

The original documents are located in Box 50, folder “State Visits: 3/30/76 - State Visit of King Hussein and Queen Alia of Jordan (1)” of the Betty Ford White House Papers, 1973-1977 at the Gerald R. Ford Presidential Library.

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For immediate release
Tuesday, March 30, 1976

THE WHITE HOUSE

Office of Mrs. Ford's Press Secretary

The President and Mrs. Ford will host a black-tie dinner in honor of His Majesty Hussein I, King of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, and Her Majesty Queen Alia, on Tuesday, March 30.

A colonial American theme will be featured in the decorations on the State floor. Antique metalware used in American homes during the 18th and early 19th centuries will serve as centerpieces for the tables. Fruits, vegetables, breads, nuts and spices will accent the housewares of cast iron, brass, copper, tin and pewter. Pincushion protia, gardenias, blue delphinium and cream and brown lilies also will be used. The historic uses of the housewares will be linked with the decorations; for example, pewter wine and ale measures will be surrounded by grapes and berries. A copper teapot will be trimmed with tea, oranges, cloves and cinnamon sticks. A flat iron will be accented by cotton thistles. Other combinations will be a chestnut roaster with nuts, a popcorn maker with ears of corn, a copper milk pail with asparagus and eggs.

The dominant colors are blue, brown and white. The round tables will be covered with an overlay of blue and white combed cotton sheets, a "Rope" design, donated by Wamsutta. Each square cloth will be knotted at the corners. The napkins will be tied with brown, white and blue grossgrain ribbons. The Johnson china, vermeil flatwear, and Morgantown crystal will be used.

The Foyer and Grand Hall will be decorated with pink caladiums and pink bromiliads and ficus trees covered with white gardenias.

The antique metalware pieces were donated by museum houses of Historic Deerfield, Inc., Deerfield, Massachusetts. Robert King and Michael Bonnet of Floral Arts, Inc., Washington, D.C., coordinated the decorations.

The menu: Filet of Pompano Meuniere, Fleurons, Roast Rack of Lamb, New Potatoes with Parsley, Spinach with Tangerines, Watercress and Endive Salad, Tilsit Cheese, Bombe Nougatine, Petits Fours, and Demitasse.

The wines: Saint Michelle Chenin Blanc; Louise Martinia Cabernet Sauvignon; Almaden Blanc de Blancs;

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March 30, 1976

FOR: MRS. FORD

FROM: MARIA DOWNS

Attached for your review and approval is the proposed seating plan for your, the President's and Susan's tables for tonight's dinner.

Thank you.



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 30, 1976

FOR: MRS. FORD

FROM: MARIA DOWNS *M*

Attached for your review and approval is the proposed seating plan for your, the President's and Susan's tables for tonight's dinner.

Thank you.



Table 9

THE PRESIDENT (to his right)
Her Majesty Queen Alia
Rep. William A. Steiger (Wisconsin)
Mrs. James J. Kilpatrick
 Wife of columnist, Washington Star Syndicate
Mr. Stephen D. Bechtel, Jr.
 Chmn., Bechtel Group of Companies
Mrs. Barbara Warne Newell
 Pres., Wellesley College
Mr. Joe Garagiola
 Radio-TV
Miss Julia Meade
 Actress
Mr. Muhammad Ali
 Boxing champion
Princess Basmah
 Sister of the King

Table 10

MRS. FORD (to her right)
His Majesty King Hussein I
Mrs. John D. Stanley
 Sitting Rock Arabian Farms - Madison, North Carolina
Mr. Charles L. Bartlett
 Columnist, Field Newspaper Syndicate
Mrs. Pete V. Domenici
 Wife of Senator from New Mexico
Mr. Charlie Byrd
 Guitarist
Mrs. James A. Elkins, Jr.
 Wife of Chmn., First City National Bank, Houston
Mr. Charlton Heston
 Actor
Mrs. Wyatt E. Cooper
 Designer, Gloria Vanderbilt
H. E. Zeid Rifai
 Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs



TABLE 12

Miss Susan Ford (to her right)

Mr. Stephen H. Taber (George Washington Univ. student)

Son of George Taber (name suggested by Mr. Conger)

Princess Alia

Daughter of the King

Rep. James G. Martin (North Carolina) (Republican)

Mrs. William W. Nicholson

Wife of the Director of the White House Scheduling Office

Mr. Charles Fetter

Guest of Julia Meade

Mrs. William A. Steiger

Wife of Representative from Wisconsin (Republican)

Mr. Jim King



Guest list for the dinner to be given by the President and Mrs. Ford in honor of His Majesty Hussein I, King of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and Her Majesty Queen Alia on Tuesday, March 30, 1976 at eight o'clock, The White House

His Majesty Hussein I, King of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan
and Her Majesty Queen Alia

Balance of official party - 12

The Honorable Henry A. Kissinger
Secretary of State

The Secretary of Defense and Mrs. Rumsfeld

? The Honorable W. J. Usery, Jr.
Secretary of Labor

The Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare and Mrs. Mathews

The Honorable William W. Scranton, U. S. Representative to the UN,
and Mrs. Scranton

The Honorable Strom Thurmond, U. S. Senate, and Mrs. Thurmond
(South Carolina)

The Honorable John G. Tower, U. S. Senate, and Mrs. Tower
(Texas)

The Honorable J. Bennett Johnston, Jr., U. S. Senate,
and Mrs. Johnson (Louisiana)

The Honorable Pete V. Domenici, U. S. Senate,
and Mrs. Domenici (New Mexico)

The Honorable Robert B. Morgan, U. S. Senate,
and Mrs. Morgan (North Carolina)

The Honorable Robert L. F. Sikes, House of Representatives,
and Mrs. Sikes (Florida)

The Honorable Frank Horton, House of Representatives,
and Mrs. Horton (New York)

The Honorable Brock Adams, House of Representatives,
and Mrs. Adams (Washington)

The Honorable William A. Steiger, House of Representatives,
and Mrs. Steiger (Wisconsin)

The Honorable James G. Martin, House of Representatives,
and Mrs. Martin (North Carolina)

The Honorable Shirley Pettis, House of Representatives
(California); Guest of Mr. Edward J. Daly

The Honorable Richard B. Cheney, Assistant to the President,
and Mrs. Cheney

The Honorable Brent Scowcroft

Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs

The Honorable James A. Baker, III, Under Secretary of Commerce,
and Mrs. Baker

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



The Honorable Robert S. McNamara, President, International
Bank for Reconstruction and Development and Mrs. McNamara
The Honorable George Bush, Director of Central Intelligence,
and Mrs. Bush
The Honorable Thomas R. Pickering, American Ambassador
to Jordan, and Mrs. Pickering
The Chief of Protocol and Mrs. Catto
The Honorable Jerry H. Jones
Special Assistant to the President
The Honorable Alfred L. Atherton, Jr., Assistant Secretary of State
for Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs, and Mrs. Atherton
The Honorable Robert Orben, Special Assistant to the President,
and Mrs. Orben
The Honorable Robert Barnes and Mrs. Barnes
Exec. Dir., American-Arab Association for Commerce
and Industry; former Ambassador to Jordan
The Honorable Lowell W. Perry, Chmn., Equal Employment
Opportunity Commission, and Mrs. Perry
Mr. and Mrs. William W. Nicholson
Director of the White House Scheduling Office

Mr. and Mrs. Muhammad Ali, Chicago, Illinois
World heavyweight boxing champion
Mr. and Mrs. John F. Babbitt, Jr., Tulsa, Oklahoma
President, Agrico Chemical Company
Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Baroody, Annandale, Virginia
First Vice Pres., National Association of Arab Americans
Mr. and Mrs. Stephen D. Bechtel, Jr., San Francisco, California
Chmn., Bechtel Group of Companies
Mr. and Mrs. Ralph E. Becker, Washington, D. C.
The Honorable McGeorge Bundy and Mrs. Bundy, New York, New York
Pres., Ford Foundation
Mr. and Mrs. Charlie Byrd, Annapolis, Maryland
Guitarist
Mr. and Mrs. H. Whitfield Carhart, New York, New York
Mr. and Mrs. Wyatt E. Cooper, New York, New York
Mrs--designer Gloria Vanderbilt
Mr. Edward J. Daly, Oakland, California
Chmn., World Airways, Inc.
? Mr. and Mrs. William E. Dwyer, Hadley, Massachusetts
Pres., Historic Deerfield, Inc.
Mr. and Mrs. James A. Elkins, Jr., Houston, Texas
Chmn., First City National Bank
Mr. Charles Fetter, New York, New York
Guest of Miss Julia Meade



- ? Miss Susan Ford
Mr. and Mrs. Donald N. Frey, Chicago, Illinois
Chmn., Bell & Howell Company
Mr. and Mrs. Joe Garagiola, New York
Radio-television personality
Mr. and Mrs. Charlton Heston, Beverly Hills, California
Actor
Mr. and Mrs. Arthur A. Houghton, Jr., Queenstown, Maryland
Chmn., Steuben Glass Corporation
Mr. Fauzi Jmean
Jordanian press representative
Mr. and Mrs. Jefferson D. Keith, Potomac, Maryland
Chmn., American Society of Association Executives
Mr. and Mrs. James J. Kilpatrick, Woodville, Virginia
Columnist, Washington Star Syndicate
Mr. and Mrs. Dean Leshner, Orinda, California
Publisher, Contra Costa Times
? Mrs. Charles MacArthur, Nyack, New York
Actress Helen Hayes
Dr. Muhsin S. Mahdi, Cambridge, Massachusetts
Jewett Professor of Arabic, Center for Middle Eastern
Studies, Harvard University
Mr. and Mrs. J. Willard Marriott, Jr., Chevy Chase, Maryland
Pres. & Exec. Dir., Marriott Corporation
Mr. and Mrs. Raymond K. Mason, Jacksonville, Florida
Pres., Charter Company of Florida
Mr. and Mrs. Robert J. McBain, Grand Rapids, Michigan
Miss Julia Meade, New York, New York
Actress
Mrs. Barbara Warne Newell, Wellesley, Massachusetts
Pres., Wellesley College
Mr. and Mrs. Richard Petty, Speedway, Indiana
Auto racer
Miss Susan Porter, New York, New York
Guest of Mr. Jerry Jones
Mr. and Mrs. Edward B. Rasmuson, Anchorage, Alaska
Pres., National Bank of Alaska
Mr. and Mrs. David Rockefeller, New York, New York
Chmn., Chase Manhattan Bank
Miss Yeganeh Shayegan, Tehran, Iran
Guest of Dr. Muhsin Mahdi
? Mr. and Mrs. William Shoemaker, Los Angeles, California
Jockey
Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Sidey, Potomac Falls, Maryland
Washington Bureau Chief, Time Magazine
Mr. and Mrs. George A. Simon, Grosse Pointe Farms, Michigan
Pres., U. S. Equipment Company



Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Spencer, Washington, D. C.

Acting Chairman, President Ford Committee

Mr. George H. Taber, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

Mr. Stephen H. Taber, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania

Dr. and Mrs. Peter S. Tanous, Bethesda, Maryland

Past Pres., National Association of Arab Americans

The Most Reverend Archbishop Joseph Tawil, D.D., West Newton, Mass.

Apostolic Exarchate for the Melkites in the United States

The Honorable Charles S. Thomas and Mrs. Thomas

Corona Del Mar, California

The Honorable Tommy G. Thompson and Mrs. Thompson, Elroy, Wisconsin

Assistant Minority Floor Leader, Wisconsin Legislature

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Wilson, Roncho Mirage, California

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas G. Wyman, New York, New York

The Honorable Evelle J. Younger and Mrs. Younger

Attorney General, State of California



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3/4/76

THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

ARRIVAL CEREMONY FOR THEIR MAJESTIES
THE KING OF THE HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN
AND QUEEN ALIA

TUESDAY-MARCH 30, 1976

The South Grounds

From: Terry O'Donnell ^{TOD}

SEQUENCE:

10:28 a. m.

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

Following announcement and "Ruffles and Flourishes", you and Mrs. Ford proceed out the Diplomatic Reception Room entrance, corss the driveway, and take your positions facing the entrance to the Diplomatic Reception Room.

10:31 a. m.

Their Majesties arrive and are introduced to you and Mrs. Ford by Chief of Protocol Henry E. Catto, Jr. You in turn introduce them to Secretary Kissinger and to Admiral and Mrs. Holloway.

You and King Hussein move to the platform and stand facing the troops with the King on your right. Mrs. Ford and Queen Alia move to right of platform.

10:33 a. m.

National Anthems and 21-gun salute.



2.

Inspection of troops - you and King Hussein guided by Commander of Troops. The King should be on the left closest to the troops. The Troop Commander is in the middle.

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

Inspection begins at the right front of the band and proceeds along the front rank of troops. You render salutes when passing in front of the Colors.

At the left flank of the troops, the Inspection Party turns and proceeds toward the platform.

You escort His Majesty onto the platform and take your original positions facing the troops for the Marine Drum and Bugle Corps' "pass in review."

10:40 a.m.

After the Commander of Troops reports, "Sir, this concludes the Honors", you usher the King to stand adjacent to you at the podium while you deliver welcoming remarks.

FULL PRESS COVERAGE

King Hussein will respond.



3.

10:45 a.m.

You and the King and Mrs. Ford and the Queen 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 Kissinger and Admiral and Mrs. Holloway, members of the official party (list attached at TAB A), and members of the welcoming committee.

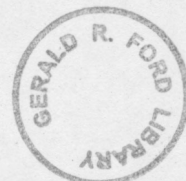
10:50 a.m.

Following a brief visit, you, King Hussein, and Secretary Kissinger depart en route the Oval Office for private meeting.

NOTE: The members of the Official Party and the Welcoming Committee remain in the Blue Room for coffee.

10:55 a.m.

Your meeting with King Hussein begins.



MEMBERS OF THE OFFICIAL JORDANIAN PARTY

His Majesty Hussein I
King of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan

Her Majesty Queen Alia

Her Royal Highness Princess Alia
Daughter of His Majesty

Her Royal Highness Princess Basmah
Sister of His Majesty

His Excellency Zeid Rifai
Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign
Affairs

Mrs. Zeid Rifai

His Highness Prince Raad Bin Zeid
Lord Chamberlain (Brother of His Majesty)

His Excellency Abdullah Salah
Ambassador of the Hashemite Kingdom of
Jordan to the United States

Mrs. Abdullah Salah

Lt. General Sherif Zeid Bin Shaker
Commander, Jordan Arab Army

Mrs. Zeid Bin Shaker

Mr. Taimour Daghestani
Husband of Princess Basmah

His Excellency Dr. Hannah Odeh
President of the National Planning Council

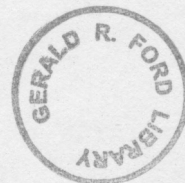
His Excellency Yanal Hikmat
Chief of Royal Protocol



Brigadier Dr. Samir Farraj
Personal Physician to His Majesty

Lt. Colonel Mohammad Kassab
Military Aide to His Majesty and Chief
of Security Detail

Lt. Colonel Badar Zaza
Aide-de-Camp to His Majesty



For Immediate Release
Monday, March 29, 1976

THE WHITE HOUSE
OFFICE OF THE PRESS SECRETARY TO MRS. FORD

Charlie Byrd, jazz and classical guitarist, will entertain at the State Dinner for King Hussein of Jordan on Tuesday, March 29.

During the Johnson Administration, Byrd performed twice at White House functions, including a State Dinner for the King of Nepal.

Byrd, a native of Virginia, learned to play guitar from his father. His interest in jazz was stimulated by an encounter with the late Django Reinhardt, a gypsy guitarist, in Paris during World War II. At the time, Byrd was traveling with a G.I. orchestra.

After the war, Byrd studied at the Harnett National Music School in New York City and performed with many notable jazz musicians. During the late 1940's, Byrd became interested in the classical guitar, and in 1954, he studied with Andrea Segovia, the great classical guitarist.

Through the years, Byrd has pursued his interest in both classical and jazz music. Since 1956, he has produced more than fifty albums of his own, and he has won virtually every major award for a guitarist.

In addition to numerous concerts and tours in America, Byrd and his group have made several international tours, including State Department tours in Africa, the Far East and India.

Besides performing and recording, Byrd also composes musical scores for films and television. The guitarist has made his home in the Washington, D.C. area for over two decades. He is married and presently lives with his wife and daughter in Annapolis, Maryland.

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 26, 1976

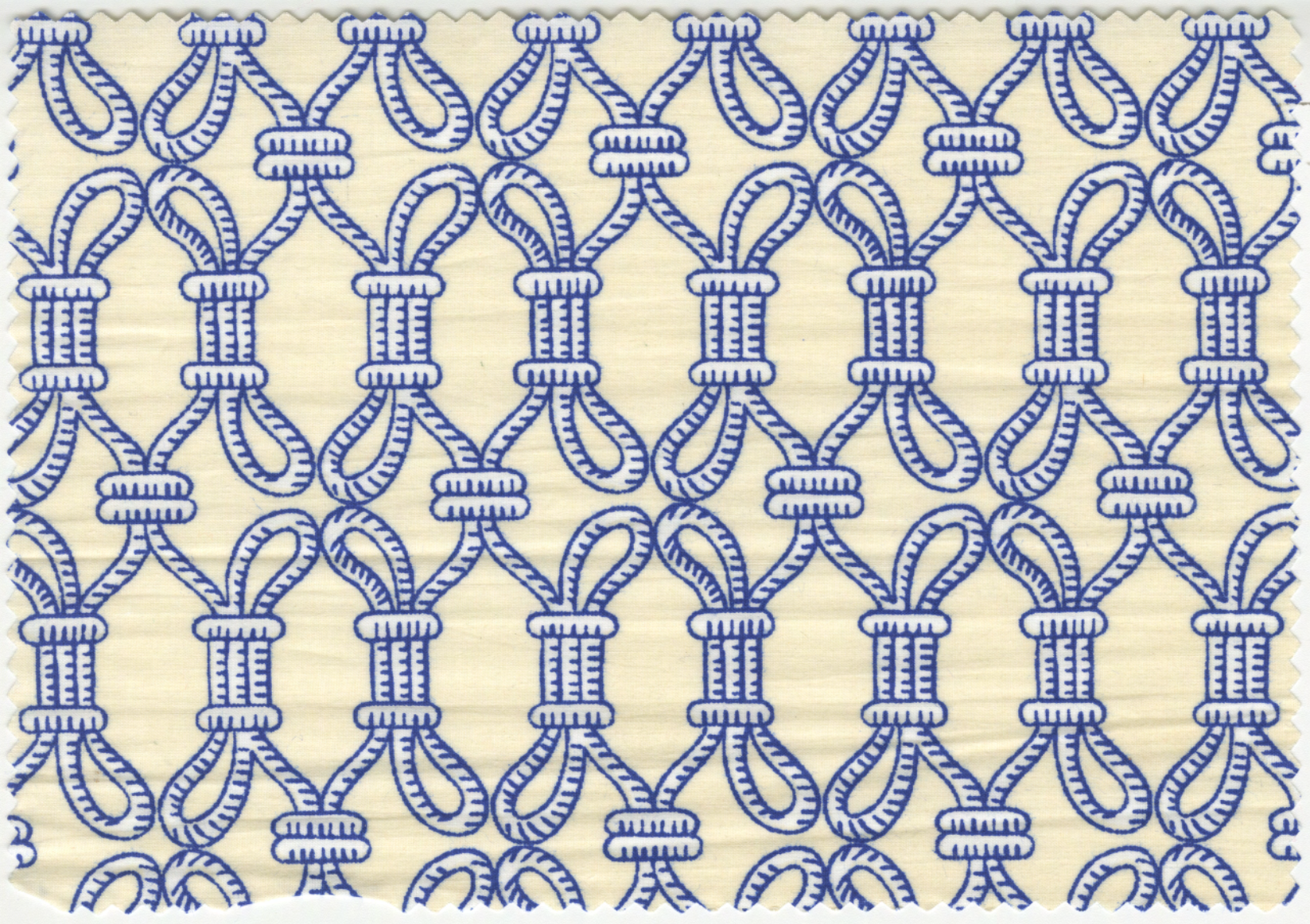
MEMORANDUM FOR: MRS. FORD
FROM: MARIA DOWNS

For the Hussein Dinner next Tuesday, Robert King has informed us that Wamsutta would be willing to donate material for new tablecloths, a sample of which is herewith attached. The name of the fabric is "Rope." Robert would then have the cloths made up.

If you are so inclined, he would like to use a new tablecloth for the King, and he feels that this pattern would go well with the antique American metal ware table centerpieces. The use of the cloth, of course, is contingent upon its suitability to the centerpieces, and we will look at the two together this afternoon.

I would like your thoughts on this.





THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON



Mrs. Ford —

Hussein guest
list as of Friday -
145 acceptances
with 9 to hear from -
possible 154
attending — question
mark before names of
those still in doubt -
M

Guest list for the dinner to be given by the President and Mrs. Ford in honor of His Majesty Hussein I, King of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and Her Majesty Queen Alia on Tuesday, March 30, 1976 at eight o'clock, The White House

His Majesty Hussein I, King of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan
and Her Majesty Queen Alia

Balance of official party - 12

The Honorable Henry A. Kissinger
Secretary of State

The Secretary of Defense and Mrs. Rumsfeld

? The Honorable W. J. Usery, Jr.
Secretary of Labor

The Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare and Mrs. Mathews

The Honorable William W. Scranton, U. S. Representative to the UN,
and Mrs. Scranton

The Honorable Strom Thurmond, U. S. Senate, and Mrs. Thurmond
(South Carolina)

The Honorable John G. Tower, U. S. Senate, and Mrs. Tower
(Texas)

The Honorable J. Bennett Johnston, Jr., U. S. Senate,
and Mrs. Johnson (Louisiana)

The Honorable Pete V. Domenici, U. S. Senate,
and Mrs. Domenici (New Mexico)

The Honorable Robert B. Morgan, U. S. Senate,
and Mrs. Morgan (North Carolina)

The Honorable Robert L. F. Sikes, House of Representatives,
and Mrs. Sikes (Florida)

The Honorable Frank Horton, House of Representatives,
and Mrs. Horton (New York)

The Honorable Brock Adams, House of Representatives,
and Mrs. Adams (Washington)

The Honorable William A. Steiger, House of Representatives,
and Mrs. Steiger (Wisconsin)

The Honorable James G. Martin, House of Representatives,
and Mrs. Martin (North Carolina)

The Honorable Shirley Pettis, House of Representatives
(California); Guest of Mr. Edward J. Daly

The Honorable Richard B. Cheney, Assistant to the President,
and Mrs. Cheney

The Honorable Brent Scowcroft

Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs

The Honorable James A. Baker, III, Under Secretary of Commerce,
and Mrs. Baker

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



The Honorable Robert S. McNamara, President, International
Bank for Reconstruction and Development and Mrs. McNamara
The Honorable George Bush, Director of Central Intelligence,
and Mrs. Bush

The Honorable Thomas R. Pickering, American Ambassador
to Jordan, and Mrs. Pickering

The Chief of Protocol and Mrs. Catto

The Honorable Jerry H. Jones
Special Assistant to the President

The Honorable Alfred L. Atherton, Jr., Assistant Secretary of State
for Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs, and Mrs. Atherton

The Honorable Robert Orben, Special Assistant to the President,
and Mrs. Orben

The Honorable Robert Barnes and Mrs. Barnes
Exec. Dir., American-Arab Association for Commerce
and Industry; former Ambassador to Jordan

The Honorable Lowell W. Perry, Chmn., Equal Employment
Opportunity Commission, and Mrs. Perry

Mr. and Mrs. William W. Nicholson
Director of the White House Scheduling Office

Mr. and Mrs. Muhammad Ali, Chicago, Illinois
World heavyweight boxing champion

Mr. and Mrs. John F. Babbitt, Jr., Tulsa, Oklahoma
President, Agrico Chemical Company

Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Baroody, Annandale, Virginia
First Vice Pres., National Association of Arab Americans

Mr. and Mrs. Stephen D. Bechtel, Jr., San Francisco, California
Chmn., Bechtel Group of Companies

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph E. Becker, Washington, D. C.

The Honorable McGeorge Bundy and Mrs. Bundy, New York, New York
Pres., Ford Foundation

Mr. and Mrs. Charlie Byrd, Annapolis, Maryland
Guitarist

Mr. and Mrs. H. Whitfield Carhart, New York, New York

Mr. and Mrs. Wyatt E. Cooper, New York, New York
Mrs--designer Gloria Vanderbilt

Mr. Edward J. Daly, Oakland, California
Chmn., World Airways, Inc.

? Mr. and Mrs. William E. Dwyer, Hadley, Massachusetts
Pres., Historic Deerfield, Inc.

Mr. and Mrs. James A. Elkins, Jr., Houston, Texas
Chmn., First City National Bank

Mr. Charles Fetter, New York, New York
Guest of Miss Julia Meade



- ? Miss Susan Ford
Mr. and Mrs. Donald N. Frey, Chicago, Illinois
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Mr. and Mrs. Arthur A. Houghton, Jr., Queenstown, Maryland
Chmn., Steuben Glass Corporation
Mr. Fauzi Jmean
Jordanian press representative
Mr. and Mrs. Jefferson D. Keith, Potomac, Maryland
Chmn., American Society of Association Executives
Mr. and Mrs. James J. Kilpatrick, Woodville, Virginia
Columnist, Washington Star Syndicate
Mr. and Mrs. Dean Leshner, Orinda, California
Publisher, Contra Costa Times
? Mrs. Charles MacArthur, Nyack, New York
Actress Helen Hayes
Dr. Muhsin S. Mahdi, Cambridge, Massachusetts
Jewett Professor of Arabic, Center for Middle Eastern
Studies, Harvard University
Mr. and Mrs. J. Willard Marriott, Jr., Chevy Chase, Maryland
Pres. & Exec. Dir., Marriott Corporation
Mr. and Mrs. Raymond K. Mason, Jacksonville, Florida
Pres., Charter Company of Florida
Mr. and Mrs. Robert J. McBain, Grand Rapids, Michigan
Miss Julia Meade, New York, New York
Actress
Mrs. Barbara Warne Newell, Wellesley, Massachusetts
Pres., Wellesley College
Mr. and Mrs. Richard Petty, Speedway, Indiana
Auto racer
Miss Susan Porter, New York, New York
Guest of Mr. Jerry Jones
Mr. and Mrs. Edward B. Rasmuson, Anchorage, Alaska
Pres., National Bank of Alaska
Mr. and Mrs. David Rockefeller, New York, New York
Chmn., Chase Manhattan Bank
Miss Yeganeh Shayegan, Tehran, Iran
Guest of Dr. Muhsin Mahdi
? Mr. and Mrs. William Shoemaker, Los Angeles, California
Jockey
Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Sidey, Potomac Falls, Maryland
Washington Bureau Chief, Time Magazine
Mr. and Mrs. George A. Simon, Grosse Pointe Farms, Michigan
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Corona Del Mar, California

The Honorable Tommy G. Thompson and Mrs. Thompson, Elroy, Wisconsin

Assistant Minority Floor Leader, Wisconsin Legislature

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Wilson, Roncho Mirage, California

Mr. and Mrs. Thomas G. Wyman, New York, New York

The Honorable Evelle J. Younger and Mrs. Younger

Attorney General, State of California



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

March 25, 1976

FOR: MRS. FORD

FROM: MARIA DOWNS *M*

Attached is background material from State Department regarding the King Hussein visit.

Thank you.





DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Washington, D.C. 20520

March 24, 1976

MEMORANDUM

TO: Mrs. Gerald R. Ford
The White House

FROM: William R. Codus *WRC*
Assistant Chief of Protocol

SUBJECT: State Visit of Their Majesties the
King of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan
and Queen Alia

Attached is a draft of Their Majesties' schedule as well as the pronunciation list, background notes and unclassified biographies of the Official Party.

Additional information on the Official Party will be included in the Classified Briefing Book which will be forwarded to you later this week.

Attachments:

As stated.



THE STATE VISIT
OF
THEIR MAJESTIES
THE KING OF THE HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN
AND
QUEEN ALIA
MARCH-APRIL 1976

MONDAY
MARCH 29, 1976

3:00pm Arrive Andrews Air Force Base.
3:30pm Arrive Blair House.

Overnight: Blair House

TUESDAY
MARCH 30, 1976

10:30am White House Arrival Ceremony.
11:00am Meeting with President Ford at the White House.
11:00am Her Majesty has coffee with Mrs. Ford.
1:00pm Luncheon hosted by the Secretary of State and Mrs. Kissinger at the Department of State.
3:30pm Her Majesty visits John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, "America on Stage" exhibit (OPTIONAL).
8:00pm White House State Dinner.
Dress: Black Tie
Overnight: Blair House



WEDNESDAY
MARCH 31, 1976

8:00am Breakfast with members of Congress at Blair House.
10:30am Her Majesty visits Louise Whitney School
(Children's Hospital pre-school program).
10:00am Wreath laying ceremony at the Tomb of the Unknown
Soldier, Arlington National Cemetery.
11:00am Meeting with President Ford at White House.
12:30pm Luncheon with Senate Foreign Relations and House
International Relations Committees at the U.S. Capitol.
1:00pm Her Majesty has luncheon at Embassy
Residence.
3:00pm Meeting with Secretary of Defense at Blair House.
4:00pm Meeting with Secretary of State at Blair House.
6:00pm Receives Arab Ambassadors at Blair House.
6:30pm-8:00pm Jordanian reception at Anderson House.
Dress: Business Suit
Overnight: Blair House

THURSDAY
APRIL 1, 1976

8:00am Breakfast with journalists at Blair House.
10:25am Departure Ceremony, Washington Monument Grounds.
10:30am Depart Washington, D. C. via helicopter.
10:45am Depart Andrews Air Force Base via USAF VC-9 aircraft.
Flying time: 1 hour 45 minutes
Time change: - 1 hour
11:30am Arrive Chicago (O'Hare International Airport).



THURSDAY
APRIL 1, 1976 (cont'd)

12:00noon Arrival ceremony, Civic Plaza.

1:00pm Luncheon at the First National Bank of Chicago.

Her Majesty has a private afternoon.

7:00pm Dinner hosted by Mayor of Chicago and Mrs. Daley,
Palmer House.

Dress: Black Tie

Overnight: Drake Hotel

FRIDAY
APRIL 2, 1976

10:00am Depart Chicago via USAF VC-9 aircraft.

Flying time: 2 hours 05 minutes
Time change: none

12:05pm Arrive New Orleans (New Orleans International Airport).

12:45pm Luncheon hosted by President of Tulane University
and Mrs. Hackney, 2 Audubon Place.

2:00pm Meeting with Jordanian students and distinguished visitors
at President's Residence.

3:00pm Press Conference, Dixon Hall.

3:30-4:30pm Address to Student Body, Dixon Hall.

7:00pm Reception hosted by Mayor of New Orleans and Mrs.
Landrieu and the Mayor's Committee on International
Trade and Relations, Plinsoll Club. (Dress: Black Tie)

Private dinner.

Overnight: Royal Orleans Hotel

SATURDAY
APRIL 3, 1976

10:30am Depart New Orleans via USAF VC-9 aircraft.

Flying time: 4 hours 35 minutes
Time change: - 2 hours
Lunch will be served.



SATURDAY
APRIL 3, 1976 (cont'd)

1:05pm Arrive San Francisco (San Francisco International Airport).

1:45pm Arrive Letterman Army Medical Center, San Francisco.

Party proceeds to Hotel.

Free afternoon/evening.

Overnight: St. Francis Hotel

SUNDAY
APRIL 4, 1976

His Majesty remains at the Letterman Army Medical Center.

Free day for remainder of party.

Her Majesty visits San Francisco
University. (11:30am-3:00pm)

Overnight: St. Francis Hotel

MONDAY
APRIL 5, 1976

Her Majesty visits University of Santa
Clara (10:30am-3:30pm).

12:30pm Luncheon hosted by the Bechtel Corporation (MEN ONLY).

Private evening.

Overnight: St. Francis Hotel

TUESDAY
APRIL 6, 1976

9:15am Depart San Francisco via Royal Jordanian 727.

Flying time: 1 hour
Time change: none

10:15am Arrive Los Angeles (Los Angeles International Airport).



TUESDAY
APRIL 6, 1976 (cont'd)

11:00am Press conference, Beverly Wilshire Hotel (Burgundy Room).
Her Majesty proceeds to suite and rejoins at reception.

11:30am Reception for luncheon dais guests (Champagne Room).

12:00noon Luncheon hosted by Los Angeles World Affairs Council (Main Ball Room).

2:45pm Meeting with Editorial Board, Los Angeles Times.
3:00pm Her Majesty visits Rancho Los Amigos Hospital (Physical Rehabilitation Center).

5:00pm Receives Arab American business leaders at the Beverly Wilshire Hotel.
Private evening.

Overnight: Beverly Wilshire Hotel

WEDNESDAY
APRIL 7, 1976

Depart the United States.



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

THE STATE VISIT OF THEIR MAJESTIES THE KING OF THE HASHEMITE
KINGDOM OF JORDAN AND QUEEN ALIA

His Majesty Hussein I
King of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan

Pronunciation: Hoo-SANE
Place Card: His Majesty the King of the Hashemite Kingdom
of Jordan
Address: Your Majesty

Her Majesty Queen Alia

Pronunciation: AH-lee-yah
Place Card: Her Majesty Queen Alia
Address: Your Majesty

Her Royal Highness Princess Alia
Daughter of His Majesty

Pronunciation: AH-lee-yah
Place Card: H.R.H. Princess Alia
Address: Your Highness, Princess Alia

Her Royal Highness Princess Basmah
Sister of His Majesty

Pronunciation: BAHS-mah
Place Card: H.R.H. Princess Basmah
Address: Your Highness, Princess Basmah

His Excellency Zeid Rifai
Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs

Pronunciation: Rif-FEYE
Place Card: The Prime Minister of the Hashemite Kingdom
of Jordan
Address: Your Excellency, Mr. Prime Minister, Sir

Mrs. Zeid Rifai

Pronunciation: Rif-FEYE
Place Card: Mrs. Rifai
Address: Mrs. Rifai



His Highness Prince Raad Bin Zeid
Lord Chamberlain

Pronunciation: RAHD
Place Card: H.H. Prince Raad Bin Zeid
Address: Your Highness, Prince Raad

His Excellency Abdullah Salah
Ambassador of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan to the United States

Pronunciation: Sah-LAH
Place Card: The Ambassador of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan
Address: Your Excellency, Mr. Ambassador, Sir

Mrs. Abdullah Salah

Pronunciation: Sah-LAH
Place Card: Mrs. Salah
Address: Mrs. Salah

Lt. Gen. Sherif Zeid Bin Shaker
Commander, Arab Jordan Army

Pronunciation: Bin SHAH-Kir
Place Card: General Bin Shaker
Address: General Bin Shaker

Mrs. Zeid Bin Shaker

Pronunciation: Bin SHAH-Kir
Place Card: Mrs. Bin Shaker
Address: Mrs. Bin Shaker

Mr. Taimour Daghestani
Husband of Princess Basmah

Pronunciation: Dahg-gess-TAH-nee
Place Card: Mr. Daghestani
Address: Mr. Daghestani, Sir

His Excellency Dr. Hannah Odeh
President, National Planning Council

Pronunciation: OH-deh
Place Card: Dr. Odeh
Address: Dr. Odeh, Your Excellency, Sir



His Excellency Yanal Hikmat
Chief of Royal Protocol

Pronunciation: HICK-mat
Place Card: The Chief of Royal Protocol of the Hashemite
Kingdom of Jordan
Address: Your Excellency, Mr. Ambassador, Ambassador
Hikmat, Sir

* * * * *

Brigadier Dr. Samir Farraj
Personal Physician to His Majesty

Pronunciation: Far-AHZH
Place Card: Dr. Farraj
Address: Dr. Farraj, Sir, Brigadier Farraj

Lt. Colonel Mohammad Kassab
Military Aide to His Majesty and Chief of Security Detail

Pronunciation: kas-SAHB
Place Card: Col. Kassab
Address: Col. Kassab, Sir

Lt. Col. Badar Zaza
Aide-de-Camp to His Majesty

Pronunciation: zah-zah
Place Card: Col. Zaza
Address: Col. Zaza, Sir

* * * * *

MISCELLANEOUS INFO:

CORRESPONDENCE
SALUTATION: Your Majesty or Your Majesties

CORRESPONDENCE
COMPLIMENTARY
CLOSE: Respectfully yours,

ENVELOPE
ADDRESS: His Majesty
Hussein I

King of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan
Amman, Jordan



ENVELOPE
ADDRESS:
(cont'd)

Their Majesties
The King of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan
and Queen Alia
Amman, Jordan

Her Majesty
Queen Alia
of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan
Amman, Jordan

IN HONOR OF
LINES ON
INVITATIONS:

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

In Honor of Their Majesties The King of the
Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and Queen Alia

In Honor of Her Majesty Queen Alia of the
Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan



background NOTES



Jordan

department of state * december 1974

OFFICIAL NAME: Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan

GEOGRAPHY AND PEOPLE

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.

A country of rocky deserts, mountains, and rolling plains, Jordan 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, with 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.

Slightly more than 50 percent of Jordan's population is rural, about 44 percent is fully urban, and less than 6 percent is nomadic or seminomadic. Jordan has about 70 people per square mile, although about one-third of the population lives in West Bank Jordan (a portion of former Palestine currently under Israeli military occupation).

PROFILE

Geography

AREA: 37,100 sq. mi. (slightly smaller than Indiana). CAPITAL: Amman (pop. 520,700, 1972 est.). OTHER CITIES: Irbid (115,000), Zarqa (225,000).

People

POPULATION: 2.6 million (1973 est.). ANNUAL GROWTH RATE: 3.6% (1973). DENSITY: 70 per sq. mi. ETHNIC GROUPS: Mostly Arab but small communities of Circassians, Armenians, Kurds. RELIGIONS: Sunni Moslem (95%), Christian (5%). LANGUAGES: Arabic (official), English. LITERACY: 45%. LIFE EXPECTANCY: 52 yrs.

Government

TYPE: Constitutional monarchy. INDEPENDENCE: May 25, 1946. DATE OF CONSTITUTION: January 8, 1952.

BRANCHES: *Executive*—King (Chief of State), Prime Minister (Head of Government), Council of Ministers (cabinet). *Legislative*—bicameral National Assembly (appointed Senate, elected Chamber of Deputies). *Judicial*—civil, religious, and special courts.

POLITICAL PARTIES: Only the government-sponsored Arab National Union is officially recognized. SUFFRAGE: Males over age 20. POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS: 8 Governorates—Amman, Irbid, Balqa, Karak, Ma'an, Jerusalem, Hebron, Nablus.

FLAG: Three horizontal stripes of black, white, and green joined at the hoist by a red

triangle with a white star at its center.

Economy

GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (GNP): \$800 million (1973 est.). ANNUAL GROWTH RATE: 7% (1970-73). PER CAPITA INCOME: \$320 (1973). PER CAPITA GROWTH RATE: 2.5% (1960's).

AGRICULTURE: *Land* 11%. *Labor* 33% (1972). *Products*—wheat, fruits, vegetables, olive oil.

INDUSTRY: *Labor* n/a. *Products*—phosphate, petroleum refining, cement production.

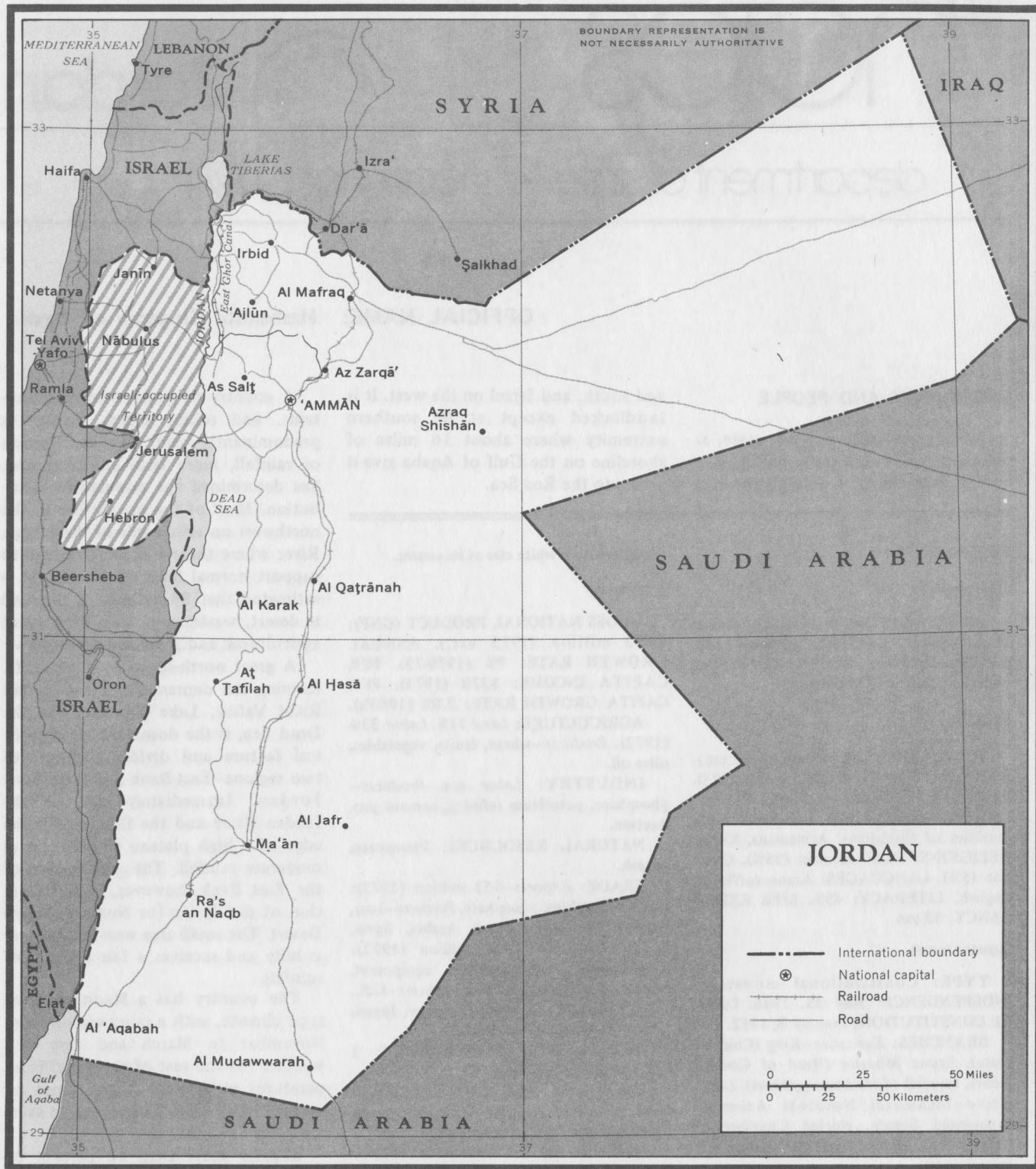
NATURAL RESOURCES: Phosphate, potash.

TRADE: *Exports*—\$53 million (1973): fruits, vegetables, phosphate. *Partners*—Iraq, Kuwait, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, Syria, India. *Imports*—\$340 million (1973): machinery, transportation equipment, cereals, petroleum products. *Partners*—U.S., U.K., Federal Republic of Germany, Japan, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, Syria.

OFFICIAL EXCHANGE RATE: 1 Jordan dinar (JD)=US\$3.12.

U.S. ECONOMIC AID RECEIVED: \$676 million (FY 1949-72): loans, grants, PL 480 (Food for Peace) programs.

MEMBERSHIP IN INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATIONS: Arab League and a number of Arab regional organizations; U.N. and several of its specialized agencies, e.g., Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO), International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD), World Health Organization (WHO); International Monetary Fund (IMF).



Approximately 750,000 Palestinian Arabs and more than 500,000 registered refugees reside in the East Bank.

Jordanians are of Arab stock except for a few small communities of Circisians, Armenians, and Kurds. These

groups, however, have long since adapted themselves to the Arab culture.

The official language is Arabic, but English is used widely in the commercial and official sectors.

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 May 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 Israeli occupation of all western Jordanian territory as far as the Jordan River, including the Jordanian-controlled sector of Jerusalem.

There was no fighting along the Jordan River cease-fire line during the October 1973 war. Jordan's participation in that conflict was limited to sending a brigade to Syria where it was engaged briefly in combat.

GOVERNMENT

Jordan is a constitutional monarchy based on the Constitution promulgated on January 8, 1952. Executive

READING LIST

These titles are provided as a general indication of the material published on Jordan. The Department of State does not endorse the specific views in unofficial publications as representing the position of the U.S. Government.

Abidi, Aqil Hyder Hasan. *Jordan: A Political Study, 1948-1957*. New York: Asia Publishing House, 1965.
 al-I'mar, Majlis. *5 Year Program for Economic Development, 1962-1967*. Amman: Jordan Development Board, 1961.
 American University. *Area Handbook for Jordan*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1974.
 Antoun, Richard. *Arab Village*. Bloomington, Indiana: Indiana University Press, 1972.
 Carr, Winifred. *Hussein's Kingdom*. London: Frewin, 1966.
 Department of State. "The Middle East." No. 1 in *Issues in United States Foreign Policy* series. Pub. 8409. Discussion Guide, Pub.

8417. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1968.
 Glubb, Sir John Bagot. *A Soldier with the Arabs*. New York: Harper, 1957.
 Glubb, Sir John Bagot. *Syria, Lebanon, Jordan*. New York: Walker, 1967.
 Goichon, Amelie Mariè. *Jordanie Reelle*. Paris: De Brouwer, 1967.
 International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. *The Economic Development of Jordan*. Baltimore: Johns Hopkins University Press, 1957.
 King Hussein. *Uneasy Lies the Head*. New York: Geis, 1962.
 Patai, Raphael. *The Kingdom of Jordan*. Princeton: Princeton University Press, 1958.
 Rogers, William P. *A Lasting Peace in the Middle East: An American View*. Washington, D.C.: U.S. Government Printing Office, 1970.
 Snow, Peter. *Hussein: A Biography*. London: Barrie and Jenkins, 1972.

authority is vested in the King and the Council of Ministers. 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, is appointed by the King, who, at the request of the Prime Minister, may dismiss other Cabinet members. The Cabinet 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 adult male 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 Israeli 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 authorities for all government departments and development projects in their respective areas.

Principal Government Officials

Chief of State—King Hussein I

COUNCIL OF MINISTERS

Prime Minister, Minister of Defense and Minister of Foreign Affairs—Zayd Rifai

TRAVEL NOTES

Climate and Clothing—Climate is moderate, but seasons vary enough to require a diversified wardrobe. Conservative dress is appropriate.

Customs—A valid Jordanian visa is necessary for entry. Presently, persons whose passports contain Israeli visas are admitted only under special circumstances and with great difficulty. Therefore, you should not attempt to transit Israel en route to Amman.

Health—Good medical and surgical care is available in Amman. Necessary immunizations include smallpox, tetanus, typhoid, cholera, and hepatitis. Avoid uncooked vegetables and salads, tap water, and nonpasteurized milk.

Telecommunications—Long-distance telephone service is provided to the U.S., Beirut, Damascus, Cairo, and most European cities. Telegraph service is available.

Transportation—Amman is serviced by several Middle East and European airlines. Direct air transportation to the U.S. by American carriers is available from Beirut, Cairo, Istanbul, Athens, or Rome. Taxis, with green license plates, are available in Amman; tipping is not customary.

Agriculture—Marwan Humud
 Communications—Muhi al-Din Hussein
 Education—Mudhir Badran
 Finance—Dhuqan Hindawi
 Health—Fuad Kaylani
 Information and Culture—Adman Abu Audah
 Interior—Ahmad Tarawinah
 Interior Municipal and Rural Affairs—Fuad Kakish
 Justice—Salim Masaidah
 National Economy—Umar Nabulsi
 Public Works—Ahmad Shubaki
 Reconstruction and Development—Subhi Amin 'Amr
 Religious Affairs and Holy Places—Abdul-Aziz Khayyat
 Social Affairs and Labor—Yusuf Zihnih
 Supply—Sadiq Shar'a
 Tourism and Antiquities—Ghalib Barakat
 Transport—Nadim Zaru
 Minister of State for Foreign Affairs—Zuhayr Mufti
 Minister of State for Occupied Territories—Tahir Nashat Masri

Minister of State for Prime Minister's Office Affairs—Marwan Dudin

Ambassador to the U.S.—Abdullah Salah

Ambassador to the U.N.—Abdul Hamid Sharaf

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

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.

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 the 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 airplanes 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 moved 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.

The remaining armed *fedayeen* forces on the East Bank were decisively defeated by the Jordanian Army in July 1971 and for the past 3 years have been no further threat to the internal security of Jordan. The elimination of an armed *fedayeen* presence on the East Bank has also led to an absence of incidents along the Israeli-Jordanian border.

Principal political events in the period 1971-74 include the establishment of the Arab National Union (ANU) in 1971 as an officially sponsored political party in Jordan. Elections were held in August 1972 to choose officers for the ANU. In March 1972 King Hussein announced his United Arab Kingdom plan, a proposal for a federal Jordan in which the

Palestinians would enjoy a large measure of autonomy in the West Bank wing of the Kingdom. The plan would be implemented after Israeli withdrawal from the West Bank.

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 refugee 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 GNP rose from about \$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 foreign assistance.

The economy suffered a major setback resulting from the 1967 war, when Jordan not only lost the income-producing West Bank, 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. Since 1971 production in the Jordan River Valley has expanded.

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 moved to meet part of the revenue shortfall resulting from these setbacks.

In the period FY 1949-72 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.

Following the 1973 October war, Kuwait resumed its subsidy to Jordan. In the meantime, Saudi Arabia continued its cash grant. Abu Dhabi and Oman began contributions in 1971.

By mid-1971 the civil strife between the Jordanian Government and the *fedayeen* had ended, allowing the economy to return to functioning free from disruptions. The economic situation improved by 1972; in 1973 progress was mixed. Agriculture, a key sector of the Jordan economy, suffered a production cut because of a drought during 1973. The wheat crop was 25 percent of the 1972 harvest, and the major crops of barley, vegetables, and fruit were below normal. Phosphate output in metric tons increased 20 percent over 1973 during the first quarter of 1974. The construction industry also reached a record high.

Reserves of gold and foreign exchange have remained high, and a balance of payments surplus occurred in 1973. Reserves at the end of 1973 were \$338 million, the equivalent of 12 months of imports.

The economic outlook for the coming year is one of continuing improvement. Phosphate and cement exports are expected to increase in quantity. Due to favorable weather, near record amounts of crops are expected in 1974. In addition, many public sector investments made under Jordan's development plan should create opportunities for foreign suppliers of agricultural equipment and supplies and heavy construction machinery. Possible investment in the transport sector may also create sales opportunities for airport, bus, and railroad equipment; mineral and tourist potentials may also create opportunities.

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 Middle East.

Resolution 242 includes the basic concepts of withdrawal of Israeli 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.

Jordan joined the peacemaking process initiated by the United States following the October 1973 war. The issues between Israel and Jordan—the future of the West Bank, the status of Jerusalem, and the Palestinian refugee question—constitute the most complex and emotional problems of the Middle East dispute. Since the 1973 October war, Jordan's isolation from the rest of the Arab world has decreased. Its relations with Syria and Egypt have improved, though the Palestinian question and the status of the Palestine Liberation Organization vis a vis the West Bank have caused friction.

U.S.—JORDAN RELATIONS

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-Israeli 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. economic assistance to Jordan in FY 1974 included \$45 million in budget support grants and a technical assistance program in such areas as wheat research and production, agricultural economics, the development of the East Ghor area, development administration, feasibility studies, technical support, and operating expenses. The total value of technical assistance was \$967,000. Capital aid was also extended in the form of a development loan of \$10 million to finance the costs of goods and services for the East Ghor Canal Extension Project. Development loans were signed during FY 1974 for construction of an irrigation system for up to 5,500 acres of farmland in the Jordan Valley and for the reconstruction and rehabilitation of the 87 kilometers of the main north-south highway which runs the length of the Jordan Valley. PL 480 title I programs supplied 39,988 tons of wheat to Jordan in FY 1974. PL 480 title II programs also distributed food for drought emergency assistance, through the World Food Program as well as through U.S. voluntary agencies.

The U.S. military assistance program (MAP) to Jordan has been continuous since 1950 except for 1967-70, when it was limited to training in the U.S. Assistance has been in the form of grant aid and foreign military sales (FMS) credit. During FY 1974, the U.S. supplied Jordan \$40 million in grant military aid.

U.S. policy related to a Middle East peace settlement was based after 1967 on U.N. Security Council Resolution 242, adopted unanimously on November 22, 1967, and on support for the mission of U.N. Special Representative Gunnar Jarring. Ambassador Jarring's mission was 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.

After the outbreak of the October 1973 war, the United States worked urgently to bring about a cease-fire. Security Council Resolution 338, adopted on October 22, 1973, called for a cease-fire, for the immediate implementation of Resolution 242, and for negotiations to start between the parties aimed at establishing a just and durable peace in the Middle East. In the framework of these resolutions, efforts toward peace in the region were begun immediately following the entry into effect of the cease-fire.

The United States continues to maintain close, friendly relations with the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan. Secretary Kissinger visited Amman frequently in 1974 and consulted closely with the Jordanian Government about efforts to achieve a settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict. King Hussein has continued to be a frequent visitor to Washington. During talks in August 1974 in Washington, the United States and Jordan agreed to continue consultations on issues of particular concern to Jordan, including a Jordanian-Israeli disengagement agreement. A U.S.-Jordanian Joint Commission with both economic and military working groups has been established to periodically review ways in which cooperation between the two countries can be developed to the fullest mutual benefit.


Principal U.S. Officials

Ambassador—Thomas R. Pickering
Acting Deputy Chief of Mission—
Roscoe S. Suddarth
Political Section Chief—Roscoe S.
Suddarth
Economic Section Chief and AID
Representative—Frederick F.
Simmons
Consul—Jon G. Edensword

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

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 23, 1976

FOR: MRS. FORD
FROM: MARIA DOWNS 
SUBJECT: Proposed Menu for the State Dinner in Honor
of King Hussein and Queen Alia - 3/30/76

Attached for your review and selection are two proposed menus with alternate selections for the Hussein State Dinner. I have checked our records and found that on King Hussein's two previous visits, he was served beef.

Thank you.



(Tuesday
March 30, 1976

STATE DINNER

King Hussein of Jordan

* Filet of Pompano Meuniere
Fleurons

Roast Rack of Lamb Persillees
Saffron Rice OR Parslied Potatoes
Brussels Sprouts & Peas in Mint Sauce OR Spinach with Tangerines
OR Green Beans with Water Chestnuts
Watercress & Endive Salad
Tilsit Cheese

** Bombe Nougatine
Petits fours

Ste Michelle Chenin Blanc
Louis Martini Cabernet Sauvignon 1970
Almaden Blanc de blancs 1973



* Pompano is sauteed in butter with parsley.

(** Bombe Nougatine - Vanilla base ice cream with almonds and brown sugar blended into the ice cream with mocha and whipped cream on the outside.

Tuesday
March 30, 1976
140 guests

STATE DINNER

King Hussein of Jordan

* Supreme of Halibut Duglore
Fleurons

Roast Tenderloin of Beef Bearnaise
Parslied Potatoes /
Fresh Asparagus

Leaf Spinach Salad
Port du Salut Cheese

Chocolate Mousse Chantilly

Ste Michelle Chenin Blanc
Louis Martini Cabernet Sauvignon 1970
Almaden Blanc de blancs 1973

* Boned halibut prepared with just a trace of tomatoes



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

March 5, 1976

FOR: MRS. FORD

FROM: MARIA DOWNS

NSC called inquiring as to whether Susan would be at the Arrival Ceremony and the State Dinner for King Hussein.

Princess Aliah (daughter of the King) will accompany him on this visit. She is 19 years old and apparently they were hoping to have her involved with Susan at some point during the visit.

I have "reliable sources" checking the Princess -- in case Jack would be interested in getting involved.

Thank you.

