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mid east - general

CHRONOLOGY 725

DEC. 14. Reagan agrees to make production of MX missile contingent on congressional ratification of deployment plan; Senate adopts compromise measure on that basis, 12/17.
— US and France announce agreement on specific projects for coordinating allied strategy on economic sanctions with Soviet bloc.

DEC. 17. Reagan announces he will appoint bipartisan commission to study basing options for MX before making new recommendations to Congress.

DEC. 21. Andropov details proposal under which USSR will reduce its medium-range missiles in Europe to match combined arsenals of UK and France if US will abandon plans to deploy 572 new medium-range missiles beginning in late 1983; US, UK and France reject proposal as ratifying Soviet superiority.

DEC. 23. Department of Agriculture says sales for seventh year of grain agreement between US and USSR, ending 9/30/83, now total 4,974,500 metric tons.

DEC. 31. Poland officially lifts martial law; US says Polish move is "in name only and certainly does not meet our conditions for the lifting of sanctions."

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA

GENERAL

JAN. 14. French Foreign Minister Claude Cheysson reiterates pledge that France will rebuild Iraqi nuclear reactor destroyed by Israel 6/7/81.

JAN. 19. Turkey and USSR sign \$600-million trade agreement for 1982.

JAN. 26. Defense ministers of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Bahrain, United Arab Emirates, Qatar and Oman agree in Riyadh on strategy for collective security, agree to allocate \$30.6 billion for defense in 1982.

JAN. 28. Turkish Consul General Kemal Arikan is shot to death in Los Angeles; Justice Commandos of Armenian Genocide claim responsibility.

JAN. 30. Kuwaiti press reports say Syrian President Hafez al-Assad successfully crushed military coup attempt in early January.

FEB. 10. Syrian troops seal off city of Hama due to increasing anti-government violence; reports from Damascus 2/18 indicate thousands killed as military forces level large areas of Hama in battle with Muslim fundamentalist rebels.

FEB. 13. Secretary of Defense Caspar W. Weinberger announces support for increase in US arms sales to Jordan; Israel protests 2/15; Jordan's King Hussein announces intention 2/28 to ask for advanced US weapons.

FEB. 26. Reagan Administration removes Iraq from list of "terrorist" nations, easing trade restrictions.

MAR. 1. Concluding fifth peace mission to area, UN mediator Olof Palme reports that he has "exhausted all possibilities to mediate in the war between Iran and Iraq."

MAR. 3. Jordan announces departure of volunteer military contingent to join Iraq in war against Iran.

MAR. 4. Reagan Administration eases controls on aircraft sales to Syria and Southern Yemen.

MAR. 7. Syrian President Assad, in nationwide address, accuses US of supporting Muslim rebels in effort to overthrow him.

APR. 10. Iran confirms reports that former Foreign Minister Sadegh Ghotbzadeh has been arrested for plotting to assassinate Iranian leader Khomeini; Ghotbzadeh is tried 9/14, confesses assassination plot, and is executed by firing squad 9/15.

APR. 12. Iraqi President Saddam Hussein says his country is prepared to withdraw remaining troops from Iran if Iran will guarantee borders and end fighting; Iran rejects offer.

APR. 15. Egypt executes 5 Muslim militants convicted of assassinating President Anwar el-Sadat 10/6/81.

APR. 30. Reagan Administration offers to sell jet fighters and antiaircraft missiles to Jordan.

MAY 4. Honorary Turkish Consul General Orhan Gunduz is slain in Somerville, Mass.; Justice Commandos of Armenian Genocide claim credit for killing.

MAY 8-11. Omani Sultan Qabus bin Said holds talks with Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak in Cairo about possible Egyptian reconciliation with other Arab states.

MAY 19. Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin narrowly survives Knesset vote (57-58) on no-confidence motion.

726 FOREIGN AFFAIRS

MAY 22. Bahrain Supreme Court convicts 73 Shi'ite Muslims of charges relating to Iranian-inspired coup attempt in 12/81.

MAY 24. Iran announces recapture of major port city Khorramshahr, claims surrender of 30,000 Iraqi troops.

MAY 26. Israeli Defense Minister Ariel Sharon acknowledges that Israel has supplied arms to Iran in war with Iraq.

JUNE 9. Iraq repeats offer to withdraw from Iran, announces unilateral cease-fire 6/10; Iran rejects offer 6/11.

JUNE 13. Saudi Arabian King Khalid dies in Taif; is succeeded by half-brother Crown Prince Fahd.

JUNE 27. Iranian regime reports crushing of attempted military coup.

JUNE 30. US Senate, in voice vote, approves resolution condemning Iran for "discrimination and brutal executions" directed against Baha'i religion.

AUG. 7. Armenian terrorists attack Ankara, Turkey, airport, killing 9 people, wounding more than 70.

OCT. 4. Jordan's King Hussein visits Baghdad, appeals for Arab nations to stand by Iraq.

OCT. 23. Islamic Conference peace commission headed by Senegal Foreign Minister Mustafa Niasse begins new talks with Iranian leaders in Teheran in attempt to end Iran-Iraq war.

NOV. 7. Turkish voters overwhelmingly endorse new constitution, elect Gen. Kenan Evren to new 7-year term as president; Evren sworn in 11/12.

NOV. 8. Iranian President Ali Khamenei says Iranian forces will "proceed toward Baghdad whenever they deem it necessary," and announces Iranian demand for roughly \$150 billion in reparations from Iraq.

NOV. 16. Iraqi President Hussein says Iraq's treaty of friendship and cooperation with USSR "has not worked" during war with Iran.

DEC. 13. An estimated 2,800 people are killed and over 700,000 are driven from their homes in major earthquake in Yemen Arab Republic (North Yemen).

DEC. 18. Defense Department officials say North Korea has become primary supplier of arms to Iran in war with Iraq.

THE ARAB-ISRAELI CONFLICT

JAN. 12-13. Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig, Jr. visits Cairo in effort to end impasse in Israeli-Egyptian negotiations on Palestinian autonomy in West Bank and Gaza; meets with Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin 1/14-1/18 in Jerusalem.

JAN. 19. Responding to US fears, Begin assures President Ronald Reagan that Israel will not attack Lebanon unless provoked by Palestinians or Syria.

JAN. 20. US vetoes UN Security Council (UNSC) resolution (9-1[US]-5) calling for punishment of Israel for annexing Golan Heights.

JAN. 28. Returning to Washington after second round of trips to Jerusalem and Cairo 1/27-1/28, Haig rules out likelihood of early Israeli-Egyptian accord on Palestinian self-rule.

JAN. 31. Israel agrees to accept military units from UK, France, Italy and Netherlands in Sinai peacekeeping force.

FEB. 3-4. UN General Assembly (UNGA) adopts nonbinding resolution (86-21[US]-34) urging isolation of Israel for annexing Golan Heights.

FEB. 25. UNSC votes (13[US]-0-2) to increase its peacekeeping forces in Lebanon by 1,000 troops, boosting force level to total of 6,000.

FEB. 28. Israeli Cabinet announces that Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak will not be invited to Israel if he refuses to visit Jerusalem; Begin says 3/2 he will not visit Egypt until Mubarak agrees to come to Jerusalem.

MAR. 15. Mubarak postpones planned trip to Israel because of Israeli stipulation that he visit Jerusalem.

MAR. 17. US sends 670 soldiers to join 11-nation peacekeeping force that is to take up positions in Sinai following Israeli withdrawal 4/25; US officially joins force 3/26.

MAR. 23. Following tie (58-58) in Knesset vote of confidence over his West Bank policies, Begin submits his government's resignation; Israeli Cabinet (12-6) rejects resignation.

APR. 2. US vetoes UNSC resolution (13-1[US]-1) demanding that Israel restore Arab authorities removed from office in 3 West Bank towns.

CHRONOLOGY 727

APR. 9. US officials in Washington, noting Israeli military buildup near Lebanese border, express serious concern over possible Israeli assault. Lebanese President Elias Sarkis appeals to US and USSR 4/10 to help prevent Israeli invasion.

APR. 11. American-born Israeli soldier kills 2 Arabs and wounds many more in shooting spree at Dome of the Rock in Jerusalem; the attack sparks widespread demonstrations in Arab countries, including 1-day protest strike 4/13.

APR. 20. Reagan sends letter to Begin promising to help maintain Israeli military superiority over Arabs in return for Israeli withdrawal from Sinai.

— US vetoes UNSC resolution (14-1[US]-0) condemning Israel for Dome of the Rock killings.

APR. 21. Israeli warplanes strike Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) positions south of Beirut after Israeli soldier is killed in southern Lebanon; US urges all parties to avoid jeopardizing 7/24/81 cease-fire on Israeli-Lebanese border.

APR. 25. Fulfilling terms of 1979 Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty, Israel returns to Egypt final portions of the Sinai peninsula; Mubarak praises Israel's "enthusiasm for peace" 4/26.

APR. 28. UNGA (86-20[US]-36) condemns Israel for repression of Palestinian Arabs and rebukes US for supporting Israel.

MAY 9. Israeli jets raid PLO bases near Beirut; PLO forces respond by shelling settlements in northern Israel. Israel claims terrorist organizations have repeatedly violated 1981 ceasefire agreement.

JUNE 1. Begin expresses willingness to attend US-Egyptian-Israeli summit in Washington; Mubarak rejects idea 6/4.

JUNE 3. Israeli Ambassador to UK Shlomo Argov is shot and critically wounded in London; in retaliation, Israeli jets bomb PLO targets in Lebanon, killing 45 and wounding over 150; Palestinians again respond with artillery attacks against northern Israel.

JUNE 5. Israel begins heavy bombing and shelling of Palestinian guerrilla strongholds; UNSC, meeting in emergency session at Lebanese request, issues unanimous call for ceasefire.

JUNE 6. Massed Israeli tanks and infantry cross border into Lebanon, supported by large air strikes and sea landings; Israeli forces advance to within sight of Beirut by 6/9.

— UNSC unanimously demands Israeli withdrawal; at Versailles Economic Summit, leaders of 7 major industrial democracies call for "immediate and simultaneous cessation of violence" by all sides in Lebanon.

JUNE 7. US envoy Philip C. Habib travels to Israel to begin discussions aimed at ending hostilities in Lebanon.

JUNE 8. US vetoes UNSC resolution (14-1[US]-0) threatening Israel with sanctions for refusing to halt invasion of Lebanon.

— Arab leaders condemn invasion of Lebanon and call for Muslim nations to unite to confront Israel.

— Begin asks Syrian President Hafez el-Assad to restrain Syrian troops in Lebanon from joining Palestinians in fight against Israel.

JUNE 9. In massive air battle involving over 100 warplanes, Israeli jets destroy Syrian surface-to-air missile system in Bekaa Valley of eastern Lebanon; Israel claims 22 Syrian planes lost, says all 90 or more of its planes returned safely; Syria admits 16 losses, claims 19 Israeli jets downed.

— Habib arrives in Damascus for talks with Syrian leaders.

— Reagan announces immediate provision of US humanitarian assistance to victims of Lebanon conflict.

JUNE 10. US officials in Bonn disclose that Reagan has requested Israel to halt hostilities in Lebanon.

JUNE 11. Israel and Syria announce cease-fire independent of PLO; Haig praises agreement as a "very positive step."

JUNE 12. Israel and PLO announce cease-fire in Lebanon; truce breaks down 6/13.

JUNE 13. Haig says US will seek withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon as part of a long-term solution in which all foreign troops would be pulled out of Lebanese territory.

JUNE 14. Israeli troops cut off west Beirut, trapping PLO military and political leadership.

— Citing Israeli invasion of Lebanon, Egypt suspends talks with Israel on Palestinian self-rule.

— Habib arrives in Beirut for talks with Lebanese leaders.

— USSR warns Israel that military developments in Lebanon "cannot help affecting the interests of the USSR."

728 FOREIGN AFFAIRS

JUNE 15. Syria rejects Israeli demand that it withdraw its troops from vicinity of Beirut.

JUNE 16. Reagan Administration officials say Israel has assured US that it will not seize Beirut; US asks Israel for 2-day cease-fire in Lebanon to allow time for Lebanon to assert control over PLO forces.

JUNE 17. Habib meets Lebanese leaders in effort to keep alive Israeli-PLO and Israeli-Syrian cease-fires.

JUNE 18. Begin, addressing UN Second Special Session on Disarmament in New York, calls wars of self-defense "the noblest concept of mankind"; in protest over Lebanon invasion, more than two-thirds of UN delegations boycott or walk out on Begin speech.

— UNSC adopts resolution (13[US]-0-2) extending present mandate of UN Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) until 8/19/82.

JUNE 19. UNSC unanimously adopts resolution expressing deep concern at "the suffering of the Lebanese and Palestinian civilian populations."

— China promises PLO \$1 million in emergency aid to offset losses suffered in Lebanon.

JUNE 20. Lebanese Council of National Salvation, named by President Sarkis, meets for the first time.

— Syria turns down Lebanese plea for withdrawal of Syrian forces from Beirut.

JUNE 20-22. Begin, meeting with Reagan and other US officials in Washington, agrees on withdrawal of all foreign troops from Lebanon.

JUNE 22. Responding to US request, Israel announces cease-fire after day of serious clashes with Syria; truce collapses 6/23.

JUNE 23-24. Congress approves \$50 million in emergency aid for Lebanon.

JUNE 24. US embassy in Beirut closed; hundreds of American, European and Lebanese are evacuated by US Sixth Fleet.

JUNE 25. Israel mounts heaviest barrage of west Beirut since 6/6, agrees on new cease-fire.

JUNE 26. US vetoes UNSC resolution (14-1[US]-0) demanding limited Israeli and Palestinian withdrawal from Beirut.

JUNE 26-27. Habib meets Sarkis and other Lebanese leaders in effort to secure peace in west Beirut.

JUNE 27. US warns Israel against new attacks on Beirut.

— Israel announces peace plan calling for Lebanese Army to enter west Beirut, and promising safe passage to Palestinians who lay down their arms and leave the country.

— Arab League foreign ministers meeting in Tunis fail to agree on a joint reaction to Israel's invasion of Lebanon.

JULY 2. France and Egypt seek UNSC resolution designed to preserve PLO as a disarmed political force in Middle East; Israel on 7/4 rejects any proposal leaving PLO with a political presence in Lebanon.

JULY 4. UNSC unanimously approves resolution urging Israel to permit shipment of vital supplies into west Beirut.

JULY 6. Reagan agrees "in principle to contribute a small contingent" of US troops as part of a multinational force for "temporary peacekeeping" in Beirut.

— PLO Chairman Yassir Arafat spurns suggestions that the PLO evacuate Beirut under US protection, but does not reject involvement of US troops in peacekeeping force.

JULY 7. USSR President Leonid I. Brezhnev warns Reagan against sending US troops to Beirut; US announces 7/8 that Brezhnev's letter will not prompt reconsideration of US offer.

JULY 9. Syria rejects plan to transfer PLO forces to Syria; reaffirms position 7/15 despite US appeals to reconsider.

JULY 10. France agrees to send troops as part of Beirut peacekeeping force.

JULY 11. PLO announces in Paris that it is willing to recognize Israel "on a reciprocal basis," and calls on US to recognize PLO and to deal with it directly.

JULY 16. US suspends sale of cluster artillery shells to Israel pending review of their use in Lebanon; Israel on 7/18 acknowledges employment of US-made cluster bombs, but asserts that use was consistent with US-Israeli agreements; Reagan Administration extends ban indefinitely 7/27.

JULY 20. Brezhnev endorses UN force to end west Beirut impasse, but restates Soviet opposition to participation of US troops.

JULY 27. Despite expiration of its Arab League mandate to maintain peacekeeping forces in Lebanon, Syria announces it will not withdraw as long as Beirut is besieged by Israel.

JULY 28. Cease-fire restored after Israeli planes raid west Beirut for seventh straight

CHRONOLOGY 729

day; US voices strong regret over heavy civilian casualties caused by Israeli bombardment.

JULY 29. Arab League announces plan calling for PLO to leave west Beirut after receiving guarantees for safe passage out of Lebanon and for future security of Palestinian refugees remaining there.

— UNSC adopts resolution (14-0-1[US]) demanding that Israel immediately lift blockade of west Beirut to permit food and other supplies to reach besieged area.

JULY 30. Israeli forces attack west Beirut from land, sea and air; Habib arranges new cease-fire.

— PLO offers detailed plan for withdrawal of its 6,000 troops in west Beirut to Syria, Jordan and Egypt over 1-month period.

AUG. 1. Truce collapses as Israeli forces mount fiercest bombardment of Beirut since beginning of invasion; Habib again negotiates cease-fire.

AUG. 4. Israeli armored units, under cover of heavy artillery fire, thrust into west Beirut; UNSC adopts resolution (14-0-1[US]) calling for immediate cease-fire, withdrawal of Israeli forces to 8/1 positions, and censure of Israel for failing to comply with earlier resolutions.

— In sternly worded statement, Reagan appeals to Begin to observe truce in Beirut; Begin asserts that Israel will continue siege as it sees fit, regardless of international criticism.

AUG. 5. Israel rejects troop pullback and presence of UN observers in west Beirut as long as PLO forces remain in Lebanon.

AUG. 6. PLO reported to accept all major points regarding withdrawal from Beirut as negotiated by Habib.

— US vetoes UNSC draft resolution (11-1[US]-3) condemning Israel for ignoring previous UNSC resolutions, and calling for suspension of all military aid to Israel.

AUG. 9. US formally presents Israel with plan calling for multinational force to assist in withdrawal of PLO forces from west Beirut; Israel accepts plan "in principle," but insists on departure of PLO before arrival of peacekeeping troops.

AUG. 12. Israeli warplanes bombard west Beirut for 11 hours; Reagan, in blunt telephone call to Begin, expresses US "outrage" and demands end to attacks; Israeli Cabinet votes to end raids, and Begin calls Reagan to report that "a complete cease-fire" has been ordered.

— UNSC unanimously adopts resolution demanding that Israel permit UN officers to monitor cease-fire violations in Beirut.

— Negotiations on PLO withdrawal resume as PLO leaders send Habib list of guerrillas to leave Beirut for destinations in Algeria, Tunisia, Jordan, Iraq, North Yemen, South Yemen and Sudan.

AUG. 14. Syria indicates willingness to withdraw from Beirut its troops and PLO guerrillas under its command.

AUG. 15. Israeli Cabinet announces acceptance of plan presented by Habib for deployment of multinational peacekeeping force in Lebanon; Lebanon approves plan 8/18.

AUG. 19. UNGA overwhelmingly adopts resolution (120-2[US]-20) demanding establishment of Palestinian state and recommending sanctions against Israel.

— Israel approves plan for withdrawal of Palestinian and Syrian forces from west Beirut.

AUG. 20. Reagan announces that agreement has been reached on west Beirut plan, orders 800 US marines to participate in peacekeeping force; marines land in Lebanon 8/25.

AUG. 21. 350 French paratroopers arrive in west Beirut as first element of peacekeeping force; first group of 397 PLO fighters leaves Lebanon by ship for Cyprus.

AUG. 23. Christian Phalangist leader Bashir Gemayel is elected president of Lebanon; most Muslim members of Parliament boycott election.

AUG. 30. Arafat departs Beirut for Greece.

SEPT. 1. In major address on Middle East, Reagan urges "self-government by the Palestinians of the West Bank and Gaza in association with Jordan," demands "freeze" on Israeli settlements in occupied territories, and proposes an "undivided" Jerusalem with final status to be decided through negotiation.

— Last of nearly 15,000 Palestinian and Syrian troops leave west Beirut; Lebanese forces take full control of area 9/2.

SEPT. 2. Israeli Cabinet unanimously rejects Reagan's 9/1 proposals; plan welcomed by Jordan 9/2 and Egypt 9/4.

SEPT. 5. Israel allocates money for 3 new West Bank settlements, approves plans for 7 more; Reagan Administration denounces move.

730 FOREIGN AFFAIRS

SEPT. 8. American B'nai B'rith organization terms Reagan Middle East plan "worthy of consideration."

SEPT. 9. Representatives at Arab League summit in Fez, Morocco, approve 8-point plan calling for Israeli return to pre-1967 borders, creation of independent Palestinian state, and UNSC guarantees of peace among "all states of the region"; summit resolution "strongly condemns Israeli aggression against Lebanon."

SEPT. 10. Secretary of State George P. Shultz sees chance of "breakthrough" in Arab League proposals, although they are "at considerable variance" with Reagan Middle East plan.

- Israel rejects Arab League plan.

- Multinational peacekeeping force begins withdrawal from Beirut.

SEPT. 13. Israeli leaders order air strikes against Syrian and PLO positions in central and eastern Lebanon, citing PLO attacks from Syrian-held territory.

SEPT. 14. Bomb blast kills Lebanese President Gemayel at political party headquarters; US issues statement deploring assassination and urging Israel to "do nothing to increase tensions" in the area.

- Former Secretary of State Haig criticizes Reagan Middle East peace plan, terming proposal for freeze on West Bank settlements "a very serious mistake."

SEPT. 15. Israeli troops and tanks enter west Beirut in force; US endorses plea by Lebanese government for immediate Israeli withdrawal 9/16.

- Arafat meets with Pope John Paul II at Vatican; Israel terms meeting "revolting."

- Brezhnev presents 6-point summary of Soviet position on Middle East settlement, saying it is "not at variance" with 9/9 Arab League peace plan.

SEPT. 16. Arafat, in Rome, demands that US, French and Italian peacekeeping forces return to Beirut to protect inhabitants against Israel.

SEPT. 17. UNSC unanimously adopts resolution condemning Israeli incursion into Beirut and demanding immediate withdrawal.

SEPT. 18. Reports emerge that hundreds of Palestinians have been killed in southwest Beirut refugee camps by Lebanese Christian militiamen allowed into area by Israeli authorities 9/15-9/18; Reagan expresses "outrage and revulsion," demands immediate withdrawal of Israeli forces; Israel denies responsibility for deaths.

SEPT. 19. UNSC unanimously condemns "the criminal massacre of Palestinian civilians in Beirut," and authorizes increase in UN observers in city from 10 to 50.

SEPT. 20. Lebanon requests US, France and Italy to return peacekeeping forces to Beirut; all agree, but Reagan stipulates that Israel must give permission and agree to pull back its forces in area; Israel agrees 9/21.

- Brezhnev sends message to Reagan urging joint action "with a view to bridling Israel and making it comply with Council decisions"; compares Beirut massacres to "atrocities of Hitler's Nazis."

- Egypt calls its ambassador home from Israel as "expression of resentment" over Beirut massacres.

- Amin Gemayel, brother of slain Lebanese leader Bashir Gemayel, is elected president of Lebanon; sworn in 9/23 for 6-year term.

SEPT. 21. At emergency session of Arab League in Tunis, PLO asks for anti-US measures in return for what it says was US responsibility for 9/15-9/18 massacres in Beirut.

SEPT. 22. Israeli Defense Minister Ariel Sharon admits to Knesset that Israel requested and helped plan entry of Lebanese Phalangist forces into Beirut camps where massacres took place.

SEPT. 24. Yielding to popular pressure, Begin requests judicial commission of inquiry to investigate Israeli involvement in Beirut massacres; panel formally established 9/28.

- UNGA adopts resolution (147-2[US]-0) condemning massacres and calling for UNSC investigation.

SEPT. 25. Several hundred thousand Israelis demonstrate in Tel Aviv demanding resignations of Begin and Sharon over question of Israeli role in Beirut massacres.

SEPT. 26. US says Israeli failure to withdraw from Beirut poses major obstacle to return of peacekeeping forces.

SEPT. 27. French and Italian troops take up security duties in Beirut.

SEPT. 28. Israeli Army completes withdrawal from central areas of Beirut; US marines land to join peacekeeping force 9/29.

SEPT. 30. Shultz tells UNGA that Israel must yield territory to gain peace, and that Palestinians have "undeniable claim" to identifiable place.

CHRONOLOGY 731

OCT. 8. US, expressing concern over widespread arrests in Beirut area, requests Lebanon to respect Palestinian rights; Italy, expressing similar concerns, urges strengthened role for peacekeeping forces 10/8.

OCT. 9-10. Arafat meets Jordan's King Hussein in Amman to discuss Arab and US proposals for resolving Palestinian problem; says Reagan Middle East plan insufficient because it does not recognize PLO as "sole legitimate representative of the Palestinians."

OCT. 10. Israel announces that its troops will not withdraw from Lebanon until Beirut government signs security agreement with Israel and all Israeli prisoners are returned.

OCT. 11. Official Israeli count lists 368 Israelis dead, 2,383 wounded in Lebanon war.
— Knesset approves (56-50) Begin stand on limited autonomy for West Bank Palestinians.

OCT. 23. Moroccan King Hassan II, in Washington, says Arab nations will recognize Israel, but only after it withdraws from territory occupied since 1967 War.

OCT. 25. US says Lebanon and Israel have agreed to hold negotiations, with US participation, on Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon.

OCT. 26. UNGA adopts motion (75[US]-9-31) to cut off Iranian-led debate on possible expulsion of Israel.

NOV. 1. Responding to requests from Lebanon, Reagan agrees to expand US peacekeeping duties into East Beirut; patrols begin 11/4.

NOV. 4. US sharply criticizes reaffirmed Israeli plans for new settlements in occupied territories.

NOV. 8. Begin tells Israeli commission investigating Beirut massacres he was not informed of Israeli army's plans to send Lebanese militiamen into camps where killings occurred.

NOV. 9. Egyptian press reports say PLO has set 2 conditions for "mutual and simultaneous" PLO-Israeli recognition: that US pledge to establish talks with PLO, and that US guarantee PLO role equal to that of other Arab parties in Middle East peace negotiations.

NOV. 24. Israeli commission investigating Beirut massacres notifies Begin, Sharon and 7 other senior Israeli officials that they could possibly "be harmed" by its findings.

NOV. 26. PLO leaders in Damascus denounce Reagan proposal for Palestinian self-rule in occupied territories in association with Jordan.

NOV. 29. Lebanon asks US, France and Italy to increase size of peacekeeping contingents in Beirut area; US agrees 12/1 to double its forces, but conditions increase on progress in talks on withdrawal of Israeli, Syrian and PLO troops from Lebanon.

DEC. 2. Lebanese count shows 19,085 total dead in war, including 6,775 in Beirut; Israel rejects figures as inflated.

— US announces agreement to rebuild Lebanese army over next year at initial cost of \$85 million.

DEC. 5. Reagan Administration, expressing concern over failure to reach withdrawal accord, says presence of international peacekeeping forces in Lebanon will likely be extended well into 1983.

DEC. 13. Israeli officials say Israel is withholding information from US about military lessons of Lebanon invasion pending US agreement to Israeli controls over sharing of information with US allies.

DEC. 14. Jordan and PLO agree to "special and distinctive relationship" between Jordan and a future Palestinian entity, but leave details of projected association undecided.

DEC. 18. Reagan, urging support for withdrawal negotiations, calls on Israel, Syria and PLO to remove their "armies of occupation" from Lebanon.

DEC. 19. Israel drops its insistence on Jerusalem as site for talks on security arrangements with Lebanon; Lebanon, in response, expresses readiness for immediate negotiations.

DEC. 20. Jordan's King Hussein, in US, expresses sympathy with Reagan peace initiative, but says time is not yet ripe for Jordanian participation in Egyptian-Israeli talks on Palestinian self-rule.

— UK agrees to send 80-man contingent to join peacekeeping forces in Lebanon.

DEC. 28. Lebanese and Israeli negotiators in Khalde, Lebanon, open talks on withdrawal of foreign troops from Lebanon.

SOUTH ASIA

JAN. 12. President Mohammad Zia ul-Haq lifts formal press censorship in Pakistan.

— Amnesty International issues report charging Pakistani regime with torture, imprisonment and other human rights abuses.

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788 FOREIGN AFFAIRS

— US signs accord giving Portugal at least \$145 million per year through 1991 in return for renewal of military basing rights in Azores.

DEC. 15. Warsaw Pact nations refuse to set date for resumption of Mutual and Balanced Force Reduction talks upon adjournment in Vienna, effectively breaking off negotiations; NATO delegation regrets move.

DEC. 30. West Germany says first 9 of 108 Pershing II intermediate-range nuclear missiles to be deployed in that country under NATO plan are now operational.

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA

GENERAL

JAN. 4. Saudi Arabia cancels planned visit by UK Foreign Secretary Francis Pym in retaliation for London's 12/82 refusal to receive Arab delegation which included members of Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO); UK cancels Pym tour 1/5.

JAN. 17. Week-long meeting of radical PLO factions in Tripoli, Libya, ends with rejection of Reagan 9/1/82 plan and other peace initiatives, issues call for continuation of armed struggle against Israel.

— Former Presidents Jimmy Carter and Gerald R. Ford, in *Reader's Digest* article, denounce Israeli settlement policies as "major obstacle" to peace, urge resolution of Palestinian issues under Camp David framework.

— US intelligence officials say Soviet Union has supplied Syria with new long-range SA-5 ground-to-air missiles, sharply increasing Syrian air defense capabilities, and marking first deployment of such missiles outside USSR.

— Israeli Defense Minister Ariel Sharon visits Zaire for talks on increased Zaire-Israel security ties; Zairian President Mobutu Sese Seko announces 5-year military cooperation agreement between the two nations 1/19.

JAN. 18. UN Security Council votes [13-0-2] to extend term of UN peacekeeping forces in southern Lebanon for additional six months.

JAN. 20. Israeli authorities fire 34 West Bank university instructors for refusal to sign pledge not to support PLO.

JAN. 23. Lebanon agrees to accept UN or other multinational peacekeeping troops to man early-warning stations in southern Lebanon demanded by Israel as part of Israeli withdrawal; Israel dismisses plan as unacceptable; US says 1/24 it is "extremely concerned" over slow pace of withdrawal talks.

JAN. 25. Israel orders its troops in Lebanon to avoid contact with US peacekeeping forces in order to stem growing US-Israeli frictions in area.

JAN. 27. Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak, meeting with Reagan in Washington, urges Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon as "top priority" in Middle East.

FEB. 2. Confrontations between US and Israeli forces in Beirut continue as US Marine draws pistol in effort to force withdrawal of 3 Israeli tanks from US guard post; Israel terms confrontation "non-event" 2/3, suggests Marine was drunk; US emphatically rejects Israeli contention 2/4; US and Israel agree to formal demarcation of boundaries in area.

FEB. 4. France reportedly agrees to sell 29 advanced Mirage F-1 combat planes to Iraq.

FEB. 6. Iran pays \$26.4 million to Chemical Bank to settle longstanding claims as part of 1981 hostage-release agreement.

FEB. 7. Iranian authorities arrest communist Tudeh party head Nureddin Kianuri and others on charges of spying for USSR.

— Iran attacks Iraq's Misan province in invasion described as largest operation of war; Iraq claims invasion halted 2/8.

FEB. 8. Israeli commission of inquiry investigating 9/82 massacres of Palestinian refugees in Beirut releases report recommending dismissal or censure of several top officers, including Defense Minister Sharon; Cabinet votes (16-1) to accept commission's findings 2/10; Sharon resigns 2/11, but accepts Prime Minister Menachem Begin's offer to remain in Cabinet as minister without portfolio.

FEB. 9. US rejects Israeli terms for sharing military information gained during 1982 Lebanon invasion.

FEB. 14. Begin names former Ambassador to US Moshe Arens to succeed Sharon as Israeli Defense Minister; Arens is confirmed by Knesset 2/23.

CHRONOLOGY 789

FEB. 15. Lebanese regular army takes complete control of Beirut for first time in 8 years as Christian militias withdraw.

FEB. 21. Palestine National Council, meeting in Algiers, rejects 9/1/82 Reagan peace plan, reconfirms PLO as sole diplomatic representative of Palestinian people.

FEB. 22. Reagan urges Syrian, PLO and Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon, offers to guarantee security of Israel's northern border.

MAR. 1. Former President Jimmy Carter begins 18-day trip to Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Syria and Saudi Arabia; heckled by Arab demonstrators during 3/11 visit to Israeli-occupied Gaza strip; in Jordan 3/14 terms Israeli settlements on West Bank an "obstacle to peace."

— UN Commission on Human Rights releases report estimating occurrence of up to 20,000 executions in Iran since 1979 revolution.

MAR. 2. Iraqi attack against Iranian offshore oil facility causes Persian Gulf's worst oil spill, covering estimated 12,000-square-mile area.

MAR. 5. Three Palestinians are sentenced by British court to 30-35 years in prison for 6/82 shooting of Israeli Ambassador Shlomo Argov in London.

MAR. 13-14. Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir meets in Washington with Reagan, Shultz, and other US officials; talks focus on conditions of Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon, security of Israel's northern border.

MAR. 18. Israel assures US its forces have been ordered to avoid incidents with US Marines in Lebanon.

MAR. 21. Hundreds of Palestinian children in the West Bank reportedly succumb to mysterious illness; Palestinian press reports 3/28 charge Israel with poisoning Arab population; official Israeli investigation ascribes symptoms to "psychological and hysterical epidemic" 3/31.

— Israel announces decision to build 15 new military settlements on West Bank.

— Israeli Cabinet votes to share intelligence data from 1982 Lebanon invasion with US.

MAR. 22. Labor Party candidate Chaim Herzog is elected [61-57] president of Israel, succeeding Yitzhak Navon; Herzog sworn in 5/5.

APR. 10. Jordanian King Hussein announces failure to reach agreement with PLO leader Yassir Arafat on joint role under Reagan 9/82 peace plan, says Jordan will not participate in US-sponsored negotiations; Reagan regrets Jordanian position.

APR. 10. Moderate PLO leader Issam Sartawi is assassinated in Lisbon, Portugal; radical Palestinian group claims responsibility.

APR. 16. Iraqi President Saddam Hussein offers to meet with Iranian leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini in Baghdad in effort to end Iran-Iraq war.

APR. 18. Terrorist bomb damages US Embassy in Beirut, killing 63, including 17 Americans.

APR. 25. USSR and Egypt sign accord on cultural and scientific cooperation.

MAY 4. Lebanon accepts draft agreement for withdrawal of Israeli troops in Lebanon, negotiated with aid of Secretary of State George Shultz; accord recognizes that state of war no longer exists between Israel and Lebanon, requires Israeli Army to withdraw within 8-12 weeks if Syrian and PLO forces also leave country, limits Lebanese military deployments near Israeli border; Israeli Knesset approves pact [57-6-45]; Lebanese Parliament follows suit 5/16; agreement is signed 5/17.

MAY 4. Iran dissolves communist Tudeh Party, charging it with spying for USSR; orders Soviet diplomats to leave country; USSR denounces move 5/5.

MAY 10. In Paris, Shultz reportedly asks USSR to help persuade Syria to withdraw forces from Lebanon.

MAY 13. Syria rejects 5/4 withdrawal agreement "in form and substance."

MAY 17. In response to 5/17 signing of withdrawal agreement, Syria closes land routes, communication channels between Beirut and Syrian-held Lebanon.

MAY 20. US lifts ban on sale of 75 F-16 combat planes to Israel imposed after 6/82 invasion of Lebanon.

MAY 22. PLO leader Arafat reportedly puts down rebellion by 5 PLO officers near Baalbek, Lebanon; Arafat blames rebellion on Libya 5/24.

MAY 26. Up to 2,000 Turkish troops reportedly cross into Iraq in pursuit of Kurdish insurgent bands.

JUNE 1. More than 20 leaders of Al Fatah guerrilla group reportedly join rebellion against PLO Chairman Arafat; anti-Arafat PLO factions overrun 8 positions held by Arafat loyalists in Lebanon 6/21.

The Washington Times

MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 23, 1985 **

PLO's terrorist baggage

JOSHUA MURAVCHIK

President Reagan came to office determined to get tough on international terrorism. His first secretary of state suggested that combating terrorism would be for Mr. Reagan's foreign policy what human rights had been for Jimmy Carter's.

A week after taking office Mr. Reagan laid down the law: "Let terrorists be aware that when the rules of international behavior are violated, our policy will be one of swift and effective retribution."

Words, however, came easier than deeds. When, in 1983, a terrorist attack on the Marine barracks in Beirut took 241 American lives, the president declared that "every effort will be made to find the criminals responsible for this act of terrorism, so this despicable act will not go unpunished."

But unpunished it has gone. Administration spokesmen said they had a good idea as to who was involved and who was complicit in the deed, but retribution was precluded for various reasons; guilt or complicity could not be determined to a certainty, and to the extent it could, the guilty could not be punished without harming innocent bystanders.

Then, in 1985, a TWA flight was hijacked, and one U.S. sailor aboard was tortured and murdered. The president warned that "terrorists

But in the months since, this fight has not been much in evidence. News reports say the FBI is trying to identify the hijacker/murderers and that grand jury indictments might be sought against them. This presumably could lead to an extradition request to Lebanon which would be addressed to that country's Minister of Justice, Mr. Nabih Berri. This is the same Mr. Berri to whom the hijackers delivered their hostages and who negotiated on the hijackers' behalf, declaring at the time: "I am not a go-between. I am a party, and I ... have adopted the demands of the hijackers."

If this sounds a bit comical, it might be said in the president's defense that figuring out just how best to fight terrorism is no easy challenge. But now the president is in danger of heading down a path that could really make a mockery of his strong declarations against terrorism. That path leads to U.S. legitimization of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

The president finds himself in this position for the best of reasons. He is eager to advance the peace process in the Middle East, and he is encouraged by signs that a settlement between Israel and Jordan may be within reach. Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres is keen for a compromise with Jordan; and Jordan's King Hussein has told U.S. officials in recent months that he, too, would like a deal.

For years, even decades, it has been believed that in his heart King Hussein was willing to make peace with Israel, but that fear for the integrity of his kingdom and for his own life deterred him. Now, he says, he is willing to go forward, but because he is still fearful, he wants to bring the PLO along.

According to U.S. officials, King Hussein has proposed that first the United States make a diplomatic bow to the PLO, and then he will negotiate with Israel. In other words, first the PLO will be recognized, then it will be aced out of the negotiations. Why should the PLO accept this? PLO leader Yasser Arafat does indeed want U.S. recognition, but he wants it precisely in order to enhance his clout, not as a consolation prize for being excluded from the real diplomatic action. If King Hussein feels he can't proceed without Mr. Arafat's approval, then surely Mr. Arafat will insist on being included all the way.

Surely King Hussein must see this, and so must the U.S. diplomats who have been working with him. What they are apparently hoping is that Mr. Arafat will make some kind of gesture that will serve to justify his inclusion in the next steps of the diplomatic process. Perhaps he will accept U.N. Resolution 242; perhaps he will do something else.

For example, King Hussein recently told U.S. officials that Mr. Arafat was prepared to renounce "terrorism," with the caveat that he would reaffirm his commitment to "armed struggle." But this only illustrates the fatuousness of the whole exercise. "Armed struggle" has always been the PLO's term for its attacks on school buses, kindergartens, apartment houses. What they call "armed struggle" is what we call terrorism.

Even if Mr. Arafat were prepared to make a more convincing gesture, there is still something fundamentally wrong with the idea of making an Israel-Jordan dialogue contingent on a U.S.-PLO dialogue: peace with the PLO is a chimera. Everything about the PLO — its ideology, its fractiousness, its penchant for violence, indeed the murderous way in which it settles its own internal disputes — tells us that the PLO is incapable of making and abiding by a peace agreement. And indeed the PLO's charter and resolutions tell us the same thing.

In pursuing this chimera much may be lost. The opportunity for progress between Israel and Jordan will probably be squandered. The chances of persuading King Hussein to take a step toward peace without the aegis of the PLO may be small, but they are better than the chances of achieving real peace with the PLO.

And something else important is at stake. The administration runs the risk of undermining in a single swoop all of its efforts to rally world opinion against terrorism.

The modern scourge of terrorism is largely the creation of the PLO. Terrorism, of course, has ancient roots, but today's version — with its airplane hijackings, assaults on diplomats, and the rise of an international terror network — was pioneered by the PLO. That is why aspiring terrorists from Europe, Asia, and even Latin America have for years flocked to the Middle East to receive their

training at the hands of PLO masters. And the PLO's terrorist work continues unabated. In recent days PLO groups have claimed responsibility for attacks on Israeli civilians.

To accept the PLO is to legitimate the model terrorist organization. If this happens, every aggrieved group in the world will get the message that if only it hijacks enough airplanes, bumps off enough ambassadors, plants enough bombs, then its cause will gain acceptance, even by the very bastion of world order, the United States. By sending that message, the president who set out to stifle terrorism would unwittingly serve to nurture its further growth.

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Today's terrorism — with its hijackings and the rise of an international terror network — was pioneered by the PLO.

are waging ... a war against all of civilized society," which had come to pose a "criminal threat to civilization."

When the surviving hostages were released, the president called upon the world community "to stamp out this ugly, vicious evil of terrorism." For our part, he said, "We will not rest until justice is done." And he boldly proclaimed: "Terrorists, be on notice: we will fight back against you."

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Brezhnev warning of concrete anti-Soviet steps if crackdown in Poland continues.

— EEC joint statement, delivered to Poles 12/22, condemns human, civil rights violations.

DEC. 24. Jaruzelski, in conciliatory speech, says martial law lesser of 2 evils and independent union still possible.

— Polish Ambassador to Japan Zdzislaw Rurarz defects 12/23, flies to US; in 12/28 testimony to Congress he says martial law planned since Mar. under Soviet pressure.

— Haig cites importance of joint allied pressure in easing Poland situation.

DEC. 25. Solidarity secretly urges continued protests to pressure reported Church-Party talks.

— Pope, in departure from Christmas message text, asks future liberty for Poles.

DEC. 30. Jaruzelski sets up 3 groups to plan Poland political, economic, social reforms; promises shorter work week, lifts curfew 12/31.

— Pope, in strongest statement yet, fears for fate of those arrested.

— US says USSR jamming Voice of America broadcasts.

— Rakowski visits Bonn; Schmidt in Florida says US sanctions against USSR "will not change the world."

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA

GENERAL

JAN. 19. Defense Department approves \$2-billion Saudi arms deal.

FEB. 16. State Department announces North Yemen freed 2 Americans 2/8, held as Israeli spies for a year.

FEB. 18. Saudis in goodwill move release 21 jailed Americans.

FEB. 23. Conservatives defeat radical nationalists in Kuwait national elections; new Cabinet named 3/4.

MAR. 6. US says it will sell Saudis equipment to upgrade F-15 warplanes.

MAR. 19. Secretary of State Alexander M. Haig in Senate testimony says US seeks "consensus of strategic concerns" to counter USSR in the region.

MAR. 21. Jordan's King Hussein says Syria President Hafez al-Assad involving Middle East in East-West rivalries, attacks Syria role in Lebanon.

APR. 21. White House announces it will sell Saudis 5 Airborne Warning and Control System (AWACS) aircraft (*see* Middle East: Arab-Israeli Conflict).

APR. 24. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger announces new Persian Gulf command with unified Rapid Deployment Force (RDF) to protect oil fields.

MAY 9. Nepal holds first parliamentary elections in 20 years for 111-seat assembly.

MAY 25-26. Persian Gulf heads of state meet in Abu Dhabi, initial Gulf Cooperation Council charter on development and security.

MAY 30. Bangladesh President Ziaur Rahman, 2 aides, several bodyguards slain in Chittagong by rebel soldiers led by Maj. Gen. Mohammed Abdul Manzur; Vice President Abdus Sattar becomes Acting President.

MAY 31. Rebellion crushed; Manzur, 2 others killed; 20 army officers arrested 6/2.

JUNE 6. United Arab Emirates (UAE) President Sheikh Zayed bin Sultan al-Nahiyah says RDF, not USSR, threatens Gulf.

JUNE 7. US and Egypt sign \$2-billion accord for 2 nuclear plants.

AUG. 17. Sri Lanka declares emergency in 10-day-old ethnic riots.

AUG. 17-19. Presidents Muammar al-Qaddafi (Libya), Mengistu Haile Mariam (Ethiopia), Ali Nasser Mohammed (South Yemen) meet in Aden, sign cooperation treaty.

SEPT. 3-4. Over 1,000 Sadat critics, including journalist Mohammed Hassanein Heikel, arrested in crackdown on Cairo mosques.

SEPT. 5. Sadat speech to Parliament says extremist Islamic groups to be dissolved and Coptic Pope Shenuda III deposed.

SEPT. 7. Cairo to supervise 40,000 Mosques, appoint clerics. Referendum 9/10 backs Sadat 99.45%.

SEPT. 15. Sadat expels Soviet ambassador, 6 aides and 1,000 other Russians for subversion. USSR retaliates in kind 9/17.

OCT. 6. Sadat assassinated during military parade marking '73 Israeli war; 11 other officials reported dead, 38 wounded including 3 US military officers. Four to 8 Moslem fanatics led by Maj. Ahmed Hassan el-Istanbuli arrested.

OCT. 7. Egyptian Vice President Hosni Mubarak named President and Prime Minister pending 10/13 referendum; Haig warns Libya, USSR not to interfere.

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- OCT. 10. Former US Presidents Nixon, Ford, Carter join US delegation to Sadat funeral.
OCT. 11. Haig meets with Mubarak, pledges US arms delivery speedup; meets with Begin.
OCT. 13. Mubarak confirmed in referendum, sworn in 10/14.
OCT. 14. US sends 2 AWACS planes to Egypt as precautionary measure; planes returned to U.S. 10/28.
OCT. 16. Mubarak orders nationwide roundup of Moslem extremists; 230 in "terrorist religious group" arrested 10/18; 350 more seized 10/24.
OCT. 19. Mubarak blames "limited net" of "fanatics" for Sadat murder.
NOV. 3. Cairo says all leaders in Sadat murder arrested.
NOV. 7. UAE unanimously reelects al-Nahiyani President for second 5-year term.
NOV. 8. Mubarak in first address backs improved living standards, nonalignment, and Camp David accords.
NOV. 9. Syria elects new 4-year People's Council; ruling Baath Socialists win 60% of seats, Communists lose all 8 previously held.
NOV. 10. Madagascar reports calm restored in Tananarive after 2-day civil riots.
NOV. 15. Bangladesh President Sattar defeats Awami League candidate Kamal Hossein with 66% of vote.
— RDF opens exercises in Egypt, Sudan, Somalia, Oman.
NOV. 21. Trial of 24 indicted for Sadat murder opens in Cairo.
NOV. 25. Mubarak frees Heikal and 30 others arrested in Sept.
— Arab League summit meets in Fez, Morocco (see Middle East: Arab-Israeli Conflict).
DEC. 2. North and South Yemen sign cooperation pact in Aden.
DEC. 12. Cairo frees former Premier Mohammed Abdel Salam el-Zayyat and 16 others held since August; arrests over 2,000 extremists in 12/20 crackdown.
DEC. 16. Saudi Arabia and Bahrain announce arrest of 60 Arabs in Iran-backed plot to bring down conservative Gulf governments.
DEC. 17. RDF chief Lt. Gen. Robert C. Kingston says US holding regional talks to set up forward headquarters.
DEC. 20. Saudi-Bahrain security pact signed; Iran accused of "exporting terrorism."

ARAB-ISRAELI CONFLICT

- JAN. 22. Arab League Council extends mandate of Arab Deterrent Force in Lebanon 6 months.
JAN. 26. Israel Knesset Foreign Affairs Committee approves 3 of 10 projected West Bank settlements.
JAN. 29. Israel attacks Palestine camps from Sidon-Tyre to Nabatiye after 1/28 rocket attacks on north Israeli towns.
FEB. 2. President Ronald Reagan says settlements "not illegal," Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) must be part of peace process despite use of "terrorism."
FEB. 8. Egypt President Anwar el-Sadat in letter to Israel Prime Minister Menachem Begin backs Camp David accords, and opposes 6/80 West European initiative for comprehensive peace conference.
FEB. 10. Sadat at European Parliament in Luxembourg sees Europe's initiative as complement to US efforts.
FEB. 15. Jordan King Hussein in London rejects role in autonomy talks, backs European plan.
FEB. 20. Israel Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir visits Washington, urges autonomy talks before 6/30.
FEB. 23. Egypt Vice President Hosni Mubarak says US and Egypt agreed to delay autonomy talks.
MAR. 6. State Department says US will sell Saudis equipment to enhance combat capability of 62 F-15 warplanes.
MAR. 26. Lebanon Prime Minister Shafiq al-Wazzan announces 600 more Lebanese troops have joined UN Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL).
— Muslim-Christian factions end 16-hour Beirut bombing after truce called by Syria.
APR. 2. Worst Muslim-Christian violence since '76 cease-fire erupts in Beirut; Syrian-Christian violence in Zahle in Bekka Valley results in some 37 killed, 160 injured. Two brief truces in Zahle break down 4/4.
APR. 4-8. US Secretary of State Alexander Haig in first Middle East trip visits Egypt (4/4-4/5), Israel (4/5-4/6), Jordan (4/6-4/7) and Saudi Arabia (4/7-4/8).

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APR. 8. Lebanon President Elias Sarkis arranges 18th Zahle truce since 4/2, meets with UN official Brian Urquhart, US Under Secretary of State Morris Draper.

APR. 14. Israel for first time discloses aid to Christians in Lebanon.

APR. 15. Lebanon Christians offer talks on "equal basis" but insist on Syria departure.

APR. 16. Phalangist leader Bashir Gemayel criticizes 4/15 Reagan letter to Syria President Hafez al-Assad calling for peace, admits Israeli arms aid.

— Israeli jets strike Tyre, Sidon bases, shell PLO bases in south.

APR. 19. Palestine National Council ends 9-day Damascus meeting; decides to raise political pressure on US.

APR. 21. White House formally announces Saudi arms deal including 5 Airborne Warning and Control System (AWACS) planes. On 4/22 White House and State Department stress firm commitment to Israel as Begin officially voices opposition to sale.

APR. 25. Zahle 4/24 cease-fire broken as Syria resumes artillery and air attacks.

APR. 27. Israel jets bomb southern Lebanon second day; Syria reports capture of peaks around Bekka.

APR. 28-29. Syria Foreign Minister Abdel Halim Khaddam meets with Christian leaders in Beirut.

APR. 29. Syria moves SAM missiles into Bekka Valley; Israel reports 6 more missiles on 4/30.

APR. 29-30. West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt visits Saudi Arabia, rules out arms sales for now.

MAY 3. Israel threatens military action unless Syria removes missiles by 5/5.

— Khaddam meets with rival factions in Syria; US and USSR urge Israel-Syria calm.

MAY 4. Reagan note to Begin asks Israeli restraint.

MAY 5. Reagan announces former Assistant Secretary of State Philip C. Habib will go to Middle East.

MAY 8. Syria formally rejects Israeli demands to remove missiles; US and Israeli aides in Washington report Begin 5/5 agreement to delay military action.

MAY 11. Begin reports more Syria missiles moved into Lebanon and on borders, some manned by Libyans.

MAY 13. Habib arrives Beirut with compromise plan. Haig 5/14 says Assad agreed to discuss pullout from peaks around Zahle.

MAY 16-18. Habib in Riyadh seeks Saudi aid on peace plan.

MAY 17. Israeli Cabinet votes to give more time to Habib effort.

MAY 18. State Department reports constructive Saudi role in Habib effort; Begin rejects Saudi role, calls Saudi regime "most corrupt" in world.

MAY 19. Two Beirut newspapers report "modified" Habib plan backed by Saudis.

MAY 20. Egyptian Foreign Minister Kamal Hassan Ali says Sinai troop accord reached in principle; force will be headed by US civilian.

MAY 21. Begin widens terms to include removal of missiles from Syrian territory bordering on Lebanon.

— UN Security Council (UNSC) Resolution 485 (1981) renews UN Disengagement Observer force mandate to 11/30, 14-0-0, with China not participating.

MAY 24. Begin office discloses 8/78 secret pledge (renewed 4/8/81) to defend Christians against Syria air attacks.

MAY 26. Arab League foreign ministers, meeting in Tunis, in 12-point resolution back Syria; form Arab follow-up committee on Lebanon (Kuwait, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, Syria).

— King Hussein arrives in USSR on first visit in 5 years; backs Mideast conference.

MAY 26-28. Egypt, Israel, US meet in Cairo on Sinai force.

MAY 27. Habib recalled to US.

— Saudis send envoy to Beirut after 2-year absence.

MAY 28. Israeli jets destroy Libya SAM-9 missiles at Damur.

MAY 29. Habib tells Reagan negotiated peace is "achievable."

— PLO leader Yasir Arafat 5/28 remarks released; admit Libya troops fighting alongside PLO since '72.

JUNE 1-5. Islamic Conference Organization meets in Baghdad, calls for Lebanon cease-fire.

JUNE 2-3. Israeli jets strike PLO targets near Tyre and Tripoli. Israel confirms preemptive strikes resumed 5/28.

JUNE 4. Begin and Sadat meet for first time in 18 months at Sharm el-Sheikh in Sinai.

JUNE 6. Thirtieth Beirut cease-fire in 9 weeks broken.

JUNE 7-8. Follow-up committee meets in Beit Ed Din, Lebanon. Syria said to insist on public Christian disavowal of Israeli ties.

JUNE 8. Israel announces its F-15, F-16 jets in 6/7 raid destroyed French-made Iraq reactor,

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Osirak; says attack necessary to prevent Iraq production of nuclear bomb. US State Department delays Habib mission.

JUNE 9. Habib opens second round of talks in Beirut.

JUNE 10. US postpones 11/12 delivery of 4 F-16's pending review of possible Israel violation of '52 Arms Export Control Act limiting use of US equipment for self-defense.

JUNE 11. Arab League and PLO meet in Damascus; ask UN sanctions against Israel.

JUNE 12-19. UNSC emergency session unanimously backs US-Iraq draft resolution condemning 6/7 Israel raid on Iraq reactor.

JUNE 18. Begin sees Habib, agrees to give mission more time.

JUNE 23. Iraq President Saddam Hussein cites 6/7 raid, asserts Arabs need nuclear arms.

JUNE 23-25. Special Arab follow-up committee on Lebanon meets in Jidda.

JUNE 24. Bipartisan group of 54 senators in letter to Reagan says AWACS sale not in US best interest; 224 in House sign resolution against sale.

JUNE 25. US announces tripartite preliminary accord on Sinai force.

— Habib ends 2nd round of talks, says immediate war danger receded.

JUNE 30. Syria ends 91-day Zahle siege under accord arranged by follow-up committee. Lebanese police replace Christian militias 7/2.

— France in policy shift backs Camp David accords.

— Israel holds election for 120-seat Knesset. Official returns 7/9 give Begin Likud coalition 48 seats, Labor Party 47, religious and right-wing parties 16.

JULY 4-5. Arab special follow-up committee meets in Beirut.

JULY 6. State Department says Habib goal still to keep Israel from attacking Syria missiles.

JULY 7. Gemayel says letter to Sarkis offers to swap Israeli aid for Arab Deterrent Force pullout.

JULY 9. Habib opens 3rd round of talks.

JULY 10. Israel F-15's strike southern Lebanon first time since 6/2 lull; PLO shells Israeli border towns.

JULY 12. Israel strikes southern Lebanon targets again as Habib meets with Begin in Jerusalem.

JULY 15. Syria rules out missile compromise as Habib arrives in Damascus.

JULY 16. Saudis announce they will pay full repair cost of Iraq reactor.

JULY 17. Israeli jets bomb PLO targets in Beirut; 300 die, 800 injured.

— UNSC emergency session voices concern over casualties.

JULY 19. Haig links F-16 delivery to Israeli help in reducing tensions.

JULY 20. Ottawa summit statement deplores escalation, calls for restraint by all sides.

— Reagan suspends delivery of 10 more F-16s indefinitely.

JULY 21. Begin rejects 7/20 Haig letter asking cease-fire; rejects talks with PLO except through Habib contact with Beirut.

— UNSC resolution unanimously calls for cease-fire.

JULY 22. PLO reports 2 major Israeli attacks near Beaufort Castle and Zahrani oil refinery; 4 Israeli raids on 2 bridges kill at least 50.

— Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger criticizes Begin's military actions; White House and State Department on 7/23 stress even-handed US calls for restraint.

JULY 23. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim reports Arafat ordered "maximum" PLO restraint; UNIFIL tells Israeli defense aide Arafat agreed to cease-fire.

JULY 24. Habib announces Israel agreement to end raids if PLO ends Lebanon buildup. PLO in later statement accepts cease-fire.

JULY 25-26. Follow-up committee meets in Lebanon; confirms Gemayel agreed not to deal with Israel.

JULY 27. Weinberger links F-16 deliveries to continuing cease-fire and Mideast settlement.

JULY 29. Israel jets down Syria MiG that tried to intercept them. Israel resumes reconnaissance flights over Lebanon 8/2.

AUG. 3. In State Department ceremony Egypt and Israel sign accord on 2,500-member Sinai "Multinational Force and Observers" (MFO).

AUG. 5-6. Sadat visits Washington, asks US-PLO talks.

AUG. 7. Saudi Prince Fahd offers 8-point peace plan that recognizes Israeli right to exist. Israel rejects plan 8/9.

AUG. 16. Begin rejects Fahd plan; Arafat says it could lead to peace.

AUG. 17. Haig announces end of 10-week F-16 delivery ban.

AUG. 22. Follow-up committee meets with Saudis on 9/3.

— US aides say long-range Saudi need for US technical support allows control over AWACS.

AUG. 24. AWACS \$8.5 billion arms deal formally sent to Congress; Under Secretary of State

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for Security Affairs James Buckley reaffirms US commitment to Israel security. *The New York Times* 8/30 says key systems to be excluded.

AUG. 25-26. Begin and Sadat meet in Alexandria, agree to resume autonomy talks 9/23.

AUG. 27. Begin regrets 7/17 Beirut civilian deaths, which he puts at 60-80, not 300.

AUG. 29. PLO denounces terrorist attack on Vienna synagogue.

SEPT. 4. French Ambassador Louis Delamare slain in Beirut; Arafat and Gemayel deplore "crime."

SEPT. 9-10. Begin meets with Reagan; agree on strategic cooperation through joint maneuvers, US medical stockpiling in Israel, joint security planning.

SEPT. 12. Haig meets with Fahd in Spain. Unnamed Saudi aide strongly denies reports Fahd did not object to Israel-US deal.

— Follow-up committee negotiates open passage across Beirut "Green Line." PLO shifts 2 armored units to south Lebanon.

SEPT. 15-18. Israel and Egypt hold technical talks in West Jerusalem.

SEPT. 18-20. Arab Steadfastness and Confrontation Front (Algeria, Libya, South Yemen, Syria, PLO) meets in Libya on strategy to offset US-Israel 9/10 accord.

SEPT. 23-24. Palestine autonomy talks held in Cairo.

SEPT. 25. Saudis reject joint US-Saudi control of AWACS.

SEPT. 28. Weinberger says AWACS sale will promote "strategic consensus" in Southwest Asia.

OCT. 1. Reagan at news parley says US would not allow Iran-type Saudi takeover, implicitly criticizes Israel.

OCT. 2. Haig meets Saud in New York. State Department later reaffirms Haig 10/1 view that lack of qualified personnel will require US presence on AWACS.

OCT. 3. Mubarak meets with Haig in New York.

OCT. 4. Israel approves replacement 11/1 of middle-rank military aides with civilians in West Bank, Gaza.

OCT. 5. Shamir speech to Foreign Policy Association dismisses Fahd peace plan.

OCT. 6. Sadat assassinated (*see* Middle East: General).

— Mubarak after Sadat murder says Cairo stands by its commitment, (*see* Middle East: General); Haig on 10/7 backs ongoing strong Cairo role in autonomy talks.

OCT. 9. Begin in Cairo for 10/10 Sadat funeral meets with Mubarak; meets with Haig 10/11.

OCT. 12-15. Arafat visits Japan at Japan's invitation.

OCT. 14. House, 301-111, rejects AWACS sale; Senate Foreign Relations Committee, 9-8, rejects it. Senate debate put off to 10/26.

OCT. 16. Former Israeli Defense and Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan dies.

OCT. 17. Reagan tells editors US backs Saudis to prevent Iran-type takeover; says AWACS deal vital to US "credibility."

OCT. 20. State Department announces European Economic Community (EEC) agreement in principle to join MFO.

— Brezhnev announces full diplomatic status for PLO mission.

OCT. 25-27. Egypt Foreign Minister Ali visits Israel.

OCT. 26. Joint State-Defense 10-part statement says US has commitments but no formal treaties with some Mideast states, calls AWACS deal a "commitment."

OCT. 27. Brezhnev revives '77 Mideast conference plan, widens it to include Europe and other nations.

OCT. 28. Reagan letter to Senate "certifies" Saudi accord not to use planes against Israel.

— Senate 52-48, approves AWACS sale.

OCT. 29. Begin says sale "serious danger," avoids condemning US; Cairo calls it "turning point" in US policy. Arafat says it allows for Arab-Israel "coexistence."

Nov. 1. Begin asks US to reject plan as "obstacle" to "Camp David process." Fahd on 11/2 calls Camp David a "dead end."

Nov. 2. Leftist-PLO disarmament accord reached in West Beirut.

— Over 2,000 West Bank students battle Israel troops in 6 towns to protest 11/1 civil rule and mark '64 Balfour Declaration; university closed 11/4.

Nov. 2-3. King Hussein visits Washington. On 11/4 confirms purchase of USSR air defense equipment.

Nov. 3-5. British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington visits Riyadh, praises Saudi plan. Haig protests remarks to British Embassy.

Nov. 7-8. Follow-up committees meets in Beirut, sets multi-Arab patrol on arms flows, renews cease-fire call.

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- Nov. 8. Begin says any nation backing EEC '80 Venice Declaration cannot join MFO.
- Nov. 9. Israeli Defense Minister Ariel Sharon threatens military action against Syrian missiles.
— Saudis report chasing Israeli jets out of their airspace; Sharon, 11/12, says air patrols will continue.
- Nov. 10. Reagan at news conference renews praise for Fahd plan.
- Nov. 11-12. Cabinet-level autonomy talks held in Cairo.
— Weinberger in New York says US insists on formal recognition of Israel's right to exist.
- Nov. 22-24. Arab League foreign ministers meet in Morocco. Summit 11/29 deadlocks, breaks up in 4 hours over Saudi plan.
- Nov. 23. Britain, France, Italy, Netherlands issue statements jointly, individually and with 6 EEC colleagues on decision to join MFO.
- Nov. 28. Haig says Israeli Sinai pullout certain, only force makeup in doubt.
- Nov. 29-DEC. 11. Habib undertakes 4th round of "shuttle diplomacy."
- Nov. 30. Sharon and Weinberger sign strategic cooperation memorandum of understanding in Washington. US on 12/2 denies Sharon remarks that accord has secret annex giving Israel benefits.
- DEC. 3. US-Israel joint statement reaffirms Camp David accords as only basis for peace and Sinai MFO.
- DEC. 14. Knesset backs Begin bill, 63-21, to annex Golan Heights; Syria says move is "declaration of war."
- DEC. 15. Haig summons Israel Ambassador Ephraim Evron as Weinberger calls Golan annexation "provocative."
- DEC. 17. UNSC calls Golan move illegal, threatens sanctions (unanimous).
— UN General Assembly, 94-16 (US)-18, condemns move, asks end of all aid to Israel.
- DEC. 18. US suspends 11/30 strategic pact, pending \$200-million yearly Israel arms sales to US area forces.
- DEC. 20. Begin tells US Ambassador Samuel Lewis that US treats Israel like a "vassal state"; calls suspension tantamount to cancellation.
- DEC. 22-23. Assad visits King Faisal, gets full Saudi support.
- DEC. 23. Fahd delays indefinitely 1/19 U.S. visit.
— Shamir defends Begin, hopes for restored trust as Knesset defeats no-confidence motion, 57-47.
- DEC. 25. Sharon says 11/30 pact still in force; annexation prompted by U.S. plan to force return of all occupied lands.

IRAN AND IRAQ

- JAN. 3. Algerian intermediaries present latest US hostage proposal to Tehran.
- JAN. 6. Iran Premier Mohammed Ali Rajai says Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini accepts Algerian offer to act as guarantor of hostage accord.
- JAN. 7. US Deputy Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher flies to Algiers, meets with Foreign Minister Ben Yahia as US President-elect Ronald Reagan gives qualified support to accord.
- JAN. 9. Christopher reports continuing problems over frozen assets, extends visit; extends it again on 1/10.
- JAN. 14. Majlis (Iranian parliament) approves bill authorizing Tehran to conduct binding assets negotiations with US.
- JAN. 14-17. UN mediator Olof Palme (Sweden) visits Iraq and Iran on second peace mission.
- JAN. 15. Executive Affairs Minister Bahzad Nabavi accepts US terms as Iran informal reply outlines "substantive" response to US position.
- JAN. 16. Iran says "no obstacles" remain to hostage release. British, US financial and legal experts meet with US-Algerian team in Algiers.
- JAN. 17. Iraq President Saddam Hussein says Iran counteroffensive "crushed"; Rajai claims war created 1.5 million Iran refugees.
- JAN. 18. US agrees to transfer \$6 billion through Bank of England; Iran agrees to repay all US bank loans immediately.
- JAN. 19. Christopher signs accords outlining US-Iran commitments and claims settlement procedures.
- JAN. 20. Fifty-two hostages leave Iran for Algeria after 444 days of captivity, are transferred

Chronology

January 16, 1985–April 15, 1985

ABBREVIATIONS:

AN, *Arab News*
 CSM, *Christian Science Monitor*
 FBIS, *Foreign Broadcast Information Service*
Daily Report—Middle East & North Africa and South Asia
 JP, *The Jerusalem Post*
 LM, *Le Monde*
 MEED, *Middle East Economic Digest*
 MEES, *Middle East Economic Survey*
 NYT, *The New York Times*
 TDN, *Turkish Daily News*
 WP, *The Washington Post*
 WSJ, *The Wall Street Journal*



Arab-Israeli Conflict

(See also, Egypt, Jordan, Lebanon)

1985

Jan. 17: The Reagan Administration expressed concern to Israel over reports that some Ethiopian Jewish refugees were being settled in the West Bank. [1/18 NYT]

Talks scheduled between Israel and Lebanon at Naqura were cancelled. [1/17 FBIS]

An Israeli colonel died of wounds received in a guerrilla attack in Lebanon on Jan 14. [1/17 WP]

Israeli leaders met with UN Undersecretary Brian Urquhart to discuss the Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon and his meetings with Syrian officials. [1/18 FBIS]

Jan. 18: Israel released half the detainees in the Mar Ilyas detention camp near Sidon and transferred the rest to the Anšār camp. [1/18 FBIS]

Urquhart arrived in Beirut for talks with Lebanese officials. [1/19 WP]

Jan. 19: The PLO announced it had begun to carry out executions of persons known to have collaborated with Israel in Lebanon. [1/22 FBIS]

Jan. 20: DFLP Secretary General Nāyif Hawāṭimah invited all Palestinian factions to negotiations based on the Aden-Algiers Agreement in order to restore "unity" in the PLO and "correct" the results of the Amman meeting of Nov. 1984. [1/22 FBIS]

Six members of an Israeli-Lebanese cell of the PFLP were convicted of terrorism in Haifa for attempting to blow up the Shalom Tower building in Tel Aviv in 1983. [1/21 JP]

Israel began the first stage of its military pullback from Lebanon, removing "nonessential matériel" south of the Sidon area. [1/21 NYT]

Jan. 21: Faḥ Central Committee member Khālid al-Hasan said that any Palestinian dialogue should be based on the Amman meeting and that to begin on the basis of the Aden-Algiers agreement would be to "go backward." [1/22 FBIS]

Jan. 22: The 17th Cairo International Book Fair opened in Cairo despite a boycott by Egyptian and Arab publishers protesting Israel's participation. [1/23 FBIS]

Jan. 23: Israeli authorities appropriated 200 dunams in the Gaza Strip, bulldozing olive trees, fig trees and vines, despite protests by Arab families who said the land had been theirs for years. [1/24 FBIS]

The PLO Executive Committee announced it had set up a committee to study recent peace proposals by Jordanian King Ḥusayn. [1/24 FBIS]

Lebanon demanded Israel present a definite timetable for the stages of its withdrawal before Lebanon stated its position on the deployment of UN forces. [1/24 FBIS]

Jan. 24: The Naqura talks were again suspended after negotiators disagreed over whether to discuss security arrangements or an Israeli timetable. [1/25 NYT]

Israel's military governor at Nabatiyah and two senior Israeli officers were killed in an ambush, while six Palestinian guerrillas were killed in an encounter with an Israeli Army force near Jazzin. [1/25 FBIS]

Jan. 27: Egypt and Israel began talks in the Negev town of Beersheba over the disputed area known as Taba, on the outskirts of Elath. [1/27 NYT]

Urquhart broke off his Middle East mission on the grounds that Lebanon refused to coordinate with Israel or the UN regarding security measures in Southern Lebanon. [1/27 JP]

Jan. 28: US Secretary of Defense Caspar Weinberger and Secretary of State George Shultz met with Israeli Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin in Washington and assured him that despite impending US-Soviet talks on the Middle East, the US opposes any attempts to hold an international conference on the Middle East in which the USSR would participate. [1/29 WP]

Jan. 29: An Egyptian court rejected the suit of five publishing houses seeking suspension of the Culture Ministry's decision to allow Israel to participate in Cairo's book fair. [1/30 FBIS]

Israel and Egypt concluded their negotiations over Taba, saying they had narrowed their differences and would continue talks in the future. [1/30 WP]

Jan. 30: The *Jerusalem Post* reported that 14 residents of southern Lebanon had been murdered in the past two weeks for collaborating with Israel. [1/31 JP]

An Israeli bus driver was shot and wounded near the West Bank town of Halhul. [1/31 JP]

Israeli Knesset members from the Likud, the National Religious Party, Tehiya and Morasha parties said they would join Rabbi Moshe Levinger in his sitdown strike outside the Dehaishe refugee camp to protest Israeli Defence Ministry "laxity" in stopping Arab violence against Israeli settlers. [1/31 JP]

Jan. 31: The Fath Central Committee announced its willingness to work with Jordan for progress in the Middle East peace process and called for an international conference to be attended by the US and the USSR. [2/1 FBIS]

Jewish settlement leaders in the West Bank threatened to take vigilante action throughout the occupied territories unless Israeli security forces cracked down on anti-settler violence. [2/3 NYT]

Feb. 1: An Israeli died of wounds from a firebomb attack on his pickup truck in the West Bank. It was the first Israeli civilian death due to an Arab attack in the West Bank in two years. [2/2 WP]

Feb. 2: Israeli troops arrested "dozens" of Palestinians in the Dehaishe refugee camp in response to a week of stonethrowing and firebomb attacks on Jewish settlers in the area. [2/3 NYT]

Feb. 3: Jewish settlers blocked main roads in the West Bank for two hours to protest government

leniency towards Arab attacks on Israeli vehicles. [2/4 NYT]

In New York, Rabin said he would increase security measures on the West Bank when he returned to Israel. [2/4 FBIS]

Feb. 4: An Israeli soldier was shot and killed while on guard duty at Israeli government offices in Ramallah. Israeli troops imposed a temporary curfew on the town, detained a large number of people for questioning, and closed more than 100 Arab shops to punish merchants for not cooperating with their search for the gunman. [2/7 NYT]

Feb. 5: Both the PFLP and the dissident movement of Fath under Sa'id Musā Murāgha (Abū Musā) claimed responsibility for killing the Israeli soldier in Ramallah the day before. [2/5 FBIS]

Feb. 6: Lebanese Cabinet Member Nabih Birri said 100 Israelis had been killed in a suicide car bomb attack near Tyre and called for a general strike to protest Israeli actions. Israel said only 10 soldiers were wounded and none killed in the attack. [2/7 FBIS]

The Israeli army conducted a major raid on the Shi'i villages of Burj al-Shamali and Maraka in response to mounting attacks on Israelis in southern Lebanon. [2/7 NYT]

Feb. 7: West Beirut and other Muslim areas in Lebanon were shut down by a general strike called by Birri to protest Israeli actions. [2/8 FBIS]

Feb. 8: The Israeli government banned Arabs from the occupied territories from attending a rally in Nazareth marking the 40th day since the murder of Hebron Mayor Fahd al-Qawasimi. [2/8 FBIS]

Feb. 10: Israeli jets attacked what Israel said was a Palestinian guerrilla base in the Biqa' Valley. [2/11 NYT]

Three Israeli soldiers were killed and four wounded in attacks in southern Lebanon. [2/11 JP]

'Arafat arrived in Amman for talks with Husayn. [2/12 LM]

Feb. 11: Israeli Attorney General Yitzhak Zamir said he had asked police to investigate the entire 6-man delegation of the Progressive List for Peace after its meeting with 'Arafat in Tunis on Feb. 9, to see if they had committed the crime of contact with an enemy agent. [2/12 JP]

Amman radio announced that 'Arafat and Husayn had reached agreement on the formula for a joint Jordanian-Palestinian move for Middle East peace. [2/12 FBIS]

Meeting in Washington with President Reagan, Saudi Arabian King Fahd urged the US to re-engage in the search for peace in the Middle East, but Reagan insisted the Arab states must take the initiative by agreeing to direct negotiations with Israel. [2/12 NYT]

Israeli planes attacked what it said were Palestinian guerrilla bases in southeast Lebanon. Lebanese witnesses said four guerrillas and nine schoolgirls were wounded. [2/12 NYT]

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Feb. 12: The Cairo news agency said a recent incident near the Israeli embassy was not an explosion but a "stray bullet" not aimed at the embassy. [2/12 FBIS]

Israeli troops raided the village of Tura, bulldozing 2 houses, killing one man and arresting about 100 others. [2/13 WP]

Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres reserved comment on the reported Ḥusayn-'Arafāt agreement, saying Israel would "wait and see." [2/13 JP]

Mubarak adviser Usāma al-Baz said the agreement was a "breakthrough" because the PLO had accepted the premise of a peaceful settlement of the Arab-Israeli conflict. [2/13 NYT]

In Damascus, dissident Palestinian groups, including the PFLP and the DFLP, condemned the Ḥusayn-'Arafāt agreement. [2/13 FBIS]

Feb. 13: Israeli troops withdrew from Sidon, and Lebanese police patrolled the city for the first time since 1982. [2/15 WP]

Reagan Administration officials said they were "optimistic" about the Ḥusayn-'Arafāt agreement and that it seemed to imply acceptance of the "major principle of UN Resolution 242." [2/14 WP]

Syria condemned the agreement as a "US-Israeli plot to humiliate the Arabs." [2/13 FBIS]

Fahd and Reagan issued a joint communique in which they agreed that a stable peace in the Middle East must provide security "for all states in the area and for the exercise of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people." [2/14 NYT]

Feb. 14: A large number of Shi'i Muslims serving in the Israeli-trained Lebanese militia in Southern Lebanon reportedly defected in recent days. [2/14 CSM]

Ḥusayn met with Algerian President Chadli Benjedid in Algiers, reportedly in an attempt to bring Syria into the Ḥusayn-'Arafāt joint formula. [2/14 WP]

In response to a US official's call for Israeli-Syrian negotiations over the Golan Heights, Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir said the Golan was an integral part of Israel and not subject to negotiations. [2/15 JP]

Israel reported killing 11 Arabs in a firefight on the Awali River. [2/15 NYT]

Feb. 17: Prime Minister Rashīd Karāmī and President Amin Jumayyil visited Sidon and praised the Lebanese resistance for "forcing" Israel's withdrawal. [2/18 WP]

Feb. 18: Israel expelled former PLO commander 'Abd al-'Azīz 'Alī Shahīn from the Gaza Strip, sparking demonstrations. It was the first expulsion from the occupied territories in five years. [AN 2/19]

Led by activists from Hizballāh, thousands of Shi'a held a rally in Sidon to celebrate Israel's

withdrawal and protest the policies of Jumayyil. [2/19 NYT]

Two Israeli soldiers were killed in southern Lebanon. [2/19 WP]

Levinger said he would end his three-month vigil outside the Dehaishe refugee camp since receiving assurances harsher measures would be taken to discourage attacks on settlers. [2/19 JP]

Peres met with Italian Prime Minister Bettino Craxi in Rome and reported that Craxi said he opposed an international conference on the Middle East. [2/19 NYT]

Feb. 19: The US and the USSR began two days of consultations on the Middle East in Vienna. [2/19 CSM]

Feb. 20: Israeli forces began a crackdown on Shi'i villages in southern Lebanon, raiding the village of Al-Bazouriya, east of Tyre. [2/21 NYT]

The Israeli news magazine *Koteret Rashit*, defying military censorship, identified Brig. Gen. Yitzhak Mordechai as the senior officer present when two Palestinian hijackers captured alive were killed in April 1984. [2/21 WP]

Following two days of meetings in Tunis, the PLO Executive Committee issued a statement approving the Palestinian-Jordanian plan for action but opposing "capitulatory plans" such as UN Resolution 242. [2/20 FBIS]

Feb. 21: Israel announced that Egypt had invited Energy Minister Moshe Shihai to pay an official visit to Egypt. [2/22 FBIS]

The US State Department said the US-USSR Vienna talks had produced no agreements except a continued desire to see the Iran-Iraq war end. [2/22 NYT]

Israel besieged three villages in southern Lebanon, rounding up dozens of male residents for interrogations. Several Lebanese were reported killed in the operations. [2/22 NYT]

Feb. 22: A former village mayor of 'Arab Salim was reported to have died of exposure after Israeli troops kept him and other prisoners out all night in the cold. In all, 5 persons died in the Israeli operations of Feb. 21. [2/23 NYT]

Jordan made public the text of its agreement with the PLO. The accord specifies five principles for joint action: "total withdrawal from the territories occupied in 1967 . . . as established in UN and Security Council resolutions"; "the right of self-determination for the Palestinian people . . . within the context of the formation of the proposed confederated Arab states of Jordan and Palestine"; "resolution of the problem of the Palestinian refugees in accordance with UN resolutions"; "resolution of the Palestinian problem in all its aspects"; and "peace negotiations . . . under the auspices of an international conference [with] the five permanent members of the Security Council and all the parties to the conflict . . . including the PLO . . . within a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation." [2/24 NYT]

Feb. 24: Israel sealed off seven Lebanese villages, killing at least 10 people. Birri called for full mobilization of Shi'a in the areas under Israeli occupation. [2/24 WP]

Hundreds of villagers "deported" by Israel reportedly arrived in Beirut seeking food and shelter. [2/25 NYT]

Mubarak urged the US to invite Israel and members of a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation to hold talks in the US to lay the groundwork for direct peace talks. [2/25 NYT]

Feb. 25: Mubarak announced and then delayed sending a senior Egyptian envoy to Israel. [2/26 NYT]

Shahal arrived in Cairo for a three-day official visit. [2/26 FBIS]

The Israeli Army continued searches and detentions in Lebanese villages. [2/26 FBIS]

Feb. 26: Israel imposed a curfew and severe travel restrictions in parts of southern Lebanon and banned foreign journalists from the area. [2/27 WP]

Following Jordanian reluctance to agree to a series of PLO amendments to the Husayn-'Arafat agreement, a PLO spokesman said the agreement should be scrapped if the two parties continue to dispute its meaning. The amendments called for a unified Arab delegation to attend any peace conference, rather than a joint Jordanian-Palestinian one, and self-determination for Palestinians, instead of a Jordanian-Palestinian confederation. [2/27 WP]

Peres met in Jerusalem with an envoy from Egypt, thought to be al-Baz. [2/27 WP]

Feb. 27: A second Egyptian envoy, 'Abd al-Halim Badawi, met with Peres. He was told Israel supports Mubarak's call for direct negotiations with a joint Palestinian-Jordanian delegation, but that it could not include members of the PLO. [2/28 NYT]

Lebanese Army troops clashed with an Israeli patrol that crossed the newly drawn front lines northeast of Tyre. [2/28 WP]

Feb. 28: Israeli sources said the clash with the Lebanese Army was "a mistake" caused by the Lebanese refusal to let Israel pursue "terrorists." [2/28 FBIS]

Israeli envoy Avraham Tamir arrived in Cairo for talks with Mubarak. [2/28 FBIS]

The PLO rejected Egypt's call for direct peace talks, and reiterated its position that a UN-sponsored international conference with PLO participation was the only "proper framework" for peacemaking. [3/1 NYT]

Lebanon asked the UN Security Council to condemn Israel for "inhuman military operations" in southern Lebanon. [3/1 NYT]

Israeli police used clubs to break up a protest by Arab and Jewish students attempting to prevent Meir Kahane from speaking at Hebrew University's Mount Scopus campus. [3/1 JP]

March 1: 'Arafat said the PLO was holding talks with Husayn to "clarify" their agreement and would continue to do so until Jordan agrees to PLO amendments. [3/4 FBIS]

The Israeli Army closed Bir Zeit University's two campuses after a raid in which they seized "inflammatory" nationalistic materials. [3/3 JP]

March 2: 'Arafat said he was committed to his agreement with Jordan and denounced the US for its "shameful response" to the accord. [3/3 NYT]

Over 800 Israeli soldiers and 80 vehicles carried out a major raid against the villages of Maraka and Tayr Zibna, detaining hundreds of men, killing at least one, and destroying several houses. [3/3 JP]

Birri threatened retaliation in northern Israel for raids on Lebanese villages. [3/3 NYT]

March 3: Officials of the main hospital in Tyre said Israeli troops stormed it, beat its director, and seized at least eight people waiting to give blood for victims of an explosion in Maraka. [3/5 NYT]

March 4: The State Department rejected a request that Zahdi Tirzi, the PLO observer at the UN, be allowed to visit Washington. [3/5 WP]

Shamir said that Israel's recent exchanges with Egypt had added "nothing" to the peace process. [3/4 FBIS]

Egyptian Foreign Minister 'Isamat 'Abd al-Majid delivered a message to Mubarak from Iraqi President Saddam Husayn and announced that Egypt and Iraq held "identical views" on the Jordanian-PLO agreement. [3/4 FBIS]

March 5: The *Jerusalem Post* reported that Knesset members Meir Cohen-Avidov and Yuval Ne'man had raised \$70,000 in the US for families of suspects in the Jewish terror case. [3/5 JP]

Peres proposed to Egypt that Taba become "an oasis of peace" held jointly by Israel and Egypt. Egypt rejected the proposal. [3/5 FBIS]

March 6: Husayn met with Mubarak in Hurghada (Ghardaqa), Egypt and endorsed the latter's proposal that a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation including PLO members meet with US representatives. [3/7 WP]

Israel rejected the Mubarak-Husayn call for a central PLO role in peace talks. [3/7 NYT]

The UN evacuated 33 Americans working with UNIFIL in southern Lebanon for fear of possible attacks by Shi'i militants. [3/7 WP]

The Lebanese Army clashed with Israeli forces near al-Zrariyah. [3/7 FBIS]

The Israeli Army detained five reporters from Beirut for four hours, confiscating their material. [3/8 NYT]

March 7: Israeli forces continued to raid southern Lebanese villages, and clashed with the Lebanese Army at Kuthuriyat al-Siyad. One Israeli soldier and two Moslem Amal militiamen were reported killed in the incident. [3/7 WP]

Australia gave notice that it would withdraw its contingent from the Sinai peacekeeping force in April 1986. [3/7 JP]

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American UN Ambassador Jeane Kirkpatrick
told the Security Council that Americans in Leba-
non were being threatened because of reports that
the US would veto the Lebanese draft resolution
condemning Israeli actions. [3/9 NYT]

March 8: The Israeli government announced that
Bir Zeit University's new campus would remain
closed for two months. [3/10 JP]

March 10: Four policemen were injured and 11
people were arrested when an unlicensed demon-
stration at Haifa University against anti-Arab dis-
crimination turned violent. [3/11 JP]

A suicide car bomber crashed into an Israeli
convoy near Metulla, killing 12 soldiers and
wounding 14. [3/11 NYT]

March 11: In the wake of the car bomb attack on
March 10, Israeli soldiers stormed the village of
al-Zrayriyah, killing more than 30 people. [3/12
WP]

March 12: The US vetoed a UN resolution ap-
proved by the Security Council that would have
condemned Israel's crackdown on Southern Leba-
non. [3/13 NYT]

Three Israeli buses were attacked in the oc-
cupied territories, but no casualties were reported.
[3/14 FBIS]

Israel promised the US that newly-arrived Ethio-
pians would not be settled in the occupied ter-
ritories. [3/12 JP]

In Washington on an official visit, Mubarak met
Reagan, who rejected his proposal that the US
meet with a joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation.
[3/13 NYT]

Two Israeli soldiers were killed in an ambush
near al-Zrayriyah, and seven others were injured in
separate incidents. [3/13 NYT]

March 14: Jordan rejected a proposal by Israel to
appoint Arab mayors to four West Bank towns
administered by Israel, and instead demanded a
"package deal" for the appointment of mayors to
other cities. [3/15 FBIS]

March 15: Shultz said the US would send Assistant
Secretary of State for Near East and South Asian
Affairs Richard W. Murphy to the Middle East to
"maintain momentum toward peace." [3/16 NYT]

Israeli troops raided the village of Barish
[Bra'shit?], near Tyre. [3/15 FBIS]

March 16: A Peace Now demonstration calling for
the immediate withdrawal of Israeli troops from
Lebanon drew several thousand people. [3/17 JP]

March 17: Two Israeli soldiers were killed and five
injured in an ambush in Jibshit in Southern Leba-
non. Peres said Israel's withdrawal was being
accelerated and should be completed in eight to ten
weeks. [3/18 JP]

March 18: Mubarak met with Husayn in Amman
and then the two made a surprise visit to Baghdad,
where they met Saddam Husayn and expressed
support for Iraq in its war with Iran. It was the first
visit by an Egyptian leader to Iraq since 1979. [3/19
NYT]

March 20: Three people were injured by a small
bomb that blew up at an Egged bus stop in Petah
Tikva. [3/21 JP]

The PLO claimed responsibility for the bus ex-
plosion. [3/21 FBIS]

Political demonstrations by either Arabs or Jews
were prohibited in the occupied territories. [3/21
FBIS]

March 21: Violent fighting raged between Israeli
troops and the Lebanese Army near 'Arab Salim,
and the Israelis killed over 20 persons, including
two members of a CBS News camera crew, during
a raid on 3 Shi'i villages east of Tyre. CBS called
the attack "unprovoked and deliberate." [3/23 WP]

In a televised news conference, Reagan said the
US was willing to meet with a Jordanian-
Palestinian delegation that did not include the PLO
as the first step toward a negotiated Arab-Israeli
peace, but that the US would not take a direct role
in any negotiations. [3/22 WP]

An Israeli soldier died of wounds suffered on
March 18. [3/22 NYT]

March 22: Peres expressed "deep sorrow" at the
death of two CBS employees but said they were
"in the midst" of a group of hostile guerrillas. CBS
rejected Peres' version and called for a full inves-
tigation. [3/23 WP]

The Israeli army renewed its ban on foreign
journalists in southern Lebanon. [3/22 FBIS]

The State Department said that Reagan's re-
marks about meeting with a joint delegation were
only one of several options being considered by the
administration. [3/23 WP]

March 23: Residents of Majd al-Kurum in Galilee
held a mass rally to protest the Israeli govern-
ment's expropriations of 1700 dunams of cultivated
land. [3/25 FBIS]

March 24: Peres said Israel rejected any joint
delegation being invited to the US, even for in-
formal contacts. [3/25 JP]

After a tour of southern Lebanon with Israeli
Army representatives, CBS Vice President Ernest
Leiser said the death of two CBS crew members
"might simply have been a tragic error." [3/26 JP]

An Arab boy was wounded when Israeli security
forces fired on stone-throwing demonstrators at the
Palestinian refugee camp of Qalandiya, north of
Jerusalem. [3/25 JP]

Israel ordered all army women out of Lebanon in
response to increasing tensions. [3/25 NYT]

March 25: In Damascus, six Palestinian groups
opposed to 'Arafat announced the formation of the
Palestinian National Salvation Front to fight Israel.
The six groups were: The Palestine Liberation
Front, the PFLP, the PFLP General Command,
al-Sa'iqa, the Palestine Popular Struggle Front, and
the dissident Fath "Provisional Command." [3/26
FBIS]

March 26: Soldiers of the Army of Southern Leba-
non joined the Israeli army in searches of Shi'i
villages. [3/27 JP]

Sharon said that if Iraq builds a nuclear reactor threatening Israel's security, Israel would bomb it. [3/27 FBIS]

March 27: Rabin said Israel would carry out a "scorched earth policy" in southern Lebanon if Shi'i terrorism continued. [3/27 JP]

Israeli soldiers continued searches of Lebanese villages, rounding up 100 residents in the village of Shhūr, east of Tyre. [3/28 JP]

Israel announced that some expropriated land belonging to the three Arab villages of Sakhnin, 'Arraba and Deir Hanna would be returned. [3/28 FBIS]

March 29: Israel said its army killed three "terrorists" in a clash near the Litani River. [3/29 FBIS]

March 30: Arabs in Israel, the West Bank and Jordan observed "Land Day." Minor incidents were reported in the West Bank. [3/31 JP]

In the first interview by an Israeli Prime Minister with an East Jerusalem paper, Peres told *al-Quds* he favors greater Palestinian autonomy and self-rule in the West Bank while a permanent settlement was pursued. [3/31 JP]

Israeli troops raided a Shi'i village outside their occupation zone, killing five men. An Israeli soldier was also killed near Nabaṭīyah in a skirmish with gunmen. [3/31 JP]

Former mayor of Rāmallāh Karim Khalaf died of a heart attack in Jericho. [3/31 JP]

March 31: A report by Meron Benvenisti's West Bank Data Base Project said Israel controlled 52 per cent of the land in the West Bank. [3/31 JP]

A Jewish man was shot and killed in the Rāmallāh market. Israeli officials imposed a curfew on Rāmallāh and nearby El-Bireh and rounded up people for questioning. Settlement officials said they would establish a new settlement in the area in response to the attack. [4/1 JP]

The DFLP claimed responsibility for the shooting. [4/1 FBIS]

April 1: A Lebanese man hijacked a Middle East Airlines jet enroute from Beirut to Jidda, where he surrendered after demanding money for Shi'i militants fighting Israel in Lebanon. [4/2 NYT]

An Israeli soldier wounded on March 30 in Lebanon died of his wounds. [4/2 JP]

Israel told the UN it would not agree to the deployment of UNIFIL troops on the Israeli-Lebanon border after Israel completes its withdrawal from Lebanon. [4/2 JP]

Israeli soldiers ordered West Bank settlers to leave a hill near Bir Zeit where they were planning to establish a settlement to protest the killing in the Rāmallāh market on March 31. [4/2 JP]

Israeli border police shot and wounded four Palestinian students throwing stones during a protest at Bethlehem University. [4/2 JP]

April 2: An Israeli soldier was killed when a roadside bomb exploded near Nabaṭīyah. [4/3 JP]

An Israeli gunboat shelled the 'Adlun hills, and Israeli forces raided three towns in southern Lebanon. [4/2 FBIS]

Israel moved almost 1200 prisoners from Anṣār prison camp to Israel and said that 600 others would be released the next day. [4/3 NYT]

April 3: The International Red Cross and the US accused Israel of violating the Fourth Geneva Convention of 1949 for transferring prisoners from southern Lebanon to Israel. Israel denied that the prisoners qualified as prisoners of war but said the convention had not been violated in any case. [4/4 NYT]

April 4: Hundreds of Palestinians defied an Israeli curfew to attend the funeral of Khalaf. In Nāblus, an 18-year old was shot by border police after a stone-throwing incident. [4/4 JP]

The Egyptian Foreign Minister invited Israel and the US to meet in Isma'īliya in the near future to resume talks on Taba. [4/4 FBIS]

Israel said its soldiers killed eight people in raids on Lebanese villages. Three Israeli soldiers were wounded in two roadside bomb blasts. [4/5 NYT]

The US announced it would resume a more active role in Middle East peace efforts and that Shultz would visit the Middle East in May if Murphy's trip were successful. [4/5 NYT]

Israeli troops arrested 132 in East Jerusalem after a demonstration at Ibrahīmīya College to protest conditions in the Ashkelon Prison. [4/5 NYT]

April 7: Israel lifted a weeklong curfew on Rāmallāh and El-Bireh but required 23 shops to remain closed. [4/9 CSM]

April 8: An Israeli soldier was found murdered in a *wadi* in the West Bank. [4/9 JP]

Israeli army sources said the security zone in Lebanon would not have rigid boundaries and that pro-Israel villages north of the zone would be permitted to join it if they wished. [4/9 FBIS]

The Israeli paper *Davar* reported that Peres and Mubarak would meet soon and might decide on a "package deal" in which Egypt would return its ambassador to Israel and improve commercial and tourist ties in exchange for Israel transferring the Taba dispute to international arbitration. [4/9 FBIS]

April 9: Peres announced that Minister without Portfolio Ezer Weizman would meet Mubarak in Cairo the following week. [4/9 JP]

Israeli troops sealed off Tyre and rounded up 200 people for questioning, while Israeli jets bombed the village of Shemlan (wrongly identified as "Druze") near Beirut where the military said there was a "terrorist base." A suicide car bomb at an Israeli checkpoint east of Sidon killed two soldiers and the 16-year-old girl driving the car. [4/10 NYT]

April 10: 'Arafāt and Ḥusayn met in Amman to make a "comprehensive evaluation" of their Feb. 11 agreement. [4/11 FBIS]

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Israel told Antoine Lahd, commander of the
Israeli-backed Army of Southern Lebanon, that
he could leave units of his troops in Jazzīn, north
of the proposed Israeli security zone, but that
he would receive no support from Israel. [4/11
FBIS]

Demonstrations and stone-throwing in East Je-
rusalem and Rāmallāh marked the 37th anniversary
of the Dayr Yāsīn massacre. [4/11 FBIS]

April 11: An Israeli soldier was wounded and
another killed when their vehicle hit a mine near
Hasbayya in southern Lebanon. [4/12 FBIS]

Canada announced it had agreed in principal to
replace Australia in the 10-nation Sinai peacekeep-
ing force. [4/12 WP]

Israeli evacuated Nabatīyah in the second part of
its planned withdrawal from Lebanon. [4/11 FBIS]

April 12: Jordan and the PLO reportedly had
decided in recent talks to form joint delegations to
visit some Arab countries and the heads of state of
the five UN security council permanent member
states to discuss the Ḥusayn-'Arafāt agreement.
[4/15 FBIS]

April 13: A 16-year old boy captured by Israel as he
prepared to launch a suicide bomb attack said he
had been blackmailed by Shi'i extremists of the
Amal organization to carry out the mission. [4/14
NYT]

The government of Lebanon said Israeli troops
killed eight people in the Shi'a village of Yuhmur,
southeast of Nabatīyah. Israel denied responsibil-
ity. [4/14 NYT]

A joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation met
with the Algerian Foreign Minister in Algiers. [4/15
FBIS]

Murphy arrived in Amman for a two-day visit.
[4/15 FBIS]

April 14: Led by Shamir, hardliners in the Israeli
Cabinet refused to allow Ezer Weizman to visit
Cairo and referred the matter to the 10-member
inner Cabinet. Peres had told Egypt Weizman
would arrive on April 15. [4/15 NYT]

Israeli troops rounded up more than 60 men from
a Palestinian camp near Tyre and held dozens for
questioning. [4/15 NYT]

Murphy met with Ḥusayn and other Jordanian
officials. [4/15 FBIS]

Israeli cancelled Jordan's appointment of 10
mukhtars, or village heads, in the occupied ter-
ritories on the grounds that Israel had already
appointed mukhtars for those villages. [4/15 FBIS]

April 15: The Israeli paper *Ha'aretz* said Peres and
Mubarak would meet May 5 in either Alexandria or
Cairo. [4/15 FBIS]

Peres and Shamir failed to agree on the Weizman
trip in a meeting, and Shamir demanded the trip be
cancelled. However, the Cabinet later approved
the trip. [4/15 FBIS]

Petroleum Affairs

1985

Jan. 20: The first meeting of the OPEC price
differentials committee began in Riyadh. [1/22
FBIS]

Jan. 28: Oil ministers from the 13 OPEC countries
began an emergency meeting in Geneva after talks
by the seven-man committee failed to produce an
agreement. [1/29 FBIS]

Jan. 30: Nine of 13 oil ministers of OPEC approved
a cut in oil prices for only the second time in
OPEC's history. Algeria, Libya and Iran protested,
saying the cuts unfairly penalized them as produc-
ers of high-quality oil. Gabon abstained. [1/31
FBIS]

The Algerian energy minister said the new price
structure was "unfair" and that Algeria would fix
its own oil prices according to the market situation.
[1/31 FBIS]

Feb. 9: Iran lowered its oil prices in line with those
approved by OPEC, after originally disassociating
itself from the new pricing structure. [2/10 NYT]

Feb. 15: The United Gulf Bank predicted that at
least 300,000 foreign workers would lose their jobs
in the Gulf in 1985, due to falling oil production.
[2/17 AN]

March 14: The OAPEC judicial tribunal rejected
Iraq's request for "urgent measures" to reopen its
oil pipeline through Syria. [3/15 FBIS]

March 19: Algeria cut its Sahara blend oil to \$29.50
a barrel, leaving Libya as the only country refusing
to honor the Jan. 30 OPEC agreement. [3/20 FBIS]

March 20: OPEC ministers ended two days of talks
in Geneva and said they were satisfied that self-
imposed production limits were holding firm. [3/22
MEED]

April 9: OAPEC Secretary General 'Alī Aḥmad
'Afīqah arrived in Baghdad to prepare for
OAPEC's ministerial council meeting to be held on
April 27. [4/10 FBIS]

Regional Affairs

General

(See also, Arab-Israeli Conflict, Jordan)

1985

Jan. 30: The Reagan Administration announced it
was halting new arms sales to the Middle East
while it prepared a study of the relationship be-
tween American security assistance and peace and
security in the region. [1/31 NYT]

Feb. 9: The Arab World's first satellite was suc-
cessfully launched, placed in orbit by a French
Ariane rocket launched from French Guiana. It will

March 6: President Reagan received the credentials of Nizār Ḥamdūn, Iraqi ambassador to the US, marking the resumption of diplomatic ties between the two countries, broken in June 1967. [3/6 FBIS]

Israel

(See also, Arab-Israeli Conflict, Lebanon, Sudan)

1985

Jan. 16: In New York, a jury decided a *Time* magazine story about former defence and current Minister without Portfolio Ariel Sharon's links to the Sabra and Shatila massacre was defamatory. [1/21 CSM]

By a vote of 62 to 51, the Israeli parliament rejected a motion by four religious parties to redefine who is a Jew. The motion would have recognized no conversions to Judaism except those performed by Orthodox rabbis. [1/17 NYT]

Jan. 18: An Israeli source said that US Secretary of State George Shultz had sent a letter to Prime Minister Shimon Peres complimenting Israel on measures taken to curb inflation and urging further steps. [1/18 NYT]

The jury in the Sharon libel trial decided a key paragraph in the *Time* story was false. It then began deliberating on whether or not *Time* had published the story with reckless disregard for the truth. [1/19 NYT]

Jan. 24: The *Village Voice* reported that the bulk of Sharon's legal expenses had been paid by a group of wealthy American Jews. [1/24 JP]

A jury found that a 1983 *Time* magazine story did not libel Sharon, even though it contained a false and defamatory paragraph, because the magazine did not publish it with "serious doubts as to its truth." [1/25 NYT]

Jerusalem radio announced that agreement had been reached on an economic package deal for the next eight months. The deal would cancel all subsidies for fuel, causing fuel prices to rise immediately by about 34 per cent. Water and other subsidized commodities would also rise substantially in price, but the average increase in general prices in the following months would be restricted to 25 per cent. [1/24 FBIS]

Jan. 25: Israeli officials said they hoped the new wage and price control agreement would increase Israel's chances of obtaining a large increase in US economic aid. [1/26 WP]

Jan. 27: The Israeli cabinet unanimously approved a \$23 billion budget for 1985-6, a cut of nearly \$2 billion from the previous year's actual spending. [1/28 WP]

The government informed the Israeli Arabic newspaper *Al-Anbā'* that it would no longer receive government funds. [1/28 JP]

Jan. 28: Peres announced that an Israeli approach to the Soviet Union through Occidental President Armand Hammer had brought the reply that improved relations would depend on the state of détente between the two superpowers. [2/4 MEES]

Jan. 29: Rabin seemed to confirm reports that Israel is shipping arms to China, although he said that "we don't talk about any arms deals with countries that prefer not to agree to that." [1/30 NYT]

The US plans to give Israel \$1.8 billion in military aid for the next fiscal year, up \$4 billion over the previous year, but less than the \$2.1 billion requested. In addition, it will provide at least \$1.2 billion in economic aid, pending Israeli austerity measures. [1/30 NYT]

In a speech to Bedouin notables in the Negev, Peres called on Jordan to make peace with Israel. It was the first time an Israeli prime minister had visited the Bedouin. [1/30 FBIS]

The Knesset Finance Committee endorsed the 2nd Package Deal, four days before the first one expired. [1/30 FBIS]

Jan. 30: The Pentagon agreed to a sizeable increase in Israeli military sales to the US armed forces, including pilotless reconnaissance aircraft, mortars, ammunition and hardware amounting to "several hundred million dollars." [1/30 FBIS]

Israeli Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin met President Reagan at the White House to discuss the Israeli economy and a possible increase in US aid to Israel. [2/1 FBIS]

Feb. 2: Senators Barry Goldwater (R-AZ) and Sam Nunn (D-GA) blocked the completion of a massive Israeli sale of mortars to the Pentagon, saying there had not been enough competitive bidding involving potential US contractors. [2/3 JP]

Feb. 4: The Israeli Cabinet decided on increased economic austerity measures, including doubling the travel tax on Israelis going abroad, a rise in the deposit surcharge on imports of consumer goods, and an end to interest payments on Patam dollar savings held for less than a year, in an effort to stem the outflow of foreign currency and increase government revenues. [2/5 JP]

Feb. 7: Israel informed the US it would permit the installation of a Voice of America (VOA) transmitter in Israel to enhance US broadcasts to the USSR. [2/8 NYT]

Feb. 10: El'azar Granot was elected secretary general of the MAPAM Party, replacing Victor Shamtov. [2/12 FBIS]

Feb. 11: Rabbi David Sloush, the Sephardi chief rabbi of Netanya, appointed by the chief rabbis to study the status of the Ethiopian Jewish community, said that the Falashas are "Jews without a

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[1/28 JP]

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as are "Jews without a

doubt" and should not have to undergo ritual
conversion. [2/12 JP]

Feb. 12: The Civilian Administration issued an
order forbidding settlers in Hebron to vote for or be
elected to the Qiryat Arba' council. This would
prevent extremist Rabbi Moshe Levinger from
running for office. [2/13 FBIS]

Feb. 17: Former Sephardi chief rabbi Ovadia Yosef
reversed himself and said he no longer believes a
symbolic conversion ceremony for Ethiopian Jews
is necessary. [2/18 JP]

Feb. 19: Peres met Pope John Paul II at the Vatican
in Rome, becoming only the second Israeli Prime
Minister to meet a pope. [2/20 NYT]

Feb. 21: Peres met Rumanian leader Nicolae
Ceaurescu in Bucharest. [2/22 NYT]

Feb. 23: Ethiopia accused Israel of abducting
12,000 Ethiopian Jews transported to Israel and
demanded their return, saying they were not Jew-
ish. [2/24 NYT]

March 4: The US and Israel concluded a free trade
agreement that if approved by Congress would
eliminate all tariffs between the two countries
within 10 years. [3/5 NYT]

March 6: The US Administration told Congress
that Israel had failed to make sufficient progress in
its economic recovery plan for the US to meet
immediately its request for \$2.6 billion in additional
aid. [3/7 NYT]

Key members of Congress, upset with the
administration's deferment of Israel's aid request,
threatened to take the initiative to provide more
aid if the White House continues to delay. [3/7
WP]

Israeli Finance Minister Yitzhak Modai and US
officials began talks in Washington on US aid to
Israel. [3/6 WP]

March 8: Modai said he and Shultz had worked out
a satisfactory "understanding" on the Israeli re-
quest for more US aid. [3/9 NYT]

March 14: An Egyptian agricultural delegation ar-
rived in Israel. [3/15 FBIS]

The US asked Israel for agreement to appoint-
ment of Thomas Pickering, currently ambassador
to El Salvador, as ambassador to Israel to re-
place Samuel Lewis, who is leaving in May. [3/15
WP]

March 15: Shamir met Canadian Prime Minister
Brian Mulroney in Ottawa. [3/17 JP]

March 17: The Tehiya and Tzomet parties agreed
to combine. [3/19 FBIS]

March 21: The heads of the government's eco-
nomic ministries, the Histadrut and the Manu-
facturer's Association met in an attempt to salvage
the crumbling package deal. [3/21 JP]

March 22: A large group of Ethiopian Jews were
airlifted by US military transport planes from a
Sudanese refugee camp to Israel, in an operation
reportedly planned by the CIA. [3/23 WP]

In upcoming joint US-Israeli talks, Israel was
reported to be planning to insist that VOA broad-

casts from Israel show "a more objective attitude"
towards Middle East issues and refrain from dam-
aging Israel's image. [3/25 FBIS]

March 24: Hundreds of Ethiopian Jews protested
in Jerusalem over what they said was insulting
treatment from the nation's rabbis, especially a
rule requiring them to undergo ritual conversion.
[3/25 NYT]

March 29: The Israeli Knesset approved a pared-
down budget, and government, industry and union
officials signed an agreement freezing prices for
four more months. [3/30 WP]

April 4: The *Jerusalem Post* reported that Israel
would shortly sign an agreement to buy a 950-
megawatt nuclear reactor from France that would
be in operation by 1993. [4/4 JP]

April 5: Sharon said he would run for prime min-
ister in 1988 and that he hopes Jews settle in Jordan
some day. [4/6 WP]

April 8: Rabin and Peres reacted favorably to a US
invitation to Israel to participate in its "Star
Wars" space weapons development program. [4/8
FBIS]

Jordan

(See also, Arab-Israeli Conflict, Algeria,
Bahrain, Iraq, Morocco, Syria, UAE)

1985

Jan. 18: The President of Jordan's Alia Airlines,
'Ali Ghandür, reportedly invited a group of Ameri-
can Jewish leaders to meet with King Husayn in
Jordan. [1/18 FBIS]

Jan. 19: Ghandür denied a report that he had
invited US Jewish leaders to visit Jordan. [1/22
FBIS]

Jan. 20: Jordan announced that a trip by US Jewish
leaders could not take place "for the time being."
[1/23 FBIS]

Jan. 23: Prime Minister Ahmad 'Ubaydāt reported
that Jordan had struck oil at a third well in the
Azraq area and that the new well was producing
crude at five times the rate of the first two. [1/24
FBIS]

Jan. 24: The Lower House of Parliament voted
during a closed session in favor of a controversial
passport law that stipulates that no passports are to
be issued or renewed for Jordanian nationals living
abroad without the approval of authorities speci-
fied by the Ministry of the Interior. Seven deputies
walked out in protest over the House's decision to
vote on the issue without hearing opposing views.
[1/25 FBIS]

Jan. 28: Information Minister Laylā Sharaf re-
signed because of what she said was an "unclear"
information policy and lack of freedom of opinion.
[1/29 FBIS]

Chronology

October 16, 1984–January 15, 1985

ABBREVIATIONS:

CSM, *Christian Science Monitor*
 FBIS, *Foreign Broadcast Information Service*
Daily Report—Middle East & North Africa and South Asia
 JP, *The Jerusalem Post*
 LM, *Le Monde*
 MEED, *Middle East Economic Digest*
 MEES, *Middle East Economic Survey*
 NS, *NewSpot Turkish Digest*
 NYT, *The New York Times*
 WP, *The Washington Post*
 WSJ, *The Wall Street Journal*



Arab-Israeli Conflict

1984

Oct. 17: Israel announced 4 conditions for its complete withdrawal from Lebanon, and called for US mediation with concerned Arab states. [10/18 NYT]

The UN General Assembly defeated an Iranian proposal to contest Israel's seat in the Assembly. [10/18 NYT]

Oct. 20: PLO Chairman Yāsir 'Arafāt said that the PLO's policy toward Egypt was "to get closer to it as far as it moves away from the policies of Camp David." [10/21 NYT]

Israeli Industry and Trade Minister Ariel Sharon said he would not accept any Israeli withdrawal plan that relied on UN forces to protect Israel's northern border from guerrilla attacks. [10/21 JP]

Oct. 21: Israel announced the 600th Israeli fatality in Lebanon since the June 1982 invasion, in a grenade attack in southern Lebanon. It said Israeli troops killed 3 guerrillas and captured a fourth in a separate incident. [10/22 WP]

Oct. 22: PLO Chairman 'Arafāt said in an interview that both Arab and non-Arab efforts to rectify Syrian-Palestinian relations before the Palestine National Council meeting had "reached a dead end." [10/23 FBIS]

Israel rejected a Lebanese government demand that withdrawal talks be held in the framework of

the UN-sponsored Lebanese-Israeli Mixed Armistice Commission set up in 1949. [10/22 WP]

Oct. 24: Nine guerrillas were killed and 3 Israeli soldiers were wounded in 2 clashes in southern Lebanon. [10/26 JP]

Israeli radio said Israeli police had detained a Palestinian in connection with the execution-style slayings of 2 Israeli students 2 days before. [10/25 WP]

Damascus Radio said Syria would not negotiate directly or indirectly with Israel for the withdrawal of Israeli troops from Lebanon. [10/25 WSJ]

Oct. 28: The Israeli Cabinet adopted a policy on southern Lebanon calling for US mediation and ruling out a unilateral Israeli withdrawal. [10/29 WP]

One person was killed and 10 wounded by a rocket attack on an Arab bus in Jerusalem. Police said Jewish terrorists seeking revenge for the October 22 killing of 2 Jews were believed to be responsible. [10/29 NYT]

Oct. 29: Palestinian students at Bethlehem University stoned Israeli vehicles in response to the attack the day before on an Arab bus in Jerusalem. [10/30 NYT]

Oct. 30: The Israeli Knesset adopted a resolution condemning Jewish and Arab terrorism and urging security services to root it out. [10/31 WP]

Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres defended the Israeli government's new policy of improving the "quality of life" for Arabs in the West Bank. [10/31 JP]

Oct. 31: The UN announced that Israeli and Lebanese military representatives would begin talks on Israeli withdrawal from southern Lebanon on November 5 in Naqura, southern Lebanon. [11/1 NYT]

Israeli military authorities closed Bethlehem University for 4 days after 3 days of rioting. [11/1 NYT]

Nov. 1: Syria announced that it supported UN-sponsored withdrawal talks between Israel and Lebanon but would not guarantee the security of Israel's border. [11/2 NYT]

Nov. 3: Israeli police arrested an Israeli soldier in connection with the October 22 rocket attack on a bus in Jerusalem. [11/4 NYT]

Nov. 4: Israel and Lebanon agreed to delay withdrawal talks after Lebanese Prime Minister Rashid Karāmi was unable to convene a Cabinet session to choose a negotiating team. [11/5 NYT]

Nov. 7: One Israeli soldier was killed and 4 wounded by guerrillas in Sidon, Lebanon. [11/8 WP]

Nov. 8: Israeli and Lebanese military delegations began talks at UNIFIL headquarters in Naqura, Lebanon on Israeli withdrawal from southern Lebanon. [11/9 WP]

Nov. 10: Arabs in East Jerusalem, Bethlehem and Ramallah staged a strike to protest the presence of Israeli border policemen on the Haram ash-Sharif (Temple Mount). [11/11 JP]

Fath announced that the Palestine National Council (PNC) would meet in Amman later in November, after Algeria and South Yemen reported the failure of their attempts to mediate between Fath and Syrian-backed factions of the PLO. [11/11 WP]

Lebanon suspended military negotiations with Israel until Israel released 4 Amal militia leaders detained in Sidon since November 8. [11/11 WP]

Nov. 11: Israel proposed a truce arrangement in southern Lebanon to the Amal militia. [11/12 NYT]

Israeli authorities destroyed 28 Palestinian houses in the West Bank, bringing the total number destroyed in the previous 10 days to 80. [11/12 NYT]

The Syrian government-controlled daily *Al-Thawrah* warned the PLO not to hold its PNC meeting in Amman. [11/12 NYT]

Nov. 12: Schools and businesses were closed as southern Lebanon was paralyzed by an anti-Israeli strike called by Amal militia leaders to protest the detention of Amal officials. [11/13 WP]

Nov. 13: PLO officials announced that the PNC would meet in Amman on November 22. [11/14 WP]

Nov. 14: Lebanon decided to resume military talks with Israel after Israel released 3 of 4 Amal leaders arrested the previous week. [11/15 NYT]

Nov. 15: Israel and Lebanon resumed military negotiations in southern Lebanon, and the Lebanese

delegate demanded that Israel pay up to \$10 billion in war reparations. [11/16 WP]

Nov. 17: Israel released Amal leader Mahmūd Faqīh and expelled him from southern Lebanon. [11/17 JP]

Nov. 18: An attempt to hold a full meeting of the PLO Executive Committee in Tunis failed after a boycott by Syrian-backed members. [11/19 NYT]

Nov. 20: Strikes and demonstrations were held in southern Lebanon to protest the murder of Shi'i leader Imām 'Abdullāh al-Amin on November 14. Amal leader Nabīh Birrī accused Israel of responsibility for the murder. [11/20 FBIS]

Nov. 21: A Palestinian student was killed by Israeli troops during a demonstration at Bir Zeit University in Ramallah. [11/22 WP]

Nov. 22: The 17th meeting of the PNC opened in Amman. In the opening address Jordanian King Husayn called for a Middle East peace initiative based on UN Resolution 242. [11/23 NYT]

A Palestinian demonstrator was shot and killed by Israeli troops in Ramallah. [11/23 NYT]

Nov. 23: The PNC voted to oust its speaker, Khālid Fahūm, who had opposed the meeting, and elected 'Abd al-Hamīd al-Sa'ih to replace him. [11/24 WP]

Nov. 27: 'Arafāt submitted his resignation as chairman of the PLO to the PNC. [11/28 WP]

Israeli warplanes attacked 2 Palestinian guerrilla bases in the Lebanese Biqā' Valley. Lebanese police said 7 people were killed. [11/28 NYT]

Nov. 28: 'Arafāt withdrew his resignation and was reconfirmed as PLO chairman at the PNC meeting. [11/29 WP]

Nov. 29: The PNC meeting in Amman ended with the reelection of 'Arafāt as chairman of the executive committee and rejection of any Mideast peace settlement based on UN Resolution 242. [11/30 WP]

Dec. 1: A member of the Israeli-sponsored civil guard militia was assassinated in southern Lebanon, the seventh Israeli supporter killed in the region since November 21. [12/4 LM]

Dec. 3: Egyptian President Husnī Mubārak endorsed King Husayn's peace plan calling for a UN-sponsored Middle East peace conference in which the PLO would participate. [12/4 WP]

Dec. 13: Israeli troops raided several Shi'i villages in southern Lebanon and arrested 30 people. Between 2 and 4 Lebanese were reported killed in the raids. [12/13 FBIS]

Dec. 15: Muslims and Christians in southern Lebanon staged a general strike to protest Israeli raids on Shi'i villages on December 13. [12/16 JP]

A man shot to death in Rome the day before was identified as PLO member Ismā'il Darwish. [12/16 WP]

Dec. 17: Three people were slightly injured when a hand grenade exploded at a bus stop in Tel Aviv. [12/18 NYT]

Dec. 24: Israeli Prime Minister Peres visited Bethlehem on Christmas eve. [12/26 LM]

Israel pay up to \$10
[1/23 WP]

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united failed after a
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The Israeli High Court of Justice approved the
decision of the West Bank military government not
to hold elections in Arab municipalities for fear
they would be exploited by the PLO. [12/26 LM]

Dec. 26: Israeli troops arrested 12 people in the
'Ayn al-Hilwa refugee camp near Sidon following a
bomb explosion near a pro-Israeli militia office.
[12/26 WP]

Dec. 29: PLO Executive Committee member Fahd
al-Qawasimi was shot to death in Amman. [12/30
WP]

Dec. 31: 'Arafāt blamed Syria for the assassination
of Fahd al-Qawasmi. [1/1 WP]

1985

Jan. 7: Israeli and Lebanese negotiators resumed
talks at Naqura after a 17-day holiday recess. [1/8
WP]

Israel said it had accepted an Egyptian offer to
begin talks on the disputed Red Sea coastal strip,
Taba. [1/8 WP]

Jan. 8: Israel said it would not return to withdrawal
talks with Lebanon on January 10 and accused
Lebanon of stalling. [1/9 NYT]

Jan. 9: Israeli warplanes attacked a Palestinian
guerrilla base in the Lebanese Biqā' Valley. [1/10
NYT]

Jan. 10: The Israeli government announced it had
approved sites for 6 new Jewish settlements on the
West Bank. [1/11 NYT]

Jan. 13: The US informed Israel and Egypt that US
Secretary of State George Shultz and Soviet For-
eign Minister Andrei Gromyko had agreed the
Americans and Soviets would hold talks on the
Middle East. [1/14 NYT]

Jan. 14: The Israeli cabinet approved the first part
of a 3-stage troop withdrawal from Lebanon. [1/15
WP]

Two Israeli soldiers were killed in 2 bomb explo-
sions in southern Lebanon. [1/15 JP]

Petroleum Affairs

1984

Oct. 23: The oil ministers of 6 OPEC countries and
Mexico and Egypt agreed in principle to a tempo-
rary production cutback. [10/24 CSM]

Oct. 28: The OPEC market monitoring committee
recommended that OPEC cut oil production to
prop up declining prices. Nigeria declared it would
not cut its production. [10/29 NYT]

Oct. 29: OPEC began an emergency meeting in
Geneva. [10/30 NYT]

Oct. 31: OPEC announced the allocation of tempo-
rary oil production cuts of 1.5m barrels per day, for
a new production ceiling of 16m barrels per day, to

defend the \$29 per barrel price, at the conclusion of
its emergency session in Geneva. [11/1 FBIS]

Dec. 17: OPEC oil ministers began their winter
meeting in Geneva. [12/20 WP]

Dec. 20: The OPEC winter meeting was adjourned
for one week to allow oil ministers to consult with
their heads of state. [12/21 WP]

Dec. 28: OPEC oil ministers agreed to set up a
committee to police pricing and production policies
of member nations. [12/29 WP]

Dec. 29: OPEC oil ministers agreed to adjust price
differentials for crude oil in an attempt to keep the
benchmark price of Arabian light at \$29. Algeria
and Nigeria refused to cooperate. [12/30 WP]

Regional Affairs

General

1984

Nov. 27: Italian police said they had arrested 7 Shi'i
terrorists suspected of belonging to the Islamic
Jihād terrorist organization who were planning an
attack on the US embassy in Rome. [11/28 WP]

Leaders of the 6 member states of the Gulf
Cooperation Council (GCC) began their fifth sum-
mit meeting in Kuwait. [11/28 WP]

Nov. 29: GCC leaders meeting in Kuwait an-
nounced they had agreed to create a rapid deploy-
ment force to defend their countries against external
military threats. [NYT]

Dec. 19: Egypt took its seat after a 5-year absence
at the opening of the annual meeting of foreign
ministers of the Islamic Conference Organization
(ICO) in Sanaa. [12/19 NYT]

Dec. 22: The final communiqué of the ICO confer-
ence noted that Pakistan's Attorney General
Sharifuddin Pirzada had been elected to succeed
Habib Chatti as secretary-general in 1985. [12/24
FBIS]

Iran-Iraq War

1984

Oct. 18: Iran said its troops began an offensive
against Iraqi positions in the central border region
of Meymak the night before. It said it had liberated
hundreds of square kilometers and killed or
wounded hundreds of Iraqi soldiers. Iraq said it
had repelled the attack, killing 923 Iranian soldiers,
and had attacked Iranian positions near Khur-
ramshahr in the south, killing another 250 Iranian
soldiers. [10/19 WP]

Oct. 19: Iran said Iraqi troops had penetrated about
½ mile through its lines east of Basra the day
before but said the attackers had been killed or
captured. Iraq said its forces had begun mopping
up operations on the central front. [10/20 WP]

diplomat, and that the hijackers had demanded the release of prisoners in Kuwait. [12/6 WP]

Dec. 7: Hijackers of a Kuwaiti plane in Tehran said they had killed 2 American and 2 Kuwaiti passengers and threatened to kill 2 Kuwaiti diplomats and an American official unless Kuwait released a group of convicted terrorists, according to the Iranian press agency. [12/8 WP]

Dec. 8: The Kuwaiti parliament called on Iran to "intervene seriously" to free the hostages of a Kuwaiti plane in Tehran and backed the Kuwaiti government's refusal to meet the hijackers' demands. [12/9 WP]

Dec. 9: Iranian security forces stormed the hijacked Kuwaiti airliner in Tehran, arresting 4 hijackers and freeing the 9 remaining hostages. [12/10 WP]

Dec. 11: The US criticized Iran for having encouraged "extreme behavior" by hijackers in Iran and demanded that Iran prosecute the hijackers or extradite them for trial. It confirmed that 2 US Agency for International Development officials had been killed. [12/12 WP]

Dec. 13: Prime Minister Musāvi indicated that hijackers of a Kuwaiti airliner could only be extradited if an opposition leader in France was returned to Iran. [12/13 WP]

Dec. 18: Iran said it would try 4 hijackers who killed 2 Americans aboard a Kuwaiti jetliner. [12/19 WP]

Dec. 25: The Iranian news agency reported that a car bomb explosion in Tehran killed at least 4 people and injured 50. It accused American "terrorist agents" of responsibility. [12/26 WP]

Dec. 26: A bomb exploded in Tehran. No casualties were reported. [12/27 WP]

Iraq

(See also, Regional Affairs, Turkey)

1984

Oct. 16: King Husayn of Jordan held talks in Baghdad with President Saddam Husayn during a one-day visit to Iraq. [10/17 FBIS]

Oct. 18: Foreign Minister Tariq 'Aziz arrived in Moscow for a one-day working visit. [10/19 NYT]

Oct. 20: Two hundred fifty members were elected to the national assembly. [10/26 MEED]

Oct. 24: Iraq confirmed that it had agreed on joint action with Turkey against Kurdish guerrillas in border areas, including a possible pursuit into each other's territory. [10/25 JP]

Oct. 29: Western and Arab diplomats said Kurdish separatists in northern Iraq had increased attacks on government troops after a cease-fire ended earlier in the month. [10/30 NYT]

Nov. 3: Kurdish rebel sources said Iraq had executed over 37 army deserters of Kurdish origin

since it broke off negotiations several days before with Kurdish rebels. [11/4 WP]

Nov. 26: The US and Iraq announced at the conclusion of a meeting between Foreign Minister 'Aziz and US President Ronald Reagan in Washington that they had resumed diplomatic relations broken by Iraq in 1967. [11/27 WP]

Dec. 12: An interior ministry spokesman said 2 children were killed and 5 people wounded in a bomb blast in Baghdad, and charged "agents of the Iranian and Syrian regimes" with responsibility. [12/14 JP]

Israel

(See also, Arab-Israeli Conflict, Sudan)

1984

Oct. 17: US Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger announced at the end of a visit to Israel that the US would grant Israel access to technology needed for its Lavi fighter jet. [10/18 NYT]

Oct. 22: Prime Minister Shimon Peres told the Knesset that the Israeli government had decided to defer action on what he said was a US offer to defer a \$500m debt payment. [10/23 NYT]

Oct. 23: The government adopted an economic plan which included a wage and price freeze, 35-40% cut in real gross wages, and dismissal of thousands of civil servants. [10/24 JP]

Nov. 4: A 3-month freeze on prices, wages and taxes went into effect after government, Histadrut labor union and private employers' representatives reached agreement on an economic plan. [11/4 JP]

Nov. 5: South African Foreign Minister Roelof Botha met with Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir during a "private visit" to Israel. [11/6 NYT]

Nov. 13: A \$50m libel suit by Industry and Trade Minister Ariel Sharon against Time Inc. began in New York. [11/14 WP]

Dec. 5: Prime Minister Peres arrived in Paris for a 4-day official visit to France. [12/5 FBIS]

Dec. 11: The US Defense Department confirmed that US and Israeli naval vessels were conducting joint anti-submarine exercises in the Mediterranean. [12/12 WP]

Sephardi Torah Guardians (Shas) party leader Rabbi Yitzhak Peretz informed Peres that Shas was withdrawing from the government. [12/12 JP]

Dec. 16: Shas leader Peretz submitted his letter of resignation as Minister without Portfolio to Peres. [12/17 NYT]

Dec. 20: National Religious Party leader Yosef Burg became minister for religious affairs and Shas leader Peretz became minister of the interior in a compromise which averted the collapse of the coalition government. [12/21 NYT]

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Dec. 21: The US State Department said it would not grant Israel's request for an \$800m emergency grant until Israel adopted a more effective economic austerity program. [12/22 NYT]

Dec. 25: The Knesset deprived Kach party leader Meir Kahane of freedom of movement granted by the Knesset members Immunity Law. [12/26 JP]

Dec. 31: A report by the State Comptroller on the October 1983 collapse of Israeli bank stocks sharply criticized the roles of government institutions and commercial banks. [1/1 JP]

1985

Jan. 3: Israel acknowledged that over 10,000 Ethiopian Jews had been brought to Israel in recent years. [1/4 WP]

Jan. 6: A spokesman for the Jewish Agency said the airlift of Ethiopian Jews to Israel had been halted. [1/7 NYT]

Jordan

(See also, Arab-Israeli Conflict, Bahrain, Egypt, Iraq, Kuwait, Oman, Qatar, Saudi Arabia)

1984

Oct. 30: King Husayn criticized US policies in the Middle East and said he planned to buy weapons from the Soviet Union since the US refused to sell arms to Jordan. [10/31 WP]

Nov. 1: 'Abdullāh 'Uwaydat resigned as minister of culture, youth & antiquities, 'Abd al-Salam Kan'an resigned as minister of social development, and the Cabinet was reshuffled:

Tahir Hikmat: *Culture, Tourism, & Antiquities*
Taysir 'Abd al-Jābir: *Labor & Social Development*

Farhi 'Ubayd: *Transportation*

Hishām al-Khaṭīb: *Energy & Mineral Wealth*

'Abdullāh al-Nusūr: *Planning*

Hānī al-Khasawinah: *Youth*

[11/2 FBIS]

Dec. 4: A Jordanian diplomat, 'Azmi Mufti, was shot and killed by a gunman in Bucharest. [12/5 WP]

Dec. 10: King Husayn held talks with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher in London. [12/12 FBIS]

Dec. 14: Husayn met with French President François Mitterrand during a visit to France. [12/17 FBIS]

1985

Jan. 5: Egyptian President Husni Mubarak met for 3 hours with Husayn at Aqaba. [1/6 NYT]

Jordan confirmed that it had purchased Soviet air defense equipment and said it was trying to buy weapons from Britain and France. [1/7 WP]

Kuwait

(See also, Regional Affairs, Iran)

1984

Oct. 18: The *Wall Street Journal* reported that the Kuwaiti stock exchange would begin supervising the unofficial al-Manakh stock market. [10/18 WSJ]

1985

Jan. 13: Jordanian King Husayn met with Amir Shaykh Jābir al-Aḥmad Āl Šabāḥ during a short visit to Kuwait. [1/14 FBIS]

Lebanon

(See also, Arab-Israeli Conflict, Algeria, Libya, Syria)

1984

Oct. 16: Husayn al-Husayni was elected speaker of the Chamber of Deputies, replacing Kāmil al-Asad. [10/17 NYT]

Oct. 20: Six people died in clashes between rival militias in Tripoli. [10/20 JP]

Oct. 22: The government announced it would attempt to close illegal ports. [10/23 WP]

Beirut radio stations reported that at least 4 people had been killed and 1 wounded in fighting at a refugee camp in Burj al-Barajnah in southern Beirut. [10/23 NYT]

Oct. 29: East and West Beirut were hit by shells and rockets for the first time in 4 months during fighting between Druze militiamen and Lebanese army troops fighting near Suq al-Gharb. [10/30 WP]

Nov. 2: Seven civilians were wounded in gunbattles between militiamen which forced Lebanese army troops to close all but one crossing between East and West Beirut. [11/3 WP]

Nov. 3: The Lebanese army began enforcement of a government ban on illegal ports. [11/4 NYT]

Nov. 9: The heaviest fighting since July broke out in Beirut. [11/10 NYT]

Nov. 14: The Cabinet named Maj. Gen. Mahmūd Tayy Abū Dargham as army chief of staff, and approved a plan for the army to take over security for the coastal highway from Beirut to the Awali river. [11/15 WP]

Nov. 17: Heavy fighting broke out between Lebanese army troops and Druze militiamen in the hills above Beirut. [11/17 WP]

Nov. 24: Syrian Vice President 'Abd al-Ḥalīm Khaddām met in Bikfayya with President Amin al-Jumayyil and Lebanese Cabinet members on plans to deploy the Lebanese army in Beirut and along the coastal road. [11/25 NYT]

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Chronology

July 16, 1984–October 15, 1984

ABBREVIATIONS:

CSM, *Christian Science Monitor*
FBIS, *Foreign Broadcast Information Service*
Daily Report—Middle East & North Africa and
South Asia
JP, *The Jerusalem Post*
LM, *Le Monde*
MEED, *Middle East Economic Digest*
MEES, *Middle East Economic Survey*
NYT, *The New York Times*
WP, *The Washington Post*
WSJ, *The Wall Street Journal*



Arab-Israeli Conflict

1984

July 17: An Israeli soldier was killed in a grenade attack near Tyre in southern Lebanon. [7/19 JP]

Israeli-backed Lebanese militiamen kidnapped Shi'i religious leader Shaykh Muḥammad Ḥasan al-Amīn in Sidon, Lebanon and forced him to leave the area. [7/18 WP]

July 18: Muslims in West Beirut and other areas in Lebanon observed a general strike to protest the expulsion of Shaykh Muḥammad Ḥasan al-Amīn from Sidon. [7/19 NYT]

The Lebanese government ordered Israel to close its liaison office north of Beirut. [7/19 WP]

Israel said its gunboats had seized a Lebanese ship several days before that had been involved in a PLO terrorist attempt in Israel. [7/19 WP]

July 21: Israel closed the only road linking southern Lebanon to the rest of the country. [7/21 NYT]

An Israeli soldier and 5 Palestinians were wounded in a grenade attack on an Israeli army patrol in Nablus. [7/24 LM]

July 24: Israel reopened the road between southern Lebanon and Beirut but introduced restrictions on private cars. [7/25 NYT]

Lebanese government sources said the Soviet Union had indicated to visiting Cabinet minister Nabih Birri its support for an increase in UN

peacekeeping troops in southern Lebanon and an expansion of their mission. [7/25 CSM]

July 25: Israel closed its diplomatic liaison office near Beirut. [7/26 NYT]

July 29: The Soviet Union called for an international conference on peace in the Middle East, with the participation of the US, the USSR, Israel, Arab states and the PLO. The US and Israel rejected the proposal. [7/30 NYT]

July 30: Israeli troops closed al-Najah University in Nablus for 4 months after raiding a pro-PLO exhibit on the campus and arresting 3 students. [7/31 WP]

July 31: PLO Chairman Yāsir 'Arafāt said the Palestine National Council would be convened in mid-August. [8/1 FBIS]

An Israeli was sentenced to 3 years in prison and 3 years suspended sentence for conspiring to blow up the Dome of the Rock, illegal possession of weapons, and fraud. [8/1 JP]

Aug. 1: Israeli helicopters and gunboats attacked a Palestinian guerrilla base in the Nahr al-Barid refugee camp near Tripoli, Lebanon. [8/2 WP]

Aug. 2: An Israeli soldier died of wounds suffered during a grenade attack in Nabatiya in southern Lebanon. [8/3 JP]

Aug. 5: An Israeli soldier was killed and 2 wounded by a mine in eastern Lebanon. Israeli authorities said there had been 25 attacks or attempts against Israeli troops in Lebanon in the last week. [8/6 NYT]

Aug. 8: A new Jewish settlement was established in Hebron after receiving the approval of Defense Minister Moshe Arens. [8/10 NYT]

Aug. 9: PLO Chairman 'Arafāt said Jordanian King Husayn had agreed in principle to link his kingdom with a future Palestinian state. [8/10 WP]

Aug. 12: An Israeli soldier was found killed near Nablus. [8/13 WP]

The Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine claimed responsibility for the "execution" of 2 Israeli soldiers in the West Bank during the previous 6 months. [8/14 LM]

Aug. 15: Israeli troops stormed the village of Maaraka in southern Lebanon and arrested villagers who had thrown rocks at Israeli soldiers. Palestinians in the 'Ayn al-Hulwa refugee camp near Sidon protested what they said were continued shootings and abductions of camp residents by the Israeli-backed Southern Lebanese Army militia. [8/16 WP]

Aug. 16: Israel said its warplanes bombed a camp near Bar Elias in the Biqā' used by Syrian-backed Palestinian guerrillas. Guerrilla leader Abū Mūsā claimed responsibility for an unsuccessful car bombing in Jerusalem the day before. [8/17 WP]

Aug. 17: Lebanese Cabinet member Birri urged Lebanese guerrillas to increase attacks on Israeli troops in southern Lebanon. [8/18 WP]

Aug. 19: Spanish police identified an Arab wounded by a gunman in Madrid on August 17 as a leader of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine military wing. A caller claimed responsibility for the attack on behalf of the Islamic Revolutionary Vanguard. [8/20 JP]

Aug. 20: The 4 leaders of the anti-'Arafāt Palestine National Alliance said their groups would boycott a meeting of the Palestine National Council. [8/21 NYT]

Israel closed the only road linking southern Lebanon with the rest of the country for 3 days, citing security concerns. [8/21 NYT]

Aug. 28: Israeli warplanes bombed a Palestinian guerrilla base at Majd al-Anjar in the eastern Lebanese Biqā' Valley. Twenty-five people were reported killed. [8/29 NYT]

Aug. 29: Lebanon appealed to the UN Security Council to put into effect past resolutions calling on Israel to withdraw from Lebanon. [8/30 WP]

Sept. 4: Israeli troops turned responsibility for security in Nabatiya over to the Southern Lebanese Army militia. [9/4 JP]

Sept. 6: The US vetoed a Lebanese-sponsored UN Security Council resolution demanding that Israel lift all restrictions on freedom of movement in southern Lebanon. [9/7 WP]

Sept. 8: A caller claiming to represent the Islamic Jihād threatened to destroy a vital American interest in the Middle East in retaliation for the US veto of a UN Security Council resolution criticizing the Israeli occupation of southern Lebanon. [9/9 NYT]

Sept. 9: Nabih Birri said he had ordered suicide attacks on Israeli troops in southern Lebanon and would boycott Cabinet meetings unless they focused on the Israeli occupation. [9/10 WP]

Sept. 10: A senior officer in the dissident Abū Mūsā faction of Fath was reported killed in an Israeli air attack at Bhamdun, Lebanon. [9/11 WP]

Sept. 13: One Israeli soldier was killed and another wounded by a bomb explosion in southern Lebanon. [9/13 JP]

Sept. 14: The mayor of Rafah in the Gaza Strip was shot and killed by a gunman in a passing car. [9/15 WP]

Sept. 15: Four local Arabs were arrested in connection with the murder of the mayor of Rafah. [9/16 WP]

Lebanese Prime Minister Rashid Karāmi blamed Israel for a September 14 gunboat attack on West Beirut. The Israeli navy denied involvement. [9/16 JP]

Sept. 16: The trial of 20 alleged Jewish terrorists opened in Jerusalem. [9/17 WP]

Sept. 17: Seven people were wounded in an attack by gunmen on an Israeli bus on the West Bank. [9/17 WP]

Israeli troops clashed with Palestinian demonstrators on the West Bank marking the second anniversary of the Sabra and Shatila massacres. [9/18 FBIS]

Israeli authorities ordered owners of the East Jerusalem Palestine Press Service to appear at a hearing to answer charges of being guided and financed by the PLO. [9/20 WP]

Sept. 20: Twenty-three people were reported killed when an explosives-filled van blew up in front of the US embassy annex in East Beirut. The Islamic Jihād claimed responsibility. [9/21 WP]

Druze members of the Southern Lebanese Army militia killed 13 villagers and wounded 22 in Suhmur in southern Lebanon, to avenge the earlier ambush killing of 4 militiamen. [9/21 WP]

PLO leaders meeting in Algiers announced the indefinite postponement of the meeting of the Palestine National Congress in order to allow Algeria to arrange the restoration of normal relations between the PLO and Syria. [9/24 FBIS]

Sept. 21: Israeli Foreign Minister Yitzhak Shamir said Israel would ask the US to mediate between Syria and Israel for the withdrawal of Israeli troops from southern Lebanon, and Israel would no longer insist on a simultaneous Syrian withdrawal. [9/23 NYT]

Sept. 23: An Israeli soldier and an Israeli security officer were killed in an ambush in southern Lebanon. [9/25 WP]

Sept. 24: A caller claiming to represent the Islamic Jihād reportedly threatened to attack another American interest to avenge the September 20 killing of 13 villagers in southern Lebanon. [9/25 WP]

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rn Lebanon. [9/25]

Six guerrillas were killed and 9 Israeli soldiers
wounded in 2 incidents in southern Lebanon. [9/24
JP]

Sept. 26: The US Senate Foreign Relations Com-
mittee deferred discussion of a resolution to move
the US embassy in Israel to Jerusalem. [9/21
MEED]

Sept. 30: Israeli Prime Minister Shimon Peres or-
dered a halt to a government attempt to close the
East Jerusalem Palestine Press Service. [10/1 WP]

Oct. 1: Jordanian King Ḥusayn rejected an Israeli
offer for peace talks. [10/2 WP]

Oct. 2: Israeli police clashed with some 200 Arabs
outside the US consulate in Jerusalem demonstrat-
ing in support of prisoners on a hunger strike at the
Nablus prison. [10/3 NYT]

Meeting in New York, US Secretary of State
George Shultz told Lebanese Prime Minister
Karāmī the US was not willing to act as an inter-
mediary to obtain an Israeli withdrawal from south-
ern Lebanon. [10/3 WP]

Oct. 4: A bomb exploded outside the Israeli em-
bassy in Nicosia, Cyprus, causing little damage.
PLO dissident leader Abū Mūsā claimed responsi-
bility. [10/5 JP]

Eight hundred Palestinian prisoners on the West
Bank ended a 10-day hunger strike after reaching
an agreement with prison officials. [10/5 NYT]

Prime Minister Karāmī said in an interview Leb-
anon would not negotiate directly with Israel over
Israeli withdrawal from southern Lebanon, and
would not agree to a role for the Southern Leba-
nese Army militia in the area. [10/5 NYT]

Oct. 5: Three guerrillas were killed in a clash with
Israeli soldiers on the West Bank. [10/7 JP]

Oct. 6: Syrian Foreign Minister Fārūq al-Shar' said
in an interview that Syria would accept a US
mediation role within the framework of the UN to
end the Israeli occupation of Lebanon. [10/9 FBIS]

Oct. 10: Prime Minister Peres offered to withdraw
Israeli troops from the Lebanese Biqā' Valley if
Syria agreed to their replacement by a UN peace-
keeping force. [10/11 WP]

Oct. 12: The UN Security Council voted to extend
the mandate of the UN peacekeeping force in
Lebanon for 6 months. [10/13 NYT]

An Israeli soldier was killed near Jezzine in the
central sector of southern Lebanon. [10/14 JP]

Oct. 15: Seven Israelis were injured by a bomb
explosion on the West Bank. [10/16 NYT]

General

1984

July 18: Gambian President Dawda Jawara was
elected Islamic Conference Organization president
in Jidda. [7/20 MEED]

Oct. 2: The Bank of England announced that no
licenses would be issued to banks proposing to
accept deposits on an Islamic basis. [10/5 MEED]

Regional Affairs

1984

July 16: The 6 Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC)
countries were reported to be considering an Ira-
nian proposal for a regional conference on the Gulf
war. [7/17 WSJ]

July 17: Iraq claimed to have shot down an Iranian
jet fighter in the southern border area. [7/18 NYT]

July 18: The Islamic Conference Organization
(ICO) mediation committee opened a 2-day confer-
ence in Jidda on ending the Iran-Iraq war. [7/19 JP]

July 19: Iraq claimed its warplanes hit a "very large
naval target" southeast of Kharg Island the day
before. Iran called the report "a lie." [7/20 WP]

The ICO mediation committee announced that
ICO President Dawda Jawara would visit Iran and
Iraq. [7/20 NYT]

July 20: Moroccan King Hassan II said guerrillas
operating out of Mauritania had attacked Moroc-
can positions in Dakhla in the Western Sahara on
July 13 and 19, and warned Mauritania that Mo-
rocco would use the right of pursuit if the situation
continued. [7/22-23 LM]

July 21: The Polisario said its forces had killed 73
Moroccan troops in attacks in the Dakhla and Bou
Craa regions earlier in the week. It officially denied
it had mounted attacks on Moroccan troops from
Mauritania. [7/23 FBIS]

July 22: Iraq claimed its helicopter gunships in-
flicted heavy casualties on Iranian positions along
the southern front. Iran said a limited Iraqi of-
fensive along the northern front on July 20 had
been repelled. [7/23 WP]

July 26: Iran reported it shot down an Iraqi plane in
Iranian airspace in the Gulf. Both Iran and Iraq
said they had inflicted heavy casualties in ground
fighting on the northern and southern fronts. [7/27
NYT]

Iraq denied that one of its planes had been shot
down over Gulf waters. [7/27 FBIS]

Japanese oil industry sources said Iranian oil
exports had risen to an average of 1.9m barrels per
day during July. [7/27 NYT]

July 31: Three ships were reported slightly dam-
aged by explosions in the Gulf of Suez on July
27-30. [8/1 WP]

Agence France Presse reported that the Islamic
Jihād had announced it had laid 190 mines in the
Red Sea. [8/1 WP]

Aug. 2: The US sent 15 experts to look for mines in
the Red Sea. [8/3 WP]

Two ships reported being damaged by explo-
sions at the southern end of the Red Sea. [8/3 WP]

fighting between gov-
rebels in Azerbaijan

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Aug. 23: A carbomb explosion in a Tehran street during rush hour killed at least 17 people and injured 300. [8/24 WP]

Aug. 24: Majlis Speaker 'Alī Akbar Hashimī Rafsanjānī blamed "terrorist leaders living under French support" for the bombing in Tehran the day before. [8/25 WP]

Aug. 26: Ayatallāh Rūhallāh Khumaynī said the people and bazaar merchants should have a bigger role in running the economy. [8/30 WP]

Aug. 28: An unarmed Iranian couple hijacked an Iran Air jetliner to Iraq, where they asked for political asylum. [8/29 WP]

Aug. 30: Two Iranians flew an F-4 jet to Irāq and were granted political asylum. [8/31 NYT]

Sept. 6: The Iranian news agency reported that 3 people were injured in 2 carbomb explosions in Tehran. [9/27 FBIS]

Sept. 8: Gunmen hijacked an Iran Air jetliner and forced it to fly to Bahrain, Cairo and then Iraq. [9/9 WP]

Sept. 19: The US asked the American-Iranian claims tribunal to dismiss 2 Iranian judges who attacked a Swedish judge on September 3. [9/20 NYT]

Sept. 27: The Iranian ambassador to the Netherlands was injured by Kurdish protestors who seized the Iranian embassy in the Hague. [9/28 WP]

Iraq

(See also, Regional Affairs, Iran)

1984

July 16: President Ṣaddām Ḥusayn said Iraq must have "practical guarantees" from the US that Israel would not attack its proposed oil pipeline through Jordan, before Iraq would proceed with the project. [7/17 WP]

July 29: The *Washington Post* reported that autonomy negotiations between the government and a leader of the Kurdish rebellion in northern Iraq, underway since November 1983, had broken down in May 1984 and remained frozen. [7/29 WP]

August 6: Iraq and Turkey signed a protocol for the construction of a second crude oil pipeline through Turkey. [8/13 MEES]

Sept. 5: A Kurdish rebel spokesman said 105 people, most of them Iraqi soldiers, were killed in 6 days of fighting in Iraqi Kurdistan. [9/6 WP]

Sept. 9: Iraq granted asylum to 2 Iranian men and their 3 family members who hijacked an Iran Air jetliner to Iraq the day before. [9/10 FBIS]

Sept. 16: The Iraqi News Agency reported that Iraqi security guards killed 3 Iranians who attempted to hijack a plane over Syria the day before. [9/17 WP]

Oct. 2: Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Ḥamid 'Alwān was dismissed by a presidential decree. [10/3 FBIS]

Oct. 12: President Ṣaddām Ḥusayn said in an interview he was ready to consider reestablishment of diplomatic relations with the US after the American presidential elections. [10/13 NYT]

Israel

(See also, Arab-Israeli Conflict, Regional Affairs, Egypt, Iraq, Lebanon, Turkey)

1984

July 23: National parliamentary elections were held. [7/23 NYT]

July 24: Political parties in Israel began negotiating for coalition partners following inconclusive election results. [7/25 NYT]

Kach party leader Rabbi Meir Kahane said his condition for joining a coalition government was amnesty for Jews charged with or convicted of terrorism. [7/25 NYT]

July 26: Final election results were announced:
Labor: 44 seats

Likud: 41

Tehiya: 5

National Religious Party: 4

Sephardic Torah Guardians: 4

Communist: 4

Shinui: 3

Citizens' Rights Movement: 3

Yahad: 3

Agudat Yisrael: 2

Morasha: 2

Progressive List for Peace: 2

Tami: 1

Ometz: 1

Kach: 1

[7/27 CSM]

July 27: The number two man on the Kach party Knesset list was convicted of involvement in a shooting attack on Arabs near Ramallah in March. [7/29 JP]

July 29: The Sephardic Torah Guardians party announced it would join a coalition with the Likud party. [7/30 WP]

Aug. 1: Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir and Labor Alignment leader Shimon Peres began talks on forming a government of national unity. [8/2 WP]

Aug. 4: Seven thousand Jews and Arabs protested in Umm al-Fahm against a proposed visit by Rabbi Meir Kahane. [8/5 WP]

Aug. 5: Labor leader Peres was asked by President Chaim Herzog to form a government. [8/6 NYT]

Aug. 13: The newly elected Knesset was sworn in as 2,000 demonstrators protested the seating of Meir Kahane. [8/14 JP]

Aug. 22: Ezer Weizman signed an agreement to ally his Yahad party with the Labor Alignment. [8/23 NYT]

Aug. 23: The Tami party and the National Religious Party declined to join a Labor Alignment coalition government. [8/24 WP]

Aug. 25: Israeli government officials denied any Israeli role in military training aid to Sri Lanka. [8/26 NYT]

Aug. 26: President Herzog gave Peres a 3-week extension of his mandate to form a coalition government [8/27 WP]

Aug. 29: Hundreds of Israeli police barred Kahane and his supporters from entering the Arab village of Umm al-Fahm. Eight policemen were injured in rioting which followed. [8/30 WP]

Aug. 31: Peres and Shamir were reported to have agreed in principle to a national unity government with Peres to serve as prime minister for the first 25 months followed by Shamir. [8/31 NYT]

Sept. 2: Peres and Shamir said serious obstacles were blocking the formation of a national unity government. [9/3 NYT]

Sept. 6: Belize and Israel announced the establishment of diplomatic relations. [9/7 FBIS]

The Mapam party voted to end its alliance with the Labor party once a national unity government was formed. [9/10 WP]

Sept. 10: The US agreed to lease 12 Israeli Kfir C1 warplanes to train US Navy pilots. [9/10 WP]

Sept. 11: The Likud bloc agreed in principle to join a coalition government with the Labor party. [9/12 NYT]

Sept. 14: The Knesset approved the government of national unity and Peres was sworn in as prime minister:

Shimon Peres, Labor: *Prime Minister, Interior, and Religious Affairs*

Yitzhak Shamir, Likud: *Foreign Minister and alternate Prime Minister*

Yitzhak Rabin, Labor: *Defense*

Yitzhak Modai, Likud: *Finance*

Yitzhak Navon, Labor: *Education and Culture, and Deputy Prime Minister*

David Levy, Likud: *Housing and Construction, and Deputy Prime Minister*

Ariel Sharon, Likud: *Industry and Trade*

Moshe Arens, Likud: *Without Portfolio*

Yosef Burg, National Religious Party: *Without Portfolio*

Haim Bar-Lev, Labor: *Police*

Mordechai Gur, Labor: *Health*

Ezer Weizman, Yahad: *Minister in the Prime Minister's office*

Gad Yaacobi, Labor: *Economic Planning*

Moshe Nissim, Likud: *Justice*

Yigal Hurvitz, Ometz: *Without Portfolio*

Yitzhak Peretz, Sephardic Torah Guardians: *Without Portfolio*

Gideon Patt, Likud: *Science and Development*

Yaacov Zur, Labor: *Immigrant Absorption*

Haim Corfu, Likud: *Transport*

Moshe Katzav, Likud: *Labor and Welfare*

Amnon Rubenstein, Shinui: *Communications*

Moshe Shahal, Labor: *Energy*

Yosef Shapira, Morasha: *Without Portfolio*

Avrahan Sharir, Likud: *Tourism*

Aryeh Nehemkin, Labor: *Agriculture*

[9/14 WP]

Sept. 16: Israel devalued the shekel by 9 per cent and announced an austerity plan to cut the budget by \$1 billion. [9/17 NYT]

Sept. 19: The US asked the Israeli government to present it with a budget-cutting plan before requesting a rise in US economic aid. [9/20 NYT]

Oct. 2: The government imposed a 6-month ban on imports of 50 luxury products. [10/3 NYT]

Oct. 9: Prime Minister Peres held talks with US President Ronald Reagan during a week-long visit to the US. [10/10 WP]

Oct. 15: The Israeli government said the US had agreed to a postponement in the repayment of \$500 million in Israel's debt. US government officials said no such agreement had been reached. [10/16 WP]

Jordan

(See also, Arab-Israeli Conflict, Iraq, Libya, Syria)

1984

August 3: Two people were slightly injured when a bomb exploded at a US embassy warehouse in Amman. [8/5 NYT]

Sept. 18: King Husayn met with British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher in London. [9/19 FBIS]

Sept. 25: Jordan announced it was restoring diplomatic relations with Egypt. [9/26 NYT]

Oct. 9: Egyptian President Husni Mubarak began a 3-day state visit to Jordan. [10/10 WP]

Kuwait

(See also, Regional Affairs)

1984

July 18: The Kuwaiti government issued bonds to creditors hurt in the 1982 collapse of the Manakh stock market. [7/19 WSJ]

July 23: The US Defense Department told Congress it intended to provide training to 150 Kuwaiti pilots. [7/23 NYT]

Aug. 6: An anonymous caller claiming to represent the Islamic Jihad said that organization was responsible for the attempted shooting of the owner

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installations in Far East provoked unprecedented Soviet response including launching of more than 100 Soviet aircraft, warships.

DEC. 20. Reagan Administration officials reportedly say US would be willing to give up plans to develop advanced antimissile defenses in return for Soviet concessions on offensive arms; Reagan science advisers 12/22 say plans for space-based defense against enemy nuclear missiles have been scaled back to more modest goal of defending US weapons from disarming strike; Secretary of Defense Weinberger denies both reports 12/23, says defenses will not be used as "bargaining chip," reaffirms project's initial goals.

MIDDLE EAST AND PERSIAN GULF

JAN. 2. France announces plans to withdraw 482 troops from its 1,700-man peacekeeping contingent in Beirut.

JAN. 3. Following personal appeal 1/2 by Rev. Jesse Jackson in Damascus, Syria releases captured U.S. Navy airman Lt. Robert O. Goodman, Jr.; President Ronald Reagan praises Jackson's mission 1/3; Jackson and Goodman return to Andrews Air Force Base 1/4.

— Pentagon acknowledges that up to 700 troops of 1,600-man U.S. peacekeeping force in Beirut are routinely transferred to US naval vessels offshore for safety at night.

JAN. 4. Central Committee of Arab guerrilla organization al-Fatah, meeting in Tunis, expresses "surprise" at reconciliation between leader Yasir Arafat and Egyptian President Hosni Mubarak 12/22/83, but agrees to "reintegration" of Egypt into Arab affairs; Executive Committee of Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) splits over same issue as 3 hard-line factions walk out of meeting.

— Israeli aircraft bomb suspected Muslim terrorist camps in eastern Lebanon; Lebanese police report 100 dead, 400 wounded in attack, including many civilians.

JAN. 9. Jordanian Parliament, convened by King Hussein, meets for first time in 9 years to consider constitutional provisions regarding West Bank territories occupied by Israel since 1967; Hussein announces major reorganization of government 1/10.

JAN. 7. New fighting breaks out between Lebanese army and Druze Muslim militiamen near Beirut; 2 US marines are wounded by artillery fire near Beirut airport; US marine corporal is killed in ambush 1/8.

JAN. 11. World Zionist Organization executive body rejects nomination of former Israeli Defense Minister Ariel Sharon as director of Israeli immigration program, citing role in 9/15/82 massacre of civilians in Lebanon refugee camps; Sharon denounces decision 1/12.

JAN. 14. Lebanese Christian militia leader Maj. Saad Haddad dies of cancer; top Israeli officials attend funeral in southern Lebanon; retired Lebanese army Maj. Gen. Antoine Lahad replaces Haddad 4/4.

JAN. 16. Defense Department announces reclassification of US troops killed in Lebanon as battle casualties rather than accident victims.

— France announces agreement to sell \$4-billion air defense system to Saudi Arabia.

— King Hussein, in address to Jordanian Parliament, urges new PLO-Jordanian cooperation in peace efforts; Israel deplores speech 1/18, rejects talks with "terrorists."

JAN. 17. Saudi Arabian consul general in Lebanon, Hussein Farrash, is kidnapped in Beirut.

JAN. 18. Unidentified gunmen assassinate Malcolm H. Kerr, president of American University of Beirut, near university office; pro-Iranian terrorist group Islamic Holy War claims responsibility 1/8.

JAN. 19. Organization of Islamic Conference, meeting in Casablanca, votes to reinstate Egypt, whose membership was suspended after signing of 1979 Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty; conference leaders say 1/20 that reinstatement depends on Egyptian adherence to group's positions, including resolution condemning Camp David accords; Egypt accepts membership in conference 1/30, denies changing policy to meet conference demands; formally rejoins Conference 4/2.

JAN. 21. Press reports say US, responding to intelligence information, is increas-

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ing defenses against suicide attacks aimed at US warships and diplomatic installations in Middle East.

JAN. 23. US formally declares Iran to be a supporter of international terrorism, tightens controls on Iranian purchases of US goods.

JAN. 26. US officials say US and Jordan are planning joint military task force; King Hussein denies report 1/28, says no such force is in prospect.

JAN. 27. Police scare away 2 armed intruders shortly before large prayer ceremony at mosque in Jerusalem, discover grenades and other explosives left behind; Arab leaders accuse Jewish terrorists of planning major attack.

JAN. 30. Shelling of US outpost in Beirut kills one marine, wounds three others.

FEB. 1. House Democratic caucus approves resolution calling for withdrawal of US marines from Lebanon; Senate Democratic caucus approves similar motion 2/2.

FEB. 2-7. Heavy fighting erupts in Beirut between Lebanese army and Muslim militias; militias overrun most army positions in West Beirut by 2/7.

FEB. 5. Lebanese Prime Minister Shafik al-Wazan and cabinet resign under pressure from Muslim militia leaders.

FEB. 7. Reagan orders redeployment of US peacekeeping forces to ships off Lebanese coast, authorizes new air, naval strikes against militia positions near Beirut; UK, Italy announce withdrawal from peacekeeping mission 2/8.

FEB. 8. US battleship *New Jersey* barrages pro-Syrian positions near Beirut, firing more than 250 one-ton shells from its largest 16-inch guns.

— UK withdraws troops from Beirut peacekeeping forces.

FEB. 13-15. Druze militias force Lebanese army from remaining positions south of Beirut; US ships 2/16 evacuate Lebanese army units stranded in coastal city of Saadiyat during retreat.

FEB. 15. White House releases formal plan for withdrawal of US peacekeeping forces from Beirut by 3/15/84.

FEB. 16. Lebanese President Amin Gemayel offers to renounce 5/17/83 peace treaty with Israel as part of new peace plan with Syria, Muslim opposition groups; Syria, opposition leaders reject plan 2/17.

— Druze militiamen display evidence of alleged 9/83 massacre of Druze civilians by Christian militiamen in Shouf mountains.

FEB. 18. *New York Times* says Reagan Administration held secret talks with Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) through intermediary 8/81-5/82; Shultz confirms report 2/22.

— Libyan crowd burns Jordanian embassy in Tripoli protesting Washington meeting between Reagan, Hussein, Mubarak; Jordan blames Libyan government, breaks diplomatic relations 2/22.

FEB. 20. Italy withdraws peacekeeping troops from Beirut.

FEB. 21. US marines in Beirut begin redeployment to ships offshore; withdrawal termed complete 2/26.

FEB. 22. Reagan, in televised press conference, reaffirms support for Gemayel government in Lebanon, says marines will return to Beirut if needed.

FEB. 23. Top Israeli banking executive Yaakov Levinson commits suicide hours after police establish commission to investigate allegations of high-level banking fraud, manipulation of political funds.

— Saudi Arabian intermediaries announce cease-fire among warring factions in Beirut; truce efforts fail as fighting worsens 2/24.

FEB. 26. Jordan King Hussein and PLO Chairman Arafat meet in Amman to discuss potential peace initiatives; talks end with no significant progress 3/1.

FEB. 27. Iraq announces blockade of Iranian oil facilities on Kharg Island.

MAR. 1. Secretary of State Shultz, in Senate testimony, blames Congress for undercutting US peacekeeping efforts in Beirut.

MAR. 5. Lebanon formally abrogates 5/17/83 troop withdrawal agreement with Israel; Israel condemns move; US expresses disappointment.

— US formally accuses Iraq of using chemical weapons in war with Iran; International Red Cross team confirms evidence against Iraq after examining Iranian troops wounded in Iraqi attacks allegedly involving chemical weapons.

MAR. 12. Lebanese President Gemayel opens reconciliation talks in Lausanne, Switzerland, with leaders of 8 factions fighting in Beirut; negotiators reach agreement 3/13 on nationwide cease-fire; Druze and Shi'ite leaders offer peace plan 3/

CHRONOLOGY 1984 685

Persian Gulf off Saudi coast; Iran lodges formal protest 6/6; US says 6/12 new information shows only one Iranian plane was downed.

JUNE 10. Iran and Iraq, following appeal by UN Secretary-General Javier Pérez de Cuéllar, agree to end air, artillery attacks against civilian targets.

JUNE 12. Prime Minister Rashid Karami and cabinet win vote of confidence in Lebanese Parliament as Beirut violence worsens.

JUNE 23. Lebanese Parliament approves plan to restructure army, establish new coalition military council among warring groups.

JUNE 28. Israel, Syria carry out first prisoner exchange since 1974.

JULY 4-7. Lebanese army redeploys in Beirut, assuming control from militia factions; begins destruction 7/5 of Green Line wall separating Muslim, Christian sections of Beirut.

JULY 10-11. Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries members meet in Vienna, reaffirm price, production levels, grant small production increase to Nigeria.

JULY 11. Kuwait announces agreement to purchase \$327 million in weapons from USSR.

JULY 23. Labor alignment wins 44 seats, Likud coalition wins 41 seats in elections to 120-seat Israeli Knesset; President Chaim Herzog asks Labor Party leader Shimon Peres 8/5 to form new government.

AUG. 2. US minesweeping team arrives to help find mines that have damaged at least 12 ships 7/27-8/2 in Red Sea; official Iran radio praises minings, implies Iranian support 8/7; Iranian leader Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini denounces radio report, denies Iranian involvement 8/9; Egyptian President Mubarak 8/13 says Libya, Iran may have planted mines; Libya, Iran deny charges 8/12; French, British minesweepers arrive to assist search 8/14.

AUG. 15. Syrian military units occupy Lebanese city of Baalbek, ousting Iranian terrorist faction and other Muslim radical groups based in area.

AUG. 23. Lebanese army chief of staff Gen. Nadim el-Hakim, a Druze, is killed in helicopter crash; Druze militia leaders demand investigation, suggest death was assassination.

AUG. 29. Lebanese Christian Phalange party founder Pierre Gemayel, father of President Amin Gemayel, dies; replaced as party leader by Elie Karameh.

SEPT. 3. Two Iranian judges on claims tribunal established to resolve outstanding US financial claims against Iran physically assault Swedish judge, accusing him of pro-US bias; US demands removal of Iranian attackers; panel adjourns 9/6 pending resolution of dispute.

SEPT. 6. US, casting lone negative vote, vetoes UN Security Council resolution demanding Israeli withdrawal from Lebanon.

SEPT. 13. Ending 7-week stalemate, Labor Party leader Shimon Peres and Likud coalition head Yitzhak Shamir agree to form government of national unity in which they will alternate jobs as prime minister and foreign minister, respectively, halfway into 51-month term; unusually large coalition cabinet is named 9/13; Knesset endorses arrangement 9/14.

SEPT. 16. Israeli government devalues shekel, announces plans for broad economic austerity program.

SEPT. 20. Suicide car-bomb attack damages US embassy building near Beirut, killing 8; Iranian terrorist group Islamic Jihad claims responsibility; Senate investigation into attack 10/31 blames deaths on incomplete security measures at site.

— Druze soldiers from Israeli-backed militia kill 13 Shi'ite civilians in revenge attack; Lebanese government blames Israel for permitting attack 9/22.

SEPT. 25. Jordan says it will reestablish diplomatic ties with Egypt; Israel, US praise reconciliation 9/26; Libya, other Arab states condemn announcement.

OCT. 3. Egypt formally abrogates inoperative 1971 merger agreement linking Egypt, Syria, Libya.

OCT. 4. US intelligence officials say Lebanon-based Hizballah terrorist faction was responsible for 9/20 embassy car-bombing, other attacks on US installations in region.

OCT. 9. Israeli Prime Minister Peres and Reagan, meeting in Washington, announce establishment of Joint Economic Development Group to monitor Israeli economic status, enhance austerity, recovery efforts.

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14 including collective leadership, increased Muslim participation in government; conference ends without agreement 3/20.

— Jordan, for first time since 1967, holds elections for vacancies in 60-member national Council of Delegates.

MAR. 14. Arab League nations, in emergency meeting, denounces Iran, urges ban on all military sales to Iran.

— Jordan King Hussein, in interview, denounces US policy for pro-Israeli bias, rejects peace negotiations with Israel.

MAR. 21. Reagan announces decision to cancel proposed sale of portable anti-aircraft missiles to Jordan, Saudi Arabia in face of strong congressional opposition.

MAR. 22. Israeli Knesset, in setback for ruling Likud government, approves opposition motion for early elections; election date set for 7/23.

MAR. 24. France announces decision to withdraw peacekeeping troops from Beirut; withdrawal is completed 3/31.

MAR. 26. UN science team releases unanimous report documenting Iraqi use of chemical weapons against Iran; US bans sale of chemical-weapons ingredients to Iraq 3/30; UK follows suit 4/12.

MAR. 26-30. British Queen Elizabeth II visits Jordan.

MAR. 27. Kuwait sentences 6 persons to death for role in 1983 bomb attacks on US, French embassies.

MAR. 30. US warships leave Beirut coast, ending US participation in peacekeeping mission.

APR. 9. Warring groups in Beirut announce agreement on new plan for disengagement of forces, including establishment of joint monitoring committee; truce observers take position 4/19-4/24 as sporadic fighting continues.

APR. 12. Israeli bus carrying 35 passengers is commandeered by 4 Palestinians; one hostage is killed as police storm bus 4/13, killing hijackers; press reports, citing censored news photographs, say one hijacker was captured alive, later beaten to death by police.

APR. 17. Turkey exchanges ambassadors with Turkish Cypriot Republic.

APR. 19. Egypt, USSR agree to renew diplomatic relations after 3-year lapse.

APR. 19-20. Lebanese President Gemayel meets with Syrian President Assad in Damascus; reportedly reach agreement on fundamentals of power-sharing arrangements among warring Lebanese factions.

APR. 25. Israel accuses US newspaper correspondent of violating military censorship in reporting charges that police executed hijacker allegedly captured in 4/13 bus incident; Defense Ministry establishes commission 4/27 to investigate press claims.

APR. 29. Israel says it has uncovered plan by Jewish terrorists to attack Arab buses in Israel, arrests up to 21 suspected extremists involved in plot.

MAY 18. US special ambassador to Mideast Donald Rumsfeld resigns; post left vacant.

MAY 20. Arab League, in emergency session in Tunis, approves resolution Iran of aggression against Saudi and Kuwaiti oil tankers in Persian Gulf; Syria, Libya dissent, but do not invoke league rules to challenge resolution.

MAY 23. Israel brings criminal charges against 25 Israelis for alleged involvement in terrorist attacks against Arabs in occupied West Bank; charges 2 Israeli army officers 5/24 in similar attacks.

MAY 27. National Democratic Party of President Mubarak, in Egyptian general elections, wins 73% of popular vote, 391 of 448 contested parliamentary seats.

MAY 28. Israeli Defense Ministry acknowledges that 2 of 4 Arab hijackers killed in 4/13 bus incident were captured alive, beaten to death by security police; government promises formal criminal proceedings.

MAY 29. Reagan Administration, citing increased dangers of deepening Iran-Iraq conflict, approves emergency sale of 400 Stinger anti-aircraft missiles to Saudi Arabia.

MAY 31. Iran offers \$1.50/barrel discount on oil shipped from Kharg Island to offset increased insurance rates on oil tankers entering Persian Gulf.

JUNE 1. UN Security Council votes [13-0-2] to condemn Iranian attacks on Persian Gulf shipping.

JUNE 5. Saudi Arabian F-15 fighters directed by US surveillance plane reportedly shoot down 2 Iranian warplanes when they approach protected shipping lanes in

686 FOREIGN AFFAIRS

OCT. 12. UN Security Council extends term of UN peacekeeping forces in southern Lebanon additional 6 months.

OCT. 15. Israel says US has postponed upcoming \$500-million debt payment; US denies agreement 10/15.

OCT. 25. Secretary of State Shultz, in address, endorses retaliation against terrorists, even in some cases where safety of innocent persons cannot be ensured.

OCT. 28. One Arab is killed, 10 wounded as Arab bus in Jerusalem is hit by antitank rocket in one of series of terrorist attacks against Arabs living in Israel; Prime Minister Peres condemns killings, promises determined hunt for attackers; Israeli soldier is arrested, confesses to attack 11/4 as revenge for Arab violence against Jews.

OCT. 31. Israel, Lebanon agree to new talks on withdrawal of Israeli military units from southern Lebanon; Syria endorses meetings, but refuses to participate, rejects any guarantee of Israeli border security; talks begin under heavy security 11/8.

NOV. 2. Israeli government wins agreement from business, labor groups on 3-month wage, price freeze as part of new austerity program.

NOV. 22-29. PLO National Council meets in Amman, Jordan, despite boycott by Syrian-backed factions; meeting reaffirms support for Arafat as PLO chairman; King Hussein, at meeting 11/22, proposes peace plan based on Palestinian self-determination, UN Resolution 242.

NOV. 26. Former Syrian security head Rifaat al-Assad, brother of President Hafez al-Assad, returns to Syria after 5-month exile in USSR, Europe.

NOV. 26. US, Iraq reestablish diplomatic relations following 17-year hiatus.

NOV. 29. Persian Gulf Cooperation Council states announce establishment of joint rapid-response strike force to enhance mutual defense capabilities.

DEC. 4. Kuwaiti passenger flight carrying 161 persons is commandeered by 4 Arab hijackers, ordered to Teheran; hijackers demand freedom for 17 Arabs imprisoned in Kuwait for attacks on US, French missions, kill 2 US hostages to dramatize demands 12/4, 12/6; Iranian police storm jet, free hostages 12/9; US accuses Iran of supporting hijackers, demands extradition 12/11; returning hostages contradict US claim 12/11; Iran rejects US extradition request 12/12, says 12/18 it will try hijackers; US 12/18 demands public trial.

DEC. 17. Israel denies entry to 6 West German Green Party members, citing past terrorist connections.

DEC. 19. Israel asks US for record \$4.1 billion in aid for FY 1986; US rejects request 12/21 pending stiffer Israeli program of economic austerity.

DEC. 29. Top PLO official Fahad Kawasmeh is assassinated in Amman, Jordan.

SOUTH ASIA

JAN. 5. Pakistan People's Party abandons 19-week protest against martial law in Sind province; press reports say at least 60 people died in protest-related violence.

JAN. 10. After 2 years in detention, daughter of former Prime Minister Zulifkar Ali Bhutto is allowed to emigrate from Pakistan for medical reasons.

— Representatives of Sinhalese majority and Tamil minority open talks in Sri Lanka aimed at quelling ethnic violence and resolving Tamil demands for autonomous state; Tamil terrorists kill 2, wound 3 in rural town in attempt to disrupt talks 1/11.

JAN. 14. Police in Indian state of Jammu and Kashmir reportedly kill 9 supporters of ruling Congress (I) Party during demonstrations against state government; Congress (I) Party leaders call 1-day general strike 1/19; 200 more party members injured in renewed riots 1/24.

FEB. 3. Previously unknown Kashmir Liberation Army kidnaps Indian diplomat Ravindra Mhatre in Birmingham, England, demanding \$1.5-million ransom and release of terrorist leader Magbool Butt, other political prisoners in Indian state of Kashmir; Mhatre is killed 2/5 when Indian government refuses ransom demands; UK announces increased protection of Indian diplomats 2/6.

FEB. 8. Two persons are killed in violence during strike called by Sikh party in Indian state of Punjab; second strike called by right-wing Hindu group 2/14 claims

am. 100

Egypt's Economy: The New Sphinx



The crowded Cairo skyline; its streets are indicative of an overpopulated city in a nation where the population increases by 1 million every nine months.

SUMMARY: After neglecting the country's economic problems for decades, Egypt's leaders are finally working at solving the riddle of the nation's suffering economy. President Hosni Mubarak has restaffed his government and is now rid of the "world's worst" finance minister. But saving the crisis-racked economy will be a long-term process. The nation is \$37 billion in debt, and the International Monetary Fund wants proposed changes brought about quickly. A collapse of Egypt's system could set off a tide of anti-Western sentiment in the region.

On a hotel balcony overlooking a painted sunset across the Nile River, soothed by the first cool breeze of the day, a frazzled foreign banker ponders Egypt's condition. He enumerates the details: debts, balance of payment problems and the trade-payment risk rating. Finally, he stops with the technical jargon; swigs his beer and gets to the bottom line. "If Egypt was a horse," he says, "you'd have to shoot it."

So perilous is the state of financial affairs in the land of the pharaohs that bankers

War Criminal Limbo

Klaus Barbie, the so-called Butcher of Lyons, will never be tried, says Martin Mendelsohn, a Washington, D.C., lawyer and famed Nazi hunter. Mendelsohn is affiliated with the Simon Wiesenthal Center and was one of the founders of the Justice Department's Office of Special Investigations, both of which track down Nazi war criminals.

The 73-year-old Barbie, Gestapo chief of Lyons, France, from 1942 to 1944, was extradited from Bolivia in February 1983. He is now in the Lyons jail he once presided over, charged with crimes against humanity, including murder and torture. French courts earlier convicted him in absentia of war crimes and sentenced him to death.

Barbie's trial has been postponed repeatedly. There has been speculation that French prosecutors are reluctant because Barbie's lawyer, Jacques Verges, a leftist who fought for the Free French during the war, has threatened to expose French collaborators with the Nazis.

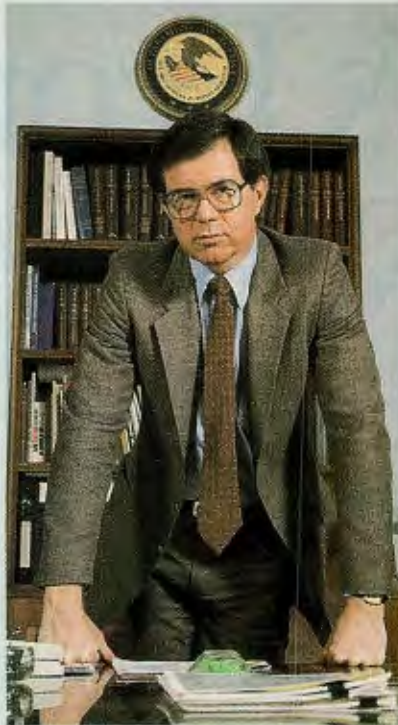
In October, former French secret service chief Alexandre de Marenches revealed the existence of 10 tons of Gestapo files on the Nazi occupation of France, documents which he says show that "men of substance" trafficked with the Nazis while posing as resistance members.

Summit Plummet

Veteran observers of the Soviet Union say Mikhail Gorbachev is catching flak from high-level peers over his performance at the Reykjavik summit in October. He and President Reagan discussed elimination of long-range ballistic missiles and of intermediate-range nuclear missiles in Europe — proposals that put both leaders in hot water with hard-liners back home.

The signs of discontent, according to some Kremlinologists: the unexplained postponement of key personnel changes Gorbachev had said he would make in October; the absence of a senior military officer as head of the Soviet negotiating team at Reykjavik, indicating disapproval among the military of the arms control process; and a lukewarm endorsement from the Politburo.

Traditionally, the Politburo issues a statement "fully approving" of the Soviet leader's policies in the wake of important meetings, such as the recent summit. This time, the statement merely said it "approves."



Trott tops California hit parade.

Hot for Trott

In the aftermath of the California elections that ousted ultraliberal Chief Justice Rose Bird and two other liberal colleagues in November, Republican Gov. George Deukmejian is searching for replacements willing to stay in tune with his law-and-order song.

Currently No. 1 with a bullet among possible candidates for an associate justice post is Stephen S. Trott, who is Attorney General Edwin Meese III's No. 3 man at the Justice Department. Trott, a former member of the Highwaymen folk trio and a Harvard Law School graduate, spent 15 years with the Los Angeles district attorney's office and was the U.S. attorney for Los Angeles from 1981 to 1983.

Trott, a close friend of Meese's, is a certified member of President Reagan's "California Mafia," and gossip says he owes his rise in the Justice Department to Meese. Trott is a hard-line prosecutor said to have a polished approach that wins grudging praise from liberal foes and criminal defense lawyers.

Convention Blues

Landing the 1988 Democratic National Convention would be a plum for any city, but Washington officials are going prune-faced looking for funds to

pay for the elaborate shindig the city threw to try to convince party honchos that the District of Columbia should be the site of the '88 convention.

Local Democrats planned three days of festivities at a total cost to the District of \$100,000, according to city politicians. City officials also promised to contribute \$100,000 to the Democratic National Committee as an enticement.

To keep such lavish promises, locals threw a fund-raiser at Washington's posh Potomac restaurant. Unfortunately, two days before the event only a dozen tickets had been sold. A red-faced Ann Simpson-Mason, a mayoral aide, called the public relations firm handling the arrangements and begged them to "call all the blue-chip types you know and get them there for free."

The glitterati showed and glowed, but the city is glowering about the party's deficit financing. The convention, worth several million dollars in business, would cover the loss — if Washington is chosen.

Insiders say the District will be lucky to make the short list of possible sites. The Democratic Party, they say, instead is looking south, probably to Houston, to hold the '88 convention.

Motor City Machiavelli

Though not exactly renowned for his magic skills, Michigan Democrat John D. Dingell is trying to turn two House subcommittees into one on his Energy and Commerce Committee to make room for another subcommittee. Dingell, who represents Michigan's auto industry-minded 16th District, wants a subcommittee on trade — an issue the Ways and Means Committee considers hands-off.

The convoluted plan is structured to avoid nasty tiffs with turf-conscious Ways and Means Chairman Dan Rostenkowski and House Speaker James C. Wright Jr. The Dingell plan would not raise his panel's subcommittee total — important because any additions to the total number of subcommittees would require the approval of the party caucus.

If Dingell's scenario comes to pass, he may be unable to resist making jurisdictional changes concerning subcommittee issues. For instance, California's Henry A. Waxman, chairman of the Subcommittee on Health and the Environment, is on the dark side of Dingell's orbit for advocating clean air laws that go over in the Motor City like the Edsel. ■



PHOTOS BY RICHARD MACKENZIE / INSIGHT

and diplomats, journalists and economists are generally gloomy. Many envisage the collapse of the Mubarak government and even the overthrow of Egypt's unique form of democracy.

Nonetheless there are signs that, after ignoring the nation's problems for decades, Egypt's leaders are finally prepared to do something about the crisis. The change in attitude has come in the past year, and its most visible manifestation came in November, when President Muhammad Hosni Mubarak asked all 32 members of his Cabinet to resign and then restaffed his government. Notable among the departed: Sultan

Muhammad Abu Ali, who only weeks before had been dubbed the "world's worst" finance minister by Euromoney magazine.

Along with internal problems, Egypt faces external threats. To the west, Libya has been a longtime foe. Egypt's position in the Arab world is delicate at best, following the 1979 peace treaty with Israel. And the cold peace with Israel has little popular support at home to boot.

So, saving the lame horse will be a long and arduous process. "The success or failure of decisions made now will determine the future of President Mubarak and, in the longer term, the political orientation of this

place," says a Western diplomat in Cairo.

A detailed report prepared by the U.S. Embassy in Cairo says the Egyptian government "is now facing a deteriorating economic situation." It says the severe drop in the price of oil on the world market has highlighted the two main problems for Egypt: a growing budget deficit and "the deteriorating balance of payments situation." Oil accounted for 67 percent of total exports in 1985. Oil revenues in 1986-87 were expected to drop to half the previous year's figure of \$2.1 billion. In 1985 production averaged a capacity 870,000 barrels a day. The current production rate is

"At the end of this century we may reach 70 or 80 million. Already Cairo is becoming a monster. We don't know what is the population of Cairo."

220,000 barrels a day below capacity.

Egypt's other mother lode, tourism, has sadly been gouged by the Achille Lauro cruise ship tragedy and general threats of terrorism in the Middle East, albeit that many of them are not anywhere near or related to the land of the pyramids (see story, Page 11).

At the same time, the government is spending heaps of money. The Egyptian pound suffers, as it is constantly battered by a complicated exchange rate. Egypt is in danger of going broke. Perhaps former Prime Minister Ali Lufti said it most succinctly when he described his country as "consuming more than we produce, importing more than we export and spending more than we receive."

In search of a way out of its biggest woes, Egypt is in heavy negotiations with the International Monetary Fund, the body for international financing, to get a break on the payment schedule for some of its bills. In return, the fund is insisting on tough cuts in Egypt's internal spending and other changes that will come down hard on its working classes. "The people are clearly going to be hit — and hard," says a Commonwealth diplomat in Cairo. "They are in for a very difficult time."

Worrying the IMF and others is Egypt's foreign debt, most of it owed to the West. It is now \$37 billion — of which almost \$7

billion is owed to the United States — against the country's gross domestic product of \$40 billion. Just keeping up with the interest payments on that demon accounts for 35 percent of Egypt's income. It could seem a losing battle. A confidential report prepared by a major international bank describes Egypt's risk assessment for international loans as "extremely poor" in all categories from short- to long-term.

The reasons for all of this are complex but can be simplified by just a glance at the number of human beings who live there and the land on which they have survived. More than 96 percent of Egypt's territory is desert, leaving little space for the estimated 51 million population, as many as 15 million of whom are jammed into Cairo's metropolitan area, smaller in size than Dallas, which has a population of about 1 million.

A city of confusion and frenzy, Cairo is a constant cacophony of horns, as those trying to make its wheels turn are stuck in eternal traffic jams. No one can even guess at the latest population density, which some Egyptian officials say could equal or even surpass Mexico City's, until now the worst in the world. "We have neighborhoods in Cairo with 2 million people living in them,"

says a bemused young Egyptian woman. "Just those neighborhoods are bigger than most of your American cities."

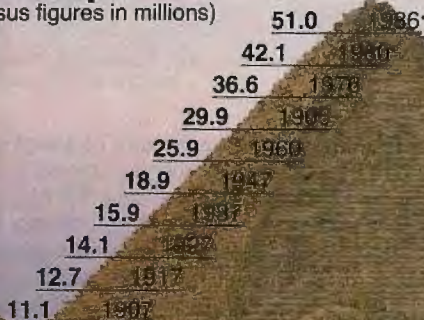
Men and women scramble and push and strain to ooze their way onto beat-up buses in which the passengers are already pressed up to the windows. The bedraggled children of the "rubbish people" drive their donkey-drawn carts alongside the sidewalks to collect trash from businesses — a task for which they will get about 70 cents a month from each store. While some businessmen drive home in Mercedes-Benz sedans, others hitch rides on the back of horse-drawn carts.

No longer does sewage run through the streets, but no longer do placid farms line the Pyramids Road or the Desert Highway. Urban sprawl now squats in their place. In Old Cairo, expansion has been helter-skelter. Thousands of squatters have moved into the Cities of the Dead, vast cemeteries with cottages and houses originally built as shelters for those visiting the graves of their loved ones on anniversaries and holy days.

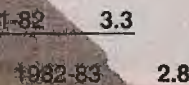
Sitting beneath oil paintings on the walls of his office in the faded glory of a former royal palace, Egypt's minister of state for foreign affairs, Boutros Boutros Ghali, speaks of the new crisis and how it differs from challenges of the past. "At the beginning of this century," he says, "the population of Egypt was 12 million. During the

Egypt: Population Growing, Revenues in Decline

Population (Census figures in millions)



Oil Production Revenues (In billions of dollars, July 1 to June 30)



Tourism Revenues (In dollars, July 1 to June 30)



Sinking Tourism

For thousands of years, the image of Egypt has been its pyramids. Vast stone tombs for kings and queens of ancient times, they have in modern days retained the mystery that made them one of the Seven Wonders of the World. Today, however, Egypt has been tarnished by terrorism with disastrous effects on the nation's tourism business. Until recently, tourism brought in more than \$1 billion a year to the battered economy.

Hard times began with the terrorist hijacking of the cruise ship *Achille Lauro* and the murder of a wheelchair-bound passenger, Leon Klinghoffer, in 1985. The fact that President Muhammad Hosni Mubarak allowed the killers to escape Egypt on an EgyptAir jet also darkened the picture, even though U.S. fighters forced the plane to land in Sicily.

Then came the police riots in February 1986. As news stories and pictures of protesters burning luxury hotels and looting Cairo were flashed around the world, Egypt was hit by its worst slump in tourist bookings. "The effect in the United States was tragic," says Egypt's under secretary of tourism. "The decrease from the United States is almost 60 percent. In European countries, the decrease in the first few months of [1986] was sizable, but that has started to diminish gradually."

Income from tourists from all countries fell by \$400 million in fiscal 1985 and was expected to be even worse in 1986. "In the United States, the situation needs more effort on our part and more goodwill on the part of American tourists," Moussa says.

Despite recent events, Egypt remains a fascinating place to visit. Fighting Cairo's erratic traffic seems more threatening than being kidnapped. Says a U.S. diplomat who has served in Egypt for several years, "The place gets a bad rap a lot of the time, but that goes to our parochial outlook. If a bomb goes off in Beirut [nearly 400 miles away], my mother calls to see if I'm OK in Cairo."

Adds Moussa, "This is one of the problems. The term 'Middle East' is so elusive. But still we have to deal with the world as it is, not as we want it to be." ■



PHOTOS BY RICHARD MACKENZIE / INSIGHT

Rioting police destroyed hotels in 1986; tourist bookings have since tumbled.

last 7,000 years, the population was never more than 12 million. Suddenly, we have jumped from [18] million to 50 million. At the end of this century, we may reach 70 or 80 million. Whatever we do, we are limited to the Nile Valley and its delta. Already Cairo is becoming a monster. We don't know what is the population of Cairo."

A new census that was begun in the middle of December is expected to reinforce official statements that the population of Egypt goes up by 1 million every nine months. The increase comes from one of the great population explosions of recent history and is a direct result of improved social services gained after the revolution in 1952, in which a group of military leaders, including Gamal Abdel Nasser, ousted King Farouk.

Better health care led to a big drop in infant mortality. Today, many of the peasants in the agricultural sector have more children for economic reasons: More children mean more free labor on the farm.

International family-planning organizations are making some progress, especially in establishing clinics in cooperation with Muslim and Christian groups. But as foreign minister Ghali says, "We have done family planning and it was not a success. It needs a kind of organization, and maybe we were not successful in our organization. The result was that, by the end of the century, we would have 78 million instead of 80 million. It makes a difference, but it makes no difference. We have now passed 50 million and already we are in trouble."

Conservative Egyptian economist Adel Bishai says absolute poverty in Egypt has diminished in the past 12 years but relative poverty has increased. "If you look at the very rich and the very poor, the gap is wider

but, at the same time, the poor are better fed."

Nonetheless, with half the population now under the age of 20, some 400,000 jobs must be created every year just to absorb new entrants to the labor force. "Open unemployment is still low," says the U.S. Embassy report, "but underemployment is endemic, especially in the government sector that for years [has] guaranteed employment to . . . graduates and those who had completed military service."

Like other developing countries, Egypt



Selling bread by a cemetery



PHOTOS BY RICHARD MACKENZIE / INSIGHT

Hammouda receives food subsidies.

has relied heavily on the public sector to drive the economy. A Middle East diplomat in Cairo says 87 percent of Egypt's active capital is in the hands of the public sector, which produces only 45 percent of the revenue. The 13 percent of capital in private hands brings in 55 percent of revenue. "The pyramid is upside down," he says.

Underemployed, college-educated government workers (known as 50-pound men

because that is their meager wage in Egyptian currency) litter the halls of bureaucracy. And still, illiteracy is endemic — anywhere from 50 percent to 80 percent of the population. The financial problems caused by overpopulation are exacerbated by the government's social services system. Jobs in the government are guaranteed for everyone who graduates from college, meaning that new jobs must be created for the almost 200,000 graduates each year. It is all but impossible to fire the incompetent.

The nation has become addicted to a government subsidy system that costs \$2 billion a year for basic foods such as bread, rice, sugar, tea and cooking oil. On top of that, say others, another \$4 billion is added in subsidies for water, telephones, transportation and energy.

Basic food is rationed at fully and partly subsidized prices to an amazing 97 percent of the population. Dating from the 1950s, this present-day anomaly is characterized by ration cards, price regulation, a dominant public sector and general state control. The prospect of taking subsidies away is what has terrified Egyptian politicians in the past, particularly as they recall bloody riots in the streets in 1977, 24 hours after they announced increases in the price of 25 essential commodities.

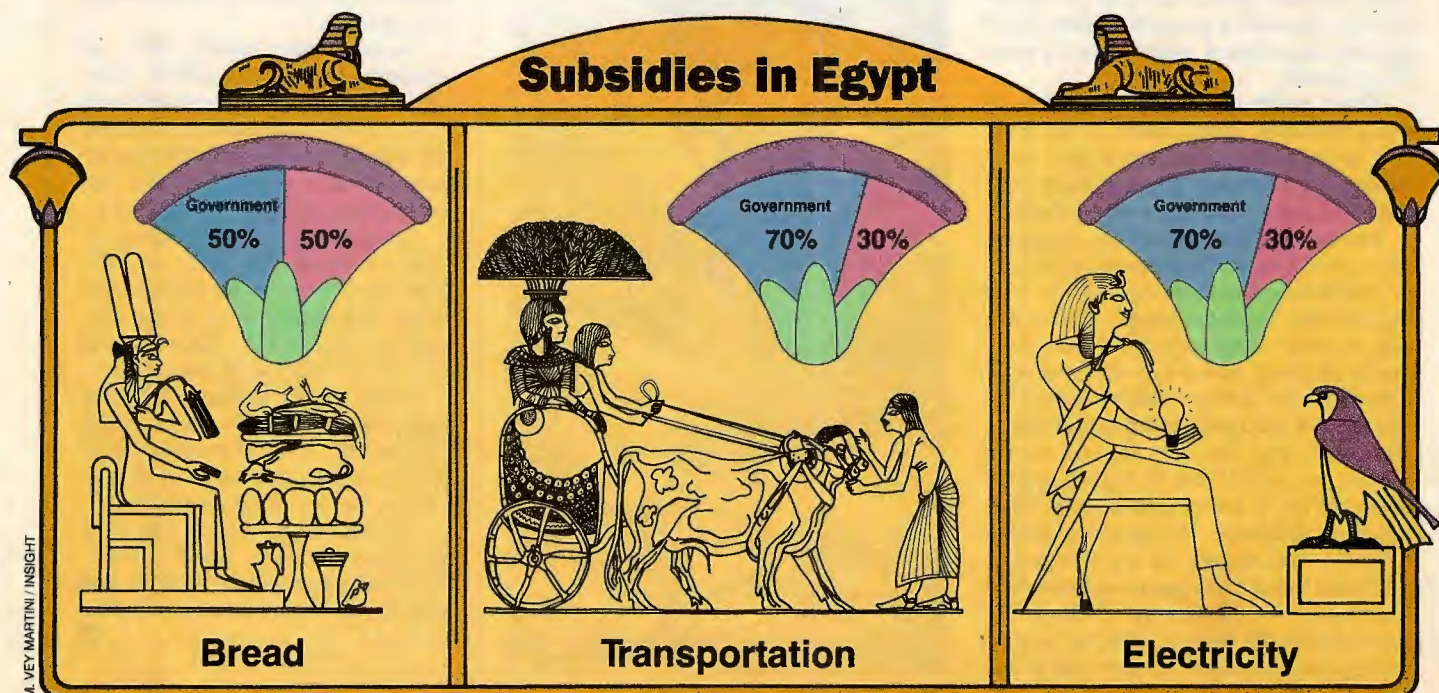
Nevine Farouk Hammouda, a university student leader and daughter of the late chief of military security for President Anwar

al-Sadat, describes her background as upper middle class. But still, she says, her family has a ration card for government-subsidized food. "Why? For Egyptians, the most important part of their life is food. It's the main problem of the ages. We are born with it. We are always afraid of shortages. Maybe it's because we think the Nile suddenly could dry up and we would have famine."

The slightest rumor that there will be a shortage of rice drives Egyptians to hoard, even though they eventually may throw the extra food away. Panic buying, on occasion, has itself actually caused shortages.

"The sum of the cost of the subsidies to the government is anywhere between 1 billion and 3 billion Egyptian pounds annually — up to \$2 billion," says the gregarious, respected and pragmatic Egyptian economist Galal Amin. "It is really the main factor responsible for inflation because it makes the government budget continuously in deficit, which has to be financed by borrowing from the central bank, and this has raised inflation to what many people estimate as 30 percent annually — or more."

Sources of hard currency are drying up. The amount of money sent home by as many as 4 million Egyptians working



M. VEY MARTINI / INSIGHT

"The cost of subsidies to the government is the main factor responsible for inflation because it makes the government budget continuously in deficit."

abroad is declining dramatically. Half of these "guest workers" are in Iraq, where currency regulations now prohibit transferring amounts of any magnitude. The rest are elsewhere in the Persian Gulf area, where they account for 60 percent of the labor force in the Arab oil-producing countries.

At the peak in 1983 and 1984, guest workers were sending back \$3.8 billion a year, but now, under the global oil price crisis, they are losing those jobs. In fiscal 1985, remittances dropped \$250 million from the previous year, a downward spiral experts say will continue into the next decade.

Much of the blame must fall on the past, making the crisis one that Mubarak has inherited from Sadat and Nasser (see story, Page 14). In a speech in May 1975, Sadat said he had not realized how bad matters were economically but then proceeded to do little about them.

Twenty years ago, Egypt was agriculturally self-sufficient. Now, it imports 60 percent of what it needs. Critics have called its development a classic example of developmental economic theory wrongly applied. Agrarian reform was shelved, said Euro-money magazine, in favor of an industrialization policy that aggravated a population shift from the country to the cities. Some prices were so distorted that farmers found it cheaper to feed their cattle with subsidized loaves of bread rather than grain.

Until early 1986 bread sold for 2 piasters, less than 1½ cents a loaf. Egyptian officials talk with some glee about their recent scheme to increase the price to 3 piasters. They first introduced a new, bigger loaf, complete with sesame seeds on top, and charged 3 piasters for it. The public quickly began buying it. Once the new loaf was successful, the officials stopped offering the old-style bread, but in time they also did away with the sesame seeds and gradually reduced the size of the new loaf back to the size they started with. They got their extra piaster, bread costs the same to produce and they're still hoping no one will notice.

"They did it by stealth," says an admiring diplomat. "Something had to be done. Waiters were cleaning off tables in restaurants with bread because it was cheaper than using old rags."

If that seems like a line from "Catch-22," consider Egypt's complex exchange rate, a factor in the possibility of even greater inflation in the future. The value of one U.S. dollar in Egyptian pounds varies, depending on the method of conversion.



Ghali attributes part of the economic crisis to the population boom.



Abu Ali: "Worst" finance minister?

The official rate at banks and hotels, for example, is 1.35 pounds. There are other official rates — one as low as 0.39 pound to the dollar for old debts to the Soviet bloc — plus the high of 1.9 on the black market. The black market rate is becoming increasingly influential and is part of the reason that much of Egypt's money circulates outside normal channels. An estimated \$40 billion is held by Egyptians outside the banking system.

It would seem to make great sense to

unify these rates but, as former minister of the economy Abu Ali says, it will not be an easy task, given the fact that it would bring even greater inflation. "We are building up the preconditions necessary for a unified exchange rate," he said in his last interview while still in office. "Just last July we consolidated one of the [rarely used] rates into another. More is under way."

For example, imported foods come in at the rate of \$1 costing only 0.7 pound. Going to a unified rate of 1.7 or 1.9 would mean that such food would more than double in price. "This," says Abu Ali, "is a spiraling inflation that no country can bear."

If nothing else, his time as finance minister taught him to face the issues. The drop in oil and a high point in obligations on international debt make the problem look "harsh and severe," he says. "We need economic reform. The Egyptian economy has the capability and the ingenuity in terms of human resources, natural resources and even financial resources to adapt and absorb — given the proper time — to meet such conditions." He says his government has brought down its budget deficit from 5.4 billion pounds in 1984 to an estimated 3.9 billion pounds in 1986.

To increase revenue, Abu Ali says, the government has hiked prices on such services as telephones, transportation and electricity. "We have been progressively applying this policy of charging people the real cost of the services they are enjoying — especially those who are able to pay."

That has been Mubarak's recent theme. He has said repeatedly that he will not preside over the dismantling of subsidies — for those who truly need them. The qualifying phrase is a new and important addition.

Now, after significant negotiations in Cairo in the fall, Egypt and the International Monetary Fund are about to reach an agreement on a bailout for the financially racked nation. The parties agreed on the need to increase the importance of the private sector in the society, unify complex exchange rates into one (probably at a rate of approximately 1.8 pounds to the U.S. dollar), do away with a greater portion of the subsidies and generally increase prices to a level that one Egyptian official calls "healthy and free from distortion," inordinate subsidies.

In return, officials say, the IMF will allow Egypt to reschedule at least some of its \$37 billion foreign debt and will make short-term loans in amounts yet to be determined.

"There was a lot of progress achieved in the dialogue with the [IMF] mission," says a senior official. Adds Ghali: "We can easily . . . obtain a rescheduling of our foreign debts."

The only sticking point has been a question of timing. The International Monetary

Fund wants the changes brought about quickly, while Egypt has wanted to move at a slow pace, fearful that sudden changes could bring about internal strife. "It seems the IMF people think the political dangers are exaggerated," says economist Amin.

Those political dangers should be of concern to Americans, if for no other reason than Egypt's unique relationship with the United States. It is second only to Israel as a recipient of U.S. funds, getting \$2.2 billion in economic and military aid. The country is of vital geopolitical importance as an ally in the troubled Middle East.

Most important, perhaps, is that a collapse of the system in Egypt could always lead to the emergence of an extremist fundamentalist regime (see story, Page 15) that could itself hasten the development of anti-Western attitudes in the region.

In the heat of noontime, as the din of Cairo's traffic roars on, Gamal Saad, a young Egyptian air force veteran and now a driver for a Cairo car company, wonders about the image his country is getting around the world. He reflects for a while on the machinations of the International Monetary Fund and global finance and what needs to be done.

"Poor Egypt," he says finally. "Poor, poor Egypt."

— Richard Mackenzie in Cairo



Mubarak, among other Egyptian leaders, is doing something about the economy.

History Revised

Who is to blame for Egypt's parlous economic straits? Egyptians are searching for the answer. As the debate continues, an interesting revision of history is occurring in which criticism is being directed at two unlikely men: former Presidents Gamal Abdel Nasser and Anwar al-Sadat.

Nasser, modern Egypt's founder after the 1952 revolution, is held responsible by many for a socialist system in which the massive government bureaucracy has become unmanageable and unproductive.

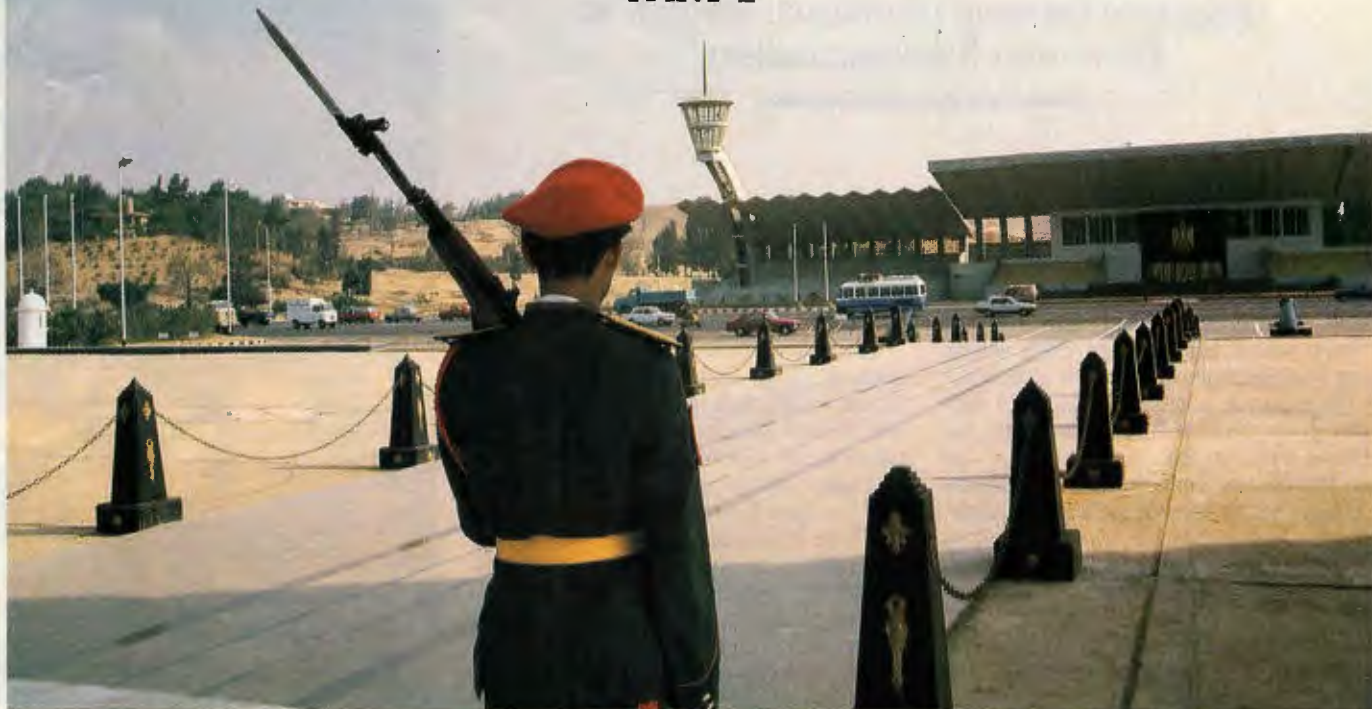
Of Nasser, political analyst Abdel Moneim Said says: "He has two problems. He is a national hero, a great man; he exuded dignity. . . . But he did not realize the proportion of the capabilities of the country and our foreign policy commitments. Secondly, in his social and economic forces, he did not fix proportions."

Says journalist Louis Gries: "When Nasser came and nationalized things, he did not differentiate between Egyptian capital and foreign capital. He took the whole bunch, and a lot of Egypt's private business was damaged."

Sadat, father of Egypt's 1974 policy renewing Western ties, is being rejudged for skewing the country's trade balance toward imports, not improving Egypt's productivity and relying too much on the temporary good fortune of oil exports.

Says economist Galal Amin ironically: During Sadat's last years, "we never had it so good." Exports increased 100 percent because of oil, he says, and remittances from foreign workers climbed 57 percent in three years. "What did Sadat do? He let imports of commodities rise 70 percent and imports of services, including interest payments, by 100 percent. When Sadat took power, our debt was \$1.7 billion. It is now \$37 billion. In the period between, we never saw such affluence."

Current President Muhammad Hosni Mubarak is generally considered the unlucky victim of a lack of planning in the past. Some see him as too weak to beat and burnish the troubles into success. Others say he is doing all anyone could and, more important, is introducing participatory democracy. ■



RICHARD MACKENZIE / INSIGHT

Across the street from the site of Anwar al-Sadat's assassination, a soldier stands guard at the tomb of the president.

God's Will and God's Word: Egypt's Fundamentalists

SUMMARY: Its economic problems, location and the importance of religion to its people appear to make Egypt a prime target for the spread of Islamic fundamentalism. The 1981 assassination of Anwar al-Sadat and recent unrest at universities have been traced to fundamentalist influences. Coptic Christians have been hurt by both fanaticism and the moves to control it. But officials believe the fundamentalist movement is small and not a major threat — yet.

The inscrutable spiritual leader of a mystical sect of Egyptian Muslims is talking about the days when he was a chief in the Muslim Brotherhood. The brotherhood has been, at times, a bloody, feared underground movement determined to overthrow secular government in Egypt and replace it with *sharia*, the law of Islam.

Long before the Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini led his furious followers to victory over the Shah of Iran in 1979, Egypt's Muslim Brotherhood was a fundamentalist group resolved to applying the teachings of the Prophet Muhammad and his revelations in the Koran to every aspect of life in their nation. If bloodshed were a part of the path to that end, so be it.

Yet today Sheikh Abdul Muneim Abu

Fatal talks softly about his Sufi belief and his relationship with Allah. Gone, for the most part, is the fire that once crackled in his soul. "Sufism is something that is a very private relationship between you and the Creator. It is sincere devotion and love of the Creator. Whatever you do is actually directed by him. Before I do anything, I always say, 'In the name of God.'"

The eternal principles of justice, Abu Fatal insists, are to be found in Islam: No tribe, no blood, no skin is better than another. When he was a young man, he says, the Muslim Brotherhood was trying to take the Egyptian people back to those basics: "The aim of the brotherhood was to bring the law of Islam to Egypt. All the weaknesses and problems we had then were because we were not leading the way of Islam. They were difficult days."

At 18, Abu Fatal became a beloved

friend of Sheikh Hasan al-Banna, the spiritual leader who founded the group in 1928. Now, in his late 60s, Abu Fatal is a professor of chemical pathology at the University of Cairo and head of the Arab Association of Islamic Education. For a long time, the Establishment sought him out when it needed a rational religious voice to calm unrest among university students.

Today, as new troubles beset Egypt, Abu Fatal speaks of misunderstanding and shortsightedness on the part of officials but, in the same breath, tells how he used to advise the young not to be extremists. "We want you to be good compatriots," he would tell them, "but wait until you are done with your studies and get into power. Then you can do what you want."

There would seem to be an even greater need for him to speak today, as Egyptian authorities prepare for increasing civil unrest, potential coups d'état and a growing fundamentalist tide. But, of this year's young, Abu Fatal is less sanguine: "Today I have lost touch with them. With less power and advanced age, I don't have the capacity to do what I used to do."

In the past 12 months:

- The government's chief prosecutor

"The typical [outsider] doesn't know the difference between traditional religion in Islam and fundamentalism."

announced in December indictments of four army officers and 29 members of Jihad, or Holy War, charging they had plotted the overthrow of the government of President Muhammad Hosni Mubarak and "urged hatred and contempt of this system and incited resistance to public authority."

- In Asyut, a large Christian city halfway down the Nile River with a long history as a trouble spot, the secret police are on full alert as violent demonstrations by fundamentalist Muslim students continue, sparked by the refusal of school officials to allow female students to wear *nikobs*, black veils that cover their faces.

The same city was also the scene of a short-lived rebellion after Muslim extremists assassinated President Anwar al-Sadat at a military ceremony in 1981. More than 300 people were arrested at that time, and 107 were later convicted of attempts to overthrow the government.

- A variety of fundamentalist organizations have infiltrated Egypt's 11 national universities, three of them in Cairo. The *mukabarat*, or secret police force, is fighting back by infiltrating the groups.

- Frustrated by terrible living conditions in their military-style barracks and frightened by rumors their terms of conscription would be increased by a year, thousands of security police went on a wild rampage through a Cairo suburb in the shadow of the Giza pyramids in February,

burning down three luxury hotels. More than 100 people died in the violence. Some 1,200 now face the death penalty for their role in the riots, with charges including murder, sedition and mutiny.

Beneath all these stories lie basic questions: Is Egypt about to be drowned by a fundamentalist tide in the style of Khomeini's in Iran? Can the estimated 10,000 activists in the extreme groups grab control of a nation of 50 million?

"You have fundamentalists in Egypt as you have fundamentalists in Israel following Rabbi Meir Kahane. We have always had them," says Egypt's minister of state for foreign affairs, Boutros Boutros Ghali. "They were contained under [President] Gamal Abdel Nasser, under Sadat and now under the regime of President Hosni Mubarak. They are very active, but they are marginal. We know how to contain them to avoid destabilization within the country. We have the same problems with extremists from the left, the Marxists. They are not a real threat."

Says another generally realistic Egyptian official: "You'll find more people waiting at the nearest bus stop in Cairo than you will at a fundamentalist meeting."

Indeed, many observers were surprised that there was no civilian uprising in support of the security police riots in February, despite wide public sympathy for their plight. The curfews ordered in Cairo for several days after the outbreak were observed with casual ease and, during daylight hours, the city continued to function as normal. The army was used to keep control, and it worked smoothly.

The government courts the military, making the lives of officers comfortable so they will not be tempted by the promises or propaganda of fundamentalist groups. You can see it on the floor of the Egyptian National Assembly, where the most powerful man in Egypt next to Mubarak is center stage as officials hover around him.

His name is Field Marshal Muhammad Abdel Halim Abu Ghazalah, and he takes it all in stride. As deputy prime minister as well as minister of defense and military production, he is considered the power broker of the country. The troops under him fare well compared with their police counterparts and most other Egyptians. Spanking new apartment complexes for officers and a handsome military stadium line the airport highway.

Louis Griess, a thoughtful and respected journalist in Egypt for 30 years, says the fundamentalists are "under the thumb" of the intelligence services but he



Overflow crowds pray in the street outside a neighborhood mosque.

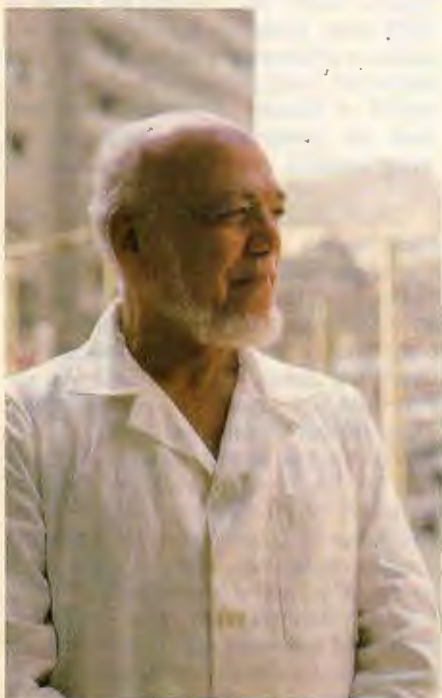
worries that they receive support, not from Khomeini's Iran, but from Muammar Qaddafi in neighboring Libya and even from Saudi Arabia.

Other than being an occasional source for ideas and having the same goal — the installation of *sharia* — the fundamentalist Sunnis in Egypt are a distinctly different group from the Shia followers of Khomeini. In fact, the Egyptian group's greatest weakness is its lack of leadership. Part of the reason that demonstrations and even the police riots have not spread farther is that fundamentalists in Egypt have no charismatic leader. There is Sheikh Umar Abd al-Rahman, an ominous-looking blind man whom officials tried to link to Sadat's assassination but could not. Despite his publicity, he has no mass following.

It's like a cult that comes from alienation and poverty," says Abdel Moneim Said, of Egypt's Center for Political and Strategic Studies. "The students get together and want to repair and reform the world. They are getting influence in the universities in part because the whole society is becoming more religious."

On the streets, more women are now wearing *hegabs*, scarves to cover their hair. Griess and others agree that this is another sign of a new popularity for middle-of-the-road religion rather than an interest in extreme fundamentalism.

In Egypt, religious expressions are part of everyday conversation. An agreement between two people to meet for lunch at a



Abu Fatal, leader of mystical sect

PHOTOS BY RICHARD MACKENZIE / INSIGHT



given time, for example, will always be followed by a qualifier: *Insha Allah*, if it is the will of God.

"All Egyptians are very, very religious," says Nevine Farouk Hammouda, a student leader in Cairo. "I am. I am not extreme. I don't wear a veil. I don't wear a veil because I am afraid I would say, 'To hell with it,' and stop wearing it. When I put a veil on, I want to be 100 percent sure and never regret it." She worries, at the same time, that there are misconceptions about people who wear Islamic clothing. "The stereotype is that he is ignorant or a barbarian — as in American films, for example."

Abdullah Schlieffer, an American who converted to Islam and adopted a Muslim name while in the Middle East on assignment as a producer for NBC News, describes what he calls the Muslim silent majority as people to whom "religion, family, honor, morality and virginity are all important and paramount."

He asks, "What do you think? These women are carrying grenades around under their cloaks? The typical [outsider] doesn't know the difference between traditional religion in Islam and fundamentalism because he's completely divorced from it."

The method of dealing with fundamentalist groups has changed through the years. While Nasser outlawed the Muslim Brotherhood, Sadat gave other fundamentalists relative freedom and even encouraged them. "Sadat had a theory," says Griess. "In order to destroy the communists and the followers of Nasser, he helped the Muslim fanatics to be powerful — and they killed him. They are still there."

Said agrees: "Sadat's biggest mistake was that he encouraged these guys in the 1970s. Sadat saw that his enemies were the

Nasserites and the left, so he encouraged the fundamentalists. He gave them space to grow and regroup and publish and hold meetings. Sometimes some of the government money was channeled to them. And then they assassinated him."

Some now accuse the present government of vacillating on the issue, of giving a lot one moment only to crack down with too tough a fist the next.

While liquor is rarely sold now in Asyut in deference to fundamentalist forces, the issue of what clothing women could wear to class at universities has been explosive.

It began last spring at the University of Cairo, when the head of the medical faculty issued an order that women studying there could not wear veils covering the face. The instructions made a great deal of sense, officials felt, because it was important for patients to be able to see the faces of doctors examining them. The order was extended in the fall to cover all government-supported universities because professors could not know if a veiled woman taking a test was the correct student. The controversy grew so fierce that it provoked demonstrations in which at least one student was killed and Asyut's stores were closed for two days late in the year.

Muslim unrest has taken its toll as well on the nation's 8 million or more Coptic Christians. Their leader, Pope Shenouda III, was driven into exile by Sadat in 1981 (see story, Page 68).

At the Coptic cathedral in Cairo, Bishop Serapin says Copts have been victims of both Muslim extremists and government attempts to control them. "We believe the majority of Muslim people are tolerant, but there are waves in this ocean — periods of tolerance and periods of difficulty," he says.

"The worst was in 1981, when Christian homes were attacked and our churches were burned and our students attacked.

"President Sadat first thought that, if he encouraged the fanatic groups, they would support him. Of course, they began to work against the Christians. His Holiness [Shenouda] told us to be quiet, not to affect the national unity, but it reached a point where we felt our complaints were being ignored. So His Holiness asked the people to pray and fast, and the president considered this a protest against his policies. Then he wanted to imprison the head of one of the fanatical groups, and he needed to balance this by taking some of the Christians, too."

The pope was ordered into exile in a monastery in Northern Egypt. Seven bishops, 24 priests and 200 laymen, meanwhile, were imprisoned. Mubarak has since released all of them. "This fundamentalism is a danger in the future not only for the Christians but also for the country and even Islam as a religion," says Bishop Serapin, who has praise for Mubarak and a portrait of the president hanging on one of his office walls — across the room from a painting of the Sacred Heart of Jesus.

Abu Fatal also talks of the past to explain the future. Only days before his mentor, Muslim Brotherhood founder Banna, was assassinated in 1949, Banna told the young disciple: "My dear brother, we went the wrong way. We should stick to our original ideas. You should not look for trouble. You only meet it with courage if it comes to you. We have to wait until the community itself rises up and — with a pure heart — asks for its rights."

In his mind, Abu Fatal is still waiting. *Insha Allah*.

— Richard Mackenzie in Egypt

Rehabilitating a Reputation: A Born-again City on the Ohio

SUMMARY: Newport, Ky., is shedding its disreputable image — or at least trying to. The city, across the Ohio River from Cincinnati, has attracted a luxury apartment complex, riverfront restaurants and other multimillion-dollar projects — heady stuff for a city whose reputation is so shaky that its county hesitates to buy Newport water.

Newport, Ky.: Cincinnati's naked stepsister across the Ohio. Sin City.

During Prohibition, Newport was a haven for bootleggers. When the booze flowed legally again, illegal gambling became the vogue, with glitzy nightclubs and top-name entertainers. When the gambling czars went west, leaving behind "local hoods" and "sleaze," Newport deteriorated into a seedy, vice-ridden riverfront town.

Along Monmouth Street, the city's main drag, the Brass Ass, Chic's, Dillinger's and La Madame's, with flashing neon signs and girlie photos, are glaringly prominent in a town so small. "If you walk down the central business district, it's the thing that sticks out," says Michael Whitehead, a native and administrator of the Alcoholic Beverages Commission. "It's not like in Louisville, where most people don't see it."

Mayor Steve Goetz, who says it was "common knowledge that the city was be-

ing run by the joints," figures the city hit an all-time low in the late 1970s. City Commission meetings had become known as "the Monday night fights" because of the brawls that erupted among commissioners.

The city still has a long way to go to shuck its image as a hedonist's heaven, but Newport is determined to turn over a new leaf. Since 1982, when reform-minded leaders took power, changes have become evident, from two multimillion-dollar development projects to revitalizing a dormant business group.

In October, for instance, the Downtown Newport Business Association sponsored a car show that drew some 15,000 spectators — an unprecedented crowd for a Newport event. "What we're trying to do is make a better business environment, spruce it up and create a better image," says Marvin Polinsky, owner of Saul's Value Store and president of the association.

"People in Newport had no pride in their city," says Goetz. "When you're told you're

a city of losers for so long, after a while you start believing it. What we had to do was come in and create new expectations for Newport."

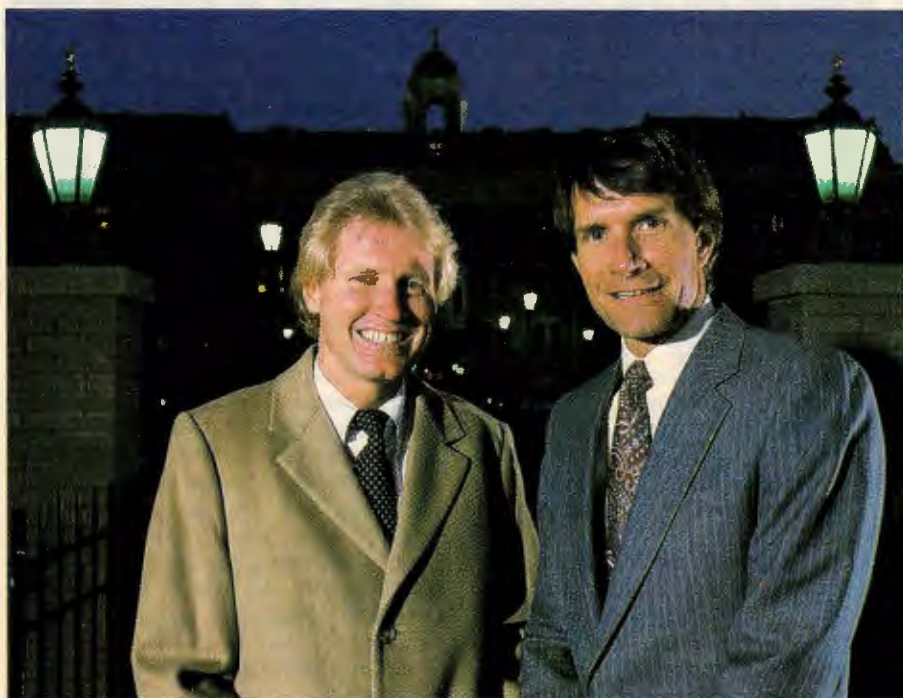
The new expectations started with an ordinance, upheld by the U.S. Supreme Court in November, banning nude dancing in places where alcohol is served. "It's not that far-reaching. I think it was more of a statement in change of tone from the city," says City Solicitor James E. Parsons. "You would still be able to have dancers. They just couldn't be totally nude."

Since the nudity ban took effect, the number of strip joints has dropped from 16 to 10, and city officials have other proposals in mind to crack the remaining vices. For instance, there's a pending ordinance that would prohibit women from hustling drinks, a measure officials believe will reduce prostitution — "usually the means of exchange," according to Parsons.

One misconception that benefited the nude bars, says Whitehead, was that they contributed heavily in taxes to the city. Actually, he says, they accounted for only about 0.5 percent of the annual budget.

Some of the reformers, such as Whitehead, came up through two strong neighborhood associations that were formed in the mid-1970s. The Mansion Hill Neighborhood Association had filed a lawsuit to prevent an interstate highway ramp from emptying into the historic neighborhood. "What you had finally was a nucleus of people who came together for the first time and said: 'By God, we're not going to let folks walk over us. We're going to preserve the good things we have in this city,'" says Steve Burke, a Texan who moved to the city in 1980 and is president of the Gateway Neighborhood Association.

The commission also cleaned house within city departments, bringing in professionals to run the city and reducing patronage and nepotism. Like the city itself, "the government was neglected for so many years," says Dennis M. Phelan, the first city manager hired from outside the community since the city manager form of government was adopted in the early 1930s. City pension funds were in arrears, almost nothing had been done to maintain the 113-year-old water system and the city's finances were handled through an archaic and cumbersome accounting system. The city and the government "looked like they did in the '50s," says Phelan. "They never changed."



PHOTOS BY D. GORTON FOR INSIGHT

Developers Back (left), Schiear: Project showed "what can happen in Newport."