers (i.e., the United States, France, the United Kingdom, and the Soviet Union) to draw up the terms for such a settlement.

#### U.S. POLICY

The United States has maintained close and friendly relations with Israel since its establishment in 1948. A longstanding fundamental principle of U.S. Near East policy has been concern for the maintenance of the security, territorial integrity, and independence of Israel and all other states in the area.

Although this principle is not manifested by any formal defense or security agreement between the United States and Israel, it has been enunciated by successive U.S. Presidents.

U.S. policy related to a Near East peace settlement is based on U.N. Security Council Resolution 242, adopted unanimously on November 22, 1967. Resolution 242 includes the basic concepts of withdrawal of Israel armed forces from occupied territories; termination of all claims or states of belligerency; respect for and acknowledgment of the sovereignty, territorial integrity, and political independence of every state in the area; and the right of the people in the area to live in peace within secure and recognized boundaries. It also affirms the need for freedom of navigation through international waterways in the area, a just settlement of the refugee problem, and a guarantee of territorial inviolability and political independence for every state in the area.

With Resolution 242 as the cornerstone of U.S. policy, the United States has actively pursued its efforts to help Israel and its Arab neighbors reach peace. The United States lent its full support to the work of Ambassador Jarring, the U.N. Special Representative charged with promoting agreement between the parties under Resolution 242. When Ambassador Jarring was unable to make progress, the U.S. Government in the spring of 1969 entered into talks with the French, British and Soviets. Their objective was to develop ideas for peace, based on Resolution 242, which Ambassador Jarring might use to encourage the parties to engage in negotiations. A period of intensified fighting on the Egyptian-Israeli lines followed in 1970, but in August of that year the U.S. peace initiative effected an Israel-Egypt cease-fire. Israel-Arab talks under Ambassador Jarring broke down in early 1971. The United States sought to mediate an interim agreement between Israel and Egypt to open the Suez Canal and reduce military tension in the area. After hopes for an interim agreement failed, the United States continued its active interest in finding a solution to the Arab-Israel dispute and made known its availability to help the parties to this end.

The Arab-Israel war of October 1973 offered new opportunities for peace. The United States, with the Soviet Union, took the lead in helping to bring about the cease-fire. In the Security Council, the United States and all other members supported Resolution 338, which reaffirmed Resolution 242 as the approved framework for Middle East peace and called, for the first time, for negotiations between the parties aimed at establishing a just and durable peace.

The achievement of the cease-fire did not mean the end of sporadic clashes along the cease-fire lines nor the dissipation of military tension in the area. The United States set about to help the parties reach agreement on cease-fire stabilization and military disengagement agreements. Implementation of these agreements with Egypt was completed by March 5, 1974, with Israeli forces pulling back from the Canal and Egypt assuming control of both of the Canal's banks. Syria and Israel signed a disengagement agreement on May 31, 1974. During this period, a negotiating framework for the achievement of peace was established with the opening of the Geneva Peace Conference in December 1973 under the co-chairmanship of the United States and the Soviet Union. This marked the first time Arabs and Israelis had met with the aim of peace negotiations.

Many obstacles to the achievement of peace in the area remained, but the essential basis had been formed in the broad acceptance of Resolutions 242 and 338, in the establishment of the Geneva Peace Conference, and in the achievement of important military stabilization agreements between Israel and Egypt that have reduced tension in the area.

An essential bulwark of American diplomatic efforts for Middle East peace has been our long-standing policy of seeking to assure military balance

in the area. This policy is designed to deny to potential aggressors any illusions of the chances for achieving more by force of arms than at the negotiating table. During the 1973 war this policy was challenged by a massive Soviet arms airlift to Arab combatants. The United States responded with a substantial resupply of arms to Israeli forces; Congress approved an Administration request for \$2.2 billion to finance this arms aid.

Publicly and privately the United States has sought to achieve limitations of arms shipments to the area. Regrettably, the Soviet Union has not shown any inclination to cooperate. Unless effective limitations are agreed upon, the United States is convinced that its policy of maintaining the military balance, but avoiding actions which would lead to an escalating arms race, is the best way to promote stability and a peace settlement.

Much progress toward peace in the Middle East has been achieved, and the United States has played an important role in promoting it. Many difficult issues remain to be resolved between Israel and its Arab neighbors, but the United States will continue to do all

it can to help the parties reach a real peace. Our commitment to this goal was manifested in President Nixon's historic trip to the Middle East in June 1974.

#### Principal U.S. Officials

Ambassador—Kenneth B. Keating  
Deputy Chief of Mission—Nicholas A. Veliotis  
Defense and Air Attaché—Billy B. Forsman  
Army Attaché—Mebane G. Stafford  
Navy Attaché—Ronald Swinnerton  
Public Affairs Officer (USIS)—Stanley Moss  
Chief, Political Section—Dirk Gleysteen  
Chief, Economic/Commercial Section—William B. Dozier  
Chief, Consular Section—Harland Eastman  
Chief, Administrative Section—William H. McLean  
Consul General, Jerusalem—Arthur R. Day

The U.S. Embassy in Israel is located at 71 Hayarkon Street, Tel Aviv. The Consulate General is at 18 Agron Road, Jerusalem.

#### TRAVEL NOTES

*Clothing*—Clothing and shoe needs are about the same as for the American Southwest. Low-heeled, thick-soled walking shoes are best suited for most tourist sites. Most of Israel is quite warm and humid, except for the months of December-February. Rainfall occurs regularly in the winter months, but snow is rare.

*Telecommunications*—Telephone and teletype services, domestic and international, are efficient, though often slow. Rates are about the same as those in the U.S.

*Transportation*—Israel has a good, nationwide bus system and taxis are plentiful and reasonable within the major cities. Rental cars are available at reasonable rates and roads are fairly good and well marked. All automobiles must be covered by unlimited third-party insurance.

*Community Health*—Israel requires at least one pharmacy in a neighborhood to be open or on call at all times; a list is published at least weekly in the English language *Jerusalem Post*. Israeli public health standards are about equal to those of the U.S.; adequate medical and dental care is available and tap water can be drunk safely.

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

DINNER IN HONOR OF  
HIS EXCELLENCY YITZHAK RABIN  
PRIME MINISTER OF ISRAEL

June 11, 1975

7:30 p. m.

Dress: Black Tie

Arrival:

-- 7:30 p. m. . . . Your guests will arrive through the Diplomatic Reception Room and will be escorted to the Red Room for mixed drinks.

-- 7:40 p. m. . . . You will be escorted via elevator to the North Portico where you will greet Prime Minister Rabin.

NOTE: Photo coverage of greeting.

-- You will escort Prime Minister Rabin to the Red Room where you will join your guests for mixed drinks.

Dinner:

-- Rectangular table

-- 8:00 p. m. . . . You will escort Prime Minister Rabin to the State Dining Room for Dinner.

-- At the conclusion of dinner, you will rise and propose a toast  
-- Prime Minister Rabin will respond.

NOTE: Suggested toast is attached (Tab A).

NOTE: There will be press pool coverage of the toasts . . . toasts will be piped to the press . . . transcripts will be released to the press.

After Dinner:

- You will escort Prime Minister Rabin to the Red Room -- guests will proceed to the Red Room.
- Demitasse, liqueurs and cigars will be served to your guests,

Departure:

- You will escort Prime Minister Rabin to the North Portico.
- You may wish to mingle with your guests or return to the Family Quarters.

NOTES:

- Guest list is attached (Tab B).
- A Military String Ensemble will be playing in the Grand Hall.
- White House photographer will be present.
- Military Social Aides will be present.

Nancy Ruwe

Mrs. Smith

THE CHIEF OF PROTOCOL  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
WASHINGTON

September 6, 1974

MEMORANDUM TO THE PRESIDENT

THE WHITE HOUSE

SUBJECT: Gifts for Official Visit of Israeli Prime  
Minister and Mrs. Rabin

We are advised that Israeli Prime Minister and Mrs. Rabin intend to present gifts for you and Mrs. Ford during their upcoming visit. As you know, it is customary to "exchange" gifts on such a visit and I would like to suggest the following as your Official Gifts to them:

For the Prime Minister

Steuben 15" diameter crystal bowl resting upon a sterling silver base of four stylized American eagles standing at the corners of a squared block.  
(Photograph Attached)

For Mrs. Rabin

A Burgues porcelain limited-edition sculpture of a blossoming Magnolia branch decorated in natural colors, 18" long, 11" tall and 9 1/2" front-to-back.  
(Photograph Attached)

For the Prime Minister and Mrs. Rabin

A color photograph of the Rabins, you and Mrs. Ford at their Arrival Ceremony on the White House South Lawn, in a silver frame with Presidential Seal, with the following suggested inscription:

"To Prime Minister and Mrs. Rabin,

With every best wish on the happy occasion of welcoming you back to Washington,

Gerald Ford

Betty Ford

September, 1974"

If these gifts are acceptable to you, I would like to recommend that they be exchanged at the Protocol Officer level, thus avoiding the face-to-face "Swap", on the day of the State Dinner before which you will be briefed on what you have received so that you may remark upon the gifts during the evening.



Henry E. Catto, Jr.

THE CHIEF OF PROTOCOL  
DEPARTMENT OF STATE  
WASHINGTON

September 11, 1974

MEMORANDUM TO MR. JERRY H. JONES

THE WHITE HOUSE

SUBJECT: Israeli Gifts for the President and Mrs. Ford

Israeli Prime Minister and Mrs. Rabin presented the following gifts today:

For the President from "Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin"

Sculptured sterling silver figures of David slaying Goliath mounted upon a base of rough-cut black marble and yellow granite inset with 2 silver plaques, one bearing the signature of the sculptor, Yaacov Heller, and the other a presentation inscription to the President from the Prime Minister, 5 5/8" tall and 7" wide overall. The sculpture is accompanied by the artist's Certificate of Guarantee reading "Created by Yaacov Heller In the Days Following the Yom Kippur War Year 1973". (Mr. Heller emigrated from the U.S. to Israel in 1972 and makes his home in Jerusalem.)

For Mrs. Ford from "Mrs. Lea Rabin"

Handwrought 18 Karat gold stylized scarab "beetle" pendant, inset with an antique rose-cut diamond, suspended from an 18 Karat gold wire neckring, created as an individual design by Israeli artist Batya Wang.

These gifts have been delivered through the White House Mailroom.



GUEST LIST FOR THE DINNER TO BE GIVEN BY THE PRESIDENT IN HONOR OF HIS EXCELLENCY YITZHAK RABIN, PRIME MINISTER OF ISRAEL, ON WEDNESDAY, JUNE 11, 1975, AT 7:30 O'CLOCK, THE WHITE HOUSE:

His Excellency Yitzhak Rabin  
Prime Minister of Israel

His Excellency Simcha Dinitz  
Ambassador of Israel

The Honorable Mordechai Shalev  
Minister Embassy of Israel

Mr. Mordechai Gazit  
Director General, Office of the Prime Minister and Political  
Adviser to the Prime Minister

Mr. Eli Mizrachi  
Director, The Prime Minister's Bureau and Political Secretary  
to the Prime Minister

Major General Avraham Adan  
Defense and Armed Services Attache, Embassy of Israel

Brigadier General Ephraim Foran  
Military Assistant to the Prime Minister

Mr. Dan Pattir  
Adviser to the Prime Minister for Public Affairs

The Honorable Ze'ev Sher  
Economic Minister, Embassy of Israel

Mr. Menachem Navoth  
Counselor, Embassy of Israel

The Honorable Henry A. Kissinger  
Secretary of State

The Honorable James R. Schlesinger  
Secretary of Defense

The Honorable John J. Sparkman  
United States Senate (Alabama)

The Honorable Clifford P. Case  
United States Senate (New Jersey)

The Honorable James B. Pearson  
United States Senate (Kansas)

The Honorable Hubert H. Humphrey  
United States Senate (Minnesota)

The Honorable Wayne L. Hays  
House of Representatives (Ohio)

The Honorable William S. Broomfield  
House of Representatives (Michigan)

The Honorable Benjamin S. Rosenthal  
House of Representatives (New York)

The Honorable Benjamin A. Gilman  
House of Representatives (New York)

The Honorable Robert S. Ingersoll  
Deputy Secretary of State

The Honorable John K. Tabor  
Under Secretary of Commerce

The Honorable Joseph J. Sisco  
Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs

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

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

The Honorable Alfred L. Atherton, Jr.  
Assistant Secretary of State

The Honorable Gerald L. Parsky  
Assistant Secretary of the Treasury



**The Honorable Robert F. Ellsworth**

**Assistant Secretary of Defense**

**Lieutenant General Brent Scowcroft, USAF**

**Deputy Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs**

**The Honorable Malcolm Toon**

**Appointed Ambassador to Israel**

**Mr. Robert B. Oakley**

**Senior Staff Member, National Security Council**