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In honor of  
His Excellency  
The Prime Minister of Israel  
and Mrs. Rabin

THE WHITE HOUSE  
September 12, 1974

When EUGENE FODOR shared the prize in the 1974 Tchaikovsky International Competition in Moscow, he became the first non-citizen of the Soviet Union ever to place in the violin division of the prestigious event.

A native of Colorado, Fodor is from a musical family. His great-grandfather founded the Fodor Conservatory of Music in Hungary. Both parents are violinists and his older brother is a violinist with the Denver Symphony Orchestra. Since his debut with the Denver Symphony Orchestra, Fodor has studied in the Juilliard School and under Jascha Heifetz at the University of Southern California.

Conductors, critics, and audiences have praised his performances throughout the United States, England, Europe and the Soviet Union. Mr. Fodor has won many prizes and was the first American in 21 years to win Genoa's International Paganini Competition.

*Mr. Fodor will be playing a Guarnerius violin made in 1736.*

## PROGRAM

ZIGUENERWEISEN . . . . . (Gypsy Airs)

*Pablo de Sarasate*

NIGUN . . . . . (Improvisation)

*Ernest Bloch*

SCHERZO-TARANTELE

*Henri Wieniawski*





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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

DINNER IN HONOR OF  
HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRIME MINISTER OF ISRAEL  
AND MRS. RABIN

September 12, 1974

8:00, p. m.

Dress: Black tie ... long dresses for the ladies

Arrival:

- 8:00 p. m. ... at North Portico Entrance... Prime Minister and Mrs. Rabin and Ambassador and Mrs. Catto
- You and Mrs. Ford will greet
- Photo coverage of greeting

Yellow Oval Room:

- Secretary and Mrs. Kissinger, American Ambassador and Mrs. Kenneth B. Keating and Israeli Ambassador and Mrs. Simcha Dinitz will assemble just prior to the 8:00 p. m. arrival of Prime Minister and Mrs. Rabin and Ambassador and Mrs. Catto
- Color Guard will request permission to remove Colors at approximately 8:10 p. m. ... all guests except Prime Minister and Mrs. Rabin will depart at this time

Grand Entrance:

- Approximately 8:12 p. m. ... descend Grand Staircase preceded by Color Guard
- Pause at foot of staircase for official photograph (Prime Minister Rabin to your right... Mrs. Rabin to your left... then Mrs. Ford)



- Color Guard reforms and procession moves to red carpet facing East Room ... pause for fanfare, Ruffles and Flourishes, and announcement ... take receiving line positions (Prime Minister Rabin to your right...then Mrs. Ford...then Mrs. Rabin)
- Follow Color Guard into East Room when "Hail to the Chief" is played

Receiving Line:

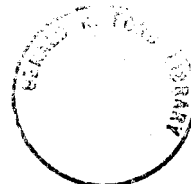
- Take position just inside door of East Room ... Ambassador Catto will present your guests
- After receiving line, follow guests into State Dining Room

Dinner:

- Round tables and rectangular head table
- Strolling Strings will play during dessert
- No press coverage of dinner; toasts will be piped to the press ... transcripts will be released to the press

After Dinner:

- 10:00 p.m. ... guests proceed to parlors for coffee, liqueurs and cigars. You and Mrs. Ford will escort Prime Minister Rabin and Mrs. Rabin to the Blue Room where you will visit informally with your guests
- 10:05 p.m. ... after-dinner guests will be escorted to the State Floor. You, Mrs. Ford, Prime Minister and Mrs. Rabin (Prime Minister Rabin to your right...then Mrs. Ford...then Mrs. Rabin) will receive the after-dinner guests from a position in the Grand Hall between the Blue Room and Green Room doors-- guests will proceed to the East Room and take their seats



Entertainment:

-- After the guests are seated, you will enter the East Room through the center door and seat Mrs. Ford and Prime Minister and Mrs. Rabin

-- You proceed to the stage which will be located along the east wall and introduce Mr. Eugene Fodor

NOTE: Suggested remarks (Tab A)

-- At the conclusion of the performance, you and Mrs. Ford go forward to thank Mr. Fodor

NOTE: There will be press coverage of the entertainment --  
Photo Pool Coverage

-- After you have thanked Mr. Fodor, you and Mrs. Ford will escort Prime Minister and Mrs. Rabin to the Grand Hall for dancing

Departure:

-- You and Mrs. Ford, Ambassador and Mrs. Catto escort Prime Minister and Mrs. Rabin to the North Portico

-- You and Mrs. Ford may wish to return for dancing or return to the Family Quarters

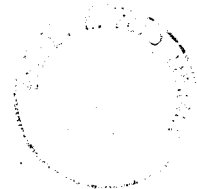
-- There will be champagne and dancing for the guests who remain

NOTES:

-- The dinner and after dinner guest lists are attached (Tab B)

-- A suggested toast is attached (Tab C)

-- There will not be interpreters -- Prime Minister and Mrs. Rabin speak English



- Military Social Aides will be present
- The United States Navy Band will be playing on the South Portico as your dinner guests arrive
- A Marine Harpist will be playing in the Diplomatic Reception Room as your after-dinner guests arrive

Lucy Winchester



EVENT: State Dinner - Prime Minister and Mrs. Rabin

Date/Time: September 12, 1974 (8:00) No. of Guests: 120

Uniform: Black Tie Parking: South Grounds

In-Place Time for Aides: 6:30 p.m. (Library)

In-Place Time for OIC: 6:00 p.m. (Duty Aide)

Duty Aide: LCDR T. S. Todd, USN

First Family Participation: The President and the First Lady

The following Social Aides will attend:

Lt Chris Alberts, USN

Lt Marsha A. Johnson, USN

Lt(jg) F. Taney Heil, USN

Lt(jg) Joseph R. Cherry, USCG

Lt(jg) Edward A. Moritz, USCG

Lt(jg) John R. Evans, USN

Major Duncan D. Briggs, USA

Capt Stephen M. Bauer, USA

Capt Leland M. Stenehjem, USA

Capt Janet S. Rexrode, USA

Capt Thomas L. Groppe, USA

Capt George W. Aldridge, USA

\* Major David Van Poznak, USAF

Capt Peter A. Hayes, USAF

Capt John D. Power, USAF

1stLt Robert J. Harig, USAF

Major Henry W. Buse, USMC

Capt John E. Rhodes, USMC

Capt John R. Harris, USMC

Capt John M. Wills, USMC

Capt Dolores K. Lyons, USMC

\*\* Capt Merritt B. Kleber, USMC

Capt Andrew N. Pratt, USMC

1stLt Steven S. Reinemund, USMC

\*Officer in Charge

\*\*Introducing Aide (After Dinner)

Music: USAF Band on the South Balcony (7:15) (Southwest Gate)

USMC Orchestra in the Lobby (7:30) (East Gate)

US Army Herald Trumpets on North Portico (7:00) (Northwest Gate)

US Army Strings in the State Dining Room (9:00) (East Gate)

USMC Harp in the Diplomatic Reception Room (9:30) (East Gate)

USMC Dance Combo in the Lobby (9:30) (East Gate)

Remarks:

3 Doormen from MDW (2 S, 1N)

1 Doorman from Garage

Staff Mess will Feed Aides *macolh* T. STEPHEN TODD

Call System in Effect Lieutenant Commander, U. S. Navy

Naval Aide to the President

DISTRIBUTION:

BGen Lawson

LtCol Sardo

LCDR Todd

LtCol Blake

Major Barrett

Mrs. Winchester

Mrs. Smith

Secret Service

Visitor's Office

Band

Usher's Office

White House Garage

White House Staff Mess

Mr. O'Donnell

White House Police (7)



For immediate release  
Thursday, June 12, 1975

THE WHITE HOUSE  
Office of the Press Secretary to Mrs. Ford

---

Mrs. Ford has invited Mrs. Yitzhak Rabin, wife of the Prime Minister of Israel, to tea this afternoon at the White House at 3 p.m.

Mrs. Simcha Dinitz, wife of the Ambassador of Israel, and Mrs. Henry E. Catto Jr., wife of the Chief of Protocol, will also attend.

Mrs. Ford will meet her guests at the South Portico and escort them to the West Hall in the Family Quarters, where tea will be served.

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Eugene Fodor, 24-year-old violinist from Denver, Colorado became the first American since Van Cliburn to top the field in the most prestigious musical competition in the world, The Tchaikovsky International, which is held every four years in Moscow. No Westerner has ever placed in the violin phase of the competition, in which Russians have always maintained a superiority over the rest of the world. Immediately after the announcement of his award, the Russian government invited Mr. Fodor to embark on a ten day tour of major Russian cities as the soloist with a symphony orchestra.

Eugene Fodor made his debut with the Denver Symphony at the age of 11, and won his first musical scholarship at the age of 12. He studied at New York's Juilliard School, at Indiana University and with Jascha Heifetz at the University of Southern California.

Mr. Fodor was the first American in 21 years to win First Prize in the 1972 International Paganini Competition. He has appeared in recitals throughout the United States, performing also with the Detroit Symphony and the National Symphony in Washington, D. C., and at Wigmore Hall in London and Schubert Hall, Vienna.

# # # #





(SEAL)

DINNER

Berncasteler Doctor  
1971

Suprême of Halibut Duglère  
~~Escalottes~~ Dorées  
Fleurons

Louis Martini  
Cabernet Sauvignon  
1968

Roast Duckling Bigarade  
Wild Rice Amandine  
Broccoli au Beurre

Tossed Green Salad  
Bel Paese Cheese

Dom Pérignon  
1964

Peaches Melba  
Macaroons

The White House  
Thursday, September 12, 1974



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 1 Doorman from Garage  
 Staff Mess will Feed Aides *macoll* T. STEPHEN TODD  
 Call System in Effect Lieutenant Commander, U. S. Navy  
 Naval Aide to the President

DISTRIBUTION:

BGen Lawson	Mrs. Winchester	Usher's Office
LtCol Sardo	Mrs. Smith	White House Garage
LCDR Todd	Secret Service	White House Staff Mess
LtCol Blake	Visitor's Office	Mr. O'Donnell
Major Barrett	Band	White House Police (7)



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Dom Pérignon  
1964

Peaches Melba  
Macaroons

The White House  
Thursday, September 12, 1974





THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Press who will be covering the Rabin State Dinner-

Helen Thomas

Tish Avery + photographer- U.S. News & World Report

Lillian Levy-Jewish Post

Naomi Nover-Nover News Service

Dorothy McCardle-Post

Bill Gildea- Post

Isabelle Shelton-Star

Fay Wells- Storer Broadcasting

Kandy Stroud- WWD

Joe Policoff-Jewish Religious News

Clare Crawford-People Magazine

Sandra McElwaine-Vogue Magazine

Trude Feldman

Wauhilla LaHay-Scripps-Howard

Julie Moon- U.S. Asian News

Mark Sennett- photographer from London Daily Express

\* Paul Hume- critic from the Post

Betty Beale

Vera Glaser-Knight Newspapers

\* John Rockwell-New York Times critic



# PRESS DEPARTMENT OF STATE



September 9, 1974

No 358

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

September 10-13, 1973

Tuesday, September 10, 1974

His Excellency Yitzhak Rabin, Prime Minister of Israel, Mrs. Rabin and their party arrive in the United States.

3:00 p.m.

Arrival at the White House where His Excellency Yitzhak Rabin, Prime Minister of Israel, and Mrs. Rabin will be greeted by the President of the United States and Mrs. Ford, the Secretary of State and Mrs. Kissinger, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and Mrs. Brown, the Dean of the Diplomatic Corps, Dr. Guillermo Sevilla-Sacasa, and other officials.

Military honors will be rendered.

3:30 p.m.

President Ford will meet with Prime Minister Rabin at the White House.

3:30 p.m. Mrs. Rabin will have coffee with Mrs. Ford and members of the Official Party and Welcoming Committee.

Private afternoon and evening.

**For further information contact:**



Wednesday, September 11

8:00 a.m.

Prime Minister Rabin will have a Breakfast-Meeting with the Honorable Henry A. Kissinger, Secretary of State, at Blair House.

11:00 a.m.

Prime Minister Rabin will meet with Secretary Kissinger at the State Department, Secretary's Suite, 7th Floor.

1:00 p.m.

The Secretary of State will host a working luncheon for the Prime Minister of Israel at the State Department, Madison-Monroe Suite.

1:00 p.m. Mrs. Kissinger will host a luncheon for Mrs. Rabin at Custis-Lee Mansion, Arlington, Virginia.

5:30 p.m.

Prime Minister Rabin will meet with the Honorable James R. Schlesinger, Secretary of Defense, at the Pentagon.

7:30 p.m.

His Excellency Simcha Dinitz, Ambassador of Israel, and Mrs. Dinitz will give a dinner in honor of His Excellency Yitzhak Rabin, Prime Minister of Israel, and Mrs. Rabin at the Ambassador's residence.

Dress: Black tie.

Reception follows dinner at the Ambassador's residence.

Thursday, September 12

11:00 a.m.

Prime Minister Rabin will meet with President Ford at the White House.

12:30 p.m. Mrs. Simcha Dinitz will host a luncheon for Mrs. Rabin at the Ambassador's residence.

1:00 p.m.

Prime Minister Rabin will have a private luncheon at Blair House

3:00 p.m.

Prime Minister Rabin will meet with the Honorable William E. Simon, Secretary of the Treasury, at Blair House.

4:30 p.m.

Prime Minister Rabin will meet with leaders of major Jewish Organizations in the United States.



- 3 -

Thursday, September 12 (continued)

6:30 p.m. Prime Minister Rabin will meet with Mr. George Meany, AFL-CIO at Blair House.

8:00 p.m. The President of the United States and Mrs. Ford will give a dinner in honor of His Excellency, the Prime Minister of Israel and Mrs. Rabin.

Dress: Black tie

Friday, September 13, 1974

8:30 a.m. Prime Minister Rabin will have a Breakfast-Meeting with members of the United States Senate at Blair House.

11:00 a.m. Prime Minister Rabin will meet with members of the United States House of Representatives at Blair House.

12:30 p.m. Prime Minister Rabin will have a private luncheon at Blair House.

P.m. His Excellency Yitzhak Rabin, Prime Minister of Israel, Mrs. Rabin and their party will depart from Andrews Air Force Base via USAF Presidential Aircraft for New York City.

\* \* \* \*



# background notes

## Israel

department of state \* august 1974

### OFFICIAL NAME: ISRAEL

#### GEOGRAPHY

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

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

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

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

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

#### PROFILE

##### Geography

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

##### People

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

##### Government

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

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

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

Universal adult. POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS: 6 Administrative Districts.

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

##### Economy

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

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

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

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

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

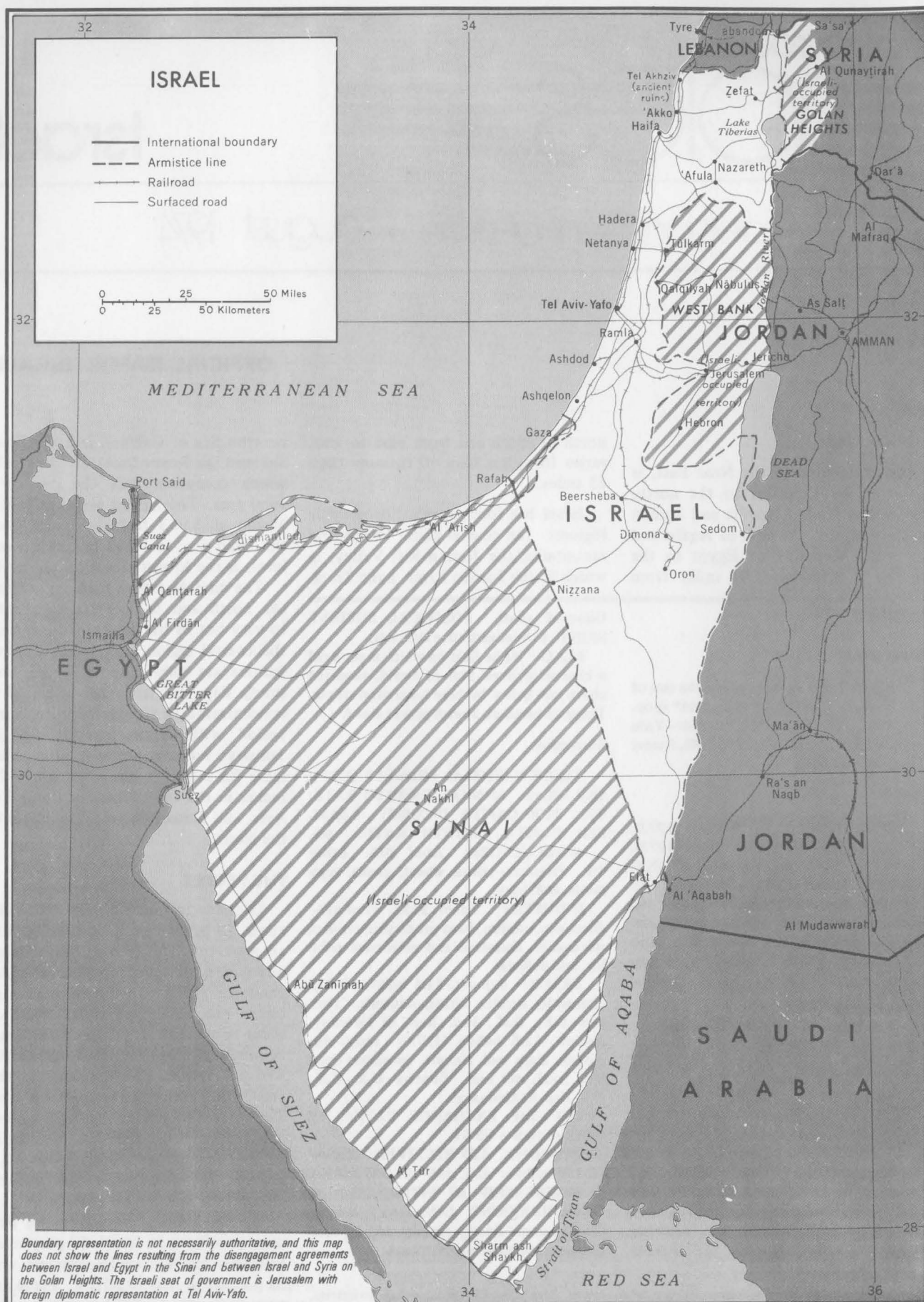
MEMBERSHIP IN INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS: U.N., GATT, International Atomic Energy Agency, and 27 other intergovernmental organizations.

#### THE PEOPLE

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

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

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



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

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

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

#### HISTORY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

GOVERNMENT

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

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

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

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

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

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

Principal Government Officials

- President—Dr. Ephraim Katzir  
Cabinet Ministers  
Prime Minister—Yitzhak Rabin  
Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister—Yigal Alon  
Agriculture Minister—Aharon Uzan  
Minister Without Portfolio—Shulamit Aloni  
Labor Minister—Moshe Bar'am  
Commerce and Industry Minister—Chaim Bar-Lev  
Minister Without Portfolio—Israel Galili  
Minister Without Portfolio—Gideon Hausner  
Police and Interior Minister—Shlomo Hillel  
Education and Culture Minister—Aharon Yadlin  
Transport Minister—Gad Ya'aqobi

READING LIST

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- Information Minister—Aharon Yariv  
Justice and Religious Affairs Minister—Chaim Yosef Zadoq  
Tourism Minister—Moshe Kol  
Health and Welfare Minister—Victor Shemtov  
Housing Minister—Avraham Ofer  
Defense Minister—Shimon Peres  
Finance Minister—Yehushua Rabinowitz  
Immigrant Absorption Minister—Shlomo Rosen

Ambassador to the U.S.—Simcha Dinitz  
Ambassador to the U.N.—Yosef Tekoah  
Israel maintains an Embassy in the United States at 1621 22d Street, NW, Washington, D.C. 20008. There are also Consulates General at Atlanta, Boston, Chicago, Houston, Los Angeles, New York City, Philadelphia, and San Francisco.

POLITICAL CONDITIONS

President Ephraim Katzir, the Labor Party candidate, was elected to office by the Knesset in April 1973. As a result of party fragmentation under the proportional representation

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

ECONOMY

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

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

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

Industry

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



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

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

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

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

#### Agriculture

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

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

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

#### Transportation & Communications

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

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

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

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

#### FOREIGN TRADE & BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

The balance of payments has traditionally been characterized by a

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### Foreign Aid

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

Other principal aid donors have been the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD) with development loans of \$215 million, and the F.R.G. with \$820 million from a reparations agreement which ended in 1965 and development loans of \$35-50 million annually since then. In addition, personal restitution payments from the F.R.G. to residents of Israel, arising out of World War II claims, have exceeded \$2 billion.

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

#### FOREIGN RELATIONS

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

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

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

#### U.S. POLICY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### Principal U.S. Officials

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

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

#### TRAVEL NOTES

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

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

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

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

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Bureau of Public Affairs



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

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

PRONUNCIATION, FORM OF ADDRESS AND PLACE CARD INFORMATION

HIS EXCELLENCY YITZHAK RABIN

Prime Minister of Israel

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

MRS. RABIN

Wife of the Prime Minister

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

HIS EXCELLENCY SINCHA DINITZ

The Ambassador of Israel to the United States

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

MRS. DINITZ

Wife of the Ambassador of Israel to the United States

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

MR. MORDECHAI GAZIT

Director-General, The Prime Minister's Office

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

BRIGADIER GENERAL EPHRAIM FORAN

Military Assistant to the Prime Minister

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

MR. ELI MIZRAHI

Director, The Prime Minister's Bureau

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

\* \* \* \* \*

MINISTER MORDECHAI SHALEV

Minister, Embassy of Israel

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

MRS. SHALEV

Wife of the Minister, Embassy of Israel

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

MAJOR GENERAL AVRAHAM ADAN

Defense and Arm Forces Attache, Embassy of Israel

Pronunciation: ahd-DAHN  
Form of Address: General Adan, Sir  
Place Card: General Adan



MRS. ADAN

Wife of the Defense and Arm. Forces Attache, Embassy of Israel

Pronunciation:	ahd-DAHN
Form of Address:	Mrs. Adan
Place Card:	Mrs. Adan



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

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

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION FOR USE BY HOST ORGANIZATIONS

NAME & TITLE: His Excellency Yitzhak Rabin  
Prime Minister of Israel  
Mrs. Rabin

FORM OF ADDRESS  
IN CONVERSATION: Your Excellency, Mr. Prime Minister, Sir.

CORRESPONDENCE  
SALUTATION: Dear Mr. Prime Minister:

CORRESPONDENCE  
COMPLIMENTARY CLOSE: Respectfully yours,

ENVELOPE ADDRESS: His Excellency  
Yitzhak Rabin  
Prime Minister of Israel  
Jerusalem


"IN HONOR OF" LINES  
ON INVITATIONS: In Honor of His Excellency the Prime  
Minister of Israel and Mrs. Rabin.

PLACE CARDS: His Excellency The Prime Minister of Israel  
Mrs. Rabin

NAME OF COUNTRY: Israel

LANGUAGE: Hebrew  
Prime Minister and Mrs. Rabin speak  
English fluently.

RELIGION: Judaism



DIET:

Religious restrictions prohibit the consumption of pork and shell fish.

BEVERAGES:

Alcoholic beverages may be served.

TOASTS:

The first toast should be made to the PRESIDENT OF ISRAEL.

Response will be made in a toast to THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

Subsequent toasts, if any, may be made in declining order of precedence.

NATIONAL ANTHEMS:

It is not recommended that the National Anthems of the United States and Israel be played unless the sponsoring organization is confident that the orchestra is able to play the Anthems very well. It is not necessary to play the Anthems at strictly social functions or at formal luncheons and dinners, as awkward situations and inconveniences may result. It is not the custom in Washington to play National Anthems at State Dinners. When the Anthems are played, it is customary to play the anthem of the Visitor's Country first and the Anthem of the United States second.

When the flags of the United States and the Visitor's Country are used, consider the area where the flags are to be placed as a stage or a focal point, then place the flag of the United States on the left as viewed from the audience, and the flag of the Visitor's Country on the right.



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

INCLEMENT WEATHER SCENARIO

WHITE HOUSE ARRIVAL CEREMONY

TUESDAY  
SEPTEMBER 10, 1974

2:30pm - Members of the Welcoming Committee arrive at the Southwest Gate of the White House. They are escorted to the Diplomatic Entrance and upstairs to the East Room to take their places to the right of the platform.

Secretary and Mrs. Kissinger and General and Mrs. Brown arrive and take their places on the North Portico (see XXX on diagram 1).

2:55pm

Members of the Israeli party arrive at the North Portico and are escorted immediately to their places in the East Room, to the right of the platform, and in front of the Welcoming Committee.

2:57pm

President and Mrs. Ford arrive at the North Portico.

Ruffles and Flourishes  
Hail to the Chief

2:59pm

Motorcade enters the Northwest Gate.

Trumpet Fanfare

3:00pm

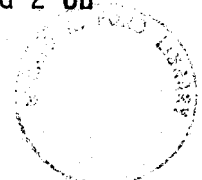
Motorcade arrives North Portico.

Chief of Protocol introduces President and Mrs. Ford to Prime Minister and Mrs. Rabin.

Chief of Protocol then introduces Prime Minister and Mrs. Rabin to Secretary and Mrs. Kissinger and General and Mrs. Brown.

President Ford and Prime Minister Rabin position themselves on the red carpet, facing Pennsylvania Avenue. (see diagram 1).

Mrs. Ford and Mrs. Rabin position themselves to the side of the red carpet (see 1 and 2 on diagram 1)



Ceremony at North Portico continues.

Ruffles and Flourishes  
National Anthem of Israel  
National Anthem of United States

President and Mrs. Ford escort Prime Minister and Mrs. Rabin along the red carpet, into the East Room.

Secretary and Mrs. Kissinger and General and Mrs. Brown follow and position themselves to the left of the platform (see XXXX in Diagram 2). Ambassador Catto at position 4.

President Ford and Prime Minister Rabin proceed onto platform. Mrs. Ford and Mrs. Rabin position themselves to the left of the platform (see 1 and 2 on Diagram 2). Mrs. Catto is positioned at #3.

Welcoming Remarks by President Ford.

Response by Prime Minister Rabin.

President and Mrs. Ford escort Prime Minister and Mrs. Rabin from the East Room, through the Green Room, into the Blue Room.

Secretary and Mrs. Kissinger and General and Mrs. Brown are escorted into the Blue Room.

Receiving line forms in the following order:

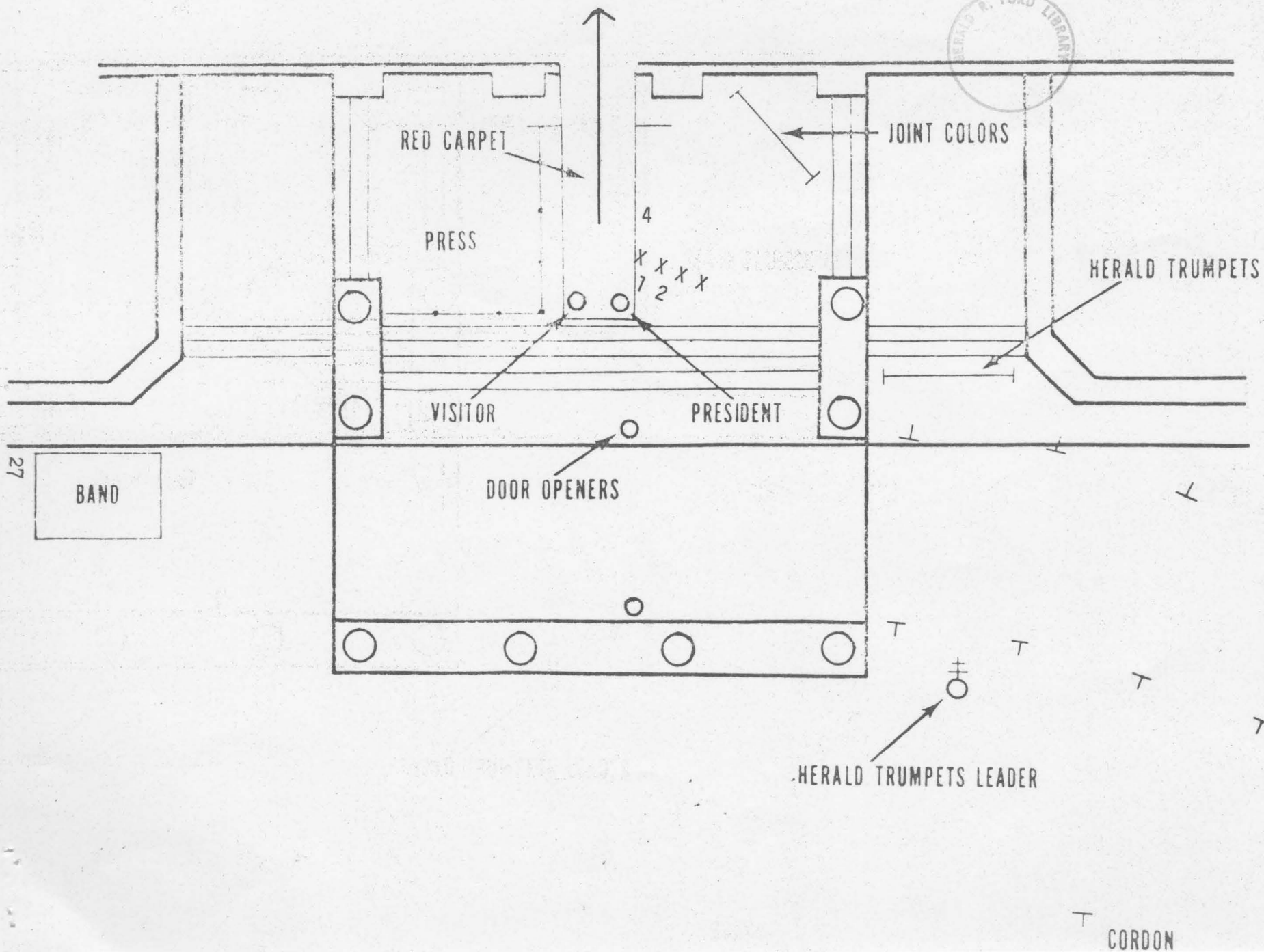
President Ford  
Prime Minister Rabin  
Mrs. Ford  
Mrs. Rabin  
Secretary Kissinger  
Mrs. Kissinger  
General Brown  
Mrs. Brown

Members of the Official Party and Welcoming Committee are escorted into the Blue Room and presented to the receiving line.

Coffee is served.

3:30pm

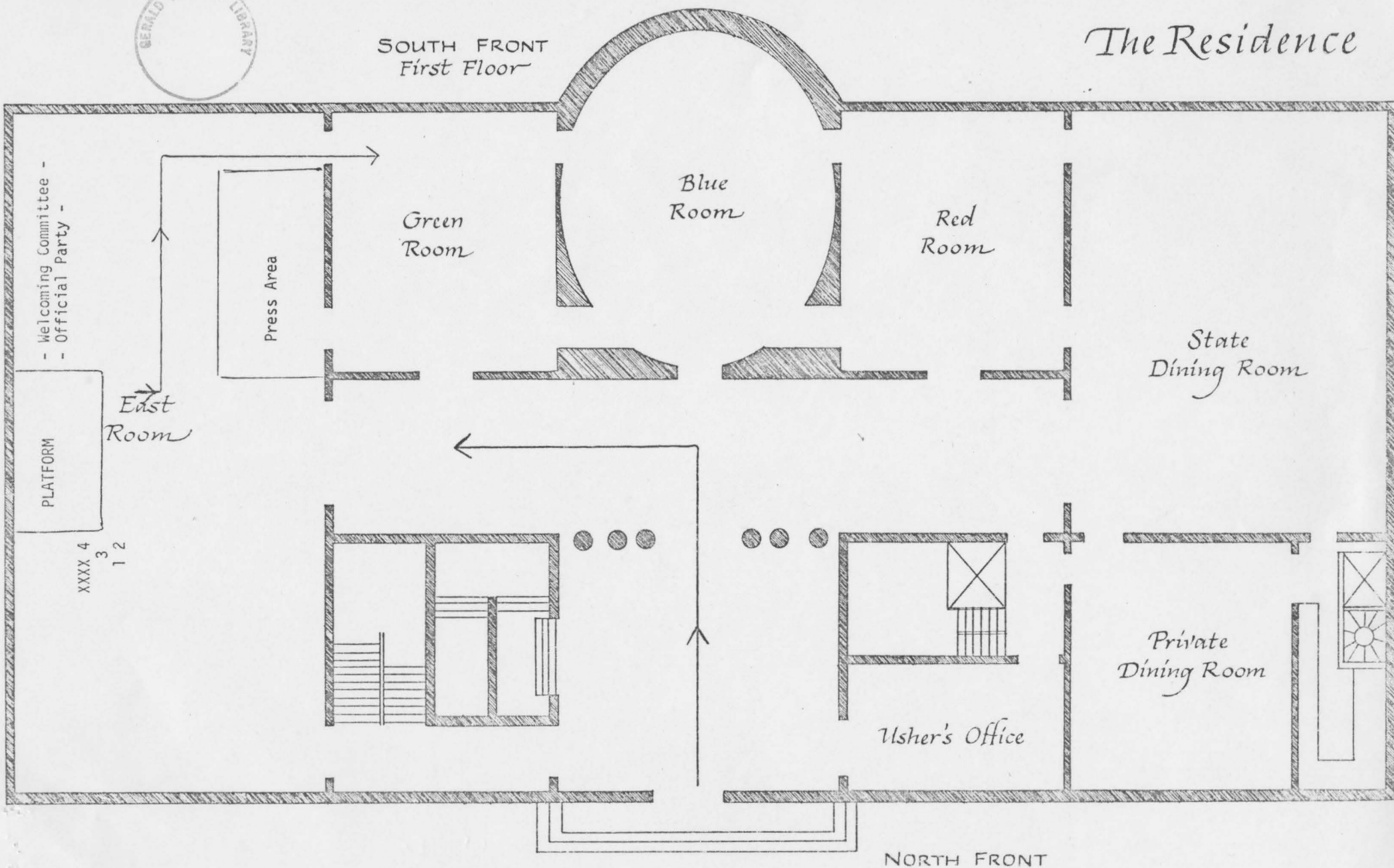
President Ford escorts Prime Minister Rabin to the Oval Office for the meeting.





SOUTH FRONT  
First Floor

# The Residence



- Welcoming Committee -  
- Official Party -

PLATFORM

XXXX 4  
3  
1 2

Press Area

Green Room

Blue Room

Red Room

State Dining Room

Private Dining Room

Usher's Office

NORTH FRONT



# **GURTMAN and MURTHA Associates, Inc.**

162 West 56th Street • New York, N.Y. 10019 • (212) 245-4771-2

**JAMES MURTHA**

**BERNARD GURTMAN**

**FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE**

**YOUNG U.S. VIOLINIST COPS TOP HONORS IN MOSCOW'S TCHAIKOVSKY VIOLIN COMPETITION TO BECOME THE FIRST WESTERNER TO EVER PLACE IN MUSIC'S MOST PRESTIGIOUS CONTEST.**

Eugene Fodor, 24-year-old violinist from Denver, Colo., became the first American since Van Cliburn to top the field in the most prestigious musical competition in the world, The Tchaikovsky International, held every four years in Moscow. What is particularly distinguished about this feat is that no Westerner has ever placed in the violin phase of the competition, in which Russians have always maintained a superiority over the rest of the world. The top prize was divided between Mr. Fodor and two Russians, who were pupils of well-known Russian violin virtuosos Leonid Kogan and David Oistrakh, who were also judges on the jury. According to eyewitnesses, Mr. Fodor was the unanimous favorite of the audiences and that it was because of the audiences constant standing ovations and throwing of flowers on the stage whenever Mr. Fodor performed that may have forced the Russian dominated jury to give Mr. Fodor a piece of the prize. Immediately after the announcement of his award, the Russian government invited Mr. Fodor to embark on a ten day tour of major Russian cities as the soloist with a symphony orchestra.



BIOGRAPHY OF EUGENE FODOR

Eugene Fodor, the 24 year old violinist who grew up in North Turkey Creek, Colorado, earlier this month became the first American since Van Cliburn to top the field in the most prestigious musical competition in the world, The Tchaikovsky International which is held every four years in Moscow. The first American in 21 years to win First Prize in the 1972 International Paganini Competition, Fodor made his debut with the Denver Symphony at the age of 11. More recently he has appeared with the Detroit Symphony and the National Symphony in Washington, D.C. and has played under such distinguished conductors as Arthur Fiedler and Michael Tilson Thomas.

Mr. Fodor's recitals throughout the United States and in such prestigious halls as Wigmore Hall, London, and Schubert Hall, Vienna, have caused critics to remark on his "large, handsome tone and vigorous rhetorical style" and "absolute concert artistry."



# GURTMAN and MURTHIA Associates, Inc.

162 West 56th Street • New York, N.Y. 10019 • (212) 245-4771-2

JAMES MURTHIA

BERNARD GURTMAN

## EUGENE FODOR

In the wilds of Colorado, they call him the Mick Jagger of classical music. In Moscow he is known as the best young American musician since Van Cliburn won his gold medal in 1958. To his own father, 24-year-old Eugene Fodor is affectionately, "a ham. He plays much better before a thousand people than two. He has the ability to make your hair stand on end."

So it was when Fodor captured the top honor in violin at Moscow's prestigious Tchaikovsky International Competition last month. No American violinist, or anyone from the western world, had ever done so well in the event which is a kind of musical Olympics held every 4 years that confers instant celebrity status upon its victors.

Within hours after his victory, the New York Times, Washington Post, Newsweek, People, AP and UPI were flashing the news around the world that an American copped the top prize. Photographers and TV crews besieged Gene upon his arrival at Kennedy Airport flashing his picture to hundreds of newspapers across the country. With only 4 hours of sleep, Gene was put on the Today show playing a selection of his winning repertoire bringing classical music to the tens of millions of viewers.

August 24th has been designated "Eugene Fodor Day" throughout Colorado and he will give a concert with the Denver Symphony in the 15,000 seat Redrocks Amphitheatre at the foot of the Rocky Mountains that evening. He has also been engaged, among others, to perform with the Pittsburgh Symphony, the Cleveland Orchestra, the Baltimore Symphony, the London Symphony and at the request of Wolftrap, a special engagement with the Philadelphia Orchestra under the direction of Eugene Ormandy. He has just concluded a two day recording session with RCA for a special album which will be rush released within two weeks. Fodor's success in Moscow led to an unprecedented phenomena in classical music, for after each concert crowds of violin "groupies" waited for a fleeting moment with the newly crowned hero.

Eugene has been a dedicated student of the violin since the age of 12 when he won his first musical scholarship. He studied at New York's Juilliard School, at Indiana University and with Jascha Heifetz at the University of Southern California. Because he practices 7 hours a day, his love affair with his motorcycle and horse has been somewhat curtailed. But he still has time for scuba diving, camping, and jogging up to 5 miles a day.



Revised:  
9/10/74  
11:45 a.m.

THE WHITE HOUSE


WASHINGTON

ARRIVAL CEREMONY FOR HIS EXCELLENCY YITZHAK RABIN,  
PRIME MINISTER OF ISRAEL, AND MRS. RABIN

TUESDAY - SEPTEMBER 10, 1974

3:00 P.M.

The South Lawn

From: Terry O'Donnell 

SEQUENCE:

2:58 p.m.

You depart Oval Office and proceed to Diplomatic Reception Room where you will be joined by Mrs. Ford.

Following announcement and Ruffles and Flourishes, (Marine Band only - no trumpets), you proceed out the Diplomatic Reception Room entrance, cross the driveway, and take your position with Mrs. Ford facing the entrance to the Diplomatic Reception Room.

3:01 p.m.


Prime Minister and Mrs. Rabin arrive and are greeted by you and Mrs. Ford.

Chief of Protocol Henry Catto, Jr. will introduce Prime Minister and Mrs. Rabin to Secretary and Mrs. Henry A. Kissinger and the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and Mrs. George S. Brown.

You and Prime Minister Rabin move to platform. Mrs. Ford and Mrs. Rabin move to right of platform.

3:03 p.m.

National Anthems and 19-gun salute.



Arrival Ceremony for Prime Minister  
2. and Mrs. Rabin  
Tuesday - September 10, 1974

Inspection of troops - you and Prime Minister Rabin  
guided by Commander of Troops.

NOTE: Your cue for escorting Prime Minister Rabin  
down to the Commander of Troops to inspect  
the troops will be the Commander's report,  
"Sir, the Honor Guard is formed.

During inspection, you will move to the  
right of the Commander of Troops.

Return to platform. U.S. Marine Drum and Bugle  
Corps passes in review.

3:10 p.m.

After the Commander of Troops reports, "Sir, this  
concludes the Honors", you deliver welcoming remarks  
to Prime Minister Rabin.

FULL PRESS COVERAGE.

The Prime Minister will respond.

3:15 p.m.

You, Mrs. Ford, the Prime Minister and Mrs. Rabin  
ascend the right outside staircase to the South Portico  
balcony.

You will pause at the center of the South Portico  
balcony for a photograph and then enter the Blue  
Room where you will be joined by Secretary of  
State and Mrs. Kissinger and General and Mrs.  
Brown, members of the official party (list attached  
at TAB A), and members of the Welcoming Com-  
mittee (list attached at TAB B).



Arrival Ceremony for Prime Minister  
3. and Mrs. Rabin  
Tuesday - September 10, 1974

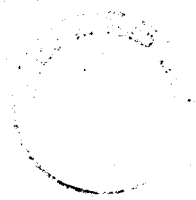
3:20 p.m.

Following a brief visit, you, Prime Minister Rabin and Secretary Kissinger depart en route the Oval Office for private meeting.

NOTE: Mrs. Ford will have coffee with members of the Official Party and Welcoming Committee in the Blue Room.

3:25 p.m.

Your meeting with Prime Minister Rabin begins.



OFFICIAL PARTY

Ambassador and Mrs. Sincha Dinitz

Mr. Mordechai Gazit, Director General, Prime Minister's Office

Brig. General Ephraim Foran, Military Assistant

Mr. Eli Mizrahi, Director of Prime Minister's Bureau



WELCOMING COMMITTEE

Secretary and Mrs. Henry A. Kissinger

Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and Mrs. George S. Brown

Dean of the Diplomatic Corps Dr. Guillermo Sevilla-Sacasa and  
Mrs. Sacasa

Ambassador and Mrs. Kenneth B. Keating

Assistant Secretary of State and Mrs. Alfred Atherton, Jr.

Mr. Mordec Shalev, Minister, and Mrs. Shalev

Honorable and Mrs. John Nevius, Chairman of the District Council

Mr. Walter Smith, Director of Israeli Affairs

Major General Avraham Adam, Military Attache, and Mrs. Adam

Mr. Watt Coverius, IV, Deputy Military Attache, and Mrs. Coverius



# THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

SUBJECT: Instructions for Social Aides

EVENT: State Dinner - Prime Minister and Mrs. Rabin

Date/Time: September 12, 1974 (8:00) No. of Guests: 120

Uniform: Black Tie Parking: South Grounds

In-Place Time for Aides: 6:30 p.m. (Library)

In-Place Time for OIC: 6:00 p.m. (Duty Aide)

Duty Aide: LCDR T. S. Todd, USN

First Family Participation: The President and the First Lady

The following Social Aides will attend:

Lt Chris Alberts, USN

Lt Marsha A. Johnson, USN

Lt(jg) F. Taney Heil, USN

Lt(jg) Joseph R. Cherry, USCG

Lt(jg) Edward A. Moritz, USCG

Lt(jg) John R. Evans, USN

Major Duncan D. Briggs, USA

Capt Stephen M. Bauer, USA

Capt Leland M. Stenehjem, USA

Capt Janet S. Rexrode, USA

Capt Thomas L. Groppel, USA

Capt George W. Aldridge, USA

\* Major David Van Poznak, USAF

Capt Peter A. Hayes, USAF

Capt John D. Power, USAF

1stLt Robert J. Harig, USAF

Major Henry W. Buse, USMC

Capt John E. Rhodes, USMC

Capt John R. Harris, USMC

Capt John M. Wills, USMC

Capt Dolores K. Lyons, USMC

\*\* Capt Merritt B. Kleber, USMC

Capt Andrew N. Pratt, USMC

1stLt Steven S. Reinemund, USMC

\*Officer in Charge

\*\*Introducing Aide (After Dinner)

Music: USAF Band on the South Balcony (7:15) (Southwest Gate)

USMC Orchestra in the Lobby (7:30) (East Gate)

US Army Herald Trumpets on North Portico (7:00) (Northwest Gate)

US Army Strings in the State Dining Room (9:00) (East Gate)

USMC Harp in the Diplomatic Reception Room (9:30) (East Gate)

USMC Dance Combo in the Lobby (9:30) (East Gate)

Remarks:

3 Doormen from MDW (2 S, 1N)

1 Doorman from Garage

Staff Mess will Feed Aides *macolh* Lt. STEPHEN TODD

Call System in Effect Lieutenant Commander, U. S. Navy

Naval Aide to the President

## DISTRIBUTION:

BGen Lawson

LtCol Sardo

LCDR Todd

LtCol Blake

Major Barrett

Mrs. Winchester

Mrs. Smith

Secret Service

Visitor's Office

Band

Usher's Office

White House Garage

White House Staff Mess

Mr. O'Donnell

White House Police (7)

Entertainment

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1974

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary to Mrs. Ford

-----

President and Mrs. Ford have invited Eugene Fodor to entertain in the East Room of the White House following a State Dinner in honor of His Excellency Yitzhak Rabin, Prime Minister of Israel, and Mrs. Rabin on Thursday, September 12, 1974 at 8:00 p.m.

Eugene Fodor, 24-year-old violinist from Denver, Colorado became the first American since Van Cliburn to top the field in the most prestigious musical competition in the world, The Tchaikovsky International, which is held every four years in Moscow. No Westerner has ever placed in the violin phase of the competition, in which Russians have always maintained a superiority over the rest of the world. Immediately after the announcement of his award, the Russian government invited Mr. Fodor to embark on a ten day tour of major Russian cities as the soloist with a symphony orchestra.

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Mr. Fodor was the first American in 21 years to win First Prize in the 1972 International Paganini Competition. He has appeared in recitals throughout the United States, performing also with the Detroit Symphony and the National Symphony in Washington, D. C., and at Wigmore Hall in London and Schubert Hall, Vienna.

# # # #

For immediate release  
Thursday, June 12, 1975

THE WHITE HOUSE  
Office of the Press Secretary to Mrs. Ford

---

Mrs. Ford has invited Mrs. Yitzhak Rabin, wife of the Prime Minister of Israel, to tea this afternoon at the White House at 3 p.m.

Mrs. Simcha Dinitz, wife of the Ambassador of Israel, and Mrs. Henry E. Catto Jr., wife of the Chief of Protocol, will also attend.

Mrs. Ford will meet her guests at the South Portico and escort them to the West Hall in the Family Quarters, where tea will be served.

# # # #



(ISRAEL)

(SEAL)

DINNER

Berncasteler Doctor  
1971

Suprême of Halibut Duglère  
~~Patillettes~~ Dorées  
Fleurons

Louis Martini  
Cabernet Sauvignon  
1968

Roast Duckling Bigarade  
Wild Rice Amandine  
Broccoli au Beurre

Tossed Green Salad  
Bel Paese Cheese

Dom Pérignon  
1964

Peaches Melba  
Macaroons

The White House  
Thursday, September 12, 1974



THE WHITE HOUSE  
WASHINGTON

MRS. FORD:

Event: Tea with Mrs. Yitzhak Rabin, wife of the Prime Minister of Israel

Date/Time: June 12, 1975 3:00 p. m.

Sequence of Events:

2:55 p. m.	Nancy Ruwe will escort you to the Diplomatic Reception Room where you will wait for the arrival of Mrs. Rabin.
	Mrs. Rabin will be accompanied by Mrs. Simcha Dinitz, wife of the Israeli Ambassador and Mrs. Henry E. Catto, Jr., wife of the Chief of Protocol.
3:00 p. m.	Mrs. Rabin, Mrs. Dinitz and Mrs. Catto will arrive through the Southwest Gate. You will greet in front of the entrance to the Diplomatic Reception Room.
	NOTE: There will be press photo coverage of the greeting.
3:05 p. m.	You will escort your guests to the Second Floor via elevator.
	You will have tea with your guests in the West Hall.
	After the tea, you may wish to give your guests a tour of the Family Quarters.
3:30 p. m.	You will escort your guests to the Diplomatic Reception Room and bid farewell.

NOTES:

A White House photographer will be present.

Suggested talking points and background information are attached.



MUSIC AT THE WHITE HOUSE

Thursday, September 12, 1974

at ten o'clock

Hon. & Mrs. Moshe Arad

Minister-Counselor for Information, Embassy of Israel

Hon. & Mrs. William J. Baroody, Jr.

Special Consultant to the President

Mr. & Mrs. Everett E. Bierman

House Foreign Affairs Committee

Mr. & Mrs. William R. Bonsell

Minority Doorkeeper

Miss Nancy Braselton

White House Office

Mr. & Mrs. W. Scott Butcher

Office of Asst. Secy. of State for Near Eastern & South Asian Affairs

Hon. & Mrs. William Casselman

White House Office

Dr. & Mrs. James Cavanaugh

White House Office

Mr. & Mrs. Wat T. Cluverius, IV

Office of Israeli & Arab-Israeli Affairs, Dept. of State

Mr. & Mrs. William R. Codus

Assistant Chief of Protocol

Mr. & Mrs. Kenneth Davis

Assistant to Senator Hugh Scott

Mr. & Mrs. Edward P. Djerejian

Office of Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs

Miss Katherine Donahue

RNC

Hon. Milton A. Friedman

White House Office

Mr. & Mrs. George W. Haley

Assistant Director for Equal Employment Opportunity, USIA

Mr. & Mrs. Martin Hamberger

Assistant to Senator Hugh Scott

Mr. Michael Harrigan

Escort of Miss Nancy Braselton

Hon. & Mrs. Daniel Z. Henkin

V.P., Public Relations, Air Transport Assn. of America, Washington, D.C.

Hon. & Mrs. Norman Houston

Member, Renegotiation Board

Hon. & Mrs. John W. Hushen

Acting Press Secretary

Hon. & Mrs. Rady A. Johnson

Manager, Washington Office, Standard Oil of Indiana

Hon. Jerry H. Jones

Special Assistant to the President





LTC & Mrs. George Joulwan  
White House Office

Miss Jane Kenny  
RNC

Hon. Chuck Lichenstein  
Special Assistant to the President

Mr. L. W. Likins, Jr.  
RNC

Mr. & Mrs. Winston Lord  
Director, Policy Planning Staff, Dept. of State

Mr. & Mrs. James Low  
President-elect, American Society of Association Executives

Mr. & Mrs. Joseph H. Macaulay  
Administrative Assistant to Rep. Leslie Arends

Hon. & Mrs. Theodore C. Marrs  
White House Office

Mr. & Mrs. J. Thomas McAndrew  
Bureau of Intelligence & Research, Dept. of State

Maj. & Mrs. Robert C. McFarlane  
Military Assistant to Secretary Kissinger

Col. & Mrs. Milton Mitler  
Natl. Committee for Employer Support of the Guard & Reserve

Mr. & Mrs. Powell A. Moore  
Deputy Special Assistant to the President

Mr. & Mrs. John M. Niehuss  
White House Office (NSC)

Mrs. Michael O'Connor  
RNC

Mr. & Mrs. Paul O'Neil  
OMB

Mrs. Kathy Plowman  
RNC

Mr. & Mrs. Charles Posey  
Mrs.-Exec. Secy. to Rep. John Rhodes

Rabbi & Mrs. Stanley Rabinowitz  
Sr. Rabbi, Adis Israel Synagogue, Washington, D. C.

Mr. Peter W. Rodman  
Special Assistant to Secretary Kissinger

Mr. Peter H. Roussel  
RNC

Hon. & Mrs. Warren Rustand  
Special Assistant to the President

Hon. & Mrs. Stanley S. Scott  
Special Assistant to the President

Miss Marylou Sheils  
Protocol Specialist, Dept. of State

Miss Margaret A. Smith  
RNC



Mr. & Mrs. Walter B. Smith, II  
Director, Office of Israeli & Arab-Israeli Affairs, Dept. of State

Mr. & Mrs. Richard R. Thaxton  
RNC

Mr. & Mrs. Paul Theis  
White House Office

Mr. & Mrs. Michael H. Van Dusen  
House Foreign Affairs Committee

Mr. & Mrs. Edward S. Walker, Jr.  
Office of Asst. Secy. of State for Near Eastern & South Asian Affairs

Mr. Roger W. Wallace  
Protocol Specialist, Dept. of State

Mr. & Mrs. Charles L. Ward  
Administrative Assistant to The Speaker

Miss Patricia Wright  
Guest of Mr. Tony Likins

Mr. & Mrs. Irving Yoskowitz  
Attorney, IBM, Washington, D. C.

Hon. & Mrs. Ze'ev Sher  
Economic Minister, Embassy of Israel

Brigadier General & Mrs. Yeshayahu Bareket  
Assistant Armed Forces Attache, Embassy of Israel



THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of the Press Secretary to Mrs. Ford

-----

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# # # #



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

His Excellency Yitzhak Rabin  
Prime Minister of Israel  
His Excellency Simcha Dinitz  
Ambassador of Israel  
The Honorable Mordechai Shalev  
Minister Embassy of Israel  
Mr. Mordechai Gazit  
Director General, Office of the Prime Minister and Political  
Adviser to the Prime Minister  
Mr. Eli Mizrachi  
Director, The Prime Minister's Bureau and Political Secretary  
to the Prime Minister  
Major General Avraham Adan  
Defense and Armed Services Attache, Embassy of Israel  
Brigadier General Ephraim Foran  
Military Assistant to the Prime Minister  
Mr. Dan Pattir  
Adviser to the Prime Minister for Public Affairs  
The Honorable Ze'ev Sher  
Economic Minister, Embassy of Israel  
Mr. Menachem Navoth  
Counselor, Embassy of Israel  
  
The Honorable Henry A. Kissinger  
Secretary of State  
The Honorable James R. Schlesinger  
Secretary of Defense  
The Honorable John J. Sparkman  
United States Senate (Alabama)  
The Honorable Clifford P. Case  
United States Senate (New Jersey)  
The Honorable James B. Pearson  
United States Senate (Kansas)  
The Honorable Hubert H. Humphrey  
United States Senate (Minnesota)  
The Honorable Wayne L. Hays  
House of Representatives (Ohio)  
The Honorable William S. Broomfield  
House of Representatives (Michigan)  
The Honorable Benjamin S. Rosenthal  
House of Representatives (New York)  
The Honorable Benjamin A. Gilman  
House of Representatives (New York)  
The Honorable Robert S. Ingersoll  
Deputy Secretary of State  
The Honorable John K. Tabor  
Under Secretary of Commerce  
The Honorable Joseph J. Sisco  
Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs  
The Honorable William J. Casey  
President, Export-Import Bank of the United States  
The Honorable Henry E. Catto, Jr.  
Chief of Protocol  
The Honorable Alfred L. Atherton, Jr.  
Assistant Secretary of State  
The Honorable Gerald L. Parsky  
Assistant Secretary of the Treasury




The Honorable Robert F. Ellsworth  
Assistant Secretary of Defense  
Lieutenant General Brent Scowcroft, USAF  
Deputy Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs  
The Honorable Malcolm Toon  
Appointed Ambassador to Israel  
Mr. Robert B. Oakley  
Senior Staff Member, National Security Council

DINNER AT THE WHITE HOUSE  
Thursday, September 12, 1974  
at eight o'clock

The President & Mrs. Ford

His Excellency The Prime Minister of Israel  
& Mrs. Rabin  
His Excellency The Ambassador of Israel  
& Mrs. Dinitz  
Mr. Mordechai Gazit  
Director General, The Prime Minister's Office  
Brigadier General Ephraim Foran  
Military Assistant to The Prime Minister  
Mr. Eli Mizrahi  
Director, The Prime Minister's Bureau  
The Honorable & Mrs. Mordechai Shalev  
Minister, Embassy of Israel

The Secretary of State & Mrs. Kissinger  
The Secretary of Defense & Mrs. Schlesinger  
Hon. Anne L. Armstrong  
Counsellor to the President  
Hon. & Mrs. Dean Burch  
Counsellor to the President  
Hon. & Mrs. John O. Marsh, Jr.  
Counsellor to the President  
Hon. & Mrs. Robert T. Hartmann  
Counsellor to the President  
Senator & Mrs. John C. Stennis (Mississippi)  
Mrs. Jacob K. Javits  
Wife of the Senator from New York  
Senator & Mrs. John G. Tower (Texas)  
Senator & Mrs. Abraham Ribicoff (Connecticut)  
Senator Edward W. Brooke (Massachusetts)  
Rep. & Mrs. F. Edward Hebert (Louisiana)  
Rep. & Mrs. L. H. Fountain (North Carolina)  
Rep. & Mrs. Robert H. Michel (Illinois)  
Mrs. John B. Anderson  
Wife of the Representative from Illinois  
Rep. & Mrs. Sidney R. Yates (Illinois)  
Rep. & Mrs. Benjamin A. Gilman (New York)  
Hon. & Mrs. Robert S. Ingersoll  
Deputy Secretary of State  
Hon. & Mrs. Joseph J. Sisco  
Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs  
General & Mrs. George S. Brown, USAF  
Chmn., Joint Chiefs of Staff  
Hon. & Mrs. Kenneth B. Keating  
U. S. Ambassador to Israel  
Hon. & Mrs. Henry E. Catto, Jr.  
Chief of Protocol  
Hon. Leonard Garment  
Assistant to the President  
General & Mrs. Alexander M. Haig, Jr.  
Assistant to the President  
Hon. & Mrs. Alfred L. Atherton, Jr.  
Assistant Secretary of State for Near Eastern & South Asian Affairs  
Lt. Gen. & Mrs. Brent Scowcroft  
Deputy Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs  
Hon. Walworth Barbour  
Former Ambassador to Israel, Gloucester, Massachusetts  
Mr. Harold H. Saunders  
Deputy Assistant Secy. of State for Near Eastern & South Asian Affairs  
Mr. James H. Noyes  
Deputy Assistant Secy. of Defense for International Security Affairs



Mr. & Mrs. Steve Allen  
TV personality; Mrs. -actress Jayne Meadows, Encino, California

Miss Ellen Barbour  
Sister of Amb. Walworth Barbour, Cloucester, Massachusetts

Mr. David Blumberg  
Pres., B'nai B'rith, Knoxville, Tennessee

Mrs. Edward W. Brooke, Sr.  
Mother of Senator Brooke of Massachusetts

Hon. & Mrs. Joseph A. Califano, Jr.  
Attorney, Washington, D. C.

Mr. & Mrs. Frank Cormier  
Associated Press

Hon. & Mrs. Max M. Fisher  
Chmn., Fisher New Center Co.; Chmn., Jewish Agency of Israel

Mr. Eugene Fodor  
Violinist, Morrison, Colorado

Hon. Henry Ford II  
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