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OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT
WASHINGTON

March 2, 1974

MEMORANDUM OF KING HUSSEIN VISIT

General Scowcroft called Friday afternoon inquiring about the possibility of the Vice President hosting a dinner for King Hussein Tuesday, March 12. Kissinger is in Jordan and meeting with the King and wanted some options for scheduling.

It was being proposed for the President to spend some time with Hussein in the morning, Kissinger host a lunch at State and the Vice President host a dinner that evening. Scowcroft was advised of the present commitment of the Vice President on the West Coast on that day. I discussed this matter further with Brent on Saturday and told him I would get back to him to see if there was some flexibility in our schedule. The Vice President's departure on Tuesday might be late enough, if he so desired, for him to host a breakfast meeting for Hussein.

I spoke with Bob and he indicated that we explore several possibilities of rescheduling to see if we could be helpful in this regard, but to wait until Tuesday to meet with the Vice President to get his guidance and decision.

I called Brent back to convey our desire to cooperate and to indicate that there may be some flexibility in the schedule and that as soon as the Vice President came back, we would bring this to his attention; but in all events we would make every effort to cooperate in every way we could. I expressly mentioned the possibility of something in the morning before the Vice President departs, such as a breakfast. Brent understands our position and I am of the view that we have the initiative to move in such way as the Vice President may desire.

John C. Marsh, Jr.



OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT

WASHINGTON, D.C.



9:30
S/D

We're being
pressed for an
answer on this.

Jack



OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT
WASHINGTON

March 5, 1974

File

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE VICE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: King Hussein Visit, March 12-15

I have received a call from General Scowcroft requesting that you host a dinner in honor of King Hussein the evening of March 12th. The President was originally scheduled to host this dinner and has asked that you host it in his place. In addition, the Jordanians have requested a private meeting between yourself and King Hussein the morning of March 13th, and King Hussein desires to host a return dinner in your honor the evening of the 13th.

You are currently scheduled to address the Association of General Contractors in San Diego at 2:00 p.m. on March 12th. In addition, you are scheduled for a reception and dinner the evening of the 13th with the National Association of Food Chains. By moving your address in San Diego to a morning hour, you could return to Washington in time to host the dinner on the 12th. You are not scheduled to speak at the dinner on the 13th and, by dropping by the reception and not attending the dinner that evening, you could be available for King Hussein's dinner. You could, of course, cancel both of these engagements but by making the above suggested adjustments you could meet your already scheduled commitments and accommodate the new requirements resulting from King Hussein's visit.

Brent Scowcroft indicated that King Hussein has attached some importance to the dinner date of March 12th. As you are aware, much importance is being given to this visit. I recommend that you make the necessary adjustments to the schedule.

Jack
Jack Marsh

try to

OK

Make suggested adjustments _____
Cancel previous commitments _____
Please see me _____



DEPARTMENT OF STATE

S/S 7405440

Washington, D.C. 20520

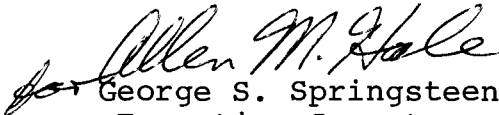
March 16, 1974

~~SECRET/NODIS~~

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. JOHN O. MARSH
OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT

Subject: The Vice President's Meeting
with King Hussein of Jordan

Attached for clearance is a draft memorandum of the conversation which took place at the Vice President's meeting with King Hussein of Jordan on Wednesday, March 13.


George S. Springsteen
Executive Secretary

Attachment:

Draft Memorandum of Conversation

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12958, Sec. 3.5
State Dept. Guidelines
By WJM, NARA, Date - 10/24/00

~~SECRET/NODIS~~
XGDS-3

~~SECRET/NODIS~~

MEMORANDUM OF CONVERSATION

PARTICIPANTS:

Jordan:

His Majesty, King Hussein I
His Excellency, Prime Minister Zayd Rifai
His Excellency, Ambassador Abdullah Salah

U. S.:

Vice President Gerald Ford
Mr. Robert Hartman, Vice President's Office
Mr. John O. Marsh, Vice President's Office
Ambassador Thomas R. Pickering

SUBJECT: U.S.-Jordanian Relations

Blair House, Wednesday, March 13, 1974, 11:00 - 11:45 a.m.

Vice President

I want to welcome you to this country. We have had a long period of warm and friendly relations and I look forward to continuing these and doing what I can to improve them.

I know of the agreement or commitment which the President has made to you for assistance. You can count on me to support that with the Congress. As you know it is hard to predict what the Congress will do. I have worked with them for a long time. I am a firm believer in foreign assistance and will do all that I can to make it possible for Jordan to receive the aid mentioned by the President.

DECLASSIFIED

E.O. 13526 (b) (1) GEC 3.3

Classification Authority

By ll NARA, Date 11/17/11

~~SECRET/NODIS~~

XGDS-3

I would be grateful for your appraisal of events and developments in the area. I know of your long experience and it would be valuable to me if you could give me your own views.

King Hussein

First, I am grateful for your help and support. Jordan and the United States have for a long time worked closely together. The Middle East question has been one of the most serious problems. It is the root of much of the instability in the world. Palestine has worried us all for a number of years without a solution. It has not been resolved and the people in the area are subject to great uncertainty about what will happen. They live in difficult conditions.

The Jordanian family includes both Palestinians and Jordanians. For over 60 years we have lived together in the area. The Palestinians enjoy full rights of citizenship in Jordan, the only country in the Arab world where this is true. Jordan occupies an important location both in respect to a peaceful settlement, and also as regards the oil-rich countries in the Arabian peninsula.

The Soviets have long been interested in the area. They have used the conflict to gain power. They have stirred up emotions. We have tried to do our part and do all

possible for stability in the area. In 1967 we lost the West Bank. We continue to have strong links with the people there. We accepted Resolution (UNSC) 242. In the October war we did not participate directly in the conflict. We had been in touch with Syria and Egypt. We knew war was coming, it was almost inevitable. There was no preventative action we could take. We did not know exactly when it would start. The Syrians and Egyptians wanted to get world attention and at some moment they would resort to war to do it.

We had to intervene in some way. We did send some of our troops to Syria. They helped Syria and also counterbalanced the Iraqis who were meddling in Syria. The Soviets left Egypt and consolidated in Iraq. They wanted to infiltrate Syria and Iraq and perhaps eventually link them up in some kind of unified state from the Mediterranean to the Gulf. It is an area of increasing Soviet influence.

In the Gulf, Jordan is working with technicians and military personnel to help in our common interests. Jordan is also in North Yemen and in Oman helping resist the pressure from South Yemen and in the Dhofar war.

Jordan has also accepted Resolution 338, and the idea of Geneva. There we have accepted to go as a

party to the Conference. At least in part we went because we were a party to Resolution 242.

There is a new mood in the Arab world. Since 1948 most Arab states have continued to intervene directly. Now the Arab people want to disengage from direct involvement. There is an idea about creating a Palestinian government in exile or to recognize their representatives. This approach has the support of many of the other Arab governments. It is awkward for Jordan, since Jordan is comprised of one-half Palestinians. We in Jordan have to face this new trend. It has the support of the Moslem states, the non-aligned and the Soviet Union.

The Vice President

You see Soviet influence in this?

King Hussein

Yes I do. They are active in this. We welcomed Egyptian-Israeli disengagement in Jordan. We want to apply the principle to others -- to Syria and to Jordan. We want to get the Israelis off the West Bank. As a first step we proposed they move back to a distance to be determined. If 242 is fully implemented, we would recover the West Bank.

There are still problems in the West Bank. The lines drawn in 1948 were related to the ceasefire and split villages and towns. We would be prepared for minor changes on a reciprocal basis. Syria and Egypt always have had defined borders and for them it may be somewhat easier.

On Jerusalem, it is a city precious to all religions and all have lived there together for hundreds of years. We want the return of sovereignty over the Arab parts. If this takes place we are willing to consider a united Jerusalem in a new status. We are willing to do our part to solve this problem. Unfortunately, Israel does not accept this.

The Vice President

Have they made any counter?

King Hussein

They have insisted they must have secure boundaries. This is vague and difficult. They also have religious problems with the return of the West Bank. As for security, it is not the military position that guarantees this, but the will to live together. They have proposed instead of withdrawal the idea of corridors through the parts they want to keep on the Jordan. We reject this solution

because it requires us in point of fact to yield territory to Israel which they have no right to be in.

The Vice President

Have they given any counter on Jerusalem?

King Hussein

No they are adamant about it being totally their city. They will not go back to the pre-1967 position.

We are, sir, almost at a cross roads. The PLO extremists want a government -- to create a state. Our ties with the Palestinians are strong and solid, but the Soviets and the other Arabs are pushing this course of action to try to create a governmental body. We now say that we accept 242 and want to return to the West Bank and establish peace there if Israel will agree. But if they continue to say no, we will declare we have failed and support the formation of a government. The Palestinians might be more flexible in dealing with Israel.

The Vice President

Can this await Syrian-Israeli disengagement, like the Syrian questions waited for Sinai?

King Hussein

We could accept that, but events are pushing this alternative very fast. There was talk before I left Jordan that Jordan and the Palestinians should begin working

jointly.

The Vice President

What we need is three more Henry Kissingers to cover all of the problems - Egypt, Syria and Jordan. I appreciate having the background you have given me. I am handicapped by not having visited the area. I planned an earlier visit and am looking forward to renewing this plan.

King Hussein

It would be a pleasure for us to welcome you. And I hope that some progress can be made, even before you come.

Prime Minister Rifai. We hope very much to welcome you to Jordan. It is an opportune time for your visit to follow the President and the Secretary's earlier trips.

As a result of initiatives taken by the United States and especially Secretary Kissinger, we for the first time have hope for a settlement. There is a marked change. The Arabs are really prepared for peace. To a large extent that is the result of the work of the United States. It could not have been done without the United States. The Syrians are interested in disengagement and a peace settlement. Jordan has always felt that peace must come. Washington, we hope, will help us arrive at a just and acceptable peace. There is more interest in the world now in this and your visit would be a great help.

The Vice President. The Secretary of State has done an invaluable job. We all consider his work as of major significance. This is still a difficult and volatile problem. The visits by the President and the Secretary come at a time when we can make headway. If we miss this opportunity we fail mankind generally.

No Secretary of State, and we have had some very good ones, has had the public support which Secretary Kissinger has. The U. S. people believe in what he is trying to do. He goes into the negotiations with the U. S. people behind him. If we miss this occasion it would be sad and tragic.

Secretary Kissinger also has Congressional support, both Democrats and Republicans. They believe in and

follow his leadership. If we are to be helpful we must have and keep that kind of support. We want to move toward a solution of the Syrian and Israeli problem and to work on the Palestinian question. There is a great desire on our part to do this. If I can be helpful with the Congress where I have worked, I will do so. As far as travel in the area, I am looking forward to coming, perhaps after our elections would be best.

Prime Minister Rifai. The Secretary has done a marvelous job. He broke the ice with Syria; the first Secretary in 20 years to visit. We are delighted the President might come soon. It will be a remarkable sign of good will and a real achievement. If his visit is followed up by you, it will show again that we are on the right track.

The Vice President. The United States respects His Majesty. You have gone through some trying times. We respect your courage and your stature.

King Hussein. I want to play my role. We badly need a just and lasting peace.

The Vice President. To the extent I can be helpful in the Congress I will work to get the funding you need. I know of the President's commitment, and I will do all feasible to get it. The President can only allocate what the Congress gives us. Progress on the Syrian/Israeli and on the Jordanian/Israeli questions can help to generate

Congressional support. And Jordan is the key to maintaining stability.

King Hussein. We are working on two lines. Jordan hopes to stand on its own feet economically in two or three years.

We are optimistic about the future. In the military area others have received much in the way of weapons. The Soviets have only limited common interests in the Middle East with us. They suffered a large setback because of the Secretary's initiatives. They still have Iraq and Syria. They have replaced losses and poured in weapons. Jordan must stand on its own or we will have 1970 all over again. Relations with Syria are good, but we must be able to handle a Syrian invasion. They must never think they can repeat their actions a second time.

We are always ready to stand with the U. S. in the area.

The Vice President. What do you need in the way of hardware, more tanks and anti-tank weapons?

King Hussein. We want to modernize our forces. We hope to restructure, to reduce manpower and increase our mobility.

We also want a capability to meet the situation in the Gulf. We will/^{soon} have our engineers in Oman. We help with advice and training elsewhere. In an emergency, we can help where you might be stopped or find it difficult.

The Vice President. Are the Soviets helping to equip the PLO?

King Hussein. Yes, they are. But that is not the problem for us. It is Syria and Iraq. We took action in October to help Syria, but also to prevent the creation of a Syrian/Iraqi axis.

The Vice President. We will do all we can to effectuate the President's agreement. What the President says, he means. We will of course be bound by what the Congress gives us. This talk has been educational and beneficial for me. I am looking forward this evening to seeing Your Majesty.

There was a short discussion following on providing a statement for the press which was worked out by the respective staffs.

NEA/ARN:TRPickering:jmp:jfc
3/15/74

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 7, 1974

MEMORANDUM FOR: MR. JOHN O. MARSH

FROM: PATRICK E. O'DONNELL *POD*

SUBJECT: State Dinner for King Hussein,
March 12

Per your telephone request of yesterday, Bill Timmons suggests the following Members of Congress be invited to the subject event:

Senate

House

- | | |
|--------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| — George D. Aiken (R-Vt) | William S. Broomfield (R-Mich) |
| — Lloyd Bentsen (D-Tex) | John Buchanan (R-Ala) — |
| — J. W. Fulbright (D-Ark) | Elford A. Cederberg (R-Mich) — |
| — Robert P. Griffin (R-Mich) | Edward J. Derwinski (R-Ill) |
| — Mike Mansfield (D-Mont) | Peter H. B. Frelinghuysen (R-NJ) — |
| — John L. McClellan (D-Ark) | Lee H. Hamilton (D-Ind) — |
| — William V. Roth, Jr. (R-Del) | George H. Mahon (D-Tex) — |
| — Hugh Scott (R-Pa) | Thomas E. Morgan (D-Pa) — |
| — John C. Stennis (D-Miss) | Otto E. Passman (D-La) — |
| — Strom Thurmond (R-SC) | John J. Rooney (D-NY) — |
| — John Tower (R-Tex) | Garner E. Shriver (R-Kan) — |
| — Wallace F. Bennett (R-Utah) | Clement J. Zablocki (D-Wis) |

Tom Korologos and Max Friedersdorf should also attend.

Jack, last sentence is a gratuitous suggestion for your consideration.

POD

14 A

SCENARIO FOR THE DINNER TO BE GIVEN BY THE VICE PRESIDENT AND MRS. FORD FOR HIS MAJESTY HUSSEIN I, KING OF THE HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN, ON TUESDAY, MARCH 12, AT EIGHT O'CLOCK, THE DEPARTMENT OF STATE.

You and Mrs. Ford should arrive at the Diplomatic Lobby at 7:55 p.m. Ambassador Smoak's office will be used as a holding room if necessary. His Majesty Hussein I, accompanied by the Chief of Protocol and Mrs. Smoak will arrive at the Diplomatic Lobby at 8:00 p.m. and be greeted by yourself and Mrs. Ford (there will be photo coverage of the King's arrival). The party will then be escorted to the Madison Room on the 8th floor where you will remain briefly. Refreshments will be served.

At 8:10 p.m. the party will depart the Madison room and proceed to the John Quincy Adams Room where a receiving line will be formed.

Receiving Line: The Vice President

 His Majesty

 Mrs. Ford

Introduction by: The Chief of Protocol,
 Ambassador Smoak

NOTE: There will be photo coverage during the receiving line period.

Upon completion of the receiving line there should be approximately 10 minutes for you to join the other guests. At approximately 8:30 p.m. the invited guests will be asked to proceed into the dining room. At the appropriate time Commander Kerr will advise you that it is time to invite His Majesty to proceed to the Franklin Room for the State Dinner. After salad has been served and the waiters have retired, the Navy SEA CHANTERS will entertain for approximately 12 minutes.

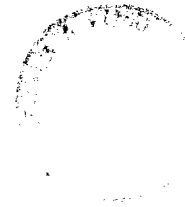
After champagne has been served to all the guests and the waiters have cleared, a microphone will be positioned against the table between you and His Majesty. You should then rise and deliver your toast to

His Majesty. When you return to your seat, His Majesty will rise and return your toast. Following His Majesty's toast, you may invite him to the John Quincy Adams Room where you will be joined by the other dinner guests for coffee and liqueurs. Commander Kerr will lead you and your guests from the dining room to the Adams Room.

When you and Mrs. Ford are ready to leave, you and the Chief of Protocol and Mrs. Smoak will escort His Majesty to the Diplomatic Entrance and wish the party good night.

At Tab A is a Guest List

At Tab B is the Menu for this evening's dinner



A



GUEST LIST FOR THE DINNER TO BE GIVEN BY THE VICE PRESIDENT AND MRS. FORD IN HONOR OF HIS MAJESTY HUSSEIN I, KING OF THE HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN, IN THE JOHN QUINCY ADAMS ROOM, DEPARTMENT OF STATE, ON TUESDAY, MARCH 12, 1974, AT EIGHT O'CLOCK, BLACK TIE.

His Majesty Hussein I, King of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan

His Excellency Zayd al-Rifa'i, Prime Minister of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan

His Excellency the Ambassador of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and Mrs. Salah

His Excellency Dr. Khalil Salim, Chief of the Jordanian National Development Board

His Excellency Yanal Hikmat, Chief of Royal Protocol of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan

Brigadier Samir Farraj, Personal Physician to His Majesty

General Shafiq Jumean, Military, Naval and Air Attache, Embassy of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, and Mrs. Jumean

Mr. Riad Sabri, Counselor, Embassy of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, and Mrs. Sabri

Major Bader Zaza, Aide de Camp to His Majesty

Colonel Mohammed Kassab, Aide de Camp to His Majesty

The Honorable Henry A. Kissinger, Secretary of State

The Honorable the Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. Shultz

The Honorable the Secretary of Defense and Mrs. Schlesinger

The Honorable the Secretary of Commerce and Mrs. Dent

The Honorable Anne L. Armstrong, Counsellor to the President

The Honorable Bryce N. Harlow, Counsellor to the President, and Mrs. Harlow

The Honorable Dean Burch, Counsellor to the President

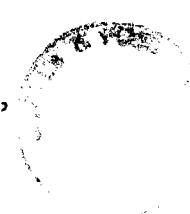
The Honorable Hugh Scott, United States Senate, and Mrs. Scott

The Honorable Edward W. Brooke, United States Senate

The Honorable H. B. Frelinghuysen, House of Representatives, and Mrs. Frelinghuysen

The Honorable John H. Rhodes, House of Representatives, and Mrs. Rhodes

The Honorable Samuel S. Stratton, House of Representatives, and Mrs. Stratton



The Honorable Garner E. Shriver, House of Representatives,
and Mrs. Shriver

The Honorable Lee H. Hamilton, House of Representatives,
and Mrs. Hamilton

The Honorable the Deputy Secretary of Defense and Mrs. Clements

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

The Honorable Daniel Parker, Administrator, Agency for Inter-
national Development, and Mrs. Parker

Admiral Thomas H. Moorer, USN, Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff,
and Mrs. Moorer

The Honorable William E. Timmons, Assistant to the President
for Congressional Relations, and Mrs. Timmons

Major General Brent Scowcroft, Deputy Assistant to the President
for National Security Affairs, and Mrs. Scowcroft

The Honorable Ellsworth Bunker, Ambassador at Large, and
Mrs. Bunker

The Honorable Robert J. McCloskey, Ambassador at Large, and
Mrs. McCloskey

The Honorable Linwood Holton, Assistant Secretary of State for
Congressional Relations

The Honorable the Chief of Protocol of the United States, and
Mrs. Smoak

The Honorable the American Ambassador to the Hashemite Kingdom
of Jordan, and Mrs. Pickering

Mr. Robert T. Hartmann, Chief of Staff to the Vice President,
and Mrs. Hartmann

Mr. John O. Marsh, Jr., Assistant to the Vice President for
Defense Affairs, and Mrs. Marsh

Vice Admiral Ray Peet, Director, Defense Security Assistance
Agency, Department of Defense, and Mrs. Peet

The Honorable Stanley Scott, Special Assistant to the President,
The White House, and Mrs. Scott

Mr. Alfred L. Atherton, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State
for Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs, and Mrs. Atherton

Mr. Lawrence S. Eagleburger, Executive Assistant to the Secretary
of State, and Mrs. Eagleburger

Mr. Harold Saunders, Senior Member of the National Security
Council Staff



Mr. George Allen, Head Coach and Manager, Washington Redskins,
and Mrs. Allen

Mr. William Baroody, Sr., President, American Enterprise
Institute for Public Policy Research, and Mrs. Baroody

The Honorable John W. Byrnes, Washington, D.C., and Mrs. Byrnes

Mr. Stuart Chase, Headmaster, Eaglebrook School, Deerfield,
Massachusetts, and Mrs. Chase

Dr. Maurice Dawkins, National Director, Government and Con-
gressional Relations for Opportunities Industrialization
Centers of America

Mrs. Anderson Dawkins, Mother of Dr. Maurice Dawkins

Mr. Thomas DeFrank, Correspondent, Newsweek, Washington, D. C.

Miss Nina Graybill, Washington, D. C.

Mr. Paul Harvey, American Broadcasting Company News Commentator,
Chicago, Illinois, and Mrs. Harvey

Miss Marjorie R. Hunter, Correspondent, New York Times, Washington,
D. C.

Mr. Philip H. Jones, Columbia Broadcasting System, and Mrs. Jones

Mr. James Kimberly, Honorary Consul of the Hashemite Kingdom
of Jordan, Palm Beach, Florida, and Mrs. Kimberly

Mr. Wilbur G. Landrey, Foreign Editor, United Press International,
New York, and Mrs. Landrey

Mr. Rodney W. Markley, Jr., Vice President, Ford Motor Company,
Washington, D. C., and Mrs. Markley

Mr. John Willard Marriott, Sr., Chairman of the Board, Marriott
Corporation, and Mrs. Marriott

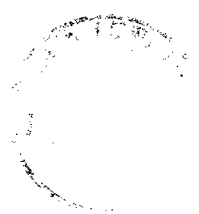
Mr. Jack Mills, Senior Vice President, The Tobacco Institute,
Washington, D. C., and Mrs. Mills

Mr. Jack O'Connell, Lawyer, Washington, D. C.

Mr. Richard Sanger, Author, Westmoreland Hills, Maryland, and
Mrs. Sanger

Mr. Barry Schweid, Correspondent, Associated Press, Washington,
D. C.

Mr. Jerry F. ter Horst, Washington Bureau Chief, Detroit News,
and Mrs. ter Horst



Mr. William G. Whyte Vice President, United States Steel,
Washington, D. C., and Mrs. White

Mr. William S. White, Columnist, United Features, Washington,
D. C., and Mrs. White

Mr. Walter Wriston, Executive Staff Chairman, First National
City Bank, New York, New York, and Mrs. Wriston

1h

B



16
Dinner

In Honor Of

His Majesty Hussein I

King of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan

By

The Vice President and Mrs. Ford

Wente
Grey Riesling

Cold Smoked Salmon

Inglenook
Pinot Noir
—1969—

Filet of Beef

Fresh Asparagus with Hollandaise Sauce

Glazed Carrots

Endive and Watercress Salad

Brie Cheese Amandine

Schramsberg
~~Crémant~~

Iced Pineapple

Demi-tasse

Department of State
Washington, D. C.

Tuesday, March 12, 1974

16

SCENARIO FOR THE DINNER TO BE GIVEN BY HIS MAJESTY
HUSSEIN I, KING OF THE HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN
IN HONOR OF THE VICE PRESIDENT AND MRS FORD, ON
WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13, AT EIGHT O'CLOCK, THE ANDERSON
HOUSE.

Dress: Black Tie.....Long Dresses

Arrivals: At 8:00 p.m. King Hussein and his party will arrive
accompanied by Ambassador Salah.

At 8:10 p.m. Lt Col Blake will be stationed at the
main entrance for the Vice President and Mrs.
Ford's arrival. They will be greeted by King
Hussein and escorted to the left, upstairs to
the Drawing Room (receiving room). Guests
will have entered and proceeded to the right for
assembly in the West main stairhall.

Reception: The receiving line will be formed in the Drawing
Room in the following order:

Ambassador Salah

His Majesty

Mrs. Ford

The Vice President

The guests will proceed upstairs to the receiving
line in the Drawing Room and will continue to the
second floor gallery for cocktails. After the
reception several minutes will be allowed for
private conversation with His Majesty and other
distinguished guests in the Drawing Room.

Dinner: At approximately 8:30 p.m. an announcement
will be made for dinner. After the guests have
been positioned at their tables, His Majesty will
precede the Vice President and Mrs. Ford through
the gallery and downstairs to the Great Hall for
dinner. Round tables will be used and the menu
is attached at Tab B. The head table is located

near the stairs in the center of the Great Hall. The Vice President will be seated to the right of His Majesty and Mrs. Ford at his left. The other guests joining the Vice President and His Majesty are Ambassador and Mrs. Salah, Dr. Kissinger, Senator and Mrs. John McClellan and Mr. and Mrs. James Kimberly.

Entertainment:

Background music will be provided during the reception and dinner, but there is some question as to whether or not Miss Pearl Bailey will perform.

After Dinner:

After dinner His Majesty will propose a toast to the Vice President. The Vice President will respond with a toast to His Majesty. His Majesty will escort the Vice President and Mrs. Ford to the Museum Room and main stairhall for coffee and liqueurs.

Departure:

The Vice President and Mrs. Ford will depart the Anderson House followed by His Majesty.

Tab A - Guest List
Tab B - Menu



13



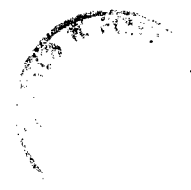
DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Washington, D.C. 20520

NOTE

Mr. Dajani and Miss Dajani and Dr. and Mrs. Kouri of the Jordanian Party were not put in precedence.

In the SOCIAL group, only T. H. George Bush and Mrs. Bush and Mr. and Mrs. James Kimberly were put in precedence. It is believed the other guests under that heading may be placed one or several places. In addition, it was not known who some of these guests are.



His Majesty King Hussein I

H.E. the Prime Minister, Zaid Rifai (These two officials are
The Vice President and Mrs. Ford (second in rank in their
(respective governments))

Secretary of State, Dr. Henry A. Kissinger

Ambassador and Mrs. Najati Kabbani, Ambassador of Lebanon

Ambassador Abdullah Salah and Mrs. Salah, Ambassador of Jordan

The Attorney General and Mrs. Saxbe

Senator and Mrs. John McClellan

Senator and Mrs. John Sparkman

Senator and Mrs. Jacob Javits

Senator and Mrs. Birch Bayh

Senator and Mrs. Mark Hatfield

Senator and Mrs. Charles Percy

Senator and Mrs. James McClure

Senator and Mrs. James Abourezk

Congressman and Mrs. George Mahon

Congressman and Mrs. Robert Sikes

Congressman and Mrs. Peter Frelinghuysen

Congressman and Mrs. Paul Rogers

Congressman and Mrs. Lee Hamilton

Congressman and Mrs. Jonathan Bingham

Congressman and Mrs. Edward Biester

Congressman and Mrs. Abraham Kazen

Congressman James Abnor

Congressman David Bowen

Mr. William Simon, Administrator, Federal Energy Office, and
Mrs. Simon

The Deputy Secretary of Defense and Mrs. Clements

Mr. Daniel Parker, Administrator, AID, and Mrs. Parker

The Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs and Mrs. Sisco

H.E. Ibrahim Izzedin, Under Secretary for Cultural Information
of Jordan

The Secretary of the Army and Mrs. Callaway

The Secretary of the Navy, John W. Warner



The Chief of Staff of the Air Force and Mrs. George S. Brown

The Permanent Representative of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan
and Mrs. Sharaf

Mr. Robert McNamara, President, International Bank for
Reconstruction and Development, and Mrs. McNamara

Mr. H. Johannes Witteveen, Managing Director, International
Monetary Fund and Mrs. Witteveen

Mr. William Colby, Director, Central Intelligence Agency,
and Mrs. Colby

H.E. Dr. Khalil Salim, Chief of Jordian National Development Bank

Mr. L. Dean Brown, Deputy Under Secretary of State for Management,
and Mrs. Brown

H.E. Yanal Hikmat, Chief of Protocol of Jordan

The Chief of Protocol of the United States and Mrs. Smoak

General Brent Scowcroft, Deputy Assistant to the President,
and Mrs. Scowcroft

The American Ambassador to Jordan and Mrs. Pickering

Archbishop William Baum

Mr. Robert Hartmann, Chief of Staff of the Vice President's Office,
and Mrs. Hartmann

Mrs. Katherine Graham, Chairman of the Board, Washington Post

Mr. William Spencer, President, First National City Bank, and
Mrs. Spencer

The Under Secretary of the Navy and Mrs. Middendorf

The Under Secretary of the Air Force and Mrs. Blummer

Dean Francis Sayre, Washington Cathedral, and Mrs. Sayre

Brigadier Samir Farraj, Personal Physician to His Majesty

Dr. John Davis, President, American Near East Refugee Aide,
and Mrs. Davis

Mr. John Marsh, Assistant to the Vice President, and Mrs. Marsh

Mr. Rodger Davies, Acting Assistant Secretary of State for NEA

Vice Admiral and Mrs. Ray Peet, Director, Defense Security
Assistance, Department of Defense

Mr. Maruice Flinn, Chairman, Property and Finance Committee,
Order of the Cincinnati, and Mrs. Flinn

Mr. and Mrs. Clifton Daniel, New York Times

Mr. Alfred Atherton, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for NEA,
and Mrs. Atherton

Mr. George Bush, Chairman, Republican Committee, and Mrs. Bush

Mr. Omar Dayani, Special Assistant to President, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development

Mr. James Noyes, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense, and Mrs. Noyes

General Shafiq Jumean, Military, Naval and Air Attache, Embassy of Jordan, and Mrs. Jumean

Mr. Peter Maletesta, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Commerce
Major General John Dunn, Deputy Assistant Secretary of Commerce, and Mrs. Dunn

Mr. James Kimberly, Honorary Consul of Jordan, Palm Beach, and Mrs. Kimberly

Mr. Harold Saunders, Senior Staff Member, National Security Council

Mr. Riad Sabri, Counselor, Embassy of Jordan, and Mrs. Sabri

Mr. David Korn, Country Director, Department of State, and Mrs. Korn

Mr. Nicholas Ruwe, Assistant Chief of Protocol, Department of State

Major Bader Zaza, Aide de Camp to His Majesty

Mr. David Ransom, National Security Council, and Mrs. Ransom

Mr. Stephen Ward, Desk Officer, Department of State, and Mrs. Ward

Miss Nancy Lammerding, Protocol Officer, Department of State

Mrs. Ymelda Dixon, Washington Star

Mrs. Joy Billington, Washington Star



12

B





Dinner

given by

His Majesty

King Hussein I of Jordan

in honor of

*The Vice President of the United States
and Mrs. Gerald Ford*

Anderson House

Wednesday, March 13, 1974



1k

Menu

California Fruits in Spring Bouquet

Sole and Oysters Mornay

Fleurons

Roasted Filet of Black Angus with Peppercorns

Poivrade Sauce

Artichoke hearts and Salsify

Ring of Spinach

Bibb and Watercress Salad

Brie

Trifle en Surprise

Coffee

Mignardises

Pinot Chardonmay 71

Cabernet Sauvignon 69

Dom Perignon 66



OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT
WASHINGTON

March 7, 1974

Connolly 12
Frank Miller
Will Barrow
John...
New York
Paul...
Dunkin

Mark...
Barrow
Scott
Young
Smith

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE VICE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Proposed guest list for dinner IHO King Hussein,
March 12, 1974

You and Mrs. Ford are scheduled to host a dinner in honor of His Majesty, Hussein I, in the John Quincy Adams Room, Department of State, on Tuesday, March 12, 1974 at 8:00 p.m. Black tie.

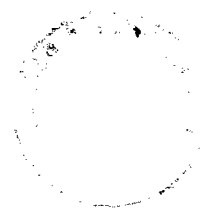
At the reception preceding dinner there will be a receiving line consisting of yourself, Mrs. Ford and King Hussein. On completion of the reception, approximately 8:25, the couples will proceed to the State Dining Room for dinner. The maximum number of couples that can be comfortably accommodated in the reception area is 61 (122 people).

(You can invite 70 couples because of "Regrets")

At Tab A is a proposed guest list which lists ⁶¹~~50~~ couples. At Tab B is a list of alternate guests. Precedents would indicate to us that 25 percent regrets can be expected (75 percent acceptances). As regrets come in, Tab B couples will be invited.

The Congressional leadership and Jurisdictional Committee leadership members listed on page 1 of the proposed guest list (Tab A) have already been invited by the Department of State. With these exceptions you can, of course, delete anyone from the proposed guest list and substitute from the alternate list, or add any names of your personal choice that are not contained on the list -- personal friends, MC's, political supporters, etc.

The list of press invitees was suggested on a basis of their recent coverage of Middle East events while traveling with the Secretary of State on his recent trip to Jordan.



You may wish to consider as additions, members of your staff.



Jack Marsh



PROPOSED GUEST LIST FOR THE DINNER TO BE GIVEN BY THE HONORABLE GERALD FORD, VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, IN HONOR OF HIS MAJESTY HUSSEIN I, KING OF THE HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDON, IN THE JOHN QUINCY ADAMS ROOM, DEPARTMENT OF STATE, ON TUESDAY, MARCH 12, 1974 AT EIGHT O'CLOCK. BLACK TIE.

Members of the Jordanian Party - 10

COUPLES

Supreme Court

~~The Honorable Warren Earl Burger, Chief Justice of the United States~~ ↓

Congressional leadership and jurisdictional committee leadership

~~The Honorable Mike Mansfield, United States Senate (D)~~ ↓

✓ The Honorable Hugh Scott, United States Senate (R) ✓

~~The Honorable J. W. Fulbright, United States Senate (D)~~

~~The Honorable George D. Aiken, United States Senate (R)~~

~~The Honorable Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr., House of Representatives (D)~~ ↓

✓ The Honorable John J. Rhodes, House of Representatives (R) ✓

~~The Honorable Thomas E. Morgan, House of Representatives (D)~~ ↓

~~The Honorable William S. Mailliard, House of Representatives (R)~~ ↓

Invited

✓ The Honorable Lee H. Hamilton, House of Representatives (D) ✓

The Honorable John H. Buchanan, Jr., House of Representatives (R) ↓

MID EAST SUB/Comm't Chairman

MID EAST Sub/Comm't Ranking Minority

~~The Honorable Carl Albert, House of Representatives (D)~~ ↓

~~The Honorable Robert P. Griffin, United States Senate (R)~~ ↓

~~The Honorable John J. McFall, House of Representatives (D)~~ ↓

~~The Honorable Robert C. Byrd, United States Senate (D)~~ ↓

~~The Hon. Les Arends (negot)~~ ↓

Department of State

✓ The Honorable Henry A. Kissinger, Secretary of State

~~The Honorable Kenneth Rush, Deputy Secretary of State~~ ↓

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

~~The Honorable John L. McClellan, United States Senate (D)~~ ↓

~~The Honorable Milton R. Young, United States Senate (R)~~ ↓

~~The Honorable George H. Mahon, House of Representatives (D)~~ ↓

~~The Honorable Efford A. Cederberg, House of Representatives (R)~~ ↓

✓ The Honorable Linwood Holton, Assistant Secretary of State for Congressional Affairs

~~✓ The Honorable William H. Donaldson, Under Secretary of State for Security Assistance~~

✓ The Honorable Ellsworth Bunker, Ambassador at Large

✓ The Honorable Robert J. McCloskey, Ambassador at Large

✓ The Honorable Marion H. Smaok, Chief of Protocol

✓ Mr. Alfred L. Atherton, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs

✓ The Honorable Thomas R. Pickering, American Ambassador to the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan

✓ Mr. Lawrence S. Eagleburger, Executive Assistant to the Secretary of State

Department of the Treasury

✓ The Honorable George P. Shultz, Secretary of the Treasury

~~✓ The Honorable William E. Simon, Deputy Secretary of the Treasury~~

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

The Honorable James R. Schlesinger, Secretary of Defense

✓ The Honorable William P. Clements, Deputy Secretary of Defense

✓ Admiral Thomas H. Moorer, USN, Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff

✓ Vice Admiral Ray Peet, Director, Defense Security Assistance Agency, and Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Security Assistance, Department of Defense

Department of Commerce

✓ The Honorable Frederick B. Dent, Secretary of Commerce

AID

✓ The Honorable Daniel Parker, Administrator, Agency for International Development

CIA

~~✓ The Honorable William E. Colby, Director, Central Intelligence Agency~~

White House and Office of the Vice President

✓ The Honorable Bryce N. Harlow, Counsellor to the President

~~✓ The Honorable Peter M. Flanigan, Assistant to the President~~

~~✓ General Alexander M. Haig, Jr., General, U.S. Army(Ret.), Asst to the President~~

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

✓ Mr. Harold H. Saunders, Senior Member of the National Security Council Staff

✓ Mr. Robert T. Hartmann, Chief of Staff to the Vice President

✓ Mr. John O. Marsh, Assistant to the Vice President for Defense Affairs

Other

~~✓ Mrs. David Rockefeller, Chairman of the Board of the Chase Manhattan Bank, New York~~

✓ Mr. Jack O'Connell, Lawyer and close friend of King Hussein

✓ Mr. Stuart Chase, Headmaster, Eaglebrook School, Deerfield, Massachusetts (King Hussein's sons attend Eaglebrook School)

✓ Mr. James Kimberly, (Many times host to King Hussein in Florida)

~~✓ Mr. Jack Muleahy, (Friend of President and host to King Hussein in Florida)~~

✓ Mr. Walter Riston, Executive Staff Chairman, First National City Bank, New York

✓ Mr. Richard Sanger, Author and currently writing biography of King Hussein

✓ Mr. George Allen, Head Coach and Manager, Washington Redskins

~~✓ Mr. S. Dillon Ripley, Secretary, Smithsonian Institution~~

✓ *William MARSHALL, SR*

Press

~~Mr. Richard Valeriani, National Broadcasting Company~~

~~Mr. James S. Keet, Baltimore Sun~~

1m



B

A) Willetts & White - news ?
White A- Steel
De Looze - (A)
De Frank (A)
Fu lenghuse

Other

John Burns - A
~~John Scallie - A~~

_____ ?
 A) Kissinger
R Devine
A Stratton
A) Morley

? _____ Rooney
 A- Schultz
 ? _____ Schlesinger
R- Donaldson
R- Colby
R- Haig
R- Cornally



Alternate Guests

Department of State

The Honorable L. Dean Brown, Deputy Under Secretary of State for Management

The Honorable Carlyle E. Maw, Legal Adviser

The Honorable Rodger P. Davies, Acting Assistant Secretary of State for
Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs

Mr. David A. Korn, Director, Lebanon, Jordan, Syrian Arab Republic, Iraq,
Bureau of Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs

Mr. Nicholas Ruwe, Assistant Chief of Protocol

Mr. Stephen Ward, Deputy Country Director and Jordan Desk Officer, Bureau
of Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs

The Honorable William J. Casey, Under Secretary of State for Economic Affairs

AID

The Honorable Maurice J. Williams, Deputy Administrator, Agency for
International Development

The Honorable Robert H. Nooter, Assistant Administrator, Agency for
International Development (for Supporting Assistance)

USIA

The Honorable James Keogh, Director, United States Information Agency

VOA

Mr. Kenneth R. Giddens, Director, Voice of America

White House and NSC

The Honorable Ronald L. Ziegler, Assistant to the President and Press Secretary

Mr. Patrick J. Buchanan, Special Consultant to the President



ALTERNATES

The Honorable Roy L. Ash, Director, Office of Management and Budget

The Honorable William D. Eberle, Special Representative for Trade Negotiations

Other

The Honorable Henry Kearns, President and Chairman, Export-Import Bank of the United States

The Honorable George Bush, Chairman, Republican National Committee

X Dr. Joseph Johnson, President Emeritus, Carnegie Foundation for International Peace, New York

Dr. Richard Gilbert, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts

The Honorable Robert McNamara, President, International Bank for Reconstruction and Development

The Honorable Arthur Burns, Chairman, Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System

The Honorable Lewis A. Engman, Chairman, Federal Trade Commission

The Honorable Marshall T. Mays, President, Overseas Private Investment Corporation

Mr. Roger Stevens, Chairman, Board of Directors, John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts

Dr. John Sullivan (Treated King Hussein's father in Jordan)

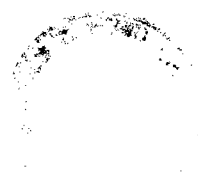
Dr. Lawrence Fabian, Executive Director on the Commission on the Middle East, New York

X Dr. Edward Mason, Member of the Commission on the Middle East, New York

Members of Congress

~~The Honorable John L. McClellan~~, United States Senate (D)

~~The Honorable Milton R. Young~~, United States Senate (R)



Possible Additions.

The Honorable Otto E. Passman, House of Representatives (D) ✓

✓ The Honorable Garner E. Shriver, House of Representatives (R) ✓

The Honorable John J. Rooney, House of Representatives (D)

The Honorable F. Edward Hebert, House of Representatives (D)

The Honorable William G. Bray, House of Representatives (R)

The Honorable John C. Stennis, United States Senate (D) ✓

The Honorable Strom Thurmond, United States Senate (R)

The Honorable Daniel K. Inouye, United States Senate (D) ✓

✓ The Honorable Edward W. Brooke, United States Senate (R) ✓

The Honorable John O. Pastore, United States Senate (D)

The Honorable Roman L. Hruska, United States Senate (R)

~~The Honorable George H. Mahon, House of Representatives (D)~~

~~The Honorable Efford A. Cederberg, House of Representatives (R)~~

The Honorable Robert Dole, United States Senate (R)

The Honorable Barber B. Conable, Jr., House of Representatives (R) ✓

The Honorable Samuel L. Devine, House of Representatives (R) ✓

The Honorable Joel T. Broyhill, House of Representatives (R)

The Honorable Vernon W. Thomson, House of Representatives (R)

The Honorable Lawrence J. Hogan, House of Representatives (R)

The Honorable James H. Quillen, House of Representatives (R)

The Honorable Burt L. Talcott, House of Representatives (R)

The Honorable Peter H. Dominick, United States Senate (R)

The Honorable Henry Bellmon, United States Senate (R)



~~Mr. Frank Starr, Chicago Tribune~~

✓ Mr. Barry Schweid, Associated Press *van*

~~Mr. John Mulliken, Jr., Time, Incorporated~~

LANDRY

✓ ~~Mr. Stewart Hensley, United Press International~~ *van*

✓ William J White

Press:
Add
↓

✓ Maggie Hunter - N.Y. Times
✓ Phil Jones - C.B.S.
✓ Tom D. Jones - <i>Newsweek</i>
✓ Jerry Ter Horst - Det. News

LIVIO VASWINA
855-3100
at 2591



The Honorable David E. Satterfield III, House of Representatives (D)

The Honorable Olin E. Teague, House of Representatives (D)

The Honorable Richard Bolling, House of Representatives (D) ✓

✓ The Honorable Samuel S. Stratton, House of Representatives (D) ✓

The Honorable J. Bennett Johnston, Jr., United States Senate (D)

Department of Defense

The Honorable Howard H. Callaway, Secretary of the Army

The Honorable John W. Warner, Secretary of the Navy

The Honorable John L. McLucas, Secretary of the Air Force

General Creighton W. Abrams, Chief of Staff, United States Army

Admiral Elmo R. Zumwalt, Jr., Chief of Naval Operations

General George S. Brown, Chief of Staff, United States Air Force

General Robert E. Cushman, Jr., Commandant, United States Marine Corps



Added

(~~Bob~~) ↓ Mal Laird
call

see
mildred → { Rod Markley
Bill White (US Steel)

↓ Cony. Freyhusen

Former Congressman + Mrs

✓ John Byrnes
Mrs. + Mrs. Claude Wilde

DEPARTMENT OF STATE

BRIEFING PAPER

SCHEDULE

VISIT OF KING HUSSEIN OF JORDAN

Monday, March 11

3:00 P.M.

Arrive Andrews AFB, proceed directly to Blair House. No activities scheduled for evening

Tuesday, March 12

1:00 P.M.

Meeting with President Nixon
Luncheon hosted by Secretary

8:00 P.M.

Meeting with Secretary Kissinger
Dinner hosted by Vice President

Wednesday, March 13

11:00 A.M.

Meeting with Vice President

3:30 P.M.

Meet with House Near East
Subcommittee

8:00 P.M.

Dinner hosted by King Hussein

Thursday, March 14

11:00 A.M.

Meeting with Secretary of Defense

12:30 P.M.

Lunch with Senate Foreign Relations
Committee

Evening

Free

Friday, March 15

Morning

Free

Luncheon

National Press Club

Afternoon

Enter Walter Reed Hospital

Saturday, March 16

Walter Reed Hospital

Sunday, March 17

Afternoon

Leave Walter Reed Hospital
Depart for Palm Beach

Sunday, March 24

Depart Palm Beach for Amman

SECRET



DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Washington, D.C. 20520

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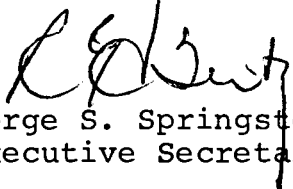
March 6, 1974

~~SECRET~~

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. JOHN O. MARSH
OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT

Subject: Vice President's Meeting with
King Hussein of Jordan

Attached is a briefing paper for the Vice President for his meeting with King Hussein at 11:00 A.M. on Wednesday, March 13, 1974. A suggested toast for the Vice President's dinner for King Hussein on March 13 will be submitted separately.


George S. Springsteen
Executive Secretary

Attachment:

Briefing Paper



~~SECRET~~
GDS

W HM 10/24/00

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
BRIEFING PAPER

19

Your Meeting with King Hussein of Jordan

11:00 A.M. March 13

King Hussein will arrive in Washington on the afternoon of March 11 and will meet with the President the following morning. You have agreed to host a dinner for Hussein on the evening of March 12, to meet with him at 11:00 A.M. on March 13 and to attend the return dinner that Hussein plans to host on the evening of March 13. During his visit Hussein will also be meeting with Secretaries Kissinger and Schlesinger, and with Congressional leaders and the press. He will enter Walter Reed Hospital on March 15 for a check-up and will then go to Florida for a vacation. A schedule of activities for the visit is enclosed along with biographic sketches of members of the Jordanian party.

The United States has an uninterrupted history of close relations with Jordan since that country achieved independence following World War II. In the late 1950s the United States replaced Britain as Jordan's chief foreign friend and supplier of assistance. Since then the United States has provided Jordan substantial military and economic assistance to help it maintain its independence. In the 1960s Jordan began to move rapidly toward the goal of economic self-sufficiency but suffered a serious setback in 1967 when it lost its most promising region, the West Bank, to Israeli occupation.

We view King Hussein's rule in Jordan as a key element of stability in the Middle East. Since he confronted and defeated the radical Arab guerrillas in October of 1970 and in July of 1971, Hussein has maintained quiet along Jordan's earlier troubled cease-fire line with Israel. Jordan in effect serves as a buffer between Israel and the militant radical Arab states of Syria and Iraq, to the north and east, and between Syria and Iraq and the oil-rich conservative regimes of the Arabian Peninsula in the south.

King Hussein's current visit to Washington is his fifth since the President entered office. We want to assure him of the importance we attach to Jordan's continued participation in the peace-making process and to have him leave Washington

~~SECRET~~
GDS

WITM 10/24/00

DECLASS. 12/31/82



~~SECRET~~

-2-

confident of our friendship. Hussein will be seeking from us assurances of increased military and economic assistance.

On the personal side, you should know that Hussein has two sons (by his now divorced British wife, Muna) in school in this country, at the Bement and Eaglebrook Academies at Deerfield, Mass. The boys are doing very well, and we understand the King is well pleased with the education they are receiving. You might want to mention this at an appropriate time in the conversation.

Talking Points

We expect Hussein's call on you to be solely of a courtesy, get-acquainted nature. We would not anticipate that he would raise substantive matters, except in the most general way.

The following are points you might make (King Hussein is usually addressed as "Your Majesty"):

- We are delighted to have Your Majesty in this country again. The United States places a very high value on its friendship with Jordan.

- We have always admired Your Majesty's courage, particularly in the difficult days of October 1970. We are proud to be associated with a leader of Your Majesty's distinction.

- Your Majesty's moderate and constructive policies have made Jordan a model of stability and progress in the Middle East.

- The United States is pleased that it has been able to play an active role in promoting a Middle East settlement. We will continue to do our utmost to bring about a solution to the tragic conflict which has plagued the Middle East for the last 25 years.

~~SECRET~~

SECRET

-3-

- Your Majesty should know that we do not forget our friends and that Jordan can continue to count on the friendship and support of the United States.

- We are honored that Your Majesty has chosen to send his sons to school in our country. We understand the boys are fine students. Their stay here should contribute further to the strengthening of ties between our two countries.

Attachments:

Schedule for Visit
Biographic sketches for:
King Hussein
Prime Minister Zayd Rifai



SECRET

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
BRIEFING PAPER

SCHEDULE

VISIT OF KING HUSSEIN OF JORDAN

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3:00 P.M.

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Saturday, March 16

Walter Reed Hospital

Sunday, March 17

Afternoon

Leave Walter Reed Hospital
Depart for Palm Beach

Sunday, March 24

Depart Palm Beach for Amman

SECRET

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION
Presidential Libraries Withdrawal Sheet

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WITHDRAWAL ID 035859

REASON FOR WITHDRAWAL ÇNational security restriction
TYPE OF MATERIAL ÇBiography
DESCRIPTION Concerning Jordanian official
CREATION DATE 01/30/1974
VOLUME 1 page
COLLECTION/SERIES/FOLDER ID . 002302722
COLLECTION TITLE GERALD R. FORD VICE PRESIDENTIAL PAPERS
BOX NUMBER 65
FOLDER TITLE March 13, 1974 - King Hussein of Jordan
(includes material on the state dinner
hosted by the Vice President the
previous night)
DATE WITHDRAWN 11/18/2011
WITHDRAWING ARCHIVIST WHM

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION
Presidential Libraries Withdrawal Sheet

WITHDRAWAL ID 035860

REASON FOR WITHDRAWAL ÇNational security restriction

TYPE OF MATERIAL ÇBiography

DESCRIPTION Concerning Jordanian official

CREATION DATE 01/30/1974

VOLUME 1 page

COLLECTION/SERIES/FOLDER ID . 002302722

COLLECTION TITLE GERALD R. FORD VICE PRESIDENTIAL PAPERS

BOX NUMBER 65

FOLDER TITLE March 13, 1974 - King Hussein of Jordan
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DATE WITHDRAWN 11/18/2011

WITHDRAWING ARCHIVIST WHM



DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Washington, D.C. 20520

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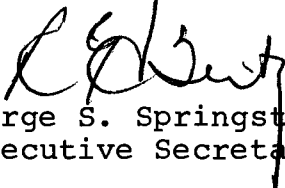
March 6, 1974

~~SECRET~~

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. JOHN O. MARSH
OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT

Subject: Vice President's Meeting with
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Attached is a briefing paper for the Vice President for his meeting with King Hussein at 11:00 A.M. on Wednesday, March 13, 1974. A suggested toast for the Vice President's dinner for King Hussein on March 13 will be submitted separately.


George S. Springsteen
Executive Secretary

Attachment:

Briefing Paper

~~SECRET~~
GDS

Wltm 1d2400



10

PROPOSED GUEST LIST FOR THE DINNER TO BE GIVEN BY THE HONORABLE GERALD FORD, VICE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES, IN HONOR OF HIS MAJESTY HUSSEIN I, KING OF THE HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDON, IN THE JOHN QUINCY ADAMS ROOM, DEPARTMENT OF STATE, ON TUESDAY, MARCH 12, 1974 AT EIGHT O'CLOCK. BLACK TIE.

Members of the Jordanian Party - 10

Supreme Court

The Honorable Warren Earl Burger, Chief Justice of the United States

Congressional leadership and jurisdictional committee leadership

The Honorable Mike Mansfield, United States Senate (D)

The Honorable Hugh Scott, United States Senate (R)

The Honorable J. W. Fulbright, United States Senate (D)

The Honorable George D. Aiken, United States Senate (R)

The Honorable Thomas P. O'Neill, Jr., House of Representatives (D)

The Honorable John J. Rhodes, House of Representatives (R)

The Honorable Thomas E. Morgan, House of Representatives (D)

The Honorable William S. Mailliard, House of Representatives (R)

The Honorable Lee H. Hamilton, House of Representatives (D)

The Honorable John H. Buchanan, Jr., House of Representatives (R)

The Honorable Carl Albert, House of Representatives (D)

The Honorable Robert P. Griffin, United States Senate (R)

The Honorable John J. McFall, House of Representatives (D)

The Honorable Robert C. Byrd, United States Senate (D)

Department of State

ⓧ The Honorable Henry A. Kissinger, Secretary of State

The Honorable Kenneth Rush, Deputy Secretary of State

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

The Honorable Linwood Holton, Assistant Secretary of State for Congressional Affairs

The Honorable William H. Donaldson, Under Secretary of State for Security Assistance

*) The Honorable Ellsworth Bunker, Ambassador at Large

The Honorable Robert J. McCloskey, Ambassador at Large

The Honorable Marion H. Smaok, Chief of Protocol

*) Mr. Alfred L. Atherton, Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs

⊗ The Honorable Thomas R. Pickering, American Ambassador to the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan

Mr. Lawrence S. Eagleburger, Executive Assistant to the Secretary of State

Department of the Treasury

The Honorable George P. Shultz, Secretary of the Treasury

The Honorable William E. Simon, Deputy Secretary of the Treasury

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE

*) The Honorable James R. Schlesinger, Secretary of Defense

The Honorable William P. Clements, Deputy Secretary of Defense

Admiral Thomas H. Moorer, USN, Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff

Vice Admiral Ray Peet, Director, Defense Security Assistance Agency, and Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense for Security Assistance, Department of Defense

Department of Commerce

The Honorable Frederick B. Dent, Secretary of Commerce

AID

*) The Honorable Daniel Parker, Administrator, Agency for International Development



CIA

The Honorable William E. Colby, Director, Central Intelligence Agency

White House and NSC

The Honorable Bryce N. Harlow, Counsellor to the President

The Honorable Peter M. Flanigan, Assistant to the President

General Alexander M. Haig, Jr., General, U.S. Army (Ret.),
Assistant to the President

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

Mr. Harold H. Saunders, Senior Member of the National Security Council Staff

Other

Mr. David Rockefeller, Chairman of the Board of the Chase Manhattan Bank,
New York

Mr. Jack O'Connell, Lawyer and close friend of King Hussein

Mr. Stuart Chase, Headmaster, Eaglebrook School, Deerfield, Massachusetts
(King Hussein's sons attend Eaglebrook School)

- Mr. James Kimberly, (Many times host to King Hussein in Florida)

- Mr. Jack Mulcahy, (Friend of President and host to King Hussein in Florida)

Mr. Walter Riston, Executive Staff Chairman, First National City Bank, New York

- Mr. Richard Sanger, Author and currently writing biography of King Hussein

Mr. George Allen, Head Coach and Manager, Washington Redskins

Mr. S. Dillon Ripley, Secretary, Smithsonian Institution

Press

Mr. Richard Valeriani, National Broadcasting Company

Mr. James S. Keet, Baltimore Sun

Mr. Frank Starr, Chicago Tribune

Mr. Barry Schweid, Associated Press

Mr. John Mulliken, Jr., Time, Incorporated

Mr. Stewart Hensley, United Press International

Alternate Guests

Department of State

The Honorable L. Dean Brown, Deputy Under Secretary of State for Management
and former US ambassador to Jordan

The Honorable Carlyle E. Maw, Legal Adviser

The Honorable Rodger P. Davies, Acting Assistant Secretary of State for
Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs

Mr. David A. Korn, Director, Lebanon, Jordan, Syrian Arab Republic, Iraq,
Bureau of Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs

Mr. Nicholas Ruwe, Assistant Chief of Protocol

Mr. Stephen Ward, Deputy Country Director and Jordan Desk Officer, Bureau
of Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs

The Honorable William J. Casey, Under Secretary of State for Economic Affairs

AID

The Honorable Maurice J. Williams, Deputy Administrator, Agency for
International Development

The Honorable Robert H. Nooter, Assistant Administrator, Agency for
International Development (for Supporting Assistance)

USIA

The Honorable James Keogh, Director, United States Information Agency

VOA

Mr. Kenneth R. Giddens, Director, Voice of America

White House and NSC

The Honorable Ronald L. Ziegler, Assistant to the President and Press Secretary

Mr. Patrick J. Buchanan, Special Consultant to the President



The Honorable Roy L. Ash, Director, Office of Management and Budget

The Honorable William D. Eberle, Special Representative for Trade Negotiations

Other

The Honorable Henry Kearns, President and Chairman, Export-Import Bank
of the United States

The Honorable George Bush, Chairman, Republican National Committee

(X) Dr. Joseph Johnson, President Emeritus, Carnegie Foundation for International
Peace, New York *and head of the Middle East Commission working
on Jordanian economic development.*

Dr. Richard Gilbert, Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts

(X) The Honorable Robert McNamara, President, International Bank for Reconstruction
and Development

The Honorable Arthur Burns, Chairman, Board of Governors of the Federal
Reserve System

The Honorable Lewis A. Engman, Chairman, Federal Trade Commission

The Honorable Marshall T. Mays, President, Overseas Private Investment
Corporation

Mr. Roger Stevens, Chairman, Board of Directors, John F. Kennedy Center for
the Performing Arts

Dr. John Sullivan (Treated King Hussein's father in Jordan)

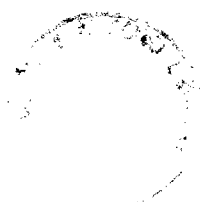
Dr. Lawrence Fabian, Executive Director on the Commission on the Middle East,
New York *[If you invite Johnson above, you don't need Fabian]*

(X) Dr. Edward Mason, Member of the Commission on the Middle East, New York

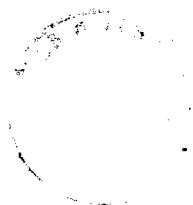
Members of Congress

The Honorable John L. McClellan, United States Senate (D)

The Honorable Milton R. Young, United States Senate (R)



The Honorable Otto E. Passman, House of Representatives (D)
The Honorable Garner E. Shriver, House of Representatives (R)
The Honorable John J. Rooney, House of Representatives (D)
The Honorable F. Edward Hebert, House of Representatives (D)
The Honorable William G. Bray, House of Representatives (R)
The Honorable John C. Stennis, United States Senate (D)
The Honorable Strom Thurmond, United States Senate (R)
The Honorable Daniel K. Inouye, United States Senate (D)
The Honorable Edward W. Brooke, United States Senate (R)
The Honorable John O. Pastore, United States Senate (D)
The Honorable Roman L. Hruska, United States Senate (R)
The Honorable George H. Mahon, House of Representatives (D)
The Honorable Efford A. Cederberg, House of Representatives (R)
The Honorable Robert Dole, United States Senate (R)
The Honorable Barber B. Conable, Jr., House of Representatives (R)
The Honorable Samuel L. Devine, House of Representatives (R)
The Honorable Joel T. Broyhill, House of Representatives (R)
The Honorable Vernon W. Thomson, House of Representatives (R)
The Honorable Lawrence J. Hogan, House of Representatives (R)
The Honorable James H. Quillen, House of Representatives (R)
The Honorable Burt L. Talcott, House of Representatives (R)
The Honorable Peter H. Dominick, United States Senate (R)
The Honorable Henry Bellmon, United States Senate (R)



The Honorable David E. Satterfield III, House of Representatives (D)

The Honorable Olin E. Teague, House of Representatives (D)

The Honorable Richard Bolling, House of Representatives (D)

The Honorable Samuel S. Stratton, House of Representatives (D)

The Honorable J. Bennett Johnston, Jr., United States Senate (D)

Department of Defense

The Honorable Howard H. Callaway, Secretary of the Army

The Honorable John W. Warner, Secretary of the Navy

The Honorable John L. McLucas, Secretary of the Air Force

General Creighton W. Abrams, Chief of Staff, United States Army

Admiral Elmo R. Zumwalt, Jr., Chief of Naval Operations

General George S. Brown, Chief of Staff, United States Air Force

General Robert E. Cushman, Jr., Commandant, United States Marine Corps

1 W

PROPOSED TOAST FOR VICE PRESIDENT'S
DINNER FOR KING HUSSEIN OF JORDAN

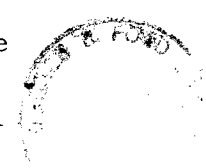
Tuesday, March 12th, at the State Department

Your Majesty, and our very distinguished guests:

This is the first occasion I have had since becoming Vice President to welcome a visiting head of state to Washington. I find this a particular honor, because we are welcoming tonight a very special, long-standing friend of the United States, a man of renowned courage and wisdom: His Majesty King Hussein of Jordan.

The moment is auspicious in other respects. I -- and I assume all of us in this room -- cannot but be encouraged by the trend of events in the Middle East, a movement away from war and acrimony toward accommodation and mutual respect. For the first time in a generation we are able to look with some optimism toward the prospect of a just and lasting peace in this troubled area of the world.

The strength and continuity of the relations between Jordan and the United States are demonstrated by the fact that His Majesty first visited the United States fifteen years ago when shortly after acceding to the throne, he was the guest of President Eisenhower. General Eisenhower was a great soldier. Your Majesty is also a great soldier. But as the leader of your people, you have proved that great soldiers are in the front rank of those who work for peace. Since (date?) he has been a frequent and welcome visitor to Washington during the Kennedy, Johnson, and Nixon Administrations. The fact



that Secretary Kissinger has visited Jordan four times since the October War is, I believe, indicative of the importance the United States attaches to its relations with Jordan.

Any characterization of our honored guest tonight must center on the word "courage" -- the physical courage which has enabled him to assume the mantle of leadership at an early age, survive numerous difficult challenges, and perform his duties as head of state without regard for his personal safety, with only the best interests of his people at heart. More important is the courage of his convictions -- the will to do what is best for Jordan without flinching before countervailing pressures and inducements. His Majesty has confounded his critics and proven his mettle time and again. We are honored to count him as a friend.

I would like to assure Your Majesty that the Government of the United States, from President Nixon on down, attributes the utmost importance to our close relations with the Kingdom of Jordan and considers the continued vitality of the special relationship which has bound our two nations for the past twenty years to be an ingredient essential to any peace in your area of the world, the cradle of civilization and home of the prophets.

Jordan has a key and difficult role to play in the process of working toward an honorable and acceptable solution to the complex problems of the Middle East. I do not pretend that there is an easy answer to these


hard problems, but I can state categorically that my government looks forward to working as a partner with Jordan in this difficult but historic challenge. We are not dismayed by the problems which wait to be resolved; our relationship with Jordan and our respect for His Majesty are such that we know our friendship will survive and, indeed, will be strengthened as we work together for peace and dignity.

Your Majesty, you are a friend among friends who respect you, who admire your accomplishments and your steadfastness, and who are looking for ways in which we can be of assistance. You are always welcome here; our home is your home.* (Can't he say it in Arabic?)

I wish you a pleasant and successful stay in the United States, and I pray that your presence here will contribute to the goal we all desire: a just and lasting peace and a more decent life not only for all the peoples of the Middle East, but of the whole world.

It is in this spirit that I ask you to rise and raise your glasses to His Majesty, the King of Jordan.

* English equivalent of an Arab saying.





DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Washington, D.C. 20520

March 8, 1974

CONFIDENTIAL

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. JOHN O. MARSH
OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT

COPIES TO:
S
D
P
T
NEA
PM
RF:WEB

Subject: Draft Toast and Themes for King
Hussein Visit

Attached are a draft toast and draft themes
for a toast which the Vice President may wish to
use on the occasion of his March 12 dinner for
King Hussein of Jordan.

George S. Springsteen, Jr.
George S. Springsteen, Jr.
Executive Secretary

Attachments:

- 1. Draft toast
- 2. Themes for toast

CONFIDENTIAL
GDS

WAM 10/24/00

NEA:ARN:SEPA/S:jfc
22670 3/7/74

Clearance: NEA/ARN - Mr. Korn
NEA - Mr. Atherton

AK

FUR V.P.

TRANSMITTED BY:
(Date & Time Stamp)

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DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Operations Center

LDX MESSAGE RECEIPT

SIS # 7404786

RECEIVED BY:
(Date & Time Stamp)

74 MAR 9 AM 10: 47

WHITE HOUSE
SITUATION ROOM

LDX MESSAGE NO. 795, CLASSIFICATION CONFIDENTIAL, NO. PAGES 6

DESCRIPTION OF MSG. VICE-PRES TARGETS FOR HOUSSEIN VISIT

FROM: P BARBIAN, S/S-C, 28062, 7241
Officer Office Symbol Extension Room Number

LDX TO: DELIVER TO: EXTENSION: ROOM NUMBER:

W. H. SIT. Room COL. SARDO, 395-11213, 294

FOR: CLEARANCE INFORMATION PER REQUEST COMMENT

REMARKS: REQUESTED BY COL. SARDO

VALIDATED FOR TRANSMISSION BY: *Asst*
Executive Secretariat Office



PROPOSED TOAST FOR VICE PRESIDENT'S
DINNER FOR KING HUSSEIN OF JORDAN

12

Tuesday, March 12, at the State Department

Your Majesty, and our very distinguished guests:

This is the first occasion I have had since becoming Vice President to welcome a visiting head of state to Washington. I find this a particular honor, because we are welcoming tonight a very special, long-standing friend of the United States, a man of renowned courage and wisdom: His Majesty King Hussein of Jordan.

The moment is auspicious in other respects. I - and I assume all of us in this room - cannot but be encouraged by the trend of events in the Middle East, a movement away from war and acrimony toward accommodation and mutual respect. For the first time in a generation we are able to look with some optimism toward the prospect of a just and lasting peace in this troubled area of the world.

The strength and continuity of the relations between Jordan and the United States are demonstrated by the fact that His Majesty first visited the United States fifteen years ago when shortly after acceding to the throne, he was the guest of President Eisenhower. X Since ^(date?) ~~that time~~ he has been a frequent and welcome visitor to Washington during the Kennedy, Johnson, and Nixon Administrations. The fact that Secretary Kissinger has visited Jordan four times

~~Like our first President;~~ Gen. Eisenhower
was a great soldier. X Your Majesty
is also a great soldier. ~~But~~ as the
leader of your people, you have
proved that ~~not~~ great soldiers
are in the front rank of those who ~~work~~
work for peace. X

since the October War is, I believe, indicative of the importance the United States attaches to its relations with Jordan.

Any characterization of our honored guest tonight must center on the word courage - the physical courage which has enabled him to assume the mantle of leadership at an early age, survive numerous difficult challenges, and perform his duties as head of state without regard for his personal safety, with only the best interests of his people at heart. More important is the courage of his convictions - the will to do what is best for Jordan without flinching before countervailing pressures and inducements. His Majesty has confounded his critics and proven his mettle time and again. We are honored to count him as a friend.

I would like to assure your Majesty that the Government of the United States, from President Nixon on down, attributes the utmost importance to our close relations with the Kingdom of Jordan and considers the continued vitality of the special relationship which has bound our two nations for the past twenty years to be an ingredient essential to any peace in your area of the world, *the cradle of civilization and home of the prophets,* Jordan has a key and difficult role to play in the process of working toward an honorable and acceptable solution to the complex problems of the Middle East. I

do not pretend that there is an easy answer to these hard problems, but I can state categorically that my government looks forward to working as a partner with Jordan in this difficult but historic challenge. We are not dismayed by the problems which wait to be resolved; our relationship with Jordan and our respect for His Majesty are such that we know our friendship will survive and, indeed, will be strengthened as we work together for peace and dignity.

Your Majesty, you are a friend among friends who respect you, who admire your accomplishments and your steadfastness, and who are looking for ways in which we can be of assistance. You are always welcome here; our home is your home.*

I wish you a pleasant and successful stay in the United States, and I pray that your presence here will contribute to the goal we all desire: a just and lasting peace and a more decent life for all the peoples of the Middle East.

not only
and not of the whole world

It is in this spirit that I ask you to rise and raise your glasses to His Majesty, the King of Jordan.

*English equivalent of an Arab saying.

NEA:ARN:SEward:jmp/jfc
3/7/74 x 21018

(can't he say it in Arabic?)

100

I THANK YOU, YOUR MAJESTY, FOR YOUR KIND
REMARKS AND FOR YOUR GRACIOUS HOSPITALITY.

YOUR VISIT HAS BEEN A PARTICULAR PLEASURE
FOR ME IN THAT A LONGTIME, TRUSTED FRIEND OF MY
GOVERNMENT HAS BECOME A PERSONAL FRIEND. HAVING
COME TO KNOW YOU, I CAN WELL APPRECIATE THE RESPECT
AND ADMIRATION WHICH IS ACCORDED YOUR MAJESTY AND
THE STRENGTH OF THE TIES WHICH BIND OUR TWO NATIONS.
I LOOK FORWARD TO THE TIME WHEN I CAN ACCEPT YOUR
INVITATION TO VISIT JORDAN AND RENEW THIS FRIENDSHIP.

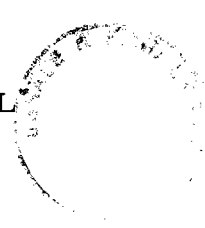
I THINK PERHAPS THE MOST SATISFYING ASPECT
OF THE JORDANIAN-UNITED STATES RELATIONSHIP AS I
COME TO KNOW IT IS THE MUTUAL TRUST WHICH PREVAILS
BETWEEN OUR GOVERNMENTS. WE ARE SURE OF EACH



OTHER'S FRIENDSHIP AND INTENTIONS, / WE ARE CONFIDENT
OF OUR ABILITY TO WORK AS PARTNERS FOR PEACE IN THE
MIDDLE EAST, / AND WE SHARE A DETERMINATION THAT
THIS PEACE SHALL BE BUILT ON THE PILLARS OF HONOR,
JUSTICE, DIGNITY, AND RESPECT.

LET ME ASSURE YOUR MAJESTY AND YOUR HONORED
GUESTS THIS EVENING THAT OURS IS A VERY SPECIAL AND
VALUED RELATIONSHIP, ONE WE SHALL STRIVE TO PRESERVE.
YOU ARE A MAN OF COURAGE AND ACCOMPLISHMENT, AND
YOU MIRROR THE ATTRIBUTES OF YOUR PEOPLE. WE
SALUTE YOU AND WE ARE HONORED TO COUNT YOU AS A
FRIEND.

WHEN YOU RETURN TO AMMAN I HOPE YOU WILL
CONVEY TO THE JORDANIAN PEOPLE THE SINCERE BEST
WISHES OF PRESIDENT NIXON AND THE AMERICAN PEOPLE.
ALLAH MA-KUM. (MAY GOD BE WITH YOU).



VP
165

CONFIDENTIAL

March 8, 1974

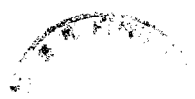
Foreign Visit Schedule

Announced

King Hussein Jordan	March 12	Private Visit 10 AM Ofc Mtg (90 min) (Southwest Gate, Military Honors)	Yes
King Hassan Morocco	May 21	State Visit	No

President Bourguiba, Tunisia approved for May 30

DECLASSIFIED
 E.O. 12958, Sec. 3.5
 NSC Memo, 11/24/98, State Dept. Guidelines
 By WJH/M, NARA, Date 10/24/00





DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Washington, D.C. 20520

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March 8, 1974

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~

MEMORANDUM FOR MR. JOHN O. MARSH
OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT

Subject: Draft Toast and Themes for King
Hussein Visit

Attached are a draft toast and draft themes
for a toast which the Vice President may wish to
use on the occasion of his March 12 dinner for
King Hussein of Jordan.

George S. Springsteen
George S. Springsteen, Jr.
Executive Secretary

Attachments:

1. Draft toast
2. Themes for toast

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~
GDS

WHM 10/24/00



PROPOSED TOAST FOR VICE PRESIDENT'S
DINNER FOR KING HUSSEIN OF JORDAN

Tuesday, March 12, at the State Department

Your Majesty, and our very distinguished guests:

This is the first occasion I have had since becoming Vice President to welcome a visiting head of state to Washington. I find this a particular honor, because we are welcoming tonight a very special, long-standing friend of the United States, a man of renowned courage and wisdom: His Majesty King Hussein of Jordan.

The moment is auspicious in other respects. I - and I assume all of us in this room - cannot but be encouraged by the trend of events in the Middle East, a movement away from war and acrimony toward accommodation and mutual respect. For the first time in a generation we are able to look with some optimism toward the prospect of a just and lasting peace in this troubled area of the world.


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I would like to assure your Majesty that the Government of the United States, from President Nixon on down, attributes the utmost importance to our close relations with the Kingdom of Jordan and considers the continued vitality of the special relationship which has bound our two nations for the past twenty years to be an ingredient essential to any peace in your area of the world.

Jordan has a key and difficult role to play in the process of working toward an honorable and acceptable solution to the complex problems of the Middle East. I



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Your Majesty, you are a friend among friends who respect you, who admire your accomplishments and your steadfastness, and who are looking for ways in which we can be of assistance. You are always welcome here; our home is your home.*

I wish you a pleasant and successful stay in the United States, and I pray that your presence here will contribute to the goal we all desire: a just and lasting peace and a more decent life for all the peoples of the Middle East.

It is in this spirit that I ask you to rise and raise your glasses to His Majesty, the King of Jordan.

*English equivalent of an Arab saying.

NEA:ARN:SEward:jmp/jfc
3/7/74 x 21018



PROPOSED THEMES FOR VICE PRESIDENT'S TOAST

Dinner for King Hussein of Jordan
Tuesday, March 12, 1974

-- This is my first occasion to welcome a visiting head of state. It is a particular honor to welcome this evening a very special, long-standing friend of the United States, a man of renowned courage and wisdom: His Majesty King Hussein of Jordan.

-- I am personally encouraged by the trend of events in the Middle East since October 1973. For the first time in a generation we can look with some optimism toward the prospect of a just and lasting peace in this troubled area of the world.

-- Any characterization of our honored guest this evening must center on the word courage: the physical courage which enables him to perform his duties as head of state without regard for his personal safety and with only the best interests of his people at heart. And the courage of his convictions - the will to do what is best for Jordan without flinching before countervailing pressures and inducements.

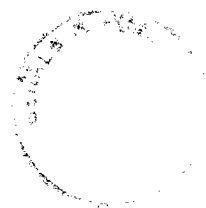
-- I would like to assure Your Majesty that the Government of the United States - from President Nixon on down - attributes the utmost importance to our close relations with Jordan and considers the continued vitality of our special relationship to be an ingredient

essential to any peace in your area of the world.

-- Jordan obviously has a key role to play in the process of achieving an honorable solution to the complex problems of the Middle East, and the Government of the United States looks forward to working as a partner with Jordan in this difficult but historic challenge.

-- Your Majesty, you are among friends who respect you and admire your accomplishments. I wish you a pleasant and successful stay in the United States and I pray that your presence here will contribute to the goal we all desire: a just and lasting peace and a more decent life for all the people of the Middle East.

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Vice President
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Department of State

TELEGRAM

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TORREJON AFB
INFO SECDEF WASHDC

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ AMMAN 1205

EXDIS

FOR KORN NEA/ARN

E.O. 11652: GDS
TAGS: OVIP (KING HUSSEIN)
SUBJECT: KING HUSSEIN'S VISIT TO US

1. PALACE HAS ASKED WHERE VICE PRESIDENT'S
DINNER FOR KING HUSSEIN WILL BE HELD AND
WHAT DRESS WILL BE. PLEASE ADVISE ASAP.

2. FOR TORREJON: PLEASE ADD NAME OF MR
BRUCE BLACKBURN (AMCIT EMPLOYEE OF KING
HUSSEIN) TO LIST OF KING HUSSEIN'S PARTY
OVERNIGHTING AT TORREJON. (NO ARRANGE-
MENTS WILL BE REQUIRED FOR BLACKBURN
IN US).
PICKERING



NOT TO BE REPRODUCED WITHOUT THE AUTHORIZATION OF THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ W/HM 10/24/00



Vice President

Department of State

TELEGRAM

CONFIDENTIAL 0694

PAGE 01 AMMAN 01205 091052Z

11
ACTION SS-30

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TORREJON AFB
INFO SECDEF WASHDC

~~CONFIDENTIAL~~ AMMAN 1205

EXDIS

FOR KORN NEA/ARN

F.O. 116521 GDS
TAGS: OVIP (KING HUSSEIN)
SUBJECT: KING HUSSEIN'S VISIT TO US

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PICKERING



NOT TO BE REPRODUCED WITHOUT THE AUTHORIZATION OF THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY

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199

OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT

WASHINGTON

March 12, 1974

14

MEMORANDUM FOR

THE VICE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: King Hussein Visit

The question has occurred as to the attendees you want to confer with King Hussein at the Blair House tomorrow morning. We received a call from Ambassador Pickering, U.S. Ambassador to Jordan, who advised that he stands ready to participate, should you so desire.

For your information, he will be attending the visit that King Hussein has with President Nixon today.


Jack Marsh



~~SECRET~~



File

166

OFFICE OF THE VICE PRESIDENT
WASHINGTON

March 13, 1974



MEMORANDUM FOR

THE VICE PRESIDENT

SUBJECT: Your Meeting With King Hussein of Jordan

You are scheduled to meet with King Hussein at Blair House at 11:00 a.m. this morning. Participants in the meeting, in addition to yourself and the King, include Mr. Robert T. Hartman and Mr. John O. Marsh of your staff and the U.S. Ambassador to Jordan, Thomas Pickering. Also present will be the Jordanian Ambassador, Mr. Salah and the Prime Minister, Mr. al-Rifa'I. King Hussein is scheduled to meet this afternoon with the House Near East Subcommittee, chaired by Lee Hamilton of Indiana and John Buchanan of Alabama is the ranking minority member. Below is some background material and talking points you may wish to use in this morning's meeting.

Background

The United States has an uninterrupted history of close relations with Jordan since that country achieved independence following World War II. In the late 1950s the United States replaced Britain as Jordan's chief foreign friend and supplier of assistance. Since then the United States has provided Jordan substantial military and economic assistance to help it maintain its independence. In the 1960s Jordan began to move rapidly toward the goal of economic self-sufficiency but suffered a serious setback in 1967 when it lost its most promising region, the West Bank, to Israeli occupation.

We view King Hussein's rule in Jordan as a key element of stability in the Middle East. Since he confronted and defeated the radical Arab guerrillas in October of 1970 and in July of 1971, Hussein has maintained quiet along Jordan's earlier troubled cease-fire line with Israel. Jordan in effect serves as a buffer between Israel and the militant radical Arab

~~SECRET~~

DECLASSIFIED
E.O. 12958, Sec. 3.5
NSC Memo, 11/24/98, State Dept. Guidelines
By WFM, NARA, Date 10/24/00

states of Syria and Iraq, to the north and east, and between Syria and Iraq and the oil-rich conservative regimes of the Arabian Peninsula in the south.

King Hussein's current visit to Washington is his fifth since the President entered office. We want to assure him of the importance we attach to Jordan's continued participation in the peace-making process and to have him leave Washington confident of our friendship. Hussein will be seeking from us assurances of increased military and economic assistance.

On the personal side, you should know that Hussein has two sons (by his now divorced British wife, Muna) in school in this country, at the Bement and Eaglebrook Academies at Deerfield, Mass. The boys are doing very well, and we understand the King is well pleased with the education they are receiving. You might want to mention this at an appropriate time in the conversation.

Talking Points

We expect Hussein's call on you to be solely of a courtesy, get-acquainted nature. We would not anticipate that he would raise substantive matters, except in the most general way.

The following are points you might make:

- We are delighted to have Your Majesty in this country again. The United States places a very high value on its friendship with Jordan.

- We have always admired Your Majesty's courage, particularly in the difficult days of October 1970. We are proud to be associated with a leader of Your Majesty's distinction.

- Your Majesty's moderate and constructive policies have made Jordan a model of stability and progress in the Middle East.

- The United States is pleased that it has been able to play an active role in promoting a Middle East settlement. We will continue to do our utmost to bring about a solution to the tragic conflict which has plagued the Middle East for the last 25 years.

~~SECRET~~

- Your Majesty should know that we do not forget our friends and that Jordan can continue to count on the friendship and support of the United States.

- We are honored that your Majesty has chosen to send his sons to school in our country. We understand the boys are fine students. Their stay here should contribute further to the strengthening of ties between our two countries.


Jack Marsh

Tab A:

Biographic sketches for:

King Hussein

Prime Minister Zayd Rifai

~~SECRET~~

iii

A



NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION
Presidential Libraries Withdrawal Sheet

WITHDRAWAL ID 035861

REASON FOR WITHDRAWAL ÇNational security restriction

TYPE OF MATERIAL ÇBiography

DESCRIPTION Concerning Jordanian official

CREATION DATE 01/30/1974

VOLUME 1 page

COLLECTION/SERIES/FOLDER ID . 002302722

COLLECTION TITLE GERALD R. FORD VICE PRESIDENTIAL PAPERS

BOX NUMBER 65

FOLDER TITLE March 13, 1974 - King Hussein of Jordan
(includes material on the state dinner
hosted by the Vice President the
previous night)

DATE WITHDRAWN 11/18/2011

WITHDRAWING ARCHIVIST WHM



NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION
Presidential Libraries Withdrawal Sheet

WITHDRAWAL ID 035861

REASON FOR WITHDRAWAL ÇNational security restriction

TYPE OF MATERIAL ÇBiography

DESCRIPTION Concerning Jordanian official

CREATION DATE 01/30/1974

VOLUME 1 page

COLLECTION/SERIES/FOLDER ID . 002302717

COLLECTION TITLE GERALD R. FORD VICE PRESIDENTIAL PAPERS

BOX NUMBER 65

FOLDER TITLE February 13, 1974 - West German
Opposition Leader Helmut Kohl

DATE WITHDRAWN 11/18/2011

WITHDRAWING ARCHIVIST WHM

12

NATIONAL ARCHIVES AND RECORDS ADMINISTRATION
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REASON FOR WITHDRAWAL ÇNational security restriction

TYPE OF MATERIAL ÇBiography

DESCRIPTION Concerning Jordanian official

CREATION DATE 01/30/1974

VOLUME 1 page

COLLECTION/SERIES/FOLDER ID . 002302722

COLLECTION TITLE GERALD R. FORD VICE PRESIDENTIAL PAPERS

BOX NUMBER 65

FOLDER TITLE March 13, 1974 - King Hussein of Jordan
(includes material on the state dinner
hosted by the Vice President the
previous night)

DATE WITHDRAWN 11/18/2011

WITHDRAWING ARCHIVIST WHM

1kk

DEPARTMENT OF STATE
Washington, D.C.
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF OF PROTOCOL

THE VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES OF HIS MAJESTY HUSSEIN I,
KING OF THE HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN

March 11-24, 1974

MONDAY, MARCH 11

3:00 p.m. His Majesty Hussein I, King of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, and his party will arrive at Andrews Air Force Base, Maryland, aboard a private charter aircraft.

Welcoming Committee

(See Attachment #1)

3:10 p.m. Departure from the airport by motorcade.

Car Seating Arrangements

(See Attachment #2)

MONDAY



MONDAY, MARCH 11

3:45 p.m. Arrival at Blair House, 1651 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W.

Private dinner and evening at Blair House.

TUESDAY, MARCH 12

9:55 a.m. Departure from Blair House by motorcade.

10:00 a.m. Arrival at the White House via the Southwest Gate. (Honor Cordon)

His Majesty will meet with President Nixon.

Following the meeting, His Majesty will return to Blair House.

12:55 p.m. Departure from Blair House by motorcade for the Department of State.

1:00 p.m. The Secretary of State will give a luncheon in honor of His Majesty in the Secretary's Private Dining Room, 8th Floor, Department of State.

3:00 p.m. His Majesty will meet with the Secretary of State.

(Tentative)

p.m. Departure from the Department of State by motorcade.

p.m. Arrival at Blair House.

TUESDAY

TUESDAY, MARCH 12 (Continued)

7:55 p.m. Departure from Blair House by motorcade for the Department of State.

8:00 p.m. The Vice President of the United States and Mrs. Ford will give a dinner in honor of His Majesty Hussein I, King of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, in the John Quincy Adams Room, Department of State.

Dress: Black tie.

p.m. Departure by motorcade for Blair House.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 13

11:00 a.m. His Majesty will meet with the Vice President at Blair House.

12:15 p.m. Private luncheon.

3:30 p.m. His Majesty will meet with the House Near East Subcommittee at the Capitol.

p.m. Departure by motorcade for Blair House.

p.m. Departure by motorcade from Blair House.

8:00 p.m. His Majesty Hussein I, King of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, will host a dinner at Anderson House, 2118 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W.

Dress: Black tie.

THURSDAY

THURSDAY, MARCH 14

10:45 a.m. Departure by motorcade from Blair House.

11:00 a.m. His Majesty will meet with the Honorable James R. Schlesinger, Secretary of Defense, at the Pentagon.

12:30 p.m. Lunch with the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Room S-116, at the Capitol.

p.m. Return by motorcade to Blair House.

Evening Free.

FRIDAY, MARCH 15

Morning Free.

12:10 p.m. Departure by motorcade from Blair House.

12:20 p.m. Arrival at the National Press Club Building.

12:30 p.m. His Majesty will have lunch at the National Press Club.

2:00 p.m. Departure by motorcade from the National Press Club.

2:10 p.m. Arrival at Blair House.

p.m. Enter Walter Reed Hospital.

SATURDAY

SATURDAY, MARCH 16

At Walter Reed Hospital.

SUNDAY, MARCH 17

Afternoon

Leave Walter Reed Hospital.

His Majesty Hussein I, King of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, and his party will depart Andrews Air Force Base, Maryland, aboard a Special United States Air Force aircraft.

p.m.

Arrive at Palm Beach International Airport, Palm Beach, Florida.

Departure by motorcade for the residence of Jim Kimberly, where His Majesty will reside.

MONDAY, MARCH 18
through
SATURDAY, MARCH 23

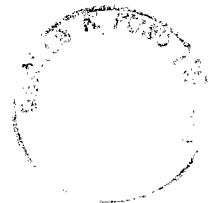
At Palm Beach, Florida.

SUNDAY, MARCH 24

His Majesty Hussein I, King of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, and his party will depart Palm Beach International Airport aboard a private charter aircraft for Amman.

* * * * *

Protocol
March 8, 1974



WELCOMING COMMITTEE

His Excellency Abdullah Salah
Ambassador of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan

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

His Excellency Abdul Hamid Sharaf
Permanent Representative of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan
to the United Nations

The Honorable Marion H. Smoak
Chief of Protocol of the United States

General Shafiq Jumean
Military, Naval and Air Attache
Embassy of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan

Mr. A. L. Atherton
Deputy Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern and South
Asian Affairs

Mr. David A. Korn
Country Director, NEA/ARN
Department of State

Mr. Nicholas Ruwe
Assistant Chief of Protocol for Ceremonial Affairs
Department of State

Lieutenant Mohammed Ali Abdul Qader
Assistant Military Attache
Embassy of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan

Mr. Riad Sabri
Counselor
Embassy of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan

Mr. Sultan N. Lutfi
First Secretary
Embassy of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan

Mr. Kasim M. Ghazzawi
Second Secretary
Embassy of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan



WELCOMING COMMITTEE (Continued)

Mr. Mohammed Munir Durra
First Secretary and Consul
Embassy of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan

Mr. Hani Masri
First Secretary
Embassy of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan

Mr. Michael Hamarneh
First Secretary (Press)
Embassy of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan

Mr. Shehab Madi
Second Secretary
Embassy of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan

OTHERS WHO WILL BE AT ANDREWS AIR FORCE BASE:

His Excellency Abraham Ezz-Dien
Under Secretary in the Ministry of Information

Mr. Yassar Durrah
Jordan TV

Mr. Munib Toucan
Producer of Jordan TV News

Mr. Fauzi Jumean
Jordan Radio and TV

Captain Mohammad Khair

Mr. Abdullah Rifai
Brother of the Prime Minister

CAR SEATING ARRANGEMENTS

(Lead Car)

Mr. Ruwe

CAR NO. 1

His Majesty Hussein I

Mr. Sisco

Ambassador Smoak

In front: Major Zaza
USSS

(Follow-up Car)

CAR NO. 2

Prince Mohammed

H.E. al-Rifa'i

Ambassador Salah

Ambassador Pickering

(Follow-up Car)

Major Kassab

Major Hiraythan

Captain Wendi

Lt. Turk

Lt. Badran

CAR NO. 3 - (Ambassador's Car)

H.E. Salim

H.E. Hikmat

Dr. Farraj

Mr. Atherton

CAR No. 4 - (State Department Car)

Mr. Korn

Mr. Ward

Mr. Haig



HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN

BACKGROUND NOTES

Population: 2.4 million (1970 est.)

Capital: Amman

Jordan, an eastern Arab state, is bounded by Syria on the north, Iraq on the east, Saudi Arabia on the east and south, and Israel on the west. It is landlocked except at its southern extremity where about 16 miles of shoreline on the Gulf of Aqaba give it access to the Red Sea. Jordan has an area of approximately 37,100 square miles (slightly smaller than Indiana).

Jordan is a country of rocky deserts, mountains, and rolling plains and is predominantly arid. The distribution of rainfall, more than anything else, has determined the population distribution. Most of the people live in the northwest on either side of the Jordan River where there is enough rainfall to support normal land cultivation. It is estimated that 88 percent of the land is desert, waste, or urban; 11 percent agricultural; and 1 percent forested.

A great north-south geological rift, forming the depression of the Jordan River Valley, Lake Tiberias, and the Dead Sea, is the dominant topographical feature and divides Jordan into two regions—East Bank and West Bank Jordan. Immediately east of the Jordan River and the Dead Sea is the edge of a high plateau which receives moderate rainfall. The greater part of the East Bank, however, is an extension of the Syrian (or North Arabian) Desert. The small area west of the river is hilly and receives a fair amount of rainfall.

The country has a Mediterranean-type climate. Its major characteristics are a rainy season from November to March and very dry weather for the rest of the year. Temperatures at Amman range from an average of 50° F. in January to an average of 90° F. in August.

Jordan's flag consists of three horizontal stripes—black, white, and green from top to bottom—joined at the hoist with a red triangle on which appears a white star.

THE PEOPLE

Jordan's 1970 population was estimated at 2.4 million with a growth rate of approximately 3.9 percent annually. There are about 65 people per square mile for the country as a whole, although about one-third of the population lives in West Bank Jordan (a portion of former Palestine

currently under Israel military occupation). There are approximately 750,000 Palestinian Arabs and more than 500,000 registered refugees residing in the East Bank. Amman has over 500,000 inhabitants. Slightly more than 50 percent of the population is rural, about 44 percent is fully urban, and less than 6 percent is nomadic or seminomadic.

Jordanians are of Arab stock except for a few small communities of other ethnic origins, such as the Circassians, Armenians, and Kurds; these groups, however, have long since adapted themselves to the Arab culture. About 94 percent of the Jordanians are Sunni Muslims; the remainder are Christians.

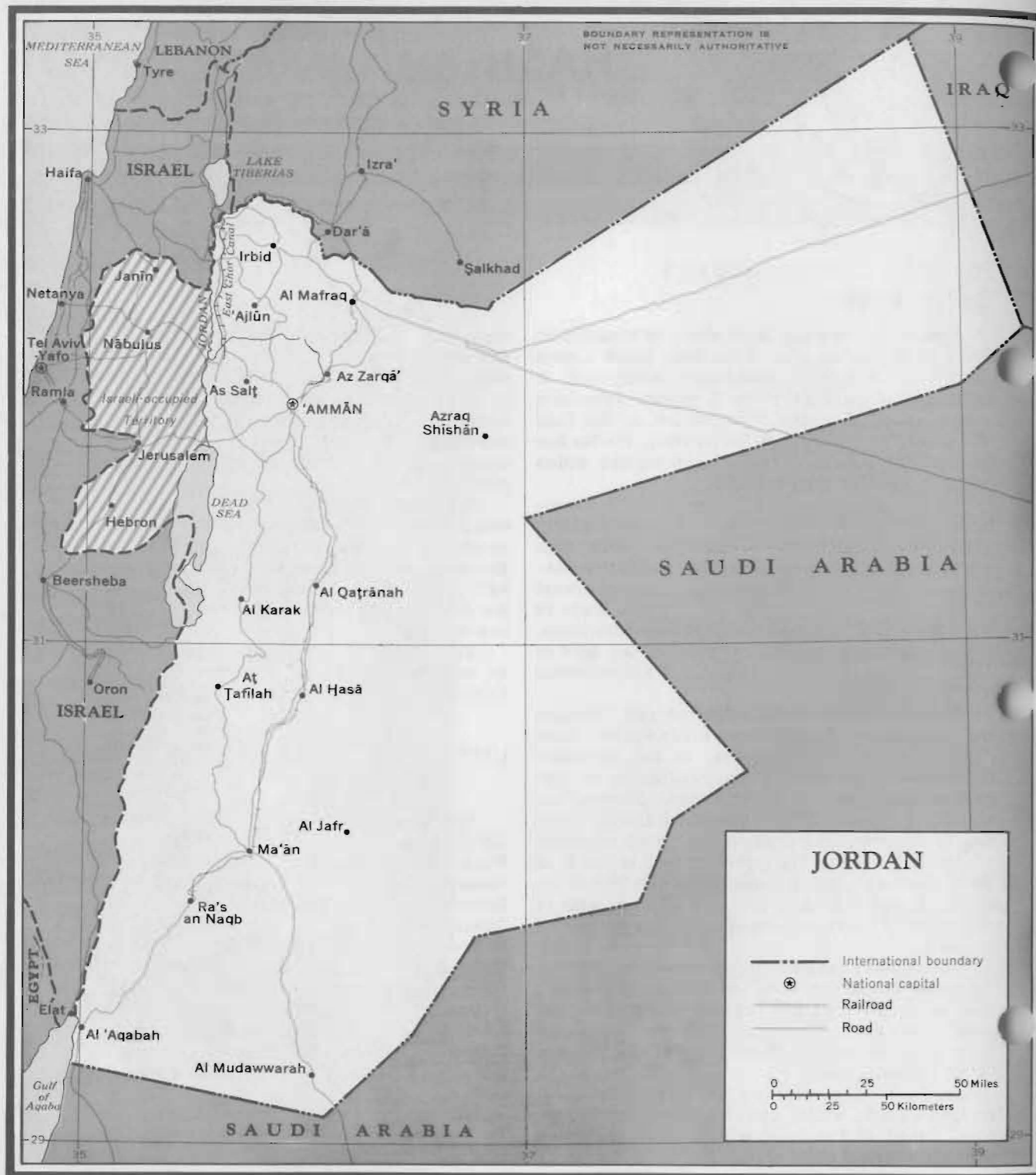
The official language is Arabic, but English is used widely in the commercial and official sectors. Literacy is estimated at 35-40 percent.

HISTORY

The area of what is now Jordan was part of the Ottoman Empire from the 16th century until World War I. At that time, the regions presently known as Israel and Jordan were awarded to the United Kingdom as the mandate for Palestine and Transjordan, a part of the system of League of Nations mandates. (Historically, Palestine lay to the west and Transjordan to the east of the Jordan River.) In 1922 the British divided the administration of the mandate, establishing the semi-autonomous Emirate of Transjordan ruled by the Hashemite Prince Abdullah and continuing the administration of Palestine under a British High Commissioner.

The mandate over Transjordan ended on May 22, 1946, and on May 25 the country became the independent Hashemite Kingdom of Transjordan. It continued to have a special mutual defense treaty relationship with the United Kingdom until 1957 when the treaty was dissolved by mutual consent.

When the British mandate over Palestine ended on May 14, 1948, and the State of Israel was proclaimed, an armed conflict developed between the Israelis and Palestinian Arab nationalists, aided by neighboring Arab states (including Transjordan). Jordan's western boundary with Israel was demarcated by the armistice agreement of April 3, 1949, and in 1950 the country was renamed



the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan to include those portions of Arab Palestine annexed by King Abdullah.

By virtue of its signature to a mutual defense pact in 1967 with Egypt, Jordan participated in the June 1967 hostilities between Israel and the Arab states of Syria, Egypt, and Iraq. The 6-day war resulted in Israel occupation of all western

Jordanian territory as far as the Jordan River, including the formerly Jordanian-controlled sector of Jerusalem.

Since the June 1967 war, efforts have been made to reach a peaceful settlement to the Arab-Israel dispute. However, incidents of violence have occurred along the cease-fire lines, and the basic conflict remains.

GOVERNMENT

Jordan is a constitutional monarchy based on the Constitution promulgated on January 8, 1952. Executive authority is vested in the King (Chief of State) and the Council of Ministers (cabinet). The King signs all laws, puts them into effect, and holds veto power subject to override by a two-thirds vote of both houses of the National Assembly. He appoints and may dismiss all judges by decree, approves amendments to the Constitution, declares war, and commands the armed forces. All cabinet decisions, court judgments, and the national currency are issued in his name; he is immune from all liability for his acts.

The Council of Ministers, led by the Prime Minister (Head of Government), is appointed by the King, who may dismiss other cabinet members at the request of the Prime Minister. It is responsible to the Chamber of Deputies on matters of general policy and can be forced to resign by a two-thirds vote of "no confidence" by that body.

Legislative power rests in a bicameral National Assembly. The 30-member Senate is appointed by the King for an 8-year term. Senators are from the West and East Banks, but there is no requirement regarding the number to be chosen from each area. The 60-member Chamber of Deputies is elected by direct universal suffrage to a 4-year term subject to dissolution by the King. Traditionally, 30 Deputies are from the West Bank and 30 from the East Bank; the Israel occupation of the West Bank has not affected this balanced representation. Of the 60 seats, 50 must go to Muslims and 10 to Christians.

Three categories of courts—civil, religious, and special—are provided for by the Constitution.

Administratively, Jordan is divided into eight Governorates, each headed by a Governor appointed by the King. They are the sole responsible authorities for all government departments and development projects in their respective areas.

POLITICAL CONDITIONS

King Hussein is the central figure in Jordan. Since his reign began in 1953, he has weathered a series of difficult crises but has always been strongly and loyally supported by the Jordan Arab Army, the former famed Arab Legion.

There are no officially recognized political parties in Jordan. Candidates for seats in the Chamber of Deputies campaign as individuals. The most recent elections were held in April 1967 but, because of Israel occupation of the West Bank, there have been no subsequent elections.

The aftermath of the June 1967 war saw the rapid growth of the Palestinian resistance movement (*fedayeen*) in Jordan, Syria, and Lebanon. This movement was particularly strong in Jordan, and by the beginning of 1970 tension between the Palestinian guerrilla forces and the Jordanian Government had led to sporadic outbreaks of fighting. During the first half of 1970 an attempt

was made to resolve the differences between the *fedayeen* movement and the Government, but it was not successful. Serious fighting between *fedayeen* forces and the Jordanian Army at Amman in June 1970 ended within 2 weeks through efforts of an Arab mediation committee. However, incidents continued to occur throughout the summer.

The internal situation reached crisis proportions in September 1970 when the Palestinian *fedayeen* launched a campaign to undermine Near East peace talks, under the auspices of the United Nations, to which Jordan, Egypt, and Israel had agreed. As part of this campaign, a radical *fedayeen* group, the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP), hijacked three commercial airlines belonging to U.S., British, and Swiss companies. These planes, with more than 400 hostages aboard, were taken to a desert area east of Amman, where they were held under *fedayeen* control. After a few days the *fedayeen* released the hostages and destroyed the planes; in return for release of these hostages a small number of *fedayeen* held under criminal charges by Switzerland, the Federal Republic of Germany, and the United Kingdom were released.

Amman became the headquarters for the *fedayeen* movement as it grew in strength following the 1967 war. In mid-September 1970, heavy fighting broke out in Amman and other parts of the country between the *fedayeen* and the Jordanian Army. This crisis occurred when the Government decided to reestablish full control of Amman. On September 18, as Jordanian Army units were moving against *fedayeen* units in the north, a Syrian tank force (camouflaged as a Palestinian force) crossed the Jordanian border and took up positions in support of the *fedayeen*. After several days of tense developments, the Syrian forces withdrew and the danger of an enlarged conflict diminished.

Arab Foreign Ministers met at Cairo on September 22 to seek to mediate the Jordanian situation and sent an inter-Arab committee to Amman to negotiate a cease-fire. The following day both sides accepted a cease-fire but sporadic fighting continued. An agreement on procedures to implement the cease-fire was signed in October between the Jordanian Government and the *fedayeen* but occasional fighting continued through the summer of 1971, with the Government gradually strengthening its position and reestablishing control of the country.

ECONOMY

As late as 1958 Jordan was thought to have little economic future. It had few natural resources, no industry, only a handful of hotels to house tourists, a serious need for adequately paved roads, and low agricultural production relying almost exclusively on limited rainfall. Moreover, much of the large population was unemployed or underemployed.

Despite these handicaps Jordan's economy grew rapidly in the decade prior to the June 1967 war. Through effective use of foreign assistance, primarily grant aid from the United States, the gross national product (GNP) rose from about U.S. \$140 million in 1954 to more than \$575 million in 1967. It dropped slightly in 1970 to an estimated \$567 million. Per capita GNP reached \$250 in 1967 and was increasing at an annual rate of 9 percent. In 1970 it was about \$270.

All major sectors of the economy were expanding. Thousands of acres of newly irrigated farmland in the Jordan River Valley were brought under cultivation; a number of light industries were established; modern port facilities were developed at Aqaba; income from tourism increased dramatically; and the Jordanians took steps to preserve their historical sites, built better roads, constructed comfortable hotels, and otherwise promoted tourist activities. Jordan developed its phosphate deposits for export and was developing plans for the extraction of potash from the Dead Sea.

Immediately prior to the 1967 war the prospects for continued economic growth in Jordan were favorable, and it was expected that the country would reach a point of sustained growth by the mid-1970's, thus reducing the need for substantial economic assistance.

The economy suffered a major setback resulting from the 1967 war when Jordan not only lost the income-producing West Bank and a significant portion of its population but also was burdened with about 300,000 additional refugees. Within a year, however, Jordan had made a remarkable recovery from the losses and disruption caused by the war. Employment and demand initially were sustained primarily by heavy government spending made possible by large subsidies from other Arab governments. Thereafter, with a greatly expanded money supply, private sector activity (particularly housing, construction, and trade) rapidly revived.

This general economic revival, together with a high level of military expenditures, created a record demand for imports. Agriculture—the heart of the economy—also has shown improvement, except in the productive Jordan River Valley where fighting kept production down until 1971.

The violent confrontation between the Palestinian guerrillas and the Jordanian Army in September 1970 and July 1971 was an additional setback to the economy. Not only did it disrupt commercial and agricultural activity on a broad scale, but it also led directly to termination of external budgetary support from Libya (\$26 million annually) and suspension of Kuwait's contribution (\$39 million annually). The United States has moved to meet part of the revenue shortfall resulting from these setbacks and is considering ways in which Jordan's interrupted progress toward a self-sustaining economy might be resumed. This effort will require considerable expansion of the country's export capability in foodstuffs and phosphates, reinvigoration of the formerly promising transit industry, and other measures to provide productive employment to the large part of the population

consisting of refugees and other displaced persons.

In the period 1950-71 U.S. economic assistance totaled more than \$650 million and helped to create a base for continued economic growth. Jordan was often cited as an example of what a well-planned and administered assistance program could accomplish. The U.S. Agency for International Development (AID) program for Jordan presently consists of several development projects as well as Public Law 480 (Food for Peace) programs. Several private U.S. voluntary agencies also have programs in Jordan.

In development efforts for Jordan, the United States has been joined by the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), the U.N. Development Program (UNDP), the United Kingdom, and the Federal Republic of Germany. The U.N. Relief and Works Agency (UNRWA), which provides direct support for the refugee population, also enjoys heavy financial participation by the United States.

Jordan's agricultural sector is comprised mainly of small landowners who grow basic crops for domestic consumption. The only agricultural products exported are fruits and vegetables. The major industry in Jordan is the processing of phosphate.

Jordan's exports in 1970 totaled about \$34.1 million and consisted of fruits, vegetables, and phosphate. Imports that same year amounted to approximately \$183.7 million, primarily machinery, transportation equipment, cereals, and petroleum products. Its major trading partners are the United Kingdom, the Federal Republic of Germany, Syria, Kuwait, Lebanon, Japan, and Yugoslavia.

FOREIGN RELATIONS

Jordan has consistently followed a pro-Western foreign policy and has been particularly friendly to the United States and the United Kingdom. It has never recognized Israel, and since the June 1967 war a major objective of Jordanian foreign policy has been the recovery of those territories occupied by Israel in the course of the war. Jordan has worked persistently for the implementation of U.N. Security Council Resolution 242 of November 22, 1967, which sets forth the principles for a just and lasting peace in the Near East.

Jordan is a member of the United Nations and several of its specialized agencies, the Arab League, and a number of Arab regional organizations.

U. S. POLICY

Relations between Jordan and the United States have been close for more than a decade. Since the 1967 war a primary objective of U.S. policy has been to assist in securing a just and equitable settlement of the issues arising from the Arab-Israel war. The continued independence and stability of moderate Jordan is an essential

element in the search for peace. Jordan must be strong and viable to make a positive contribution toward an enduring peace in the area. Accordingly, through economic and military assistance and by diplomatic support, the United States has helped to maintain Jordan's independence.

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, and support for the mission of U.N. Special Representative Gunnar Jarring. Ambassador Jarring's mission is to promote agreement between the parties and assist efforts to achieve a peaceful and accepted settlement in accordance with the provisions and principles of resolution 242.

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.

Because Ambassador Jarring had been unable to make progress on substantive matters with the parties, the U.S. Government in the spring of 1969 entered into Four Power talks with the United Kingdom, France, and the U.S.S.R. at the United Nations and into bilateral discussions with the U.S.S.R. The purpose of these talks was to develop a framework for peace, based on resolution 242, which Ambassador Jarring might use to engage the parties in negotiations.

The U.S. central objective in the Near East is to help the parties in conflict find a way to a just and lasting peace through agreements arrived at by them. The United States continues to support the efforts of Ambassador Jarring. As Secretary of State William P. Rogers declared on December 9, 1969, ". . . our policy is to encourage the Arabs to accept a permanent peace based on a binding agreement and to urge the Israelis to withdraw from occupied territory when their territorial integrity is assured as envisaged by the Security Council resolution."

Because Jerusalem has a unique international standing as a sacred shrine to three of the world's major religious faiths—Islam, Christianity, and Judaism—the United States believes that its status should not be determined unilaterally but rather by international agreement. As Secretary Rogers explained in a December 1969 address: ". . . we cannot accept unilateral actions by any party to decide the final status of the city. We believe its status can be determined only through the agreement of the parties concerned, which in practical terms means primarily the Governments of Israel and Jordan, taking into account the interests of other countries in the area and the international community."

PRINCIPAL GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS

Chief of State—King Hussein I

Council of Ministers

Prime Minister; Minister of Defense—Ahmad Lawzi
Minister for the Royal Court—Ahmad Tuqan
Minister of State for Prime Ministry Affairs—Abd al-Salam Majali
Minister of Foreign Affairs—Abdallah Salah
Minister of Agriculture—'Umar Abdallah
Minister of Communications—Ali Hasan al-Odeh
Minister of Culture and Information—Adnan Abu 'Udeh
Minister of Education, Chief Qadi, Minister of Religious Affairs and Holy Places—Ishaq Farhan
Minister of Finance—Aniis Mo'ashir
Minister of Health—Dr. Muhammad Bashir
Minister of Interior—Ibrahim Hashbani
Minister of Interior for Municipal and Rural Affairs—Col. Yaqub Abu Ghosh
Minister of Justice—Salim al-Masa 'Idah
Minister of National Economy—Omar An-Nabulsi
Minister of Public Works—Ahmad Ash-Shubaki
Minister of Reconstruction and Development—Subhi Amin Amr
Minister of Social Affairs and Labor—'Ali 'Inad Al-Khraya
Minister of Transport, Tourism, and Antiquities—Ghalib Barakat

Ambassador to the U.S.—Zuhayr Mahmud al-Mufti
Ambassador to the U.N.—Abdul Hamid Sharaf

Jordan maintains an Embassy in the United States at 2319 Wyoming Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20008.

PRINCIPAL U. S. OFFICIALS

Ambassador—L. Dean Brown
Deputy Chief of Mission—William H. Brubeck
Political Officer—David W. McClintock
Economic Officer—William D. Wolle
Consul—Anthony F. O'Boyle
Consul General, Jerusalem—

The U.S. Embassy in Jordan is located at Jebel Al-Webde, Amman.

READING LIST

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CURRENT FOREIGN POLICY

To provide the American public with authoritative information about U.S. foreign policy positions of particular current interest, the Department of State publishes a series of pamphlets entitled *Current Foreign Policy*.

This series frankly focuses on the rationale for current foreign policy decisions, presenting materials ranging from important testimony before congressional committees to original manuscripts drafted by experts in their fields. At the time of publication, each represents the latest thinking within the Government about the subject covered.

Pamphlets in this series are issued approximately twice each month. They may be purchased for 10 cents or 15 cents a copy from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. A 25 percent discount is made on orders of 100 or more copies of the same publication sent to the same address.

The following pamphlets were issued on the dates indicated:

- (1) *U.S. Assistance Program in Viet-Nam*. Pub. 8550, 10¢ (November 1970).
- (2) *President Nixon's Supplemental Aid Message to Congress*. Pub. 8559, 10¢ (December 1970).
- (3) *Viet-Nam: Ending U.S. Involvement in the War*. Pub. 8589, 10¢ (June 1971).

- (4) *Congress, the President, and the War Powers*. Pub. 8591, 15¢ (June 1971).
- (5) *The U.S. and Japan: Common Interests, Common Problems*. Pub. 8599, 10¢ (July 1971).
- (6) *Greece: U.S. Policy Dilemma*. Pub. 8604, 10¢ (August 1971).
- (7) *The United States and the People's Republic of China*. Pub. 8607, 10¢ (August 1971).
- (8) *Foreign Economic Policy and the American Interest*. Pub. 8601, 10¢ (August 1971).
- (9) *A Program for Peace in Viet-Nam*. Pub. 8603, 10¢ (October 1971).
- (10) *U.S. National Security Policy and the Indian Ocean*. Pub. 8611, 10¢ (November 1971).
- (11) *International Aspects of President Nixon's New Economic Policy*. Pub. 8619, 10¢ (November 1971).
- (12) *Berlin: The Four-Power Agreement*. Pub. 8620, 15¢ (December 1971).
- (13) *Our Permanent Interests in Europe*. Pub. 8621, 10¢ (December 1971).
- (14) *U.S. and North Africa*. Pub. 8622, 10¢ (January 1972).

Other *Current Foreign Policy* pamphlets now in preparation include such topics as Cuba, the international environment crisis, the battle against international drug trafficking, and tariff preferences for the less developed countries.

BACKGROUND NOTES SERIES

Background Notes are short, factual pamphlets about various countries and territories, written by officers in the Department of State's geographic bureaus and edited and published by the General Publications Division, Office of Media Services, Bureau of Public Affairs. Each *Background Note* includes information on the country's land, people, history, government, political conditions, economy, and foreign relations. Included also is a map and usually a brief bibliography. The State Department has published more than 150 Notes to date.

In making up the collected volume, *Background Notes on the Countries of the World*, the Superintendent of Documents includes all the Notes in stock at the time the order is processed. Due to revising and reprinting, it is not possible to assure an adequate stock of every Note at all times, but each collected volume will include at least 125 current Notes. Should any current Notes be missing from the collected volume, they may be purchased individually from the Superintendent of Documents and delivery will be made as soon as new stocks are available. Subscribers to the following service will automatically receive missing Notes which are under revision.

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A list of the more than 150 *Background Notes* comprising the series is included with each collected volume, or a copy may be obtained from the Superintendent of Documents at the address below. Notes continue to be for sale individually as well as in a set, and by subscription.

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THE VISIT OF
HIS MAJESTY HUSSEIN I
KING OF THE HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN

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King of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan

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His Excellency Abdullah Salah
Ambassador of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan

His Excellency Dr. Khalil Salim
Chief of the Jordanian National Development Board

His Excellency Yanal Hikmat
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The President's Guest House
1651 Pennsylvania Avenue
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THE VISIT OF
HIS MAJESTY HUSSEIN I
KING OF THE HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN

MARCH 1974

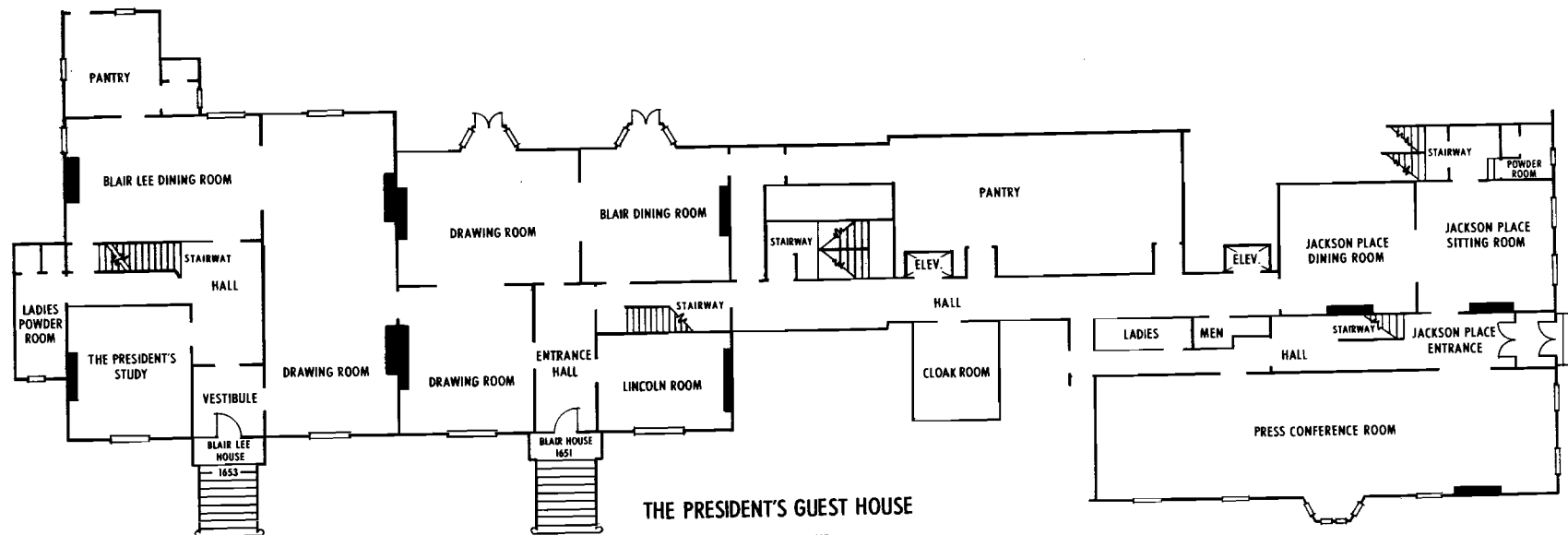
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His Majesty Hussein I	Second Floor - Blair House (Rear)	(Library)	22
	Second Floor - Blair House (Front)	(Bedroom)	23
His Royal Highness Prince Mohammed	Second Floor - Blair-Lee House (Rear)	(Bedroom)	24
	Second Floor - Blair-Lee House (Front)	(Sitting Room)	25
Major Bader Zaza	Second Floor - Blair House (Front)	(Bedroom)	21
Major Abdullah Hiraythan	Second Floor - Blair-Lee House (Rear)	(Bedroom)	26
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H.E. Dr. Khalil Salim	Third Floor - Blair House (Rear)	(Bedroom)	32
	Third Floor - Blair House (Front)	(Sitting Room)	31
H.E. Zayd al-Rifa'i	Third Floor - Blair House (Rear)	(Bedroom)	34
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<u>NAME</u>	<u>ROOM LOCATION</u>	<u>TELEPHONE & ROOM NUMBER</u>	
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	Third Floor - Blair-Lee House (Front)	(Bedroom)	37
	Third Floor - Blair-Lee House (Rear)	(Bedroom)	38
Lt. Hamed Ahmed Turk	Fourth Floor - Blair House (Front)	(Bedroom)	41
	Fourth Floor - Blair House (Rear)	(Bedroom)	42
Capt. Shehab Abu Wendi	Fourth Floor - Blair House (Front)	(Bedroom)	43
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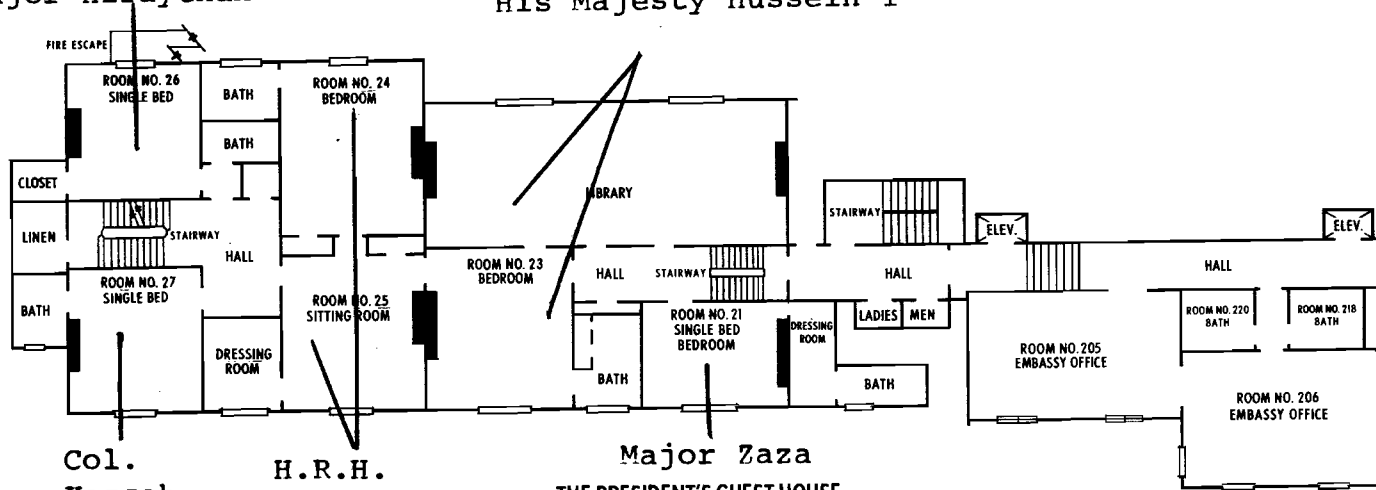


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PENNSYLVANIA AVE.
FIRST FLOOR PLAN



Major Hiraythan

His Majesty Hussein I



Col.
Kassab

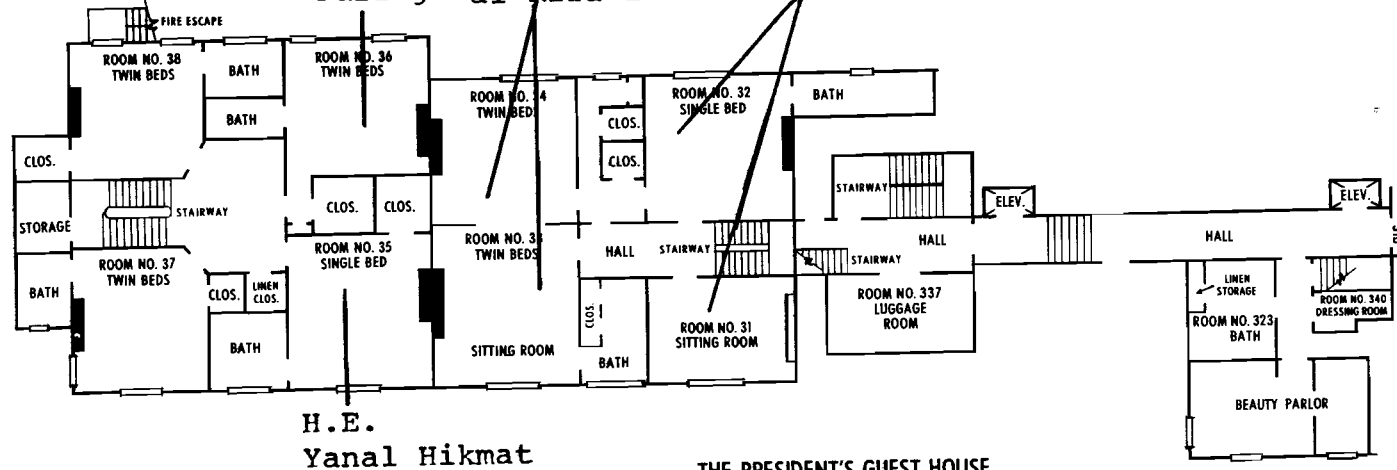
H.R.H.
Prince
Mohammed

Major Zaza
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PENNSYLVANIA AVE.
SECOND FLOOR PLAN



Dr. Samir H.E. Zayd H.E. Dr. Khalil
Farraj al-Rifa'i Salim

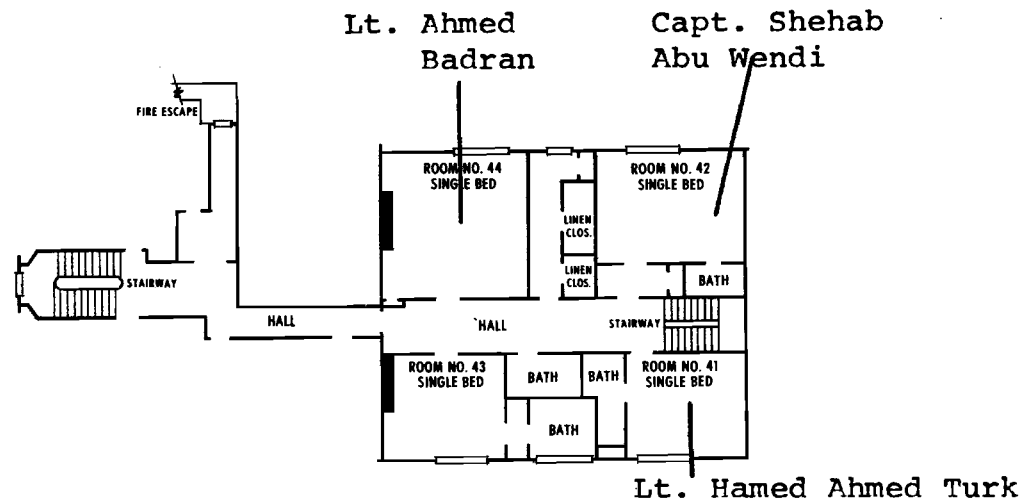


H.E.
Yanal Hikmat

THE PRESIDENT'S GUEST HOUSE

PENNSYLVANIA AVE.
THIRD FLOOR PLAN





THE PRESIDENT'S GUEST HOUSE

PENNSYLVANIA AVE.
FOURTH FLOOR PLAN



GUEST LIST FOR THE DINNER TO BE GIVEN BY THE VICE PRESIDENT AND MRS. FORD IN HONOR OF HIS MAJESTY HUSSEIN I, KING OF THE HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN, IN THE JOHN QUINCY ADAMS ROOM, DEPARTMENT OF STATE, ON TUESDAY, MARCH 12, 1974, AT EIGHT O'CLOCK, BLACK TIE.

His Majesty Hussein I, King of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan

His Excellency Zayd al-Rifa'i, Prime Minister of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan

His Excellency the Ambassador of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and Mrs. Salah

His Excellency the Permanent Representative of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan to the United Nations, and Mrs. Sharaf

His Excellency Dr. Khalil Salim, Chief of the Jordanian National Development Board

His Excellency Yanal Hikmat, Chief of Royal Protocol of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan

General Shafiq Jumean, Military, Naval and Air Attache, Embassy of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, and Mrs. Jumean

Mr. Riad Sabri, Counselor, Embassy of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, and Mrs. Sabri

The Honorable Henry A. Kissinger, Secretary of State

The Honorable the Secretary of the Treasury and Mrs. Shultz

The Honorable the Secretary of Defense and Mrs. Schlesinger

The Honorable the Secretary of Commerce and Mrs. Dent

The Honorable Anne L. Armstrong, Counsellor to the President

The Honorable Bryce N. Harlow, Counsellor to the President, and Mrs. Harlow

The Honorable Dean Burch, Counsellor to the President

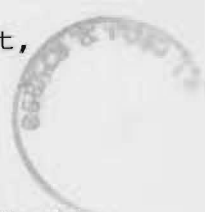
The Honorable Hugh Scott, United States Senate, and Mrs. Scott

The Honorable Edward W. Brooke, United States Senate

The Honorable H. B. Frelinghuysen, House of Representatives, and Mrs. Frelinghuysen

The Honorable John H. Rhodes, House of Representatives, and Mrs. Rhodes

The Honorable Samuel S. Stratton, House of Representatives, and Mrs. Stratton



The Honorable Garner E. Shriver, House of Representatives,
and Mrs. Shriver

The Honorable Lee H. Hamilton, House of Representatives,
and Mrs. Hamilton

The Honorable the Deputy Secretary of Defense and Mrs. Clements

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

The Honorable Daniel Parker, Administrator, Agency for Inter-
national Development, and Mrs. Parker

Admiral Thomas H. Moorer, USN, Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff,
and Mrs. Moorer

The Honorable William E. Timmons, Assistant to the President
for Congressional Relations, and Mrs. Timmons

Major General Brent Scowcroft, Deputy Assistant to the President
for National Security Affairs, and Mrs. Scowcroft

The Honorable Ellsworth Bunker, Ambassador at Large, and
Mrs. Bunker

The Honorable Robert J. McCloskey, Ambassador at Large, and
Mrs. McCloskey

The Honorable Linwood Holton, Assistant Secretary of State for
Congressional Relations

The Honorable the Chief of Protocol of the United States, and
Mrs. Smoak

The Honorable the American Ambassador to the Hashemite Kingdom
of Jordan, and Mrs. Pickering

Mr. Robert T. Hartmann, Chief of Staff to the Vice President,
and Mrs. Hartmann

Mr. John O. Marsh, Jr., Assistant to the Vice President for
Defense Affairs, and Mrs. Marsh


Vice Admiral Ray Peet, Director, Defense Security Assistance
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The Honorable Stanley Scott, Special Assistant to the President,
The White House, and Mrs. Scott

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Mr. Lawrence S. Eagleburger, Executive Assistant to the Secretary
of State, and Mrs. Eagleburger

Mr. Harold Saunders, Senior Member of the National Security
Council Staff



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