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9:30-10:20

## RABIN MEETING WITH THE PRESIDENT

This morning President Ford and Prime Minister Rabin concluded their discussions on developments inside and outside the Middle East as they relate to prospects for maintaining momentum toward a durable peace in the area. The President reaffirmed his determination that there be no stagnation in the peace process. The President and Prime Minister also completed their review of various aspects of US-Israeli bilateral relations including ongoing economic and military assistance programs for Israel. The President once again expressed his feelings of a special longstanding friendship with the Prime Minister and Mrs. Rabin and the United States' support for the security of Israel.

Q: Will he be meeting with the Prime Minister at any time during Rabin's visits throughout the country.

A: No meetings are planned. The President did express his hope that Prime Minister and Mrs. Rabin would fully enjoy their visit throughout the country.

## NEXT STEPS IN THE MIDDLE EAST

Q: Does the President feel that any diplomatic movement can take place before the November elections? Isn't the Israeli strategy to sit tight as long as possible and assure no progress until next year?

A: The President remains determined that progress be made at the earliest possible time so that we can maintain the momentum of the negotiations. This is an ongoing process and we will continue our consultations with all parties to see how this can best be achieved. There is no intention of ceasing our peace-keeping efforts.

While we cannot speak for another government, it is our impression that Israel remains committed to the peace efforts.  
One of the main purposes of these talks has been to discuss how practical progress can best be made.

Q: Did the President and Prime Minister reach any specific conclusions? Is some new proposal on negotiations to be made? Did they agree on reconvening the Geneva Conference? (In answer to all such questions on the substance of ways to proceed on negotiations.)

A: I cannot get into the details of the talks or give you any conclusions. These talks are part of overall explorations we are having with all the parties on how best to proceed in the peace process, and that process is served best through the channels of quiet diplomacy.

AID TO ISRAEL

Q: Did they discuss the \$1 billion military aid figure put in the President's new budget? Did Rabin complain about the amount and the way it was published? Did the President promise to raise the figure, or, at least, to review it?

A: They discussed both Israeli future needs and the President's plans to submit soon a detailed foreign assistance program -- including Israel -- to Congress for FY 1977. In this context, the \$1 billion figure in FMS, not total assistance, arose.

*on aid*  
I cannot tell you the results of those discussions, but  
I can assure you that our request for a very substantial foreign assistance program for Israel was decided after very careful consideration of Israel's security and economic needs and our own economic situation. *aid interest* We believe that our overall aid package is fully adequate to insure Israel's ability to meet its future security requirements.



Aid, con't.

Q: Besides the \$1 billion in FMS credits for Israel in FY-77, did the President tell Rabin what else we would be providing in our overall assistance package for Israel for that fiscal year? How much is the total amount?

A: The Israeli Government has already been informed /  
of what will be in the total request soon to be submitted  
to Congress. I am not going to get into a detailed  
discussion of our aid figures for Israel, beyond the  
\$1 billion in FMS which is already in the public realm.  
The main point is that we believe our package will be  
fully adequate.

Q: What will be our aid levels for Arab states for FY-77?

A: You will know these when our aid presentations are made  
to Congress. I am not going to get into this at this time.

## The Palestine Issue

Q: If there is no movement by Israel towards the PLO or towards progress on the Palestinian issue, will the US undertake contacts of its own with the PLO?

A: Let me repeat our position on this: As long as the PLO does not recognize Israel's right to exist or accept resolutions 242 and 338 as the basis for negotiations, the US cannot support the participation of the PLO in the negotiating process nor would we recognize the PLO or negotiate with it.

On the Palestinian issue in general, we have long made clear that there will be no permanent peace unless it includes arrangements that take into account the legitimate interests of the Palestinian people. But this is a matter to be negotiated among the parties involved and I will not comment further.

Q: The US is becoming increasingly isolated at the UN on the Palestinian issue and the PLO. Did the President discuss the Palestinian issue with Rabin?

A: In the context of an exchange of views on how to maintain the momentum of Middle East peace efforts, it is natural that all issues, including the Palestinian issue, would arise. But I am not going to get into the details of their discussions.

OFFICE OF THE WHITE HOUSE PRESS SECRETARY

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THE WHITE HOUSE

EXCHANGE OF REMARKS  
BETWEEN THE PRESIDENT  
AND  
YITZHAK RABIN  
PRIME MINISTER OF ISRAEL

THE SHOREHAM AMERICANA HOTEL

7:10 P.M. EST

PRIME MINISTER RABIN: Mr. President, ladies and gentlemen:

I would like to thank you, Mr. President, for your kind invitation to come as official guests of you to this country. I would like to thank you very much for the time that you have allotted for the discussion that we have had in the last three days about the problems that we face in our region and in the effort to move towards peace.

I am sure that the talks have helped and I hope will advance the cause of peace. I think these kind of relations that you offer to me on a personal basis as well as in the relations between our two countries will be an encouragement to the cause of peace in the area, and I would like to thank you very, very much for your personal interest, personal help in doing so.

And, Mr. President, towards the end of my visit in Washington, again, thank you very, very much.

THE PRESIDENT: Mr. Prime Minister and Mrs. Rabin:

I am delighted to be here and to see so many, many of your friends. We, of course, are very pleased that you are in the United States. I feel, as you do, that the discussions we have had in the three days have been very meaningful. I believe they will be very productive. It has been a fine experience for me to renew our personal friendship that existed over a period of years when you were the Ambassador for Israel. It has been for you, I am sure, a great experience to renew your acquaintances with your many, many friends on Capitol Hill and I am certain, from what I have heard from some of my old friends, your presentation to the Congress yesterday in joint session was outstanding. In fact, I heard it was so good that I am not sure I want to make a State of the Union up there. (Laughter)

MORE

But let me reiterate what we have said both privately and publicly. The United States, at the present time, as it has been under five previous Presidents, is dedicated to the survival and the security of Israel. We mean it. At the same time, we are dedicated to working with you in moving forward to real peace in the Middle East.

You have been staunch and steadfast in your dedication on behalf of your country and at the same time have shown great statesmanship and leadership in that very difficult area of the world. I can't thank you enough for the opportunity to work with you in the effort that involves both your country and ours aimed at the achievement of the kind of life that is needed and necessary for all peoples in the Middle East.

You have done an outstanding job as an Ambassador and it is a great pleasure and privilege for me to work with you on behalf of what we all have to do in that very difficult area, the Middle East.

I thank you for the hospitality tonight. I hope and trust, as I am sure it will be, that as you travel around the United States in the next seven days, you will receive as warm a welcome everywhere as you have received in our Nation's Capital.

Thank you very much.

END

(AT 7:15 P.M. EST)



# PRESS DEPARTMENT OF STATE

January 24, 1976

No. 27



PROGRAM FOR THE OFFICIAL VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES OF  
HIS EXCELLENCY YITZHAK RABIN, PRIME MINISTER OF ISRAEL  
AND MRS. RABIN.

January 26 - February 6, 1976

Monday, January 26

- 2:00 p.m. His Excellency Yitzhak Rabin, Prime Minister of Israel, Mrs. Rabin and their party will arrive at Philadelphia International Airport via EL-Al Flight
- 3:00 p.m. Prime Minister Rabin, Mrs. Rabin and their party will attend a ceremony at the Liberty Bell Pavilion, Fifth and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.
- 4:00 p.m. The Jewish Community Relations Council of Greater Philadelphia will sponsor a Community Assembly to welcome Prime Minister Rabin and Mrs. Rabin at the Academy of Music, Broad and Locust Streets.
- 6:00-8:00 p.m. The Consul General of Israel, Emanuel Shimoni, and Mrs. Shimoni will host a reception for His Excellency Yitzhak Rabin, Prime Minister of Israel, and Mrs. Rabin at the Sheraton Hotel, 1725 John F. Kennedy Boulevard, in the Main Ballroom.

Dress: Business Suit.

Tuesday, January 27

- 10:30 a.m. Arrival at the White House where His Excellency Yitzhak Rabin, Prime Minister of Israel, Mrs. Rabin and their party will be greeted by the President of the United States and Mrs. Ford, the Secretary of State and Mrs. Kissinger, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and Mrs. Brown, the Dean of the Diplomatic Corps, Dr. Guillermo Sevilla-Sacasa and Mrs. Sacasa, and other officials.

For further information contact: Mary Masserini 632-0685

- 2 -

Tuesday, January 27 (continued)

Military Honors will be rendered.

11:00 a.m.

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

11:00 a.m. Mrs. Rabin will have coffee with Mrs. Ford and members of the Official Party and Welcoming Committee.

1:00 P.M.

The Honorable Henry A. Kissinger, Secretary of State, and Mrs. Kissinger will host a luncheon in honor of His Excellency Yitzhak Rabin, Prime Minister of Israel, and Mrs. Rabin at the Department of State, John Quincy Adams Room.

5:30 p.m.

The Honorable Nelson A. Rockefeller, Vice President of the United States will meet with Prime Minister Rabin at Blair House.

8:00 p.m.

The President of the United States and Mrs. Ford will give a dinner in honor of His Excellency Yitzhak Rabin, Prime Minister of Israel, and Mrs. Rabin at the White House.

Dress: Black tie.

Wednesday, January 28

8:00 a.m.

Prime Minister Rabin will have a Breakfast-Meeting with Secretary Kissinger at Blair House.

11:00 a.m.

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

12:15 p.m.

Prime Minister Rabin will address a Joint Session of Congress at the U.S. Capitol.

1:00 p.m.

The Senate Foreign Affairs and the House International Relations Committees will host a luncheon in honor of

- 3 -

Wednesday, January 28 (continued)

His Excellency Yitzhak Rabin, Prime Minister of Israel, at the U.S. Capitol, Room S-207.

1:00 p.m. Mrs. Simcha Dinitz will give a luncheon in honor of Mrs. Rabin at the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, Israeli Room.

4:00 p.m. Mrs. Ford will host a tea for Mrs. Rabin, at the White House.

Prime Minister Rabin will meet with the following at Blair House:

3:30 p.m. The Honorable Walter E. Washington, Mayor of the District of Columbia.

4:00 p.m. The Honorable William E. Simon, Secretary of the Treasury.

5:30 p.m. The Honorable Donald Rumsfeld, Secretary of Defense.

8:00 p.m. His Excellency Simcha Dinitz, Ambassador of Israel and Mrs. Dinitz will host a dinner in honor of His Excellency Yitzhak Rabin, Prime Minister of Israel, and Mrs. Rabin at the Embassy residence, 1621 22nd Street, Northwest.

Dress: Black tie.

Thursday, January 29

8:00 a.m. Prime Minister Rabin will have a Breakfast-Meeting with Members of Congress at Blair House.

10:30 a.m. Prime Minister Rabin will meet with the Senate Appropriations Committee at the ~~Senator~~ Dirksen Building, Room 1235.

12:30 p.m. The National Press Club will host a luncheon in honor of His Excellency Yitzhak Rabin, Prime Minister of Israel, at the National Press Club Building.

Thursday, January 29 (continued)

- 4:00 p.m. Prime Minister Rabin will meet with the House Appropriations Committee at the U.S. Capitol, Room H-130.
- 6:00-8:00 p.m. His Excellency Yitzhak Rabin, Prime Minister of Israel, and Mrs. Rabin will host a reception at the Shoreham Americana Hotel, Regency Ballroom.
- Dress: Business suit.

Friday, January 30

- 10:00 a.m. Prime Minister Rabin will receive the National Cabinet of the United Jewish Appeal organization at Blair House, Jackson Place Conference Room.
- 11:00 a.m. Prime Minister Rabin will receive the National Cabinet of Israeli Bonds Organization at Blair House. Jackson Place Conference Room.
- Private luncheon.
- 3:12 p.m. His Excellency Yitzhak Rabin, Prime Minister of Israel, Mrs. Rabin and their party will arrive at the Washington Monument Grounds, Reflecting Pool, 17th Street Northwest, for the Departure Ceremony.
- 3:30 p.m. Departure from Andrews Air Force Base aboard the U.S. Presidential aircraft for New York City.

-5 -

Friday, January 30 (continued)

- 4:14 p.m. Arrival J.F. Kennedy International Airport.
- 5:00 p.m. Arrival Waldorf Towers.  
Private evening

Saturday, January 31

- Private morning and afternoon.
- 5:00 p.m. Prime Minister and Mrs. Rabin will receive the Mayor of the City of New York and Mrs. Beame at the Waldorf Towers, Prime Minister's Suite.
- 6:30-8:00 p.m. The Honorable Hugh Carey, Governor of the State of New York will host a reception in honor of His Excellency Yitzhak Rabin, Prime Minister of Israel, and Mrs. Rabin, 485 Park Avenue.
- 8:00 p.m. The United Jewish Appeal will host a dinner in honor of His Excellency Yitzhak Rabin, Prime Minister of Israel, and Mrs. Rabin at the Statler Hilton Hotel, Grand Ballroom.

Sunday, February 1

- Dress: Business suit.
- 9:30 a.m. Prime Minister Rabin will receive the Conference of Presidents of major Jewish Organizations at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel, the Hilton Room.
- 12:00 Noon Prime Minister Rabin arrives at NBC Studios to appear on "Meet the Press".
- 2:00 p.m. Prime Minister Rabin will receive Civic Leaders at the Waldorf Astoria Hilton Room.
- 5:00 p.m. The Israeli Bonds organizations will host a reception in honor of His Excellency Yitzhak Rabin, Prime Minister of Israel, and Mrs. Rabin at the Waldorf Astoria Jade-Astor Room.
- 7:30 p.m. Mr. Andrew Heiskell, Chairman of the Board of Time, Inc. and Mr. Hedley Donovan, Editor-in-Chief of Time, Inc. will host a dinner in honor of His Excellency Yitzhak Rabin, Prime Minister of Israel, and Mrs. Rabin at the Time-Life Building, Sixth Avenue and 50th St., Tower Suite (48th Floor).

Dress: Business Suit.

- 6 -

Monday, February 2

- 9:15 a.m. Prime Minister Rabin, Mrs. Rabin and their party will depart John F. Kennedy International Airfort for Detroit, Michigan.
- 10:30 a.m. Arrival Detroit Metropolitan Airport, Detroit, Michigan.
- 11:00 a.m. Arrival at the Economic Club of Detroit for a Press Conference under the auspices of the Economic Club of Detroit, Cobo Hall.
- 12:00 Noon The Economic Club of Detroit will host host a luncheon in honor of His Excellency Yitzhak Rabin, Prime Minister of Israel, in the Riverview Ballroom, Free Press Building.
- 2:30 p.m. Prime Minister Rabin, Mrs. Rabin and their party will depart Detroit Metropolitan Airport for Chicago, Illinois. with arrival at O'Hare International Airport 2:30 p.m. Chicago time.
- 3:00 p.m. Arrival at the Drake Hotel
- 5:30 p.m. The Jewish Community of Chicago will sponsor a Community Welcome in honor of His Excellency Yitzhak Rabin, Prime Minister of Israel, and Mrs. Rabin at the Harry Crown Theater, McCormack Place.
- 7:00 p.m. The Honorable Richard J. Daley, Mayor of the City of Chicago, and Mrs. Daley will host a dinner in honor of His Excellency Yitzhak Rabin, Prime Minister of Israel, and Mrs. Rabin at the Palmer House.

Dress: Black tie.

Tuesday, February 3

- 8:30 a.m. Prime Minister Rabin, Mrs. Rabin and their party will depart Chicago O'Hare International Airport for Los Angeles, California.
- 10:30 a.m. Arrival at Los Angeles International Airport.
- 11:00 a.m. Arrival at the Los Angeles Hilton Hotel for a Press Conference under the auspices of the Los Angeles World Affairs Council, Los Angeles Room.

- 7 -

Tuesday, February 3 (continued)

12:00 Noon                   The Los Angeles World Affairs Council will host a luncheon in honor of His Excellency Yitzhak Rabin, Prime Minister of Israel, at the Los Angeles Hilton Hotel, Pacific Ballroom.

Private afternoon.

7:30 p.m.                   The World of Entertainment will host a dinner in honor of His Excellency Yitzhak Rabin, Prime Minister of Israel, and Mrs. Rabin at the Beverly Hilton Hotel, International Ballroom.

Dress: Black tie.

Wednesday, February 4

10:00 a.m.                   Prime Minister Rabin will visit the Rand Corporation, Santa Monica, Calif.

12:15 p.m.                   The Israeli Bonds organization will host a luncheon in honor of His Excellency Yitzhak Rabin, Prime Minister of Israel, and Mrs. Rabin at the Beverly Hills Hotel, Crystal Ballroom.

Private afternoon.

7:00 p.m.                   The United Jewish Appeal will host a dinner in honor of His Excellency Yitzhak Rabin, Prime Minister of Israel, and Mrs. Rabin at the Beverly Hilton Hotel, International Ballroom.

Dress: Black tie.

Thursday, February 5

1:20 a.m.                   Prime Minister Rabin, Mrs. Rabin and ~~their~~ party will depart Los Angeles, California for New York City.

9:00 a.m.                   Arrival John F. Kennedy International ~~Airport~~, New York City

1:00 p.m.                   Prime Minister Rabin will have a Luncheon Meeting with professors and intellectuals at the Waldorf Astoria, the Jade Room.

p.m.                       Prime Minister Rabin, Mrs. Rabin and their party will depart the United States.

\* \* \* \* \*

MEMBERS OF THE OFFICIAL ISRAELI PARTY

His Excellency Yitzhak Rabin  
Prime Minister of Israel

Mrs. Rabin

His Excellency Simcha Dinitz  
Ambassador of Israel to the United States

Mrs. Dinitz

Mr. Amos Eiran  
Director General, Office of the Prime  
Minister and Political Advisor to the  
Prime Minister

General (reserve) Ariel Sharon  
Advisor to the Prime Minister

Mr. Eli Mizrahi  
Director, Office of the Prime Minister  
and Political Secretary to the Prime  
Minister

Brigadier General Ephraim Poran  
Military Secretary to the Prime Minister

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

\* \* \*

Washington, D.C. Only

The Honorable Hanan Bar-on  
Minister, Embassy of Israel

Mrs. Bar-on



MEMBERS OF THE OFFICIAL ISRAELI PARTY (cont'd)

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

Mrs. Adan

Philadelphia Only

Mr. Moshe Arad  
Minister-Counselor (Information)  
Embassy of Israel

The Honorable Emanuel Shimoni  
Consul General of Israel

Mrs. Shimoni

New York Only

Mr. Moshe Arad  
Minister-Counselor (Information)  
Embassy of Israel

The Honorable Uri Ben Ari  
Consul General of Israel

Mrs. Ben Ari

Chicago Only

Mr. Moshe Arad  
Minister-Counselor (Information)  
Embassy of Israel

The Honorable Ehud Avriel  
Consul General of Israel

Mrs. Avriel

MEMBERS OF THE OFFICIAL ISRAELI PARTY (cont'd)

Los Angeles Only

Mr. Moshe Arad  
Minister-Counselor (Information)  
Embassy of Israel

The Honorable Hanoch Givton  
Consul General of Israel

Mrs. Givton

MEMBERS OF THE UNOFFICIAL ISRAELI PARTY

Mr. Yehuda Avner  
Advisor to the Prime Minister

Mr. Dov Goldstein  
Biographer

Mr. Jacob Sa'ar  
Official Photographer

Miss Hadassah Paz  
Secretary to Ambassador Dinitz

Security:

Mr. Abraham Rotem  
Head of Security

Mr. Ovadia Natan

Mr. Jacob Efrat

Mr. Yehuda Baram

Mr. Jacob Foster

MEMBERS OF THE ACCOMPANYING AMERICAN PARTY

The Honorable Joseph J. Sisco  
Under Secretary for Political Affairs

Mrs. Sisco

(The Siscos will accompany only in  
New York, Detroit and Chicago.)

The Honorable Henry E. Catto, Jr.  
Chief of Protocol of the United States

Mrs. Catto

The Honorable Malcolm Toon  
American Ambassador to Israel

Mrs. Toon

Mr. William R. Codus  
Assistant Chief of Protocol

Miss Marylou Sheils  
Protocol Officer

Mr. James H. Kabler III  
Protocol Officer

Mr. James T. Payne  
Logistics Officer

Mr. Joseph Pinto  
Official Photographer

Miss Judy Knowles  
Protocol Secretary

SUMMARY SCHEDULE

MONDAY

JANUARY 26, 1976

- 2:00pm His Excellency the Prime Minister of Israel and Mrs. Rabin arrive Philadelphia International Airport via El Al Flight #LY 001.
- 2:50pm Depart airfield enroute Liberty Bell Pavilion.
- 3:00pm Ceremony at the Liberty Bell Pavilion.
- 4:00pm The Jewish Community Relations Council of Greater Philadelphia sponsors a Community Assembly to welcome Prime Minister and Mrs. Rabin.
- 6:00-8:00pm Reception hosted by Consul General and Mrs. Emanuel Shimon at the Sheraton Hotel, Main Ballroom.

Dress: Business Suit

Overnight: Sheraton Hotel

TUESDAY

JANUARY 27, 1976

- 8:30am Depart hotel enroute airport.
- 9:15am Depart Philadelphia via U.S. Presidential helicopters enroute Washington, D.C. (Triangle Publications Terminal).

Summary Schedule -1-

SUMMARY SCHEDULE

TUESDAY  
JANUARY 27, 1976

- 10:30am White House Arrival Ceremony.
- 11:00am Meeting with President Ford.
- 1:00am Luncheon hosted by Secretary and Mrs. Kissinger at the Department of State.
- 3:30pm Mrs. Rabin interview with Washington Star, at Blair House.
- 5:30pm Prime Minister Rabin meets with Vice President Rockefeller at Blair House.
- 8:00pm President and Mrs. Ford give a dinner in honor of Prime Minister and Mrs. Rabin at the White House.

Dress: Black Tie

Overnight: Blair House

WEDNESDAY  
JANUARY 28, 1976

- 8:00am Prime Minister Rabin has breakfast with Secretary Kissinger at Blair House.
- 11:00am Prime Minister Rabin meets with President Ford at the White House.
- 12:15pm Prime Minister Rabin addresses Joint Meeting of Congress at U.S. Capitol.

Summary Schedule -2-

SUMMARY SCHEDULE

WEDNESDAY  
JANUARY 28, 1976

1:00pm Luncheon hosted by Senate Foreign Affairs and House International Relations Committees in Room S-207, U.S. Capitol.

1:30pm Mrs. Rabin has lunch at John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, hosted by Mrs. Dinitz.

3:30pm Prime Minister Rabin receives Mayor Washington at Blair House.

4:00pm Prime Minister Rabin receives Secretary Simon at Blair House.

4:00pm Mrs. Rabin has tea with Mrs. Ford at the White House.

5:30pm Prime Minister Rabin receives Secretary Rumsfeld at Blair House.

8:00pm Ambassador and Mrs. Dinitz host a dinner in honor of Prime Minister and Mrs. Rabin at the Embassy of Israel Residence.

Dress: Black Tie

Overnight: Blair House

SUMMARY SCHEDULE

THURSDAY  
JANUARY 29, 1976

- 8:00am Prime Minister Rabin has breakfast meeting with members of Congress at Blair House.
- 9:30am Prime Minister Rabin meets with members of the Israeli press at Blair House (Blair-Lee Living Room).
- 10:30am Prime Minister Rabin meets with members of the Senate Appropriations Committee, Dirksen Office Building.
- 12:30pm Luncheon at the National Press Club.
- 4:00pm Meeting with members of the House Appropriations Committee, Room H-130 U.S. Capitol.
- 6:00-8:00pm Reception hosted by Prime Minister and Mrs. Rabin in honor of President and Mrs. Ford in the Regency Ballroom, Shoreham America Hotel.

Dress: Business Suit

Overnight: Blair House

FRIDAY  
JANUARY 30, 1976

- 8:30am Breakfast meeting with invited journalists at Blair House.

Summary Schedule -4-

SUMMARY SCHEDULE

FRIDAY  
JANUARY 30, 1976

- 9:00am Mrs. Rabin departs Blair House enroute Linwood Farms, Ellicott City, Maryland.
- 10:00am Prime Minister Rabin receives the National Cabinet of the United Jewish Appeal organization at Blair House.
- 11:00am Prime Minister Rabin receives the National Cabinet of Israeli Bonds organization at Blair House.
- 12:00noon Lunch with members of Congress at Blair House.
- 3:12pm Departure ceremony at Washington Monument Grounds, Reflecting Pool.
- 3:15pm Depart Washington, D.C. enroute New York via USAF VC-9.
- Flying Time: 45 min.
- Time Change: None
- 4:15pm Arrive LaGuardia Airport (Marine Air Terminal), New York.
- 4:20pm Depart airfield enroute Waldorf Towers.
- 5:00pm Arrive Waldorf Towers.
- 7:30pm Private dinner at Residence of Ambassador of Israel to the United Nations.

Summary Schedule -5-



SUMMARY SCHEDULE

FRIDAY  
JANUARY 30, 1976

Overnight: Waldorf Towers

SATURDAY  
JANUARY 31, 1976

- 12:30pm Luncheon with journalists and  
broadcasters, in suite at Waldorf  
Towers.
- 5:00pm Prime Minister and Mrs. Rabin  
receive Mayor and Mrs. Beame in  
suite at Waldorf Towers.
- 6:30-  
8:00pm Reception hosted by Governor Carey  
in honor of Prime Minister and Mrs.  
Rabin at 485 Park Avenue.
- 8:00pm Dinner hosted by United Jewish Appeal  
in honor of Prime Minister and Mrs.  
Rabin in Grand Ballroom, Statler  
Hilton Hotel.

Dress: Business Suit

Overnight: Waldorf Towers

SUNDAY  
FEBRUARY 1, 1976

- 9:30am Prime Minister Rabin receives the  
Conference of Presidents of major  
Jewish organizations, Hilton Room,  
Waldorf Astoria.

Summary Schedule -6-

SUMMARY SCHEDULE

SUNDAY  
FEBRUARY 1, 1976

- 12:00noon Prime Minister Rabin appears on  
"Meet the Press" NBC Studios.
- 2:30pm Prime Minister Rabin receives civic  
leaders in Hilton Room, Waldorf  
Astoria.
- 5:00pm Reception hosted by Israeli Bonds  
organizations in Jade and Astor  
Rooms, Waldorf Astoria.
- 7:30pm Dinner hosted by Mr. Andrew  
Heiskell and Mr. Hedley Donovan of  
Time, Inc. in Tower Suite, Time-  
Life Building, 48th Floor.

Dress: Business Suit

Overnight: Waldorf Towers

MONDAY  
FEBRUARY 2, 1976

- 8:15am Depart Waldorf Towers enroute JFK  
International Airport.
- 8:50am Arrive airport (Port Authority  
Terminal).
- 9:00am Depart New York enroute Detroit via  
USAF 972.

Flying Time: 1 hr. 25 min.

Time Change: None

Summary Schedule -7-

SUMMARY SCHEDULE

MONDAY  
FEBRUARY 2, 1976

Continental Breakfast is served.

- 10:30am Arrive Detroit Metropolitan Airport  
(Page Airways Terminal).
- 11:00am Press Conference under auspices of  
the Economic Club of Detroit, Room  
2043, Cobo Hall.
- 11:30am Reception in Room 2040 Cobo Hall,  
with Distinguished Leaders and  
Consul Corps.
- 12:00noon Luncheon hosted by Economic Club  
of Detroit in honor of Prime  
Minister Rabin in the Riverview  
Ballroom.
- 2:30pm Depart Detroit enroute Chicago,  
via USAF 972 .
- Flying time: 1 hr.
- Time change: 1 hr.
- 2:30pm Arrive Chicago O'Hare International  
Airport.
- 3:15pm Following arrival, tape interview  
for "The Kup Show, at the Drake  
Hotel.
- 4:45pm Arrive McCormack Place for meeting  
with the Jewish Federation of Chicago.

Summary Schedule -8-

SUMMARY SCHEDULE

MONDAY  
FEBRUARY 2, 1976

5:30pm Jewish Community of Chicago sponsors a Community Welcome in honor of Prime Minister and Mrs. Rabin, Harry Crown Theater, McCormack Place.

7:00pm Dinner hosted by Mayor and Mrs. Daley in honor of Prime Minister and Mrs. Rabin at the Palmer House.

Dress: Black Tie

9:30pm Prime Minister Rabin receives young Jewish community leaders, Georgian Room, Drake Hotel.

Overnight: Drake Hotel

TUESDAY  
FEBRUARY 3, 1976

8:00am Depart hotel enroute airport.

8:30am Depart Chicago enroute Los Angeles via USAF 972.

Flying time: 4 hrs.

Time change: 2 hrs.

Breakfast will be served.

10:30am Arrive Los Angeles International Airport, California, FAA Area.

Summary Schedule -9-

SUMMARY SCHEDULE

TUESDAY  
FEBRUARY 3, 1976

- 11:00am Press Conference under the auspices of the Los Angeles World Affairs Council, Los Angeles Hilton Hotel (Los Angeles Room).
- 11:30am Reception following press conference, Garden Room.
- 12:00noon Luncheon hosted by Los Angeles World Affairs Council in honor of Prime Minister Rabin, Pacific Ballroom, Los Angeles Hilton Hotel.
- 4:30pm Prime Minister Rabin receives members of the Israeli official and academic community, in the Prime Minister's Suite, Century Plaza Hotel.
- 7:30pm The World of Entertainment Gala honoring Prime Minister and Mrs. Rabin, International Ballroom, Beverly Hilton Hotel.

Dress: Black Tie

Overnight: Century Plaza Hotel

WEDNESDAY  
FEBRUARY 4, 1976

- 10:00am Visit to the Rand Corporation, Santa Monica.

Summary Schedule -10-

SUMMARY SCHEDULE

WEDNESDAY  
FEBRUARY 4, 1976

- 10:00am Mrs. Rabin visits UCLA  
Medical Center for  
Autistic & Handicapped  
Children.
- 12:15pm Luncheon hosted by the Israeli Bonds  
organization in honor of Prime  
Minister Rabin, Crystal Ballroom,  
Beverly Hills Hotel.
- 1:00pm United Jewish Appeal  
Women of Los Angeles  
host a luncheon in honor  
of Mrs. Rabin at the  
home of Mr. and Mrs.  
David Weiss, 617 North  
Arden Drive, Beverly  
Hills.
- 2:00pm Meeting with the Editorial Board of  
the Los Angeles Times.
- 3:00pm Youth Rally at Temple Sinai,  
10400 Wilshire Boulevard.
- 7:00pm Dinner hosted by United Jewish Appeal  
in honor of His Excellency the Prime  
Minister of Israel and Mrs. Rabin,  
International Ballroom, Beverly  
Hilton Hotel.

Dress: Black Tie for Head Table

Overnight: On Plane

Summary Schedule -11-

SUMMARY SCHEDULE

THURSDAY  
FEBRUARY 5, 1976

- 12:45am Depart Century Plaza Hotel enroute airport.
- 1:20am Depart Los Angeles enroute New York via USAF 972.
- Flying time: 4 hrs. 40 mins.
- Time change: + 3 hrs.
- Breakfast will be served.
- 9:00am Arrive JFK International Airport (Port Authority Terminal).
- 1:00am Luncheon meeting with professors, Jade Room, Waldorf Astoria.
- 4:00pm Meeting with members of the Israeli official community at America-Israel Friendship House.
- Depart hotel enroute JFK International Airport.
- Depart the United States.

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

THE OFFICIAL VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES OF HIS EXCELLENCY  
THE PRIME MINISTER OF ISRAEL AND MRS. YITZHAK RABIN.

MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION FOR USE BY HOST ORGANIZATIONS

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

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

CORRESPONDENCE  
SALUTATION: Dear Mr. Prime Minister:

CORRESPONDENCE  
COMPLIMENTARY CLOSE: Respectfully yours,

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

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

PLACE CARDS: The Prime Minister of Israel  
Mrs. Rabin

NAME OF COUNTRY: Israel

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

RELIGION: Judaism



DIET: Religious restrictions prohibit the consumption of pork and shell fish.

BEVERAGES: Alcoholic beverages may be served.

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

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

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

NATIONAL ANTHEMS:

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

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

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

OFFICIAL VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRIME  
MINISTER OF ISRAEL AND MRS. YITZHAK RABIN.

PRONUNCIATION, FORM OF ADDRESS AND PLACE CARD INFORMATION

HIS EXCELLENCY YITZHAK RABIN

Prime Minister of Israel

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

MRS. RABIN

Wife of the Prime Minister

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

HIS EXCELLENCY SIMCHA DINITZ

Ambassador of Israel to the United States

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

MRS. DINITZ

Wife of the Ambassador of Israel to the United States

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

MR. AMOS EIRAN

Director General, Office of the Prime Minister  
and Political Advisor to the Prime Minister

Pronunciation: a-RAHN  
Form of Address: Mr. Eiran  
Place Card: Mr. Eiran

GENERAL (RESERVE) ARIEL SHARON

Advisor to the Prime Minister

Pronunciation: sha-ROHN  
Form of Address: General Sharon  
Place Card: General Sharon

MR. ELI MIZRACHI

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

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

BRIGADIER GENERAL EPHRAIM FORAN

Military Secretary to the Prime Minister

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

MR. DAN PATTIR

Advisor to the Prime Minister for Public Affairs

Pronunciation: pah-TEER  
Form of Address: Mr. Pattir  
Place Card: Mr. Pattir

Washington Only: \* \* \*

THE HONORABLE HANAN BAR-ON

Minister, Embassy of Israel

Pronunciation: ba-RAHN  
Form of Address: Mr. Bar-On  
Place Card: Mr. Bar-On

MRS. BAR-ON

Wife of Mr. Bar-On

Pronunciation: ba-RAHN  
Form of Address: Mrs. Bar-On  
Place Card: Mrs. Bar-On

MAJOR GENERAL AVRAHAM ADAN

Defense and Armed Forces Attache, Embassy of Israel

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

MRS. ADAN

Wife of General Adan

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

\* \* \*

Philadelphia Only:

THE HONORABLE EMANUEL SHIMONI

Consul General of Israel

Form of Address: Mr. Shimoni  
Place Card: Mr. Shimoni

MRS. SHIMONI

Wife of Consul General Shimoni

Form of Address: Mrs. Shimoni  
Place Card: Mrs. Shimoni

New York Only:

\* \* \*

THE HONORABLE URI BEN ARI

Consul General of Israel

Form of Address: Mr. Ben Ari  
Place Card: Mr. Ben Ari

MRS. BEN ARI

Wife of Consul General Ben Ari

Form of Address: Mrs. Ben Ari  
Place Card: Mrs. Ben Ari

Chicago and Detroit Only:

THE HONORABLE EHUD AURIEL  
Consul General of Israel

Form of Address: Mr. Auriel  
Place Card: Mr. Auriel

MRS. AURIEL  
Wife of Consul General Auriel

Form of Address: Mrs. Auriel  
Place Card: Mrs. Auriel

Los Angeles Only: \* \* \*

HIS EXCELLENCY HANOCH GIVTON  
Consul General of Israel

Form of Address: Mr. Ambassador, Your Excellency  
Place Card: H.E. Hanoch Givton

MRS. GIVTON  
Wife of Consul General Givton

Form of Address: Mrs. Givton  
Place Card: Mrs. Givton

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SD  
2/27/14

# background NOTES

## Israel

department of state \* august 1974

### OFFICIAL NAME: ISRAEL

#### GEOGRAPHY

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

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

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

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

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

#### THE PEOPLE

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

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

#### PROFILE

##### Geography

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

##### People

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

##### Government

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

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

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

Universal adult. POLITICAL SUBDIVISIONS: 6 Administrative Districts.

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

##### Economy

GROSS NATIONAL PRODUCT (GNP): \$8.7 billion. ANNUAL GROWTH RATE: 9%. PER CAPITA INCOME: \$2,638. PER CAPITA GROWTH RATE: 6%.

AGRICULTURE: *Land* 20%. *Labor* 8%. *Products*—citrus, wheat, grains, vegetables, and dairy.

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

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

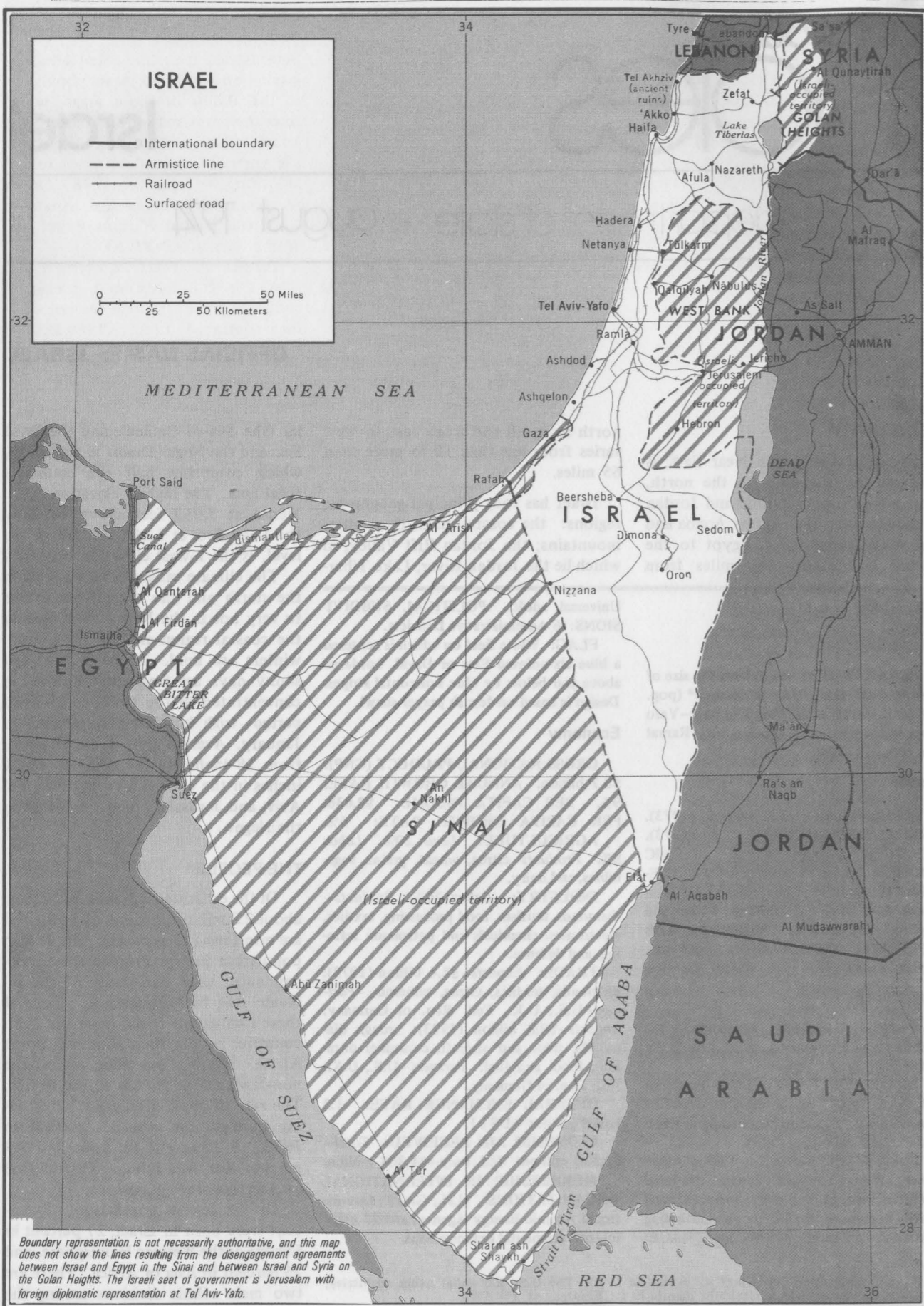
OFFICIAL EXCHANGE RATE: 4.2 Israeli pounds = US \$1.

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

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

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





Boundary representation is not necessarily authoritative, and this map does not show the lines resulting from the disengagement agreements between Israel and Egypt in the Sinai and between Israel and Syria on the Golan Heights. The Israeli seat of government is Jerusalem with foreign diplomatic representation at Tel Aviv-Yafo.

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

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

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

**HISTORY**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



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

## GOVERNMENT

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

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

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

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

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

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

### Principal Government Officials

President—Dr. Ephraim Katzir

#### Cabinet Ministers

Prime Minister—Yitzhak Rabin

Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister—Yigal Alon

Agriculture Minister—Aharon Uzan  
Minister Without Portfolio—Shulamit Aloni

Labor Minister—Moshe Bar'am

Commerce and Industry Minister—Chaim Bar-Lev

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

Police and Interior Minister—Shlomo Hillel

Education and Culture Minister—Aharon Yadlin

Transport Minister—Gad Ya'aqobi

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

Tourism Minister—Moshe Kol

Health and Welfare Minister—Victor Shemtov

Housing Minister—Avraham Ofer

Defense Minister—Shimon Peres

Finance Minister—Yehushua Rabinowitz

Immigrant Absorption Minister—Shlomo Rosen

Ambassador to the U.S.—Simcha Dinitz  
Ambassador to the U.N.—Yosef Tekoah

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

## POLITICAL CONDITIONS

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

As a result of party fragmentation under the proportional representation

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

## ECONOMY

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

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

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

### Industry

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

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

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

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

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

#### Agriculture

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

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

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

#### Transportation & Communications

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

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

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

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

#### FOREIGN TRADE & BALANCE OF PAYMENTS

The balance of payments has traditionally been characterized by a

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### Foreign Aid

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

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

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

#### FOREIGN RELATIONS

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

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

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

#### U.S. POLICY

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### Principal U.S. Officials

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

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

#### TRAVEL NOTES

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

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

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

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

DEPARTMENT OF STATE PUBLICATION 7752  
 Revised August 1974

Office of Media Services  
 Bureau of Public Affairs

\* U. S. GOVERNMENT PRINTING OFFICE : 1974 O - 584-076 (2111)

For sale by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402  
 Price 25 cents (single copy). Subscription Price: \$14.50 per year; \$3.65 additional for foreign mailing

NOTICE TO THE PRESS

The President and Prime Minister Rabin held their second meeting today at 11:05 a.m. for fifty-five minutes. Also in attendance were Secretary of State Kissinger, General Scowcroft, Under Secretary Sisco and Ambassador Malcolm Toon on the American side, and Ambassador Simcha Dinitz, the Honorable Hanan Bar-On, Minister, Embassy of Israel and Mr. Amos Eiran, Director General, Office of the Prime Minister and Advisor to the Prime Minister, on the Israeli side.

The President and the Prime Minister continued their discussions along the lines of yesterday's meeting on ways to bring about practical movement in the Middle East negotiations in the spirit of the friendship and mutual respect which exists between them personally and between our two countries. The President reaffirmed his determination that there be no halt in the negotiating process. The President's talks with Prime Minister Rabin are part of our continuing consultations on how this might be avoided and on how the parties might move closer towards peace.

The President and the Prime Minister also continued their discussions on U. S. - Israeli bilateral relations, including the assistance that the U. S. has and will continue to provide in line with the long-standing American support for Israel's security.

The President expressed his pleasure that, on this visit, the Prime Minister and Mrs. Rabin will be traveling across the United States and his hope that they will fully enjoy their visit.

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January 28, 1976

Office of the White House Press Secretary

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NOTICE TO THE PRESS

LEFT TO RIGHT

11:00 a.m.

Meeting with Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin.

Hanan Bar-On, Minister, Embassy of Israel

Mr. Amos Eiran, Director General, and Political Advisor to the  
Prime Minister

Ambassador Simcha Dinitz, Ambassador of Israel

Prime Minister Rabin

The President

Secretary Kissinger

General Scowcroft

Joseph Sisco, Under Secretary of State for Political Affairs

Malcolm Toon, Ambassador to Israel

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**GUEST LIST FOR THE DINNER TO BE GIVEN BY THE PRESIDENT AND  
MRS. FORD IN HONOR OF HIS EXCELLENCY THE PRIME MINISTER OF  
ISRAEL AND MRS. RABIN ON TUESDAY, JANUARY 27, 1976, AT EIGHT  
O'CLOCK, THE WHITE HOUSE**

**His Excellency The Prime Minister of Israel  
and Mrs. Rabin**

**His Excellency The Ambassador of Israel  
and Mrs. Dinitz**

**Mr. Amos Eiran  
Director General, Office of the Prime Minister  
and Political Advisor to the Prime Minister**

**Mr. Eli Mizrachi  
Director, Office of the Prime Minister  
and Political Secretary to the Prime Minister**

**Brigadier General Ephraim Poran  
Military Secretary to the Prime Minister**

**Mr. Dan Pattir  
Advisor to the Prime Minister for Public Affairs**

**The Honorable Hanan Bar-On and Mrs. Bar-On  
Minister, Embassy of Israel**

**Major General Avraham Adan and Mrs. Adan  
Defense and Armed Forces Attache, Embassy of Israel**

**The Vice President and Mrs. Rockefeller  
The Secretary of State and Mrs. Kissinger  
Mr. Justice Stevens and Mrs. Stevens  
The Secretary of Defense and Mrs. Rumsfeld  
The Attorney General and Mrs. Levi  
The Honorable Daniel P. Moynihan, Representative of the USA  
to the United Nations, and Mrs. Moynihan  
The Honorable Jacob K. Javits, U. S. Senate (New York)  
The Honorable Mike Gravel, U. S. Senate, and Mrs. Gravel (Alaska)  
The Honorable J. Glenn Beall, Jr., U. S. Senate, and Mrs. Beall (Maryland)  
The Honorable James L. Buckley, U. S. Senate, and Mrs. Buckley (New York)  
The Honorable Sam Nunn, U. S. Senate, and Mrs. Nunn (Georgia)  
The Honorable Richard Stone, U. S. Senate, and Mrs. Stone (Florida)  
The Honorable Thomas N. Downing, House of Representatives,  
and Mrs. Downing (Virginia)  
The Honorable Les Aspin, House of Representatives,  
and Mrs. Aspin (Wisconsin)  
The Honorable H. John Heinz III, House of Representatives,  
and Mrs. Heinz (Pennsylvania)  
The Honorable Ralph M. Regula, House of Representatives,  
and Mrs. Regula (Ohio)  
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 Joseph J. Sisco, Under Secretary of State for  
Political Affairs, and Mrs. Sisco  
Admiral James L. Holloway, III, USN, Chief of Naval Operations,  
and Mrs. Holloway  
The Honorable Malcolm Toon, American Ambassador to Israel,  
and Mrs. Toon  
The Chief of Protocol and Mrs. Catto  
The Honorable Robert A. Goldwin, Special Consultant to the President,  
and Mrs. Goldwin  
The Honorable Alfred L. Atherton, Jr., Assistant Secretary of State for  
Near Eastern and South Asian Affairs, and Mrs. Atherton**

- Mr. and Mrs. Martin Agronsky, Washington, D. C.  
Martin Agronsky Evening Edition, WETA-TV
- Mr. and Mrs. Joe L. Allbritton, Washington, D. C.  
Publisher, Washington Star-News
- Mr. and Mrs. David Blumberg, Knoxville, Tennessee  
President, B'nai B'rith
- Mr. Terry Bradshaw, Shreveport, Louisiana  
Quarterback, Pittsburgh Steelers Football Team
- Mr. and Mrs. John R. Bunting, Jr., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania  
Chairman, First Pennsylvania Corp.; Member, Steering  
Committee, U.S. -Israel Joint Business Council
- Mr. and Mrs. H. J. Bylan, Grand Rapids, Michigan
- Mr. Raymond P. Caldiero, Los Angeles, California  
Vice President, Marriott Corporation
- Mr. and Mrs. Raymond N. Carlen, Hinsdale, Illinois  
President, Joseph T. Ryerson and Sons; Member, Steering  
Committee, U.S. -Israel Joint Business Council
- Miss Suzy Chaffee, New York, New York  
Olympic and World Freestyle Skiing Champion
- Mr. and Mrs. John W. Dixon, Dallas, Texas  
Chairman and President, E-Systems, Inc.
- Mrs. Carrie Donovan, New York, New York  
Fashion editor, Harper's Bazaar; Guest of Calvin Klein
- Mr. and Mrs. Melvin Dubinsky, St. Louis, Missouri  
Chairman, United Israel Appeal
- Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Dubrow, New Providence, New Jersey  
Vice President of Pathmark Div., Supermarkets General Corp.
- Miss Christine M. Evert, Fort Lauderdale, Florida  
Professional Tennis Player
- Miss Jodi Fisher, Carmel, California  
Guest of Mr. Malcolm Moran
- The Honorable Max M. Fisher and Mrs. Fisher, Franklin, Michigan  
Chairman, Fisher-New Center Co.; President, Council of  
Jewish Federations and Welfare Funds
- Mr. and Mrs. Carlton Fisk, Raymond, New Hampshire  
Catcher, Boston Red Sox Baseball Team
- Mr. Jack Ford, Washington, D. C.
- Mr. and Mrs. Guilford Glazer, Beverly Hills, California  
Co-Chairman, Israel Bonds in California
- Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Hamilton, Beverly Hills, California  
Mr--TV producer; Mrs--Carol Burnett, actress, comedienne,  
singer
- Mr. and Mrs. Dixon R. Harwin, Beverly Hills, California  
President, Alwin Management Co., Inc.
- Rabbi and Mrs. Arthur Hertzberg, New York, New York  
President, American Jewish Congress
- Mr. Martin Hoffman, Spring Valley, New York  
President and Chairman, Wilton Caterers
- Mr. Milton Hoffman, Riverdale, New York
- Mr. and Mrs. James P. Horn, New York, New York  
President, American Export Lines, Inc.; Member, Steering  
Committee, U.S. -Israel Joint Business Council
- Mr. and Mrs. Herbert Kaplow, Falls Church, Virginia  
White House correspondent, American Broadcasting Co.
- Mr. Danny Kaye, Beverly Hills, California  
Actor; comedian
- Mr. David Hume Kennerly, Washington, D. C.  
Personal Photographer to the President; Escort of Miss Suzy Chaffee
- Mr. Calvin Klein, New York, New York  
Fashion Designer

Mr. and Mrs. Saul Kohler, Silver Spring, Maryland  
White House correspondent, Newhouse Newspapers

Mr. and Mrs. Irv Kupcinet, Chicago, Illinois  
Columnist, Chicago Sun Times

Mr. and Mrs. Tom Landry, Dallas, Texas  
Head Coach, Dallas Cowboys Football Team

Mr. Bernard J. Lasker, New York, New York  
Partner, Lasker, Stone & Stern

Miss Joan F. Lasker, New York  
Guest and daughter of Mr. Bernard J. Lasker

Mr. and Mrs. Frank R. Lautenberg, Montclair, New Jersey  
National Chairman, United Jewish Appeal

Mr. and Mrs. Vrem Levens, Prairie Village, Kansas  
President, Bruce Milling Company

Mr. and Mrs. Gustave L. Levy, New York, New York  
Senior Partner, Goldman Sachs & Co.

Mrs. Helena Makinen, Spring Valley, New York  
Guest of Mr. Martin Hoffman

Mr. Dan Margalit  
Correspondent, Ha'aretz (Tel Aviv)

Mr. Peter Matz, Beverly Hills, California

Dr. and Mrs. Max Matzkin, Waterbury, Connecticut  
Mrs.--Rose Matzkin, President, Hadassah

Mr. and Mrs. Ralph McCartney, Charles City, Iowa  
Chairman for Iowa, President Ford Committee

Mr. and Mrs. Edward H. Meyer, New York, New York  
Chairman and President, Gray Advertising, Inc.

Rabbi and Mrs. Israel Miller, New York, New York  
Chairman, Conference of Presidents of Major American  
Jewish Organizations

Miss Kathy Moran, Carmel, California  
Daughter of Mr. Malcolm Moran

Mr. Malcolm Moran, Carmel, California  
Sculptor

Mr. and Mrs. William B. Nicholson, New York, New York  
Vice Chairman, Union Carbide Corp.; Member, Steering  
Committee, U.S. -Israel Joint Business Council

Mr. and Mrs. Richard M. Rosenbaum, Glenmont, New York  
Chairman, New York Republican State Committee

Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Rothberg, New York, New York  
General Chairman, Development Corporation for Israel

Dr. and Mrs. Maurice Sage, New York, New York  
President, Jewish National Fund of America

Rabbi and Mrs. Alexander M. Schindler, New York, New York  
President, Union of American Hebrew Congregations

Mr. and Mrs. Marvin Selig, Seguin, Texas  
Vice President for Operations, Structural Metals

Mr. and Mrs. Lloyd Shearer, Beverly Hills, California  
Editor at Large, Parade Magazine

Miss Jo Jo Sta buck  
Professional Ice Skater; Guest of Mr. Terry Bradshaw

Mr. and Mrs. Laurence A. Tisch, New York, New York  
Chairman, Loews Corporation; Member, Steering Committee,  
U.S. -Israel Joint Business Council

Mr. and Mrs. Jeff Wald, Los Angeles, California  
Mrs.--vocalist Helen Reddy

Mr. and Mrs. Richard A. Ware, Ann Arbor, Michigan  
President, Earhart Foundation

Mr. and Mrs. Ken Welch, Los Angeles, California

Mr. and Mrs. Elmer L. Winter, Milwaukee, Wisconsin  
President, American Jewish Committee; President, Manpower, Inc.

Mr. and Mrs. Herman Wouk, Washington, D. C.  
Author



Office of the White House Press Secretary

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STATEMENT BY THE PRESS SECRETARY

The President regrets the vote in the House today to prohibit the use of funds in the Defense Appropriations bill to assist the people of Angola in resisting Soviet/Cuban intervention in their country. By its action, the Congress has put the United States on record as refusing the request for help from an African people who seek nothing more than to decide for themselves their own political future free of outside intervention. The Congress has stated to the world that it will ignore a clear act of Soviet-Cuban expansion by brute military force into areas thousands of miles from either country. The consequences of this action can only result in serious harm to the interests of the United States.

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JANUARY 28, 1976  
Office of the White House Press Secretary

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The President expressed his pleasure that, on this visit, the Prime Minister and Mrs. Rabin will be traveling across the United States and his hope that they will fully enjoy their visit.

# # #

OFFICE OF THE WHITE HOUSE PRESS SECRETARY

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THE WHITE HOUSE

EXCHANGE OF TOASTS  
BETWEEN THE PRESIDENT  
AND  
YITZHAK RABIN  
PRIME MINISTER OF ISRAEL

THE STATE DINING ROOM

10:15 P.M. EST

THE PRESIDENT: Prime Minister and Mrs. Rabin  
and distinguished guests:

It is again a pleasure for us to say shalom.

Betty and I have, of course, and all of our guests feel a very special warmth as far as you, Mr. Prime Minister, and Mrs. Rabin are concerned, and our friendship on a personal basis has been one of long standing and a very enjoyable and very pleasant one.

Your five years in Washington as the distinguished Ambassador of Israel created many and very warm friendships. Betty and I are two of those friends and we are deeply grateful for that relationship and we are obviously delighted to be your hosts tonight.

We are very proud that you are the first head of Government guest during our Bicentennial year and I think that tells us something -- the celebration of our Nation's history gives Americans a deeper appreciation of basic values that we share with the State of Israel.

The tribute that your country and ours pay to these ideals you expressed in Philadelphia last night. Both of our Nations have had a very painful birth as well as growth. As havens for men and women fleeing persecution, both of our Nations find their vitality as well as their strength today in a commitment to freedom and a commitment to democracy and the spirit of free peoples.

Both of our Nations, Mr. Prime Minister, have tasted the bitter truth of war and the struggles that are necessary to preserve independence and security. Both of us know full well in today's world that eternal vigilance is the price of liberty and we individually and collectively will not fail.

MORE

I applaud your statesmanship, Mr. Prime Minister. You have shown it over and over again. It has contributed so much that has been achieved so far. I am gratified that our personal friendship and relationship now facilitates the closest consultation on the very complex problems that we face in the problems ahead.

From the moment of Israel's independence, all of America's Presidents, as well as the major political parties, have identified with your freedom and your progress.

America now completes its second century. Israel counts its heritage in thousands and thousands of years and its modern history in decades. Yet, our heritage, your country and mine, are the same.

I think we must take inspiration from the founding fathers of both our Nations and the principles of justice and freedom which they have passed down to you as well as to myself for the survival of those principles, which is our major responsibility. You are dedicated to that end, Mr. Prime Minister, and all of your people are likewise, and they are an inspiration to all of us.

Israel, Mr. Prime Minister, like the United States, has stuck to its principles and persevered with courage and determination. The unbreakable spirit of the people of Israel remains its strongest defense. And as we reflect on this Bicentennial year, we are both mindful of the indispensable role that the United States has played in the world as a guardian of stability and defender of freedom.

I want to tell you, Mr. Prime Minister, that I am determined, as I think most Americans are, that America will remain strong and America will remain committed to its allies and to its world responsibilities.

I know that Israel and our other friends and allies depend upon America's strength and America's commitment. Our two Nations have been working together for peace in the Middle East. No peace-making process, as you well know, is easy, but important steps have been taken and we are proud of the role that America has played in working with your country.

I know that all Americans deeply desire to see the process continued toward its goal of a just and secure peace.

MORE

The United States has demonstrated many, many times, including yesterday in the United Nations, that we will oppose measures that we consider unrealistic or unworkable or that make peace harder to achieve. But we have demonstrated at the same time we are committed to seek and to support positive measures, positive moves toward peace.

We will continue the hopeful effort in which we are jointly engaged.

You and I began our discussions this morning in a spirit of friendship and a spirit of common desire for peace. You stated this morning, and many times otherwise, your Nation's views eloquently and persuasively.

Ladies and gentlemen, I ask that you join me in a toast to the Prime Minister of Israel and to Mrs. Rabin, to the enduring friendship between Israel and the United States and to a just and lasting peace in the Middle East.

In the ancient toast of the Jewish people, l'chayim.

MORE

PRIME MINISTER RABIN: Mr. President and Mrs. Ford, distinguished guests:

First allow me in the name of my wife and myself to thank you, Mr. President, and you, Mrs. Ford, for your kind invitation to come over to this country as your guests.

We also cherish our personal friendship for the time that I served here as the Israeli Ambassador. I remember that many times I used to come to your office as the Minority Leader in the House to ask for your advice, to get a better understanding about what was going on in this country and I always came out of your office more encouraged about America, about the Congress, about your determination to do what you believed that should be done here in this country as well as this country's policies towards the world, towards securing peace and freedom wherever and whenever it is possible.

Since you took this office, awesome responsibility of the President of the United States, this is the third meeting between us here and we have discussed through this period every possibility, everything that can be done to encourage every option, every avenue to move from war towards peace, to achieve tranquility and stability in the area as long as peace has not been achieved, and I appreciated always your attitude that whenever there is a confrontation the efforts to bring about peace must be done from the standpoint of strengths because no totalitarian regime will tolerate a weak democracy and only a strong democracy can expect to achieve peace with dignity, peace that is worthwhile.

I am especially glad, as you mentioned, Mr. President, that I am the first head of government to be your official guest in this Bicentennial year. I am glad especially because I think I represent even though a very small democracy but it is the only one that exists in the Middle East.

Before we came over I found that when you got your independence 200 years ago the total population of then the United States was three million which is exactly (Laughter) the population of Israel today. And I found that your growth came as a result of the determination of the founding fathers to build a country, but in addition to that, by maintaining the basic principle of open gates to waves of immigrants, and your country grew up by the waves of immigrants that came to this great country.

We maintain the same policy and we have grown through immigration and will continue to grow through immigration.

In the last one and a half years we have taken certain steps through the good offices of the United States Government under your guidance in the effort to bring about certain moves toward peace. I believe that on our part we did our share. We have taken risks in the hope that a better future might be built not only for Israel but for the whole Middle East, for all countries and for all peoples.

MORE

We are in a country in which war might be imminent. We have fought four major wars in the last 28 years and between them we have never entertained one day of peace. And after 28 years of war, believe me, Mr. President, if there is something that we aspire to, that we desire, that we are longing for, it is to achieve a real peace.

Allow me to add that when I stayed in this country I learned one thing -- that the vaguest word in the English dictionary is "peace" because so many interpretations are given to this word and therefore one has to be careful when the word is uttered and no practical and meaningful interpretation is given to that.

And therefore for us the meaning of peace that we want to achieve is peace that will give us, as well as to our neighbors, a sense of security to live the way that we prefer to live in our own country and they in their own.

We have done something to bring stabilization to the area but still the road to peace unfortunately is still long and it will require courage, determination and skill to navigate the ship of hope of peace until it will be a real one, and in facing all these complex problems one has not to lose his hope but at the same time to have no illusions in coping with the difficulties that should be overcome.

After the first talk that I had with you, Mr. President, I believed that we realize the difficulties. We are determined to do everything to find ways to cope with these difficulties and I can assure you, Mr. President, that on the part of Israel every effort will be done to find ways to cooperate with you in the efforts to bring about peace to the area which has suffered so much from wars in the last years.

Allow me also, Mr. President, to thank you personally in the name of the people of Israel for your support through the years, to your support to Israel and to the cause of peace in the area in your capacity as the President of the United States. You mentioned what happened yesterday and I am encouraged by what happened today and I would like to thank you very, very much.

And allow me to raise my glass to the President of the United States and to the friendship between our two countries.

L'chayim.

END

(AT 10:33 A.M. EST)

# PRESS DEPARTMENT OF STATE

January 24, 1976

No. 27



## PROGRAM FOR THE OFFICIAL VISIT TO THE UNITED STATES OF HIS EXCELLENCY YITZHAK RABIN, PRIME MINISTER OF ISRAEL AND MRS. RABIN.

January 26 - February 6, 1976

### Monday, January 26

- 2:00 p.m. His Excellency Yitzhak Rabin, Prime Minister of Israel, Mrs. Rabin and their party will arrive at Philadelphia International Airport via EL-AL Flight
- 3:00 p.m. Prime Minister Rabin, Mrs. Rabin and their party will attend a ceremony at the Liberty Bell Pavilion, Fifth and Chestnut Streets, Philadelphia, Pa.
- 4:00 p.m. The Jewish Community Relations Council of Greater Philadelphia will sponsor a Community Assembly to welcome Prime Minister Rabin and Mrs. Rabin at the Academy of Music, Broad and Locust Streets.
- 6:00-8:00 p.m. The Consul General of Israel, Emanuel Shimoni, and Mrs. Shimoni will host a reception for His Excellency Yitzhak Rabin, Prime Minister of Israel, and Mrs. Rabin at the Sheraton Hotel, 1725 John F. Kennedy Boulevard, in the Main Ballroom.

Dress: Business Suit.

### Tuesday, January 27

- 10:30 a.m. Arrival at the White House where His Excellency Yitzhak Rabin, Prime Minister of Israel, Mrs. Rabin and their party will be greeted by the President of the United States and Mrs. Ford, the Secretary of State and Mrs. Kissinger, the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff and Mrs. Brown, the Dean of the Diplomatic Corps, Dr. Guillermo Sevilla-Sacasa and Mrs. Sacasa, and other officials.

For further information contact: Mary Masserini 632-0685



- 2 -

Tuesday, January 27 (continued)

Military Honors will be rendered.

11:00 a.m.

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

11:00 a.m. Mrs. Rabin will have coffee with Mrs. Ford and members of the Official Party and Welcoming Committee.

1:00 P.M.

The Honorable Henry A. Kissinger, Secretary of State, and Mrs. Kissinger will host a luncheon in honor of His Excellency Yitzhak Rabin, Prime Minister of Israel, and Mrs. Rabin at the Department of State, John Quincy Adams Room.

5:30 p.m.

The Honorable Nelson A. Rockefeller Vice President of the United States will meet with Prime Minister Rabin at Blair House.

8:00 p.m.

The President of the United States and Mrs. Ford will give a dinner in honor of His Excellency Yitzhak Rabin, Prime Minister of Israel, and Mrs. Rabin at the White House.

Dress: Black tie.

Wednesday, January 28

8:00 a.m.

Prime Minister Rabin will have a Breakfast-Meeting with Secretary Kissinger at Blair House.

11:00 a.m.

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

12:15 p.m.

Prime Minister Rabin will address a Joint Session of Congress at the U.S. Capitol.

1:00 p.m.

The Senate Foreign Affairs and the House International Relations Committees will host a luncheon in honor of

- 3 -

Wednesday, January 28 (continued)

His Excellency Yitzhak Rabin, Prime Minister of Israel, at the U.S. Capitol, Room S-207.

1:00 p.m. Mrs. Simcha Dinitz will give a luncheon in honor of Mrs. Rabin at the John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, Israeli Room.

4:00 p.m. Mrs. Ford will host a tea for Mrs. Rabin, at the White House.

Prime Minister Rabin will meet with the following at Blair House:

3:30 p.m. The Honorable Walter E. Washington, Mayor of the District of Columbia.

4:00 p.m. The Honorable William E. Simon, Secretary of the Treasury.

5:30 p.m. The Honorable Donald Rumsfeld, Secretary of Defense.

8:00 p.m. His Excellency Simcha Dinitz, Ambassador of Israel and Mrs. Dinitz will host a dinner in honor of His Excellency Yitzhak Rabin, Prime Minister of Israel, and Mrs. Rabin at the Embassy residence, 1621 22nd Street, Northwest.

Dress: Black tie.

Thursday, January 29

8:00 a.m. Prime Minister Rabin will have a Breakfast-Meeting with Members of Congress at Blair House.

10:30 a.m. Prime Minister Rabin will meet with the Senate Appropriations Committee at the ~~Senator~~ Dirksen Building, Room 1235.

12:30 p.m. The National Press Club will host a luncheon in honor of His Excellency Yitzhak Rabin, Prime Minister of Israel, at the National Press Club Building.

Thursday, January 29 (continued)

4:00 p.m. Prime Minister Rabin will meet with the House Appropriations Committee at the U.S. Capitol, Room H-130.

6:00-8:00 p.m. His Excellency Yitzhak Rabin, Prime Minister of Israel, and Mrs. Rabin will host a reception at the Shoreham Americana Hotel, Regency Ballroom.

Dress: Business suit.

Friday, January 30

10:00 a.m. Prime Minister Rabin will receive the National Cabinet of the United Jewish Appeal organization at Blair House, Jackson Place Conference Room.

11:00 a.m. Prime Minister Rabin will receive the National Cabinet of Israeli Bonds Organization at Blair House. Jackson Place Conference Room.

Private luncheon.

3:12 p.m. His Excellency Yitzhak Rabin, Prime Minister of Israel, Mrs. Rabin and their party will arrive at the Washington Monument Grounds, Reflecting Pool, 17th Street Northwest, for the Departure Ceremony.

3:30 p.m. Departure from Andrews Air Force Base aboard the U.S. Presidential aircraft for New York City.

-5 -

Friday, January 30 (continued)

- 4:14 p.m. Arrival J.F. Kennedy International Airport.
- 5:00 p.m. Arrival Waldorf Towers.  
Private evening

Saturday, January 31

- Private morning and afternoon.
- 5:00 p.m. Prime Minister and Mrs. Rabin will receive the Mayor of the City of New York and Mrs. Beame at the Waldorf Towers, Prime Minister's Suite.
- 6:30-8:00 p.m. The Honorable Hugh Carey, Governor of the State of New York will host a reception in honor of His Excellency Yitzhak Rabin, Prime Minister of Israel, and Mrs. Rabin, 485 Park Avenue.
- 8:00 p.m. The United Jewish Appeal will host a dinner in honor of His Excellency Yitzhak Rabin, Prime Minister of Israel, and Mrs. Rabin at the Statler Hilton Hotel, Grand Ballroom.

Sunday, February 1

- Dress: Business suit.
- 9:30 a.m. Prime Minister Rabin will receive the Conference of Presidents of major Jewish Organizations at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel, the Hilton Room.
- 12:00 Noon Prime Minister Rabin arrives at NBC Studios to appear on "Meet the Press".
- 2:00 p.m. Prime Minister Rabin will receive Civic Leaders at the Waldorf Astoria Hilton Room.
- 5:00 p.m. The Israeli Bonds organizations will host a reception in honor of His Excellency Yitzhak Rabin, Prime Minister of Israel, and Mrs. Rabin at the Waldorf Astoria Jade-Astor Room.
- 7:30 p.m. Mr. Andrew Heiskell, Chairman of the Board of Time, Inc. and Mr. Hedley Donovan, Editor-in-Chief of Time, Inc. will host a dinner in honor of His Excellency Yitzhak Rabin, Prime Minister of Israel, and Mrs. Rabin at the Time-Life Building, Sixth Avenue and 50th St., Tower Suite (48th Floor).

Dress: Business Suit.

- 6 -

Monday, February 2

- 9:15 a.m. Prime Minister Rabin, Mrs. Rabin and their party will depart John F. Kennedy International Airport for Detroit, Michigan.
- 10:30 a.m. Arrival Detroit Metropolitan Airport, Detroit, Michigan.
- 11:00 a.m. Arrival at the Economic Club of Detroit for a Press Conference under the auspices of the Economic Club of Detroit, Cobo Hall.
- 12:00 Noon The Economic Club of Detroit will host a luncheon in honor of His Excellency Yitzhak Rabin, Prime Minister of Israel, in the Riverview Ballroom, Free Press Building.
- 2:30 p.m. Prime Minister Rabin, Mrs. Rabin and their party will depart Detroit Metropolitan Airport for Chicago, Illinois. with arrival at O'Hare International Airport 2:30 p.m. Chicago time.
- 3:00 p.m. Arrival at the Drake Hotel
- 5:30 p.m. The Jewish Community of Chicago will sponsor a Community Welcome in honor of His Excellency Yitzhak Rabin, Prime Minister of Israel, and Mrs. Rabin at the Harry Crown Theater, McCormack Place.
- 7:00 p.m. The Honorable Richard J. Daley, Mayor of the City of Chicago, and Mrs. Daley will host a dinner in honor of His Excellency Yitzhak Rabin, Prime Minister of Israel, and Mrs. Rabin at the Palmer House.
- Dress: Black tie.

Tuesday, February 3

- 8:30 a.m. Prime Minister Rabin, Mrs. Rabin and their party will depart Chicago O'Hare International Airport for Los Angeles, California.
- 10:30 a.m. Arrival at Los Angeles International Airport.
- 11:00 a.m. Arrival at the Los Angeles Hilton Hotel for a Press Conference under the auspices of the Los Angeles World Affairs Council, Los Angeles Room.

- 7 -

Tuesday, February 3 (continued)

12:00 Noon

The Los Angeles World Affairs Council will host a luncheon in honor of His Excellency Yitzhak Rabin, Prime Minister of Israel, at the Los Angeles Hilton Hotel, Pacific Ballroom.

Private afternoon.

7:30 p.m.

The World of Entertainment will host a dinner in honor of His Excellency Yitzhak Rabin, Prime Minister of Israel, and Mrs. Rabin at the Beverly Hilton Hotel, International Ballroom.

Dress: Black tie.

Wednesday, February 4

10:00 a.m.

Prime Minister Rabin will visit the Rand Corporation, Santa Monica, Calif.

12:15 p.m.

The Israeli Bonds organization will host a luncheon in honor of His Excellency Yitzhak Rabin, Prime Minister of Israel, and Mrs. Rabin at the Beverly Hills Hotel, Crystal Ballroom.

Private afternoon.

7:00 p.m.

The United Jewish Appeal will host a dinner in honor of His Excellency Yitzhak Rabin, Prime Minister of Israel, and Mrs. Rabin at the Beverly Hilton Hotel, International Ballroom.

Dress: Black tie.

Thursday, February 5

1:20 a.m.

Prime Minister Rabin, Mrs. Rabin and ~~their~~ party will depart Los Angeles, California for New York City.

9:00 a.m.

Arrival John F. Kennedy International ~~Airport~~, New York City

1:00 p.m.

Prime Minister Rabin will have a Luncheon Meeting with professors and intellectuals at the Waldorf Astoria, the Jade Room.

p.m.

Prime Minister Rabin, Mrs. Rabin and their party will depart the United States.

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THE WHITE HOUSE

WASHINGTON

January 21, 1976

MEMORANDUM FOR: ALL WHITE HOUSE/O.E.O.B. STAFF

SUBJECT: Arrival Ceremony  
His Excellency Yitzhak Rabin  
Prime Minister of Israel  
and Mrs. Rabin  
Tuesday, January 27, 1976

You and your family and friends are invited to attend the Arrival Ceremony on the South Lawn for His Excellency Yitzhak Rabin, Prime Minister of Israel and Mrs. Rabin.

Guests accompanied by a White House or O.E.O.B. pass holder will be admitted through the Southwest Gate on Tuesday, January 27, 1976, beginning at 9:30 a.m.

The President and Mrs. Ford hope you will enjoy joining them in extending a warm welcome to our distinguished guests.



Michael J. Farrell  
Director  
Office of White House Visitors

\*Kindly note new time.

OFFICE OF THE WHITE HOUSE PRESS SECRETARY

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THE WHITE HOUSE

EXCHANGE OF REMARKS  
BETWEEN THE PRESIDENT  
AND  
YITZHAK RABIN  
PRIME MINISTER OF ISRAEL

THE SOUTH LAWN

10:45 A.M. EST

THE PRESIDENT: Mr. Prime Minister and Mrs. Rabin, shalom.

Mrs. Ford and I are very delighted to welcome both of you to Washington, our good friends of many years, and we are delighted to see you on this occasion despite the weather.

We hope your visit here and across our Nation, Mr. Prime Minister, will renew many happy memories and deepen the relationship of our two countries. We are proud to have both of you as our guests.

As in the past, Mr. Prime Minister, we met today in a spirit of warm good will. Your visit gives me the opportunity to reaffirm, on behalf of all of the American people, the enduring friendship of our two countries, the traditional commitment of the United States to Israel's security and survival and the dedication of the United States to seek, with Israel's cooperation, a peaceful, comprehensive and just solution to the conflict in the Middle East.

The United States and Israel share a very deep devotion to democratic ideals; a special affinity as two kindred peoples and common moral and political values that flow from the great Judeo-Christian heritage.

Just as you and I have been friends for many years, Mr. Prime Minister, our two Nations are friends. For almost thirty years since and even before your independence, our two peoples have worked together in many fields. My strongest desire is that we continue to work together in the future. Today our cooperation is more necessary than ever before in the quest for an enduring peace in the Middle East.

In the agreements we have already achieved by working together, we have established a sound basis for the further movement toward an ultimate peace settlement. With statesmanship and courage, Mr. Prime Minister, you have taken the first steps.

MORE



The wisdom and determination that you and your Nation have so amply displayed thus far will be required in even greater degree in the days ahead. Our tasks remain urgent and important. I know that the people of Israel yearn for peace. All of us share a great responsibility -- Israel, its Arab neighbors and the United States. Our task is to realize this goal together with realism and with justice. Let us seize this historic opportunity to help translate hopes into reality.

I welcome your visit, Mr. Prime Minister. We can in the next several days, deepen our mutual understanding and trust. We can help to advance the process of peace. We can enhance even further the unique friendship of our two countries. And if other nations also do their part, this year will be recorded in history as another year of steady progress toward the fulfillment of our common dream -- the peace that is so fervently desired throughout the Middle East and by the entire world.

Mr. Prime Minister, I look forward to our discussions and to the pleasure of your company. On behalf of all Americans, I extend our heartiest welcome to you and to Mrs. Rabin.

MORE

PRIME MINISTER RABIN: Thank you very much, Mr. President.

Mr. President, Mrs. Ford: My wife and I appreciate very much your personal welcome, especially on such a day. According to the Jewish tradition, rain means blessing.

It is a pleasure to be back in Washington and to see around me so many friends. My thanks go to you, Mr. President, for your invitation that enables me to meet with you to express to you respect and friendship.

I am looking forward to our talks for I know they will advance our common purpose. The purpose is peace -- peace in the world -- and more specifically peace between Israel and the Arab countries. Towards that end, the Government of Israel commits its energies.

Mr. President, when the history of this period will be written your name will be given a permanent place as the leader of the free world who led the struggle for a better, more decent and more peaceful world for people to live in. Your personal involvement in the cause for peace and stability in the Middle East has been untiring.

Your efforts have not been without results. Under your guidance America has played an indispensable role in helping to bring about what we all hope will prove to be the beginning of the peace process. We know that it is complex. We know that it is not without risks, but I want to assure you, Mr. President, that we, Israel, will continue to do all that can reasonably be done to help to move that process along.

Your friendship, your wisdom, the energy you devote for peace and the efforts you make for the welfare of my own democratic people move me to express to you our sincere gratitude.

I am told, Mr. President, that by your invitation I am the first head of Government to visit the United States in your Bicentennial year. This is a special honor for me -- it affords me the opportunity to bring a particular message of friendship to all communities across your great country, including the Jewish community with whom we have a profound historic spiritual tie.

The message I carry is "Shalom to America" on the occasion of your Bicentennial celebration. It is a celebration we are making in Israel, too. We do so because of the debt that Israel and the whole free world owes to this great country. We do so because of the spirit of liberty, peace and democracy that gave birth to free America 200 years ago and we do so because it is identical to the spirit that gave rebirth to my own free Israel 28 years ago.

Mr. President, I am deeply gratified for your invitation and hospitality which enables me to deliver this message to you personally.

THE PRESIDENT: Thank you. You have been very generous and I am most appreciative.

JANUARY 27, 1976

Office of the White House Press Secretary

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NOTICE TO THE PRESS

President Ford and Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin met in the Oval Office for 1 hour and 20 minutes. The meeting was also attended by Secretary of State Kissinger, General Scowcroft, Under Secretary Sisco and Ambassador Malcom Toon on the American side, and Ambassador Simcha Dinitz, the Honorable Hanan Bar-On, Minister, Embassy of Israel and Mr. Amos Eiran, Director General, Office of the Prime Minister and Advisor to the Prime Minister.

The President expressed his personal pleasure at being able to welcome the Prime Minister to the White House once more, this time as the first head of government to visit the United States in our bicentennial year. Both leaders recalled their long friendship, and agreed this friendship forms the natural basis for full and open discussions in the spirit of closeness characterizing relations between our two countries.

The President and Prime Minister exchanged views on the Middle East situation, with a view to finding ways to continue the peace process. The President stressed the importance of these talks for developing ideas on how next to move as part of our overall consultations with the parties involved. He repeated his determination to avoid a hiatus in negotiations.

The President congratulated the Prime Minister for his wisdom and courage in reaching the recent interim agreement with Egypt, a significant step in that peace process. The President stated his satisfaction that the agreement is being fully implemented and respected by both sides and noted that the need now is for all sides to search for ways of continuing the process of mutual compromise and comprehension in order to achieve a just and durable peace settlement. The two leaders exchanged views on recent developments inside and outside the region, as they relate to the prospects for maintaining momentum toward Middle East peace. In this context they reviewed the recent United Nations Security Council debate on the Middle East. The President reaffirmed the commitment of the United States to practical movement toward peace on the basis of Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338. They will continue their discussions tomorrow.

Beyond these main discussions on the diplomacy of peace, the President and Prime Minister also reviewed various aspects of U.S.-Israeli bilateral relations, including ongoing economic and military assistance programs for Israel. The President reaffirmed longstanding American support for the security of Israel.

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