

b. The United States could be assured that any funds allocated to Israel would be used for the purposes for which they were intended. There would be no misappropriations or diversions.

c. The United States could also be assured that allocations to Israel would be used on projects and administered in such a manner that they would maximize the possibilities of Israel's eventually obtaining economic independence.

d. Economic assistance to Israel would differ generally from that provided to other countries by the United States. In Israel, it would be used for the development of a new economy. Elsewhere, it would be more generally used, Mr. Sharett asserted, for the purposes of rehabilitating old and badly dislocated economies.

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### *Editorial Note*

Telegram 1633 from Tel Aviv, April 22, had asked Department of State guidance on several points, the most important of which was whether the Secretary of State should make any calls in Jerusalem. The Embassy had planned to concentrate most of his activities in Tel Aviv, but suggested the Israeli Prime Minister might feel he could not attend dinner or discussions in Tel Aviv if it appeared the Secretary was deliberately avoiding any meeting in Jerusalem. The Department of State's answer, in telegram 950, April 25, was that "arrangements for call or other contacts Prime Minister should be made without reference Jerusalem issue as we reserve our position in this instance." Telegram 964 to Tel Aviv, April 29, advised the Embassy that the Secretary had been invited to have lunch with the Prime Minister in Jerusalem, and stated the Embassy could accept that and other appropriate Jerusalem engagements.

A tentative itinerary prepared by the Embassy for the Secretary's visit listed several events in Tel Aviv on the day of his arrival, May 13. The following day's itinerary called for an 8:30 a. m. departure for Jerusalem, where the Secretary was to meet with the Prime Minister in the morning, and have lunch with him at noon. In the afternoon, following a call on the President of Israel, the Secretary was to make a departing statement from the President's home and cross the Mandelbaum Gate for a visit to Jordanian Jerusalem. (Telegram 1694 from Tel Aviv, May 3)

Telegram 1987 from Beirut, May 9, advised the Department of State the Prime Minister of Lebanon had warned the Ambassador that if the Secretary lunched with the Prime Minister of Israel in Jerusalem it would cause consternation in the Arab world, "which would regard it as American recognition that Jerusalem is capital of Israel in defiance of UN resolution." The Ambassador in Leba-