

The original documents are located in Box 33, folder “State Dinners - 3/30/76 - Jordan (1)” of the Sheila Weidenfeld Files at the Gerald R. Ford Presidential Library.

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JORDAN

DINNER

Saint Michelle
Chenin Blanc
1974

Filet of Pompano Meuniere
Fleurons

Louis Martini
Cabernet Sauvignon
1970

Roast Rack of Lamb
New Potatoes with Parsley
Spinach with Tangerines

Watercress and Endive Salad
Tilsit Cheese

Almaden
Blanc de Blancs
1973

Bombe Nougatine
Petits Fours

Demitasse

The White House
Tuesday, March 30, 1976



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

Jim King
Friend - from Wash.
area - ~~Winston's~~
Map. of Winston's

24

Met Jim then
friends at Mt.
Vernon -



WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
Memo	Memo to the Appointments Center from Fran Faris regarding press for the state dinner for King Hussein of Jordan, with attached notes. (2	ND	C

File Location:

Sheile Weidenfeld Files, Box 33, Folder: 3/30/1976 - Jordan (1)

SD 2/7/2017

RESTRICTION CODES

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National Anthem of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan.

National Anthem of the United States.

21-gun salute.

Inspection of the Honor Guard.

President Ford will welcome His Majesty Hussein I.

His Majesty will speak.

President Ford and His Majesty will receive members of the Jordanian Party and the Welcoming Committee in the Blue Room.

11:00 a.m. *President Ford and His Majesty will meet at the White House.*

THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES
and Mrs. Ford

will greet

THEIR MAJESTIES
THE KING OF THE HASHEMITE KINGDOM
OF JORDAN
and Queen Alia

10:30 a.m.

Tuesday, March 30, 1976
at the White House

WHITE HOUSE CUSTOMS FOR THE ARRIVAL OF VISITING DIGNITARIES

Welcome to the White House.

During the playing of Honors for the President and the Visiting Dignitary, it is customary that White House guests observe the following:

Stand at attention during the playing of Ruffles and Flourishes (Musical Salute).

Stand at attention during the playing of Hail to the Chief.

During the playing of National Anthems, salute by placing your right hand over the heart. If gentlemen's hats are worn, the hat is held over the left shoulder with the hand over the heart.

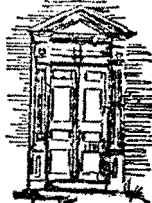
PROGRAM

10:25 a.m. *Their Majesties the King of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and Queen Alia depart the Blair House, the President's Guest House, and proceed by car to the White House.*

10:30 a.m. *Arrival at the White House where Their Majesties will be greeted by the President of the United States and Mrs. Ford, the Secretary of State and Mrs. Kissinger, a Representative of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and his wife, His Excellency the Ambassador of Nicaragua and the Dean of the Diplomatic Corps and Mrs. Sevilla-Sacasa, and other officials.*

Military honors are rendered.





Fran

NOTES ON OBJECTS SENT BY HISTORIC DEERFIELD TO THE WHITE HOUSE FOR USE AS CENTERPIECES AT A STATE DINNER, MARCH 1976.

Catalogue
Numbers.

Notes.

-
- 351 This bell metal pot was made c1730 by Lawrence Langworthy of Newport, R.I. Langworthy was working as a caster of brass and other metals in Newport from 1730 to 1739. Bell metal is a name given to the group of alloys that are used to make bells. These alloys are also used for other utilitarian objects like this cooking pot.
- 53-50 Decorative milk pails like this shiny copper example were used for small amounts of milk or cream in the buttery or kitchen in 18th century New England. The touchmark "INB" has not yet been identified.
- 69-868 This handsome iron cooking pot was made in a mold by a process of sand-casting. It is possible to see the seams of the mold running vertically as well as the decorative ribs running horizontally around the pot. Such iron pots were found in every household in New England and the other American colonies.
- 64-300 This exceptionally large iron cooking pot descended in the Denio family of Deerfield and Greenfield, Massachusetts. According to family and local tradition, it was brought back from Canada by a returning captive, taken there after the Deerfield massacre of 1704. Considering the size of the pot this seems likely to be more legend than fact, but it is clear that it was in the Denio family in the 18th century. The maker "EC" has not been identified.
- 63-384 This unusual device demonstrates the ingenuity thought to be so characteristic of early New Englanders. The iron teakettle is suspended from a frame that can be set over the coals of a fire to keep warm. The arm on the teakettle makes it possible to pour hot water with minimal effort and without moving the kettle from its place at the fire. The teakettle is cast, but the frame is hand-wrought and seems to be made subsequently for the teakettle.
- 60-31 This pot is unusual for its shallow, flat container, for the thin sheet iron from which it is constructed, and for its double arched handle. It was probably intended for use on a large trivet or on a stove.

Catalogue
Numbers

Notes

59-7

Pewter was very widely used in 17th, 18th, and especially early 19th century America for serving, eating and drinking vessels. The fact that it was a less expensive substitute for silver is illustrated by this vessel, not only in its shiny, gray, silver-like surface, but also in its coffee pot form and in the engraved cartouches on either side. Eben Smith was a pewterer of Beverly, Massachusetts who was born in 1773 and died in 1849.

53-41

After the independence of the thirteen English colonies on the mainland of North America was assured in the war of the American Revolution, there was considerable concern for and activity in state regulation of commerce. Sealers of weights and measures were particularly active on the state and local level. Vessels for liquid measure seem to have been made in considerable quantity in pewter, tin, copper, and other metals to carry out this regulatory function. This pewter measure bears the mark "CM". We believe this to stand for "Commonwealth of Massachusetts."

1555

Sheet tin, or more properly tin-plated sheet iron, came off the rolling mills in greater quantity in the 19th century. It was used for all sorts of household utensils and equipment. This chestnut roaster requires iron legs, a wire crankshaft, and a wooden handle, but otherwise was made entirely of sheet tin shaped to the form required.

168

In the 18th century all wine bottles were handblown and consequently of varied size, shape, and thickness. A sealer of weights and measures could not verify the true weight of a bottle of wine by mere visual examination. He had to uncork the bottle and pour it out. This very unusual pewter wine measure accommodates an open bottle turned upside down. Circumferential lines inside the measure indicated to the sealer whether the bottle was of full measure. We suggest that this measure be displayed with the green glass wine bottle turned upside down in it.

326

This candleholder is essentially made of iron. The conical base weighted with sand is tin-plated sheet iron. The main shaft is a heavy iron wire. The arm of the candleholder is made of wrought iron and the coil spring of iron wire. Its charming crudity suggests the wide range of forms and materials used for candleholders and other lighting devices in colonial America.

Catalogue
Numbers

Notes

- 70-178 Although most brass used in colonial America was imported either from England or the Netherlands, a brass industry was underway in central Connecticut by the end of the 18th century. It flourished in the 19th century and this handsome kettle is a product of that period. It bears the following mark imprinted on the underside of the kettle:
"H.W. Hayden/patent/Dec. 16, 1851/extended/reissued May 24, 1870/manufactured/by the/ Waterbury Brass Co."
- 369 The decorative grill of this otherwise simple trivet demonstrates the pride of work and the playfulness of a now anonymous colonial blacksmith. Trivets were used to hold a kettle or a pot over the hot coals of a fire.
- P-19D The Boardman family was one of the leading and most prolific pewtering families in late 18th and early 19th century America. This two quart measure was made by Timothy Boardman and Company, working in Connecticut, but supplying the entire young nation.
- 72-92 This iron brazier or pot descended in the Williams family of Deerfield. They were the leading family in Deerfield and throughout the Connecticut Valley in the 18th century, one of their number being responsible for the founding of Williams College. This simple pot has a removable grate within, perhaps to hold charcoal beneath, perhaps to hold water beneath and steam food, perhaps to keep food from sticking to the bottom.
- 68-138 A sadiron or tailor's goose was used for shaping and ironing clothes. Although the very heavy flat iron left little to the artisan's imagination, the lovely twisted handle gave him an opportunity to express himself aesthetically. It must have been made by a local blacksmith for it descended in the Barnard family of Deerfield and Shelburne, Massachusetts. It was acquired at an auction in 1968 when the Barnards of Patten Hill, Shelburne left the farm they had occupied since 1790.
- 73-34 The verticality of this lovely iron pot suggests a crowded stove as well as some aesthetic sense. It was intended to set in the well of a wood stove, but also has tiny feet so that it could stand on a wooden table or floor without burning it.

Catalogue
Numbers

Notes

- 60-68 The clean curving lines of this charcoal brazier attest to the aesthetic potential of cast-iron.
- 61-23E This copper measure is the largest of a set found some years ago in Quechee, Vermont. Copper, like tin, came off the rolling mills in sheets in the 18th and 19th centuries. Copper measures were much lighter than pewter and may have been intended for domestic use.
- 1496 The drinking of coffee was introduced in colonial America in the early 18th century and became increasingly popular in the 19th. This pewter coffee pot was made by H.B. Ward of Guilford, Connecticut around 1825.
- 69-424 Waffle irons and wafer irons were used for quick baking of sweet pastries over an open fire. The earliest American icecream cones were made on an iron similar to this. It could decorate the surface of the pastry at the same time it was cooked.
- 965 In the period before safety matches were widely available, it was very difficult to light a new fire. People were very careful to bank their fires so that they would not die out during the night. When a fire did die out or when a new fireplace was to be used in a household, the best method of lighting was to carry coals in a box like this from one fireplace or stove to another. The perforated top would let smoke and heat escape, and keep the fire in good draft.
- 53-51 Craftsmen in copper and brass, like the man who made this teakettle were numerous in colonial cities, but infrequently found in the countryside, although we believe that such items were brought to places like Deerfield from the colonial cities. This one is thought to have been made in Philadelphia around 1770. The drinking of tea was introduced in the English colonies in America very early in the 18th century and was extremely popular. All sorts of ceramic and metal vessels were made for serving and drinking tea, and furniture like tea tables and kettle stands were made throughout the colonies.
- 63-92 The use of open candles was restricted to relatively small enclosed rooms where drafts would not extinguish them. For use out of doors and in barns or even in very large rooms, it was necessary to enclose the candle in a lantern. In order to allow the light to shine beyond the enclosure, lanterns were either pierced or sided with translucent glass or horn.

Catalogue
Numbers

Notes

63-92
(Contd.)

This lantern employs both methods. The name lantern was actually originally spelled "lanthorn" for the animal horn that was customarily used to shield from drafts and transmit light. Animal horn grows in layers and is separated for these thin sheets used in lanterns.

69-869

Most work in the pre-industrial period was done by the light of day. However, craftsmen occasionally employed work lamps to enable them to ply their craft after sunset. John Partridge Bull, a blacksmith of Deerfield, made this bench lamp around 1770 for his own use. He was an active gunsmith during the American Revolution.

53-69

This tin chamberstick or candlestick is so large as to make us suspect that it was used as a shop sign or perhaps a show piece in a tinsmith's shop. It might also have been a candlestick intended for a tavern or other public building. Many objects of rolled sheet tin were made in America in the late 18th and early 19th centuries. This one was found in Northern Maine.



WITHDRAWAL SHEET (PRESIDENTIAL LIBRARIES)

FORM OF DOCUMENT	CORRESPONDENTS OR TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
Report	Government report, 16 pages		A

File Location:

Sheila Weidenfeld Files, Box 33, Folder: 3/17/1976 - Jordan⁽¹⁾

SD 2/7/2017

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

DINNER IN HONOR OF
HIS MAJESTY HUSSEIN I
KING OF THE HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN
AND HER MAJESTY QUEEN ALIA

March 30, 1976
8:00 p. m.

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

Arrival:

- 8:00 p. m. ... at North Portico Entrance ... King Hussein and Queen Alia, Ambassador and Mrs. Catto.
- You and Mrs. Ford will greet.
- Photo coverage of greeting.

Yellow Oval Room:

- Secretary Kissinger; Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs and Mrs. Rifai; American Ambassador and Mrs. Pickering; Foreign Ambassador and Mrs. Salah; and Princess Alia, daughter of King Hussein, will assemble just prior to the 8:00 p. m. arrival of King Hussein and Queen Alia and Ambassador and Mrs. Catto.
- Color Guard will request permission to remove Colors at approximately 8:10 p. m. ... all guests except King Hussein and Queen Alia 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 (King Hussein to your right ... Queen Alia to your left ... then Mrs. Ford).

- Color Guard reforms and procession moves to red carpet facing East Room ... pause for Ruffles and Flourishes and announcement ... take receiving line positions (King Hussein to your right ... then Mrs. Ford ... then Queen Alia).
- 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
- The Army 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 ... there will be mini-camera coverage of the toasts with a small photo pool.

After-Dinner:

- 10:00 p. m. ... guests proceed to parlors for demitasse, liqueurs, and cigars. You and Mrs. Ford will escort King Hussein and Queen Alia 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, King Hussein and Queen Alia (King Hussein to your right ... then Mrs. Ford ... then Queen Alia) will receive the after-dinner guests from a position in the Grand Hall between the Blue Room and Green Room doors -- a Military Social Aide will present your guests -- 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 King Hussein and Queen Alia.

-- You proceed to the stage which will be located along the North End of the East Room and introduce Charlie Byrd.

NOTE: Suggested remarks (Tab A).

-- At the conclusion of the performance, you and Mrs. Ford will escort King Hussein and Queen Alia to the stage to thank Charlie Byrd.

NOTE: There will be press coverage of the entertainment. Photo and mini-camera coverage will be of the last part of the program and of your thanking Charlie Byrd.

-- After you have thanked Charlie Byrd, you and Mrs. Ford will escort King Hussein and Queen Alia to the Grand Foyer and Blue Room where you will mingle informally with your guests.

NOTE: There will be dancing in the Grand Foyer.

Departure:

-- You, Mrs. Ford, Ambassador and Mrs. Catto escort King Hussein and Queen Alia to the North Portico.

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

-- There will be champagne, mixed drinks 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).

-- Military Social Aides will be present.

-- Marine Corps Harpist will be playing in the Diplomatic Reception Room as your dinner and after-dinner guests arrive.

-- White House photographer will be present.

-- Air Force Band will be playing on the South Portico Balcony
as your dinner guests arrive.

Maria Downs

3/30/76

5:00 pm

Shula

THE PRESIDENT AND MRS. FORD'S ATTENDANCE
AT THE RECEPTION GIVEN IN THEIR HONOR BY
KING HUSSEIN AND QUEEN ALIA

The Anderson House

AND THE SENATE-HOUSE DINNER

Washington Hilton Hotel
Wednesday, March 31, 1976

Attire: Business Suit and Long Dress

6:53 pm The President and Mrs. Ford board motorcade on
South Grounds.

MOTORCADE DEPARTS South Grounds en route
Anderson House.

[Driving time: 7 minutes]

7:00 pm MOTORCADE ARRIVES Anderson House (Main Entrance).

The President and Mrs. Ford will be met by:

King Hussein and Queen Alia
Prime Minister Zeid Rifai and Mrs. Rifai
Ambassador and Mrs. Salah

PRESS POOL COVERAGE

7:02 pm The President and Mrs. Ford, escorted by the King
and Queen, proceed upstairs to second floor gallery.

7:04 pm The President and Mrs. Ford and the King and Queen
arrive second floor gallery and form receiving line.

Receiving line formation as follows:

Ambassador Salah
King Hussein
The President
Queen Alia
Mrs. Ford
Mrs. Salah

PRESS POOL COVERAGE

- 7:25 pm Receiving line concludes.
- The President and Mrs. Ford have brief conversation with the King and Queen.
- 7:29 pm The President and Mrs. Ford, escorted by the King and Queen, proceed to top of stairs and await announcement.
- 7:30 pm Announcement.

The President and Mrs. Ford and the King and Queen proceed to the first floor to informally greet guests.

PRESS POOL COVERAGE

- 8:00 pm The President and Mrs. Ford, escorted by the King and Queen, depart reception en route main entrance.
- 8:02 pm The President and Mrs. Ford arrive main entrance, bid goodbye to the King and Queen, and board motorcade.

MOTORCADE DEPARTS Anderson House en route Washington Hilton Hotel.

[Driving time: 3 minutes]

- 8:05 pm MOTORCADE ARRIVES Washington Hilton Hotel.

The President and Mrs. Ford will be met by:

Mr. Ernst Rechtermann, Washington Hilton
Hotel Manager

PRESS POOL COVERAGE

- The President and Mrs. Ford proceed to holding room.
- 8:07 pm The President and Mrs. Ford arrive holding room.

PERSONAL/STAFF TIME: 5 minutes



8:12 pm The President and Mrs. Ford depart holding room en route offstage announcement area.

The President and Mrs. Ford will be met by:

Senator and Mrs. Ted Stevens (R-Alaska), Chairman,
Republican Senatorial Committee

Rep. and Mrs. Guy Vander Jagt (R-Mich), Chairman,
Republican Congressional Campaign
Committee

Mrs. Shirley Pettis (R-Ca.)

Senator and Mrs. Mark Hatfield (R-Ore.)

Rep. and Mrs. Bob Michel (R-Ill.)

8:15 pm "Ruffles and Flourishes"
Announcement
"Hail to the Chief"

OPEN PRESS COVERAGE
ATTENDANCE: 1000

8:15 pm The President and Mrs. Ford proceed to Table #10 and remain standing.

NOTE: There will be no head table, as guests will be seated throughout the ballroom at "rounds." Greeters will go directly to their respective tables or to the stage.

8:17 pm Welcoming remarks by Rep. Vander Jagt.

8:18 pm National Anthem by Rep. Michel.

8:20 pm Pledge of Allegiance by Rep. Pettis.

8:23 pm Invocation by Sen Hatfield.

8:25 pm Dinner is served.

9:35 pm Dinner concludes.

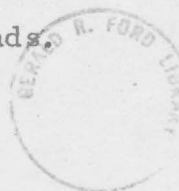
NOTE: Senator Stevens and Rep. VanderJagt proceed to stage.



- 9:37 pm Rep. Vander Jagt introduces Cabinet Officers, Governors and the National Chairman.
- 9:40 pm Rep. John Rhodes (R-Ariz.) is introduced by Rep. Vander Jagt to recognize House retirees and House membership.
- 9:45 pm Rep. Vander Jagt introduces Sen. Stevens (co-host) for brief remarks.
- 9:48 pm Sen. Stevens introduces Sen. Barry Goldwater (R-Ariz), to recognize Senate retirees and all Republican Senators.
- 9:54 pm Introduction of the President by Sen. Stevens.
- 9:55 pm Presidential remarks.

FULL PRESS COVERAGE

- 10:10 pm Remarks conclude.
- 10:12 pm Rep. Vander Jagt thanks the President and announces dancing until midnight.
- 10:13 pm Benediction by Rep. John Duncan (R-Tenn.).
- 10:15 pm The President returns to his table.
- 10:15 pm Dancing music begins.
- 10:35 pm The President and Mrs. Ford depart table en route motorcade for boarding.
- 10:38 pm MOTORCADE DEPARTS Washington Hilton Hotel en route South Grounds.
- [Driving time: 7 minutes]
- 10:45 pm MOTORCADE ARRIVES South Grounds



THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

RECEPTION HOSTED BY KING HUSSEIN
AND QUEEN ALIA AND SENATE-HOUSE
DINNER

Wednesday - March 31, 1976

Departure: 6:53 P.M.

From: Terry O'Donnell TOD

BACKGROUND

King Hussein and Queen Alia are hosting a reception in honor of you and Mrs. Ford from 6:30 to 8:30 p.m. at Anderson House, 2118 Massachusetts Avenue. The attire is Business Suit and Long Dress. In attendance will be approximately 500 persons, including members of the Diplomatic Corps and other invited guests.

You and Mrs. Ford will depart the South Grounds via motorcade at 6:53 p.m. You will receive the guests in a receiving line for thirty minutes then spend another half hour informally greeting them before departing at 8:00 p.m. for the Senate-House Dinner at the Washington Hilton Hotel.

The Annual Senate-House Dinner is sponsored jointly by the National Republican Senatorial Committee (Senator Ted Stevens, Chairman), National Republican Congressional Committee (Congressman Guy Vander Jagt, Chairman), and the Republican Congressional Boosters Club. Approximately 1,000 will attend. The \$1,000 per-plate event is expected to raise half a million dollars in behalf of the Senate and House candidates.

There will be no head table; guests will be seated throughout the ballroom at "rounds". (For seating at your table, see TAB A.)

SEQUENCE:

6:53 p. m. You and Mrs. Ford board motorcade on South Grounds and depart en route Anderson House.

7:00 p. m. Arrive Anderson House where you and Mrs. Ford will be met by King Hussein and Queen Alia, Prime Minister Zeid Rifai and Mrs. Rifai, and Ambassador and Mrs. Salah.

PRESS POOL COVERAGE

7:02 p. m. You and Mrs. Ford, escorted by the King and Queen, proceed upstairs to second floor gallery.

7:04 p. m. You and Mrs. Ford and the King and Queen arrive second floor gallery and form receiving line as follows:

Ambassador Salah
King Hussein
The President
Queen Alia
Mrs. Ford
Mrs. Salah

PRESS POOL COVERAGE

7:25 p. m. Receiving line concludes. You and Mrs. Ford have brief conversation with the King and Queen.

7:29 p. m. You and Mrs. Ford, escorted by the King and Queen, proceed to top of stairs and await announcement.

7:30 p. m.

Announcement.

You and Mrs. Ford and the King and Queen proceed to the first floor to informally greet guests.

PRESS POOL COVERAGE

3.

8:00 p.m. You and Mrs. Ford, escorted by the King and Queen, depart reception en route main entrance.

8:02 p.m. Arrive main entrance, bid goodbye to the King and Queen, board motorcade and depart Anderson House en route Washington Hilton Hotel.

8:05 p.m. Arrive Washington Hilton Hotel where you will be met by Mr. Ernst Rechtermann, Washington Hilton Hotel Manager.

PRESS POOL COVERAGE

You and Mrs. Ford proceed to holding room.

8:07 p.m. Arrive holding room.

PERSONAL TIME: 5 minutes

8:12 p.m. You and Mrs. Ford depart holding room en route offstage announcement area where you will be met by:

Senator and Mrs. Ted Stevens (R-Alaska) Chairman
Republican Senatorial Committee
Rep. and Mrs. Guy Vander Jagt (R-Mich.),
Chairman, Rep. Congressional
Campaign Committee
Mrs. Shirley Pettis (R-Ca.)
Senator and Mrs. Mark Hatfield (R-Ore.)
Rep. and Mrs. Bob Michel (R-Ill.)

8:15 p.m.

"Ruffles and Flourishes"
Announcement
"Hail to the Chief"

OPEN PRESS COVERAGE
ATTENDANCE: 1,000

4.

8:15 p.m.

You and Mrs. Ford proceed to Table # 10 and remain standing. (Seating diagram at TAB A)

The following will be seated at your table:

Mr. and Mrs. James Lemon (Martha) - partner in Johnston, Lemon & Co - Washington investment banking firm. Have contributed \$1,000 each to the President Ford Committee.

Mr. Cary M. Maguire - President of Maguire Oil Company, Dallas, Texas. Member, Rep. National Finance Committee, Rep. Boosters Club. Has contributed \$1,000 to your campaign.

Mr. John A. Hill - Chairman and Executive Officer of the Hospital Corp. of America, Nashville. Has given \$700 to your campaign.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred C. Langenberg (Jane) - Former President, Jessups Steel Company - now Chairman of American Iron and Steel Institute in Washington.

Mr. Charles W. Briggs - Lawyer in St. Paul, Minnesota - General Counsel for Weyerhaeuser Co.

Mr. Cornelius Ver Veer - Member of Congressional Committee Boosters Club. Retail furniture owner in Grand Rapids. Has contributed \$1,000 to the President Ford Committee.

8:17 p.m.

Welcoming remarks by Rep. Vander Jagt.

8:18 p.m.

National Anthem by Rep. Michel.

8:20 p. m. Pledge of Allegiance by Rep. Pettis.
 8:23 p. m. Invocation by Senator Hatfield.
 8:25 p. m. Dinner is served.
 9:35 p. m. Dinner concludes.

NOTE: Senator Stevens and
 Rep. VanderJagt proceed to
 stage.

9:37 p. m. Rep. Vander Jagt introduces Cabinet
 Officers, Governors and the National
 Chairman.

9:40 p. m. Rep. John Rhodes (R-Ariz.) is
 introduced by Rep. VanderJagt to
 recognize House retirees and House
 membership.

9:45 p. m. Rep. Vander Jagt introduces Ben.
 Barry Goldwater (R-Ariz.) to
 recognize Senate retirees and all
 Republican Senators.

9:54 p. m. Introduction of you by Sen. Stevens.

9:55 p. m.

PRESIDENTIAL REMARKS.

FULL PRESS COVERAGE.

10:10 p. m.

Remarks conclude.

10:12 p. m.

Rep. Vander Jagt thanks you and
 announces dancing until midnight.

10:13 p. m.

Benediction by Rep. John Duncan
 (R-Tenn.).

6.

10:15 p.m.

You return to your table.

10:15 p.m.

Dancing music begins.

10:35 p.m.

You and Mrs. Ford depart table en route
motorcade for boarding.

10:38 p.m.

Motorcade departs Washington Hilton Hotel
en route South Grounds.

10:45 p.m.

Arrive South Grounds

#####

Mrs. Jane Langenberg

Mr. Charles W. Briggs

THE PRESIDENT

Mr. James Lemon

Mr. Cornelius VerVeer

Mr. John Hill

Mrs. James Lemon

MRS. FORD

Mr. Frederick Langenberg

Mr. Cary Maguire



Sally:
FYI
C



DEPARTMENT OF STATE

Washington, D.C. 20520

April 6, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR MARGE WICKLEIN

FROM: Susan L. Dolibois *SLD*

For your records...NO gifts were exchanged during the recent visit of Their Majesties the King of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and Queen Alia. I am returning the skis to the K-2 Corporation.

As we discussed, you will be forwarding an inscribed photograph to the Embassy.

Many thanks.



S/CPR SDolibois

DEPARTMENT OF STATE, U.S.A.

WASHINGTON, D. C. 20520

OFFICIAL BUSINESS

PENALTY FOR PRIVATE USE, \$300

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STA-501



By Hand

SALLY QUENNVILLE
Mrs. Ford's Press Office
East Wing
The White House



- Release
- Call Pool
- Clearance List



Mike
Mesinger
U.S.I.A.

→ Vicki Chern + crew
Video Aud
Color Prod.

Jordanian

Satellite of
Amor



Medical-WHCA

- > microphones
- > 877 w 2nd feed
- > record
- > 6:00 - set up



Sally

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Mike Duffey
ABC

393-7700

tomorrow



Sally call

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Mary Ann Becker
A B C

393-7700-221

about tomorrow

unilateral?



THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

Blue - Lined Jacket
Light Brown Flowers
Shirt waist
pleated
bow tie at neck
Like a silk



~~Hussein's~~
Rep. Mrs. F.

THE WHITE HOUSE
WASHINGTON

~~Nicky~~ Blackstone
U.S.A.

699

~~Betty Beale~~
232-3525

Caparro
Designers of
dress - oh
shd.



Embassy of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

March 30, 1976

TOAST
OF
HIS MAJESTY KING HUSSEIN
ON THE OCCASION
OF A
STATE DINNER
GIVEN IN HIS HONOR
BY
THE PRESIDENT AND MRS. FORD

STATE DINING ROOM

THE WHITE HOUSE

MARCH 30, 1976



MR. PRESIDENT, MRS. FORD, DISTINGUISHED GUESTS:

THANK YOU, MR. PRESIDENT FOR THE THOUGHTS YOU HAVE EXPRESSED SO ELOQUENTLY. THE WELCOME AND HOSPITALITY YOU AND MRS. FORD HAVE SO GRACIOUSLY EXTENDED TO ME AND MY WIFE ARE DEEPLY APPRECIATED. WE FEEL VERY MUCH AT HOME, WHICH IS FITTING FOR FRIENDS.

THE FRIENDSHIP BETWEEN JORDAN AND THE UNITED STATES IS, INDEED, UNIQUE. IT STEMS FROM COMMON VALUES WHICH WE BOTH HOLD DEARER THAN LIFE: FREEDOM, EQUALITY, HONOR AND HUMAN DIGNITY. IT HAS GROWN DURING A MOST DIFFICULT PERIOD IN THE LIVES OF BOTH COUNTRIES.

FRIENDSHIP DESERVES THE MOST SERIOUS CONSIDERATION OF THOSE WHO ENJOY IT. WHEN THERE IS JOY, YOU CALL UPON FRIENDS TO CELEBRATE. WHEN THERE IS TROUBLE, FRIENDS COME TO COMFORT YOU. WHEN THERE IS A TASK TO BE DONE, FRIENDS JOIN TOGETHER IN COMMON EFFORT. THERE IS HONOR AND PRIDE IN TRUE FRIENDSHIP. AS IS EVIDENT HERE TONIGHT.

MR. PRESIDENT, OUR VISIT WITH YOU COMES AT A TIME OF BOTH JOY AND SORROW. JOY IN BEING HERE TO CELEBRATE THE 200TH ANNIVERSARY OF THIS GREAT NATION -- SORROW IN THE KNOWLEDGE THAT DIFFICULTIES IN OUR PART OF THE WORLD HAVE MULTIPLIED AND INTENSIFIED.



FRIENDS SHARE, AS WE DO WITH YOU, MOST OF THE SAME GOALS AND ASPIRATIONS, THE SAME PRINCIPLES AND VALUES. FRIENDS SHARE THEIR EXPECTATIONS, TOO.

I BRING WITH ME ON THIS JOURNEY THE EXPECTATIONS OF THE PEOPLE OF JORDAN AND THE ENTIRE AREA -- THAT STEPS CAN BE INITIATED, AND QUICKENED, TO ACHIEVE THE GOAL WHICH HAS ELUDED US FOR MANY MORE YEARS THAN ONE WOULD WISH TO REMEMBER -- PEACE MIDDLE EAST. WE, WHO ENJOY THE COMMON BOND OF FRIENDSHIP, MUST MAKE EVERY EFFORT TO REACH THIS GOAL, WHILE IT IS STILL ATTAINABLE.

WE ALSO SHARE WITH YOU AN UNUSUAL FACT -- THE NAMES OF OUR FOUNDING CAPITALS. PHILADELPHIA WAS THE BIRTHPLACE OF YOUR INDEPENDENCE. PHILADELPHIA WAS, AS WELL, THE ANCIENT NAME OF OUR CAPITAL, AMMAN. THE MEANING OF BOTH WAS THE SAME -- BROTHERLY LOVE.



IT IS A CUSTOM AMONG ARABS TO CALL THEIR CLOSEST FRIENDS, "BROTHERS". WE WOULD LIKE TO SHARE THIS CUSTOM WITH YOU, AND TO CONVEY THE BEST WISHES AND WARMEST GREETINGS FROM THE PEOPLE OF JORDAN TO YOU, MR. PRESIDENT, AND MRS. FORD AND TO ALL OF YOUR FELLOW CITIZENS.

LADIES AND GENTLEMEN MAY I ASK YOU TO JOIN WITH ME IN A TOAST TO THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES AND MRS. FORD.

FACT SHEET
Mrs. Ford's Office

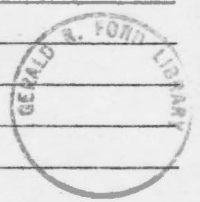
Event STATE DINNER
Group In Honor of King Hussein and Queen Alia
DATE/TIME March 30, 1976 8:00 p. m.
Contact Pat Howard Phone 2927
Number of guests: Total 130 Dinner Women x Men x Children _____
Place State Floor
Principals involved President and Mrs. Ford
Participation by Principal yes (Receiving line) yes
Remarks required yes
Background --

REQUIREMENTS

Social: Guest list yes (Social Entertainment's Office will distribute list).
Invitations yes Programs yes Menus yes
Refreshments STATE DINNER FORMAT
Entertainment yes
Decorations/flowers yes
Music yes
Social Aides yes
Dress Black Tie Coat check yes (DRR)
Other --

Press: Reporters yes
Photographers yes
TV Crews yes
White House Photographers yes Color yes Mono. _____
Other --

Technical Support: Microphones yes PA Other Rooms yes
Recording yes
Lights yes
Transportation cars (enter SW Gate - DRR)
Parking South Grounds
Housing --
Other -- (Risers, stage, platforms) yes



Project Co-ordinator Pat Howard Phone 2927

Site diagrams should be attached if technical support is heavy.

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

STATE DINNER SCHEDULE FOR PRESS COVERAGE

- 7:15 p.m. Pickup in press lobby for press wishing to view table decorations in State Dining Room. Open coverage.
- 7:30 p.m. Pickup in press lobby for press wishing to view arrival of dinner guests at Diplomatic entrance of White House. Open coverage.
- 7:45 p.m. Pickup in press lobby for press covering arrival of King Hussein and Queen Alia at North Portico of White House. Press at Diplomatic entrance will be brought directly to North Portico. Open coverage.
- 8 p.m. Arrival of King Hussein and Queen Alia and greeting by the President and Mrs. Ford. Open coverage.
- 8:10 approx. Photo session with The President and Mrs. Ford and the King and Queen of Jordan at base of Grand Staircase. Press will move directly from North Portico to Grand Hall of White House.
- 9:30 approx. Pickup in press lobby for photo pool covering toasts. Black tie required.
POOL:
Net pool crew - ABC
AP
UPI
Washington POST
Washington STAR
Newsweek Magazine
- 9:35 approx. Pickup in press lobby of writers covering toasts.
- 9:45 p.m. Photo pool coverage of toasts in State Dining Room. Coverage of toasts by writers in Family Theater.
- 10 p.m. approx Pickup in press lobby of photographers who wish to cover entertainment. Photo pool covering toasts in State Dining Room will move directly to East Room.

Writers in Family Theater in predesignated expanded pool move to State Floor for coverage of after-dinner entertainment.
- 10:30 approx Following entertainment, crews and photographers to press lobby. Writers in predesignated pool are free to mingle.

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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.

#

OK.
Saw

Sally
Please type

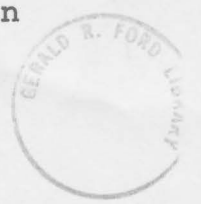
PRESS RELEASE

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

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

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

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



Through the years, ~~Byrd~~ Byrd has ^{pursued} ~~continued~~ his ~~own~~ interest in both classical and jazz music. ~~He~~ Since 1956, he has produced more than fifty ~~albums~~ albums of his own, and he ^{has} ~~was~~ 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~~ international tours,

Byrd, Page Two

~~has~~ including State Department tours of Africa, the Far East and India.

Besides ~~perform~~ performing and ~~recording~~ 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.



Kaye,

MUSICAL BIOGRAPHY OF CHARLIE BYRD

In the past decade, guitarist Charlie Byrd has emerged on the international music scene as a guitar giant. Although the guitar has bridged the worlds of classical and popular music throughout its long history, one seldom finds a guitarist who works with equal ease in the idioms of both classical music and jazz. Willis Conover of the Voice of America has said: "Charlie Byrd's versatility in the literature of the guitar surpasses that of anyone else. He is a masterful jack of all guitar trades."

Byrd, as a child, learned to play guitar from his father. He performed regularly with local bands around his home area in southeast Virginia. During World War II, after a stint in the Infantry, he worked for Army Special Services in a traveling G.I. orchestra. While in Paris with the Army, he met the late gypsy guitarist, Django Reinhardt, a legendary pioneer in the development of the jazz guitar. That encounter crystallized Byrd's determination to follow jazz as a career.

After the war, Byrd studied composition and music theory at Manhattan's jazz-oriented Hartnett National Music School. He played pick-up jazz jobs and gradually became a familiar figure on the New York jazz scene. During these years he performed with Sol Yaged, Joe Marsala, Alvy West and Freddie Slack. During the late 1940's however, not satisfied with his direction, Byrd decided to study classical guitar. This decision marked a major milestone in his career. Byrd moved to Washington, DC in 1950 where he studied composition with Thomas Simmons and classical guitar with Sophocles Papas, a leading teacher and elder statesman of the classical guitar world. In 1954, Byrd received a six-week scholarship to study with the great Spanish classical guitarist, Andres Segovia at Siena, Italy.



At this point, Byrd realized that few musicians possessed his intensive training in classical guitar in addition to a formidable jazz background, and he began to put his training to work. But Byrd did not attempt to synthesize jazz and classical elements into a midstream of modern music, arguing that "It's a wedding that loses the best of both." (TIME 9/14/59) Rather he kept the work compartmentalized, but played both "blues and Bach" in the same program. The technical proficiency derived from his classical training opened up a new level of performance -- jazz played on a classical guitar without a pick or amplification.

In 1956, Byrd produced an album on the SAVOY label, BLUES FOR NIGHT PEOPLE, which marked a turning point in his professional career. He has since produced more than fifty albums of his own and has been featured on more than two dozen others. His work has appeared on OFFBEAT, RIVERSIDE, VERVE, SAVOY, and COLUMBIA labels and he is currently recording for the FANTASY label. In 1962, Byrd and saxophonist Stan Getz recorded JAZZ SAMBA for the VERVE label and according to jazz authority Leonard Feather, "...the entire bossa nova craze in the United States may be said to have sprung directly from this album".

In 1957, Byrd, working with bass and drums, opened at the Showboat Lounge in Washington, DC which served as home base for all of Byrd's musical activities until November, 1967 when Byrd and Showboat owner Pete Lambros moved to a new location in suburban Silver Spring. Currently Charlie Byrd is working a new music room The Maryland Inn in Annapolis, Maryland when he is "at home".

Byrd has appeared on many major TV shows including TODAY, TONITE, PERRY COMO, EDIE ADAMS, MIKE DOUGLAS, JOEY BISHOP, KRAFT MUSIC HALL, JOHNNY CARSON, DAVID FROST and STEVE ALLEN. He has also starred on his own half-hour TV show from Washington, DC and has been the subject of two TV productions devoted to his unique contribution to American music.

He appeared regularly for two years on BANDSTAND, U.S.A. Byrd and his Trio have appeared at the NEWPORT, MONTEREY, NEW YORK, KANSAS CITY, INDIANA, VIRGINIA BEACH and CONCORD jazz festivals. Byrd has captured virtually every major award available to a guitarist, including DOWNBEAT magazine's INTERNATIONAL CRITICS' POLL and for several years running, the PLAYBOY JAZZ POLL.

In 1959, he was featured with Woody Herman's band for a short tour of England and Saudi Arabia. In 1961, Byrd and his Trio toured South and Central America for the U.S. Department of State. In April and May, 1968, Byrd took his quintet on a tour of the near and Far East, again for the Department of State.

During 1967, Byrd began to work with a quintet, adding flute and trumpet. The excellence and versatility of Byrd's sidemen (several have classical as well as jazz backgrounds) added new dimension to Byrd's performances, allowing him freedom to develop concerts and programs that never falter in interest for an audience.

Byrd performs classical recitals and concerts and in recent years has performed with the National Symphony, the Baltimore Symphony, the Minneapolis Symphony and the Feldman String Quartet. He has produced three albums of classical music.

Two of the highlights of his career have been performances at the White House. In 1964, Byrd and his group gave a recital for the sons and daughters of Congressmen, sponsored by Mrs. Johnson. (In November, 1967, Byrd and the Quintet performed for the entertainment following a State Dinner for the King and Queen of Nepal.)

Byrd and his group play numerous college concerts every year and perform in nightclubs throughout the country. But to many people in the music world, Byrd appears something of an oddity, by virtue of the fact that he is essentially a family man. It is because he wants to spend his time at home with his two children, that he prefers to spend much of the year in the Washington area.

He also enjoys the freedom that playing in his own club affords. as he told NEWSWEEK (1/21/63), "...people come here to see me, which puts me way ahead".

In 1969 Mr. Byrd toured Africa for the State Department's Cultural Presentation Program; he visited eight countries and his music was a great success with the Africans.

In 1970 Byrd's career took two very different facets. He recorded and performed the score for a full-length feature Hollywood film called "Eleep", which has met with great success where released. Byrd also composed the score for an off-Broadway play titled "The Conversion of Private O'Connor".

Highlights of 1971 include over 100 college concerts all over the United States; a Town Hall (NY) and a Kennedy Center (DC) appearance performing and hosting a guitar connoisseurs concert, numerous night club appearances from Miami, Florida to Los Angeles, California and Canada.

A great honor was bestowed upon Charlie Byrd in April of 1972 when he was invited to perform a concert with the Boston Symphony Orchestra with Arthur Fiedler conducting.

In 1972, Charlie Byrd toured Australia and New Zealand, performing in 10 of the major cities in these countries. This tour was so successful it was re-booked for January of 1974 and again for August of 1975.

Again in 1972 the Byrd Trio toured Central America, playing 10 cities in a two week period. 1973 saw the Charlie Byrd Trio in South America touring 8 countries and performing 28 concerts in a 45 day period.

Mr. Byrd has done 1000 or more college concerts and is currently touring the U.S. college scene with a very successful trio, performing a mixed program of classical, jazz and the music of today.

A perfectionist, Byrd practices at least three hours a day and still more when his schedule allows. He is a compulsive experimenter, and in recent years has been studying the work of Ravi Shankar, the sitarist.

Byrd also finds time to write scores for films and for television and has won many awards in this field. He has also scored music for modern dance groups and for plays.

All in all, an interesting career for a kid from Chuckatuck, Virginia who originally wanted to be a baseball player.

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Personal Management for Charlie Byrd is:

PHL Associates
8422 Georgia Avenue
Room 201
Silver Spring, MD 20910

Telephone: (301) 588-1330

1975- 8 week State Dept' TOUR of the Far East
Hong Kong, Singapore, Phillipines, MALAYSIA, Indonesia
1975- Successful Concerts Kennedy Center, Carnegie Hall etc.
Jan 1976- Six week State Dept. TOUR of India, Sri-Lanka
NECHANISTAN, Nepal, Pakistan.



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 bromeliads 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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Monday, March 29, 1976

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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
Her Royal Highness Princess Alia
Daughter of His Majesty
Her Royal Highness Princess Basmah
Sister of His Majesty
His Excellency Zeid Rifai and Mrs. Rifai
Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs
His Highness Prince Raad Bin Zeid
Lord Chamberlain (Brother of His Majesty)
His Excellency The Ambassador of the Hashemite Kingdom of
Jordan and Mrs. Salah
Lt. General Sherif Zeid Bin Shaker and Mrs. Bin Shaker
Commander, Jordan Arab Army
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

The Honorable Henry A. Kissinger
Secretary of State
The Secretary of Defense and Mrs. Rumsfeld
The Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare and Mrs. Mathews
The Honorable William W. Scranton, U. S. Representative to the
United Nations, and Mrs. Scranton
The Honorable Strom Thurmond, U. S. Senate, and Mrs. Thurmond
(South Carolina)
The Honorable J. Bennett Johnston, Jr., U. S. Senate,
and Mrs. Johnston (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. Banker
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
World heavyweight boxing champion
Mr. and Mrs. John F. Babbitt, Jr., Tulsa, Oklahoma
Pres., Agrico Chemical Company
Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Baroody, Annandale, Virginia
First Vice Pres., National Association of Arab Americans
Mr. and Mrs. Charles L. Bartlett, Washington, D. C.
Columnist, Field Newspaper Syndicate
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
President, Ford Foundation
Mr. and Mrs. Charlie Byrd, Annapolis, Maryland
Guitarist
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
President, Historic Deerfield, Inc.
Mr. and Mrs. James A. Elkins, Jr., Houston, Texas
Chairman, 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
Chairman, Bell & Howell Company
Mr. and Mrs. Joe Garagiola, New York, New York
Radio-television personality
Mr. and Mrs. Charlton Heston, Beverly Hills, California
Actor
Mr. and Mrs. Arthur A. Houghton, Jr., Queenstown, Maryland
Chairman, Steuben Glass Corporation
Mr. and Mrs. Jefferson D. Keith, Potomac, Maryland
Chairman, American Society of Association Executives
Mr. and Mrs. James J. Kilpatrick, Woodville, Virginia
Columnist Washinton Star Syndicate
Mr. Jim King
Guest of Miss Susan Ford
Mr. and Mrs. Dean Leshner, Orinda, California
Publisher, Contra Costa Times
Mr. and Mrs. J. Willard Marriott, Jr., Chevy Chase, Maryland
President and Exec. Dir., Marriott Corporation
Mr. and Mrs. Raymond K. Mason, Jacksonville, Florida
President, 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
President, 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
President, National Bank of Alaska
- Mr. and Mrs. David Rockefeller, New York, New York
Chairman, Chase Manhattan Bank
- Mr. and Mrs. William Shoemaker, Los Angeles, California
Jockey
- Mr. and Mrs. George A. Simon, Grosse Pointe Farms, Michigan
President, U. S. Equipment Company
- Mr. and Mrs. Stuart Spencer, Washington, D. C.
Vice Chairman, President Ford Committee
- Mr. and Mrs. John D. Stanley, Stanleyville, Virginia
- Mr. George H. Taber, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
- Mr. Stephen H. Taber, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
Son of Mr. George Taber
- Dr. and Mrs. Peter S. Tanous, Bethesda, Maryland
Past President, 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, Rancho 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

For Immediate Release
Tuesday, March 30, 1976

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

STATE DINNER SCHEDULE FOR PRESS COVERAGE

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- 8 p.m. Arrival of King Hussein and Queen Alia and greeting by the President and Mrs. Ford. Open coverage.
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- 10:30 approx Following entertainment, crews and photographers to press lobby. Writers in predesignated pool are free to mingle.

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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

SUMMARY SCHEDULE

MONDAY
MARCH 29, 1976

3:00pm Arrive Andrews Air Force Base.

3:30pm Arrive Blair House.

5:30pm Prime Minister Rifai
has interview on
Agronsky and Company.

Private evening.

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.

8:00pm White House State Dinner.

Dress: Black Tie

Overnight: Blair House

Summary Schedule -1-



SUMMARY SCHEDULE

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 the
White House.
- 12:30pm Luncheon with Senate Foreign Relations
and House International Relations
Committees at the U.S. Capitol,
Room S-207.
- 1:00pm Her Majesty has luncheon
at Embassy Residence.
- 3:00pm Meeting with Secretary Rumsfeld at
Blair House.
- 4:00pm Meeting with Secretary Kissinger at
Blair House.
- 6:30pm- Jordanian reception honoring
8:30pm President and Mrs. Ford at the
Anderson House.

Dress: Informal

Overnight: Blair House

Summary Schedule -2-

SUMMARY SCHEDULE

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 enroute Chicago.

Flying time: 1 hour 45 minutes
Time change: - 1 hour

11:30am Arrive Chicago (O'Hare International Airport).

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, at Palmer House.

Dress: Black Tie

Overnight: Drake Hotel

SUMMARY SCHEDULE

FRIDAY
APRIL 2, 1976

10:00am Depart Chicago enroute New Orleans.
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.

3:30pm-
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, International
House, 607 Gravier.

8:30pm Dinner hosted by Mayor of New
Orleans and Mrs. Landrieu, at
"Moran's by the River."
Dress: Black Tie
Overnight: Royal Orleans Hotel

SUMMARY SCHEDULE

SATURDAY
APRIL 3, 1976

10:30am Depart New Orleans enroute San Francisco.

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

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



SUMMARY SCHEDULE

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

9:30am Depart San Francisco enroute
Los Angeles.

Flying time: 1 hour
Time change: None

10:30am Arrive Los Angeles International
Airport (B-4 Hangar Area).

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).

Summary Schedule -6-

SUMMARY SCHEDULE

TUESDAY
APRIL 6, 1976 (cont'd)

2:45pm Meeting with Editorial Board, Los Angeles Time.

3:00pm Her Majesty visits Rancho Los Amigos Hospital (Physical Rehabilitation Center), Downey, California.

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

Private evening.

Overnight: Beverly Wilshire Hotel

WEDNESDAY
APRIL 7, 1976

Depart Los Angeles.

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.

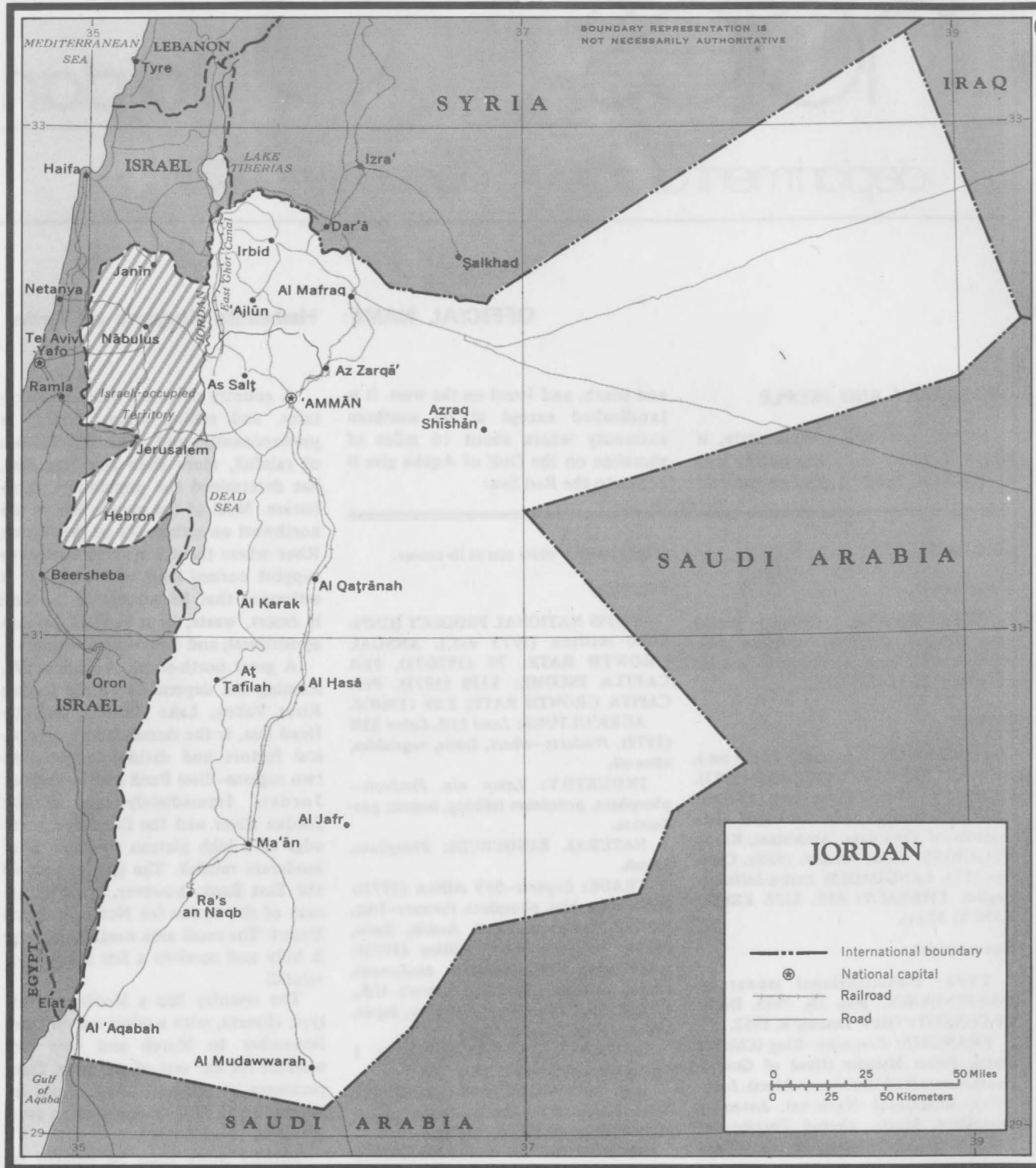
NATURAL RESOURCES: Phosphate, potash.

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 Circassians, 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 Brouwyer, 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

DINNER IN HONOR OF
HIS MAJESTY HUSSEIN I
KING OF THE HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN
AND HER MAJESTY QUEEN ALIA

March 30, 1976
8:00 p. m.

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

Arrival:

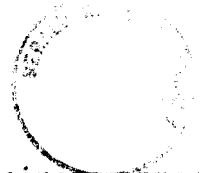
- 8:00 p. m. ... at North Portico Entrance ... King Hussein and Queen Alia, Ambassador and Mrs. Catto.
- You and Mrs. Ford will greet.
- Photo coverage of greeting.

Yellow Oval Room:

- Secretary Kissinger; Prime Minister and Minister of Foreign Affairs and Mrs. Rifai; American Ambassador and Mrs. Pickering; Foreign Ambassador and Mrs. Salah; and Princess Alia, daughter of King Hussein, will assemble just prior to the 8:00 p. m. arrival of King Hussein and Queen Alia and Ambassador and Mrs. Catto.
- Color Guard will request permission to remove Colors at approximately 8:10 p. m. ... all guests except King Hussein and Queen Alia 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 (King Hussein to your right ... Queen Alia to your left ... then Mrs. Ford).



- Color Guard reforms and procession moves to red carpet facing East Room ... pause for Ruffles and Flourishes and announcement ... take receiving line positions (King Hussein to your right ... then Mrs. Ford ... then Queen Alia).
- 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
- The Army 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 ... there will be mini-camera coverage of the toasts with a small photo pool.

After-Dinner:

- 10:00 p. m. ... guests proceed to parlors for demitasse, liqueurs, and cigars. You and Mrs. Ford will escort King Hussein and Queen Alia 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, King Hussein and Queen Alia (King Hussein to your right ... then Mrs. Ford ... then Queen Alia) will receive the after-dinner guests from a position in the Grand Hall between the Blue Room and Green Room doors -- a Military Social Aide will present your guests -- 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 King Hussein and Queen Alia.

-- You proceed to the stage which will be located along the North End of the East Room and introduce Charlie Byrd.

NOTE: Suggested remarks (Tab A).

-- At the conclusion of the performance, you and Mrs. Ford will escort King Hussein and Queen Alia to the stage to thank Charlie Byrd.

NOTE: There will be press coverage of the entertainment. Photo and mini-camera coverage will be of the last part of the program and of your thanking Charlie Byrd.

-- After you have thanked Charlie Byrd, you and Mrs. Ford will escort King Hussein and Queen Alia to the Grand Foyer and Blue Room where you will mingle informally with your guests.

NOTE: There will be dancing in the Grand Foyer.

Departure:

-- You, Mrs. Ford, Ambassador and Mrs. Catto escort King Hussein and Queen Alia to the North Portico.

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

-- There will be champagne, mixed drinks 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).

-- Military Social Aides will be present.

-- Marine Corps Harpist will be playing in the Diplomatic Reception Room as your dinner and after-dinner guests arrive.

- White House photographer will be present.
- Air Force Band will be playing on the South Portico Balcony as your dinner guests arrive.

Maria Downs



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 *TO*

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, cross 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

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Maria Downs