

Palestine Chronology

1963 – 1988

1963

Jan.: First office opened by Fatah in Algeria, headed by Khalil el-Wazir (Abu Jihad).

March: The launch of the newspaper 'Akhbar Filastin' edited and printed in Gaza Strip.

April 17: Charter for Arab federation between Egypt, Syria and Iraq signed in Cairo.

June 16-24: Ben Gurion resigns Israeli premiership and is succeeded by Levi Eshkol.

1964

Jan. 13: First Arab Summit Conference held in Cairo.

March 17: First Palestinian delegation, Yasser Arafat and Khalil el-Wazir to China, confers with Premier Chou-En-Lai.

May 28: The First Palestinian National Council (PNC) meets in Jerusalem.

June 2: Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) founded.

Aug. 9: The first Executive Committee of the PLO formed of 14 members.

Sept. 5-11: The second Arab Summit meets in Cairo and "Welcomed the establishment of the PLO as the basis of the Palestinian entity and as a pioneer in the collective Arab struggle for the Liberation of Filastin."

1965

Jan. 1: First military operation of Fatah in Palestine.

March 6: Pres. Bourguiba of Tunisia proposes Arab recognition of Israel on terms of the 1947 UN Res.

April 21: Pres. Habib Bourguiba proposed, that Arabs recognize Israel within the boundaries of the UN's Partition Res. of 29 Nov. 1947, together with the repatriation of refugees.

1966

Oct.: Israeli attack on Samou village in the West Bank.

1967

June 2: General Moshe Dayan joins Israeli Cabinet as Min. of Defence.

June 5: June War; Israel begins military occupation of "West Bank" and Gaza Strip of Palestine, Sinai of Egypt and Golan Heights of Syria.

June 9-10: Pres. Jamal Abd al-Nasser offered resignation.

June 28: Israel annexes old Jerusalem, begins Jewish settlement in OPT.

July 4: UN Gen. Assembly Res. 2253 (ES-U) calls upon Israel to "rescind all measures taken (and) to desist forthwith, from taking any action which would alter the status of Jerusalem."

July 24: The Muslim Council (al-Hayat al-Islamiya) was the first Palestinian representative body to be founded after the war.

Aug. 29: Arab Summit convenes in Khartoum.

Nov. 22: UN Sec. Council Res. 242.

1968

March 21: Fighters of the Palestinian resistance and Jordanian army confront a whole army thrust by the Israelis against the village of Al-Karameh in the Jordan River Valley.

Dec. 26: Arab guerrillas machine-gun Israeli airliner at Athens airport.

Dec. 28: Israeli commandos raided Beirut airport, destroying 13 Arab aircraft.

1969

Jan.: Fatah proclaims its objective of creating a democratic, secular state in Palestine.

Feb. 1: Pres. Nasser asserts that the problem of the Palestinians was "the problem of a people that has a homeland."

Feb.: The Palestinian resistance (al-Muqawama al-Filistiniya) becomes the predominant component of the PLO institutions. Yasser Arafat was elected chairman of a new executive committee of the PLO.

March 11: Golda Meir becomes Israeli PM, succeeding Levi Eskol, who died on Feb. 26 at the age of 73.

Aug. 21: Al-Aqsa Mosque, under Israeli occupation, damaged by arson.

Sept. 1: Army coup in Libya; monarchy deposed, Libyan Arab Republic proclaimed.

Nov. 3: Agreement between PLO and Lebanese arranged in Cairo.

Dec. 9: US Sec. of State William Rogers outlines US proposals for an Israeli-Arab peace settlement.

Dec. 21-23: 5th Arab Summit meets in Rabat, breaks up without reaching agreement or issuing any kind of statement.

1970

April 8: Israeli airstrike kills 30 school children in Egypt (Bahr el-Bakr).

June 6-12: A military confrontation between Jordan's Forces and PLO guerrillas.

1971

Dec. 6: UN Gen. Assembly Res. 2787 recognises the right of the Palestinians to struggle for the recovery of their homeland.

1972

March 15: "United Arab Kingdom" plan proposed by King Hussein for a new formation of Jordanian-Palestinian relations.

July 8: Ghassan Kanafani, editor of al-Hadaf and member of the Political Bureau of PFLP was killed when a bomb exploded in his car.

July 17: Arafat arrives in Moscow at the head of the second PLO delegation officially invited to meet with Soviet Leaders.

July 18: Al-Ahram reported that interrogation of Baruch Zaki Mizrahi, accused of leading an Israeli spy ring in Yemeni Arab Republic, had disclosed that he was ordered by the Israeli intelligence service to perform the following tasks: "To collect information about the southern approaches to the red sea; to observe the activities of the Palestinian Commando offices in Sana'a, Aden and the Gulf countries, and to try to obtain information about their intentions as regards Israeli ships in the passage".

Sept. 2: The Palestinian News Agency, Wafa, reported that on the initiative of Knesset member Shalom Cohen some 100 Palestinian notables and Israelis met in Tel Aviv to discuss the establishment of a "Palestinian state". The meeting was convened under the slogan of "a common homeland and a common destiny" and declared as its aim the establishment of an "independent Palestinian state" alongside the

state of Israel, "within the June 5 frontiers under UN supervision". This "state" would seek to establish "close relations with Israel being part of the Arab world".

Sept. 28: Pres. Sadat proposed in his speech the formation of a Palestinian government in exile.

Oct. 16: PLO representative in Rome Wa'il Zu'aiter was killed.

1973

Jan.: The 11th PNC reveals a decision to establish a new body inside OPT to co-ordinate the activities of different resistance organisations there.

April 10: Israel raids into Beirut and murders 3 Palestinian resistance leaders: Kamal Nasser, Kamal Adwan, Abu Yussef el-Najar.

Aug.: The Palestinian National Front (PNF) in the OPT issues its first communique affirming the PNF as an integral part of the PLO.

Oct. 6: (Oct. War) Egypt and Syria fight to regain the Arab territories occupied by Israel in 1967.

Dec. 22: Geneva Conference for Middle East.

1974

Feb. 19: PNC calls for the establishment of a Palestinian State in any part of the occupied areas evacuated by Israel.

April 17: 'The Times' of London publishes excerpts from a secret memorandum prepared by the British Foreign Office for the Paris Peace Conference of 1919. "With regard to Palestine, His Majesty's Government are committed by Sir Henry MacMahon's letter to the Sharif on Oct. 14, 1915, to its inclusion in the boundaries of Arab independence." An appendix notes: "The whole of Palestine ... lies within the limits which His Majesty's Government has pledged itself to Sherif Hussein that they will recognise and uphold the independence of Arabs."

June 12: The 12th PNC passes 10-Point Programme in which the concept of a democratic secular state in all of Palestine is dropped. The stated goal becomes "an independent Palestinian state".

Oct. 14: UN Gen. Assembly recognises the PLO as the representative of the Palestinian people in its Res. 3210.

Oct. 28: The 7th Arab Summit meeting in Rabat recognises the PLO as sole representative of the Palestinians and affirms "The right of the Palestinian people to establish an independent national authority in any Palestinian territory that is liberated.

Nov. 13: Chairman Yasser Arafat addresses the UN in New York.

Nov.: UN Gen. Assembly reaffirms the inalienable rights of the Palestinian people in Palestine.

1975

April 13: The start of the 1975-76 civil war in Lebanon.

Nov. 10: UN Res. 3379 defining Zionism as a form of racism and racial discrimination.

1976

Jan.: Manifesto of Israeli Council for Israeli-Palestinian Peace.

April 12: First West Bank municipal election under Israeli occupation; sweeping victory for nationalist lists.

Aug. 12: Palestinian Refugee Camp, Tel-al-Za'tar, massacre in Lebanon.

Sept.: At its 66th session held in Cairo, the Arab League Council accepts Palestine, as represented by the PLO, as a full member of the Arab League equal to all other members.

1977

May: US State Department releases Human Rights Report, charging Israelis with the following crimes against the Palestinians: a) illegal expulsions from their homes and properties; b) detention without charge; c) destruction of properties; d) no judicial remedy for detainees.

Oct. 4: Joint statement by US and USSR specifying necessary steps to be taken to ensure peace in the Middle East. [intended to achieve the reconvening of the Geneva Conference].

Nov. 20: Pres. Anwar al-Sadat addressed the Israeli Knesset.

Dec. 4: 6-Point Programme agreed to by the various Palestinian organisations calling for the formation of a "steadfastness and confrontation front" in opposition to Sadat's negotiations with Israel.

1978

Jan. 4: Pres. Carter's statement on recognition of Palestinians right to a homeland.

March 12: The Israeli army attacks South Lebanon, throwing 25,000 troops into a full-scale invasion, leaving scores of Lebanese villages devastated and some 700 Lebanese and Palestinians, mainly civilians, dead.

March 19: UN Sec. Council adopts Res. 425 calling for an immediate Israeli withdrawal from Lebanese territory and establishes a new UNIFIL to be dispatched to southern Lebanon.

Sept. 17: Carter, Begin and Sadat sign the Camp David Accords which propose a settlement to the Middle East conflict bypassing the Palestinian people and their sole representative, the PLO.

Oct. 1: Statement of condemnation by the West Bank National Conference, held in Beit Hanina, of Sadat's visit to Jerusalem.

Nov. 15: Baghdad Arab Summit establishes the Palestinian-Jordanian Joint Committee for aiding the steadfastness of the Palestinian people in the OPT.

Nov. 29: First International Day of Solidarity with the Palestinian People, as designated by the UN.

- For 8 days Palestinians resist the Israeli invasion of south Lebanon despite Israeli air raids.

1979

March 22: UN Sec. Council Res. 446 calls on Israel to dismantle the settlements "those having no legal validity" in the OPT, incl. Jerusalem.

1980

Jan. 28: Government of Egypt propose model of full autonomy for the OPT.

May 31: Fourth General Conference of the Palestine Liberation Movement, Fatah, meeting in Damascus, approves political programme.

June 2: Mayors Bassam Shaka'a, Karim Khalaf and Ibrahim Tawil bombed by members of the Jewish underground.

June 13: EEC Venice Declaration urges full self-determination for the Palestinian people and calls on Israel to end the occupation.

June 30: Israeli Knesset adopts the Jerusalem Basic Law "officially" annexing the pre-1967 Palestinian eastern part of the city of Jerusalem.

1981

April 11-19: The 15th session of the PNC ends 9-day Damascus meeting. PNC political statement approves the report on contacts with Jews by the Committee for the Occupied Homeland.

June 7: Israeli raid on Iraqi nuclear reactor.

July 17: Israeli jets bomb PLO targets in Beirut killing 300 people.

Aug. 6: 8-point peace plan proposed by Crown Prince Fahd.

Oct. 6: Pres. Sadat assassinated during military parade marking 1973 Oct. War; 11 other officials reported dead.

Dec. 14: The Golan Heights, an area of 500 sq. miles, "annexed" to Israel.

1982

Jan.: Israel government proposes "Autonomy" for the OPT.

Jan. 25: Israel's Ambassador to the US, Moshe Arens, says that Israeli invasion of Lebanon was just "a matter of time."

March 9: The Jordanian Government issues a warning to members of the embryo village leagues that they will be charged with high treason under Jordanian law if they fail to withdraw their league membership within 30 days.

March 11: The Israeli authority declares the National Guidance Committee (NGC) on the West Bank illegal.

June 4: Israel invades Lebanon with estimated 100,000 troops.

June 30: Estimated 15,000 civilians killed so far by Israeli invasion of Lebanon. Canadian physician working in Sidon says 50% of those killed are children under 13.

July 25: Yasser Arafat meets in Beirut with a US Congressional Delegation and signs a statement acknowledging all UN resolutions pertaining to Palestine. Paul McClosky, US Congressman says, the move signals PLO recognition of Israel.

July 28: Palestinians protest against the occupation of 3 vacant houses by armed Israeli settlers. Palestinians owned these houses located near the Dome of the Rock Mosque in Jerusalem.

Aug. 21: The evacuation of PLO troops from Lebanon begins as 400 troops board a ship to Cyprus.

Aug. 23: A group of 265 PLO troops from Lebanon received by King Hussein upon their arrival in Amman.

Aug. 29: In a TV interview, Ariel Sharon says, "the departure of the PLO from Lebanon clears the way for Israel to a "settlement with 'moderate' West Bank Palestinians."

Sept. 15: USSR Chairman Brezhnev's 6-point peace plan.

Sept. 16-18: Over 1000 Palestinian refugees slaughtered in Sabra and Shatila refugee camps in Beirut.

Sept. 28: Israeli Government establishes a Commission of Inquiry into the Sabra and Shatila massacre.

Dec. 14: Joint Jordanian-Palestinian Committee begins work in Amman.

1983

Jan. 4: Former Pres. Jimmy Carter and Gerald Ford, in Reader's Digest article, denounce Israeli settlement policies as "major obstacle to peace" and urge resolution of Palestinian issues according to Camp David framework.

Jan. 20: Israeli authorities expel 34 academics from West Bank universities for refusal to sign pledge not to support PLO.

Feb. 14-21: The PNC convenes its 16th meeting in Algiers to discuss the Reagan plan, relations with Egypt and Jordan, the Fez peace plan and PLO-Israeli contacts.

April 10: King Hussein announces failure to reach agreement with Arafat on joint role under Reagan's 1st

Sept. plan.

April 16: Thieves steal rare books and paintings valued at over \$4 million from Jerusalem's Islamic Museum.

June 24: Syria declares PLO chairman Yasser Arafat, "persona non grata" and orders him to leave the country. Arafat flies to Tunis and calls Syria's action "regrettable".

Dec. 3: UN Sec.-Gen. Javier Perez de Cuellar agrees to allow PLO troops to evacuate Tripoli under UN flags; Sec. Council unanimously supports decision.

Dec.: Chairman Arafat and estimated 4,000 troops evacuated from Tripoli by Greek ships flying UN flags.

1984

Jan. 9: Jordanian Parliament meets for the first time in 9 years to consider constitutional provisions regarding West Bank territories occupied by Israel.

Jan. 11: World Zionist Organization executive body rejects nomination of former Israeli Defense Min. Ariel Sharon as director of Israeli immigration programme, citing his role in Sept. 16, 1982, massacre of civilians at Sabra and Shatila refugee camps.

Feb. 18: New York Times reports that Reagan Administration held secret talks with PLO through intermediary between Aug. 81 and May 82; Sec. of State Shultz confirms report on Feb. 22.

May 28: Israeli Defence Min. acknowledges that 2 of 4 Palestinians killed in April 13 bus incident were captured alive and beaten to death by security police.

Oct. 28: 1 Palestinian killed and 10 wounded as Arab bus in Jerusalem hit by anti-tank rocket in one of a series of terrorist attacks against Palestinians. PM Peres condemns killings and promises a determined hunt for attackers: An Israeli soldier is arrested and confesses to the attack.

Nov. 22-29: The 17th PNC meets in Amman, Jordan and reaffirms support for Arafat as PLO Chairman: King Hussein, at meeting, proposes peace plan based on Palestinian self-determination and UN Res. 242. Sheikh Abdel Hamid al Sayyeh elected as head of PNC.

1985

Jan. 3: Israel acknowledges having conducted clandestine airlifts of Ethiopian Jews to Israel for more than 5 years after press reports revealed airlifts' existence.

Feb. 11: Yasser Arafat and King Hussein reach agreement on common approach to Middle East peace accord calling for the exchange of land for peace within the context of an international conference. Israeli officials discount agreement on Feb. 12.

April 2: Israel moves 1,100 prisoners to Israel from detention in Lebanon.

May 20: In agreement with Palestinians, Israel exchanges 1,150 Palestinian prisoners for 3 Israeli soldiers captured during invasion of Lebanon.

May 29: King Hussein, visiting Washington, says PLO has agreed to accept UN resolutions acknowledging Israel's right to exist.

July 10: In first ruling by Israeli court convicting Israeli Jews of terrorist involvement, 3 Jewish settlers convicted of murder and 12 other defendants found guilty of committing violent crimes in 1980-84 series of attacks against West Bank mayors.

July 17: Israel rejects list of Palestinians, chosen by Arafat, as possible members of Jordanian-Palestinian delegation.

Aug. 18: Richard Murphy, US Assistant Sec. of State, refuses to meet with Joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation because King Hussein would give no assurance that meeting would lead to direct talks between Jordan and Israel.

Oct. 1: Israel bombs Tunisian headquarters of PLO, killing more than 70 people, in retaliation for Sept. 25th killing of 3 Israelis in Larnaca, Cyprus.

Oct. 21: Israeli PM Shimon Peres, in UN Gen. Assembly address, declares that "state of war between Israel and Jordan should be terminated immediately".

Oct. 28: Israeli Knesset votes 68-10 to approve Peres' report on peace proposals.

Nov. 10: The New York Times reports that PM Peres and King Hussein have reached informal agreement in London whereby Israel would attend an international conference on Middle East issues in return for Jordan bringing only Palestinians acceptable to Israel to the meeting.

Dec. 11: Jordan and Syria issue joint communique calling for UN-sponsored peace conference incl. USSR, US and other permanent members of UN Sec. Council.

1986

Jan. 13: Israeli cabinet agrees conditionally to submit to international arbitration over long-standing border dispute with Egypt over 700-yard stretch of Gulf of Aqaba shore known as Taba.

Feb. 19: King Hussein announces end of year-long effort to construct joint strategy with PLO.

June 25: Avraham Shalom, head of Israeli domestic intelligence agency Shin Bet, resigns in exchange for immunity from prosecution for his role in 1984 slaying of 2 Palestinian prisoners.

July 7: Jordanian Government closes all 25 PLO offices in Amman.

July 10: Jordanian Government deports PLO leader Khalil al-Wazir from Amman.

July 21: Israeli PM Peres flies to Morocco for talks with King Hassan.

Aug. 18: In their first official diplomatic contact in 19 years, Soviet and Israeli representatives meet in Helsinki, Finland, to discuss resumption of consular relations.

Sept. 22: Peres meets Soviet Foreign Min. Eduard A. Shevardnadze in New York during UN Gen. Assembly session.

Oct. 5: The Sunday Times of London publishes a report quoting former Israeli nuclear arms technician Mordechai Vanunu as saying that Israel has been building and stockpiling atomic weapons at Dimona nuclear facility for 20 years.

1987

Jan. 29: 4-day Islamic Organization Conference summit concluded in Kuwait. Egyptian attendance seen as step towards normalizing relations with most other Arab nations, broken off since 1979 Israeli-Egyptian peace agreement.

April 20: The 18th PNC meets in Algiers.

April 25: Syrian Pres. Hafez Asad and Iraqi Pres. Saddam Hussein meet at air force base in northern Jordan.

May 12: Israeli PM Shamir denounces Foreign Min. Peres' proposal for an international Middle East peace conference.

May 21: Arab local councils in Israel launch 2-day strike protesting against the Israeli authorities' refusal to help relieve educational and financial crises.

June 1: Jewish settlers rampage through Gaza City. Thousands of settlers hold demonstration in Tel Aviv in memory of boy killed in West Bank.

June 6: Estimated 50 Jewish settlers attack 2 Palestinian truck drivers near Nahal Oz settlement in Gaza Strip.

- Israeli troops declare Balata refugee camp closed military area, arrest more than 60 residents, 10 served with administrative detention orders. Jihad Musaymi, a camp leader, is ordered deported to Jordan.

- Al-Fajr editor Hanna Siniora announces plan to lead list of Palestinian candidates in 1988 Jerusalem municipal elections.

June 7: It is revealed before Knesset Financial Committee that the civil administration collected US \$235 million in direct and indirect taxes from OPT, a sum exceeding annual allocated budget of the civil administration.

- Israeli authorities attempt to confiscate 4,000 dunums of land from Nablus-area village of Salem and 5,000 dunums from Beit Dajan village.

- Large numbers of Balata refugee camp residents join protest against harassments inside camp; Israeli army uses teargas and rubber bullets to disperse the stone-throwing demonstrators.

June 9: Between 70 and 100 Jewish settler vigilantes raid Dheisheh refugee camp, vandalizing homes and cars and attacking camp residents who charge soldiers in camp with doing nothing to prevent violence.

June 13: Meeting sponsored by Hungarian Peace Council between PLO and Israeli representatives continues in Budapest.

June 14: 8,000 Palestinians and Israelis participate in Tel Aviv demonstration protesting against 20 years of occupation.

June 25: Over 400,000 Palestinian Arabs from within the "Green Line" join in general strike to demand equal rights and an end to discriminatory practices.

July 3: Israeli military authorities ban fishing in the Gaza Strip indefinitely for Palestinian residents.

July 12: First Soviet delegation to visit Israel since 1967 War arrives unannounced in Jerusalem.

July 20: UN Sec. Council unanimously approves Res. 598, calling for a cease-fire in Iran-Iraq war.

Sept. 11: MK Charlie Biton meets with Yasser Arafat during conference in Geneva.

Sept. 16: US State Department orders Palestine Information Office, Washington DC, to close down within 30 days.

Sept. 27: Israeli paper "Kol Ha'Ir" reports that Herut Central Committee member Moshe Amirav has been holding secret meetings with Faisal Husseini, Arab Studies Society, Bir Zeit Prof. Sari Nusseibeh and "al-Sha'ab" editor Salah Zuhaykah.

Oct. 3: At military checkpoint in Nuseirat area of Gaza Strip, 4 Palestinians shot and wounded when their car skids into checkpoint booth; Palestinians say they were unable to stop in time owing to rainy conditions.

Oct. 18: Palestinians in OPT observe general strike to protest visit of US Sec. of State George Shultz.

Nov. 3: French PM Jacques Chirac meets with Palestinians in Jerusalem.

Nov. 7: PM Gen. Zeine el Abideen Ben Ali of Tunisia removes Pres. Bourguiba from office saying the Tunisian leader had become senile. Ben Ali became president the same day.

Nov. 8: Arab Summit convenes in Amman, Jordan.

Nov. 25: A Palestinian Fida'i flies a motorized hang-glider from Lebanon into Israel; enters an Israeli army camp and kills 6 soldiers before being killed.

Dec. 6: 31st World Zionist Congress opens in Jerusalem.
- An Israeli businessman stabbed to death in Gaza.

Dec. 7: Israeli Foreign Min. Peres calls for dismantling existing settlements, demilitarizing Gaza Strip.

DEC. 9 : THE INTIFADA BEGINS; in Gaza, 4 Palestinians are killed and at least 7 wounded when an Israeli truck collides with 2 vans of Palestinian workers returning from work in Israel; 4,000 demonstrators attend funeral for those killed.

Dec. 15: Min. of Industry and Trade Ariel Sharon moves into apartment in Muslim quarter of Jerusalem's Old City.

Dec. 21: Pope John Paul II appeals for peace in the Holy Land and expresses support for the Palestinian people.

Dec. 23-25: Israeli troops arrest over 1,000 Palestinians.

1988

Jan. 3: Israeli government orders deportation of 9 Palestinians from OPT.

Jan. 5: UN Sec. Council votes unanimously to urge Israel to refrain from deporting any Palestinian from the OPT.

Jan. 7: Amnesty International charges Israel with arresting Palestinians arbitrarily in OPT and with quick military trials in violation of international standards.

Jan. 14: Palestinian national institutions present list of 14 Palestinian Demands in a press conference in East Jerusalem.

Jan. 15: Israeli police fire tear gas into al-Aqsa Mosque and Dome of the Rock wounding over 40 worshippers.

Jan. 19: Israeli Defence Min. Yitzhak Rabin announces new policy for dealing with the Intifada "Force, might, beatings."

Feb. 3: US officials state new peace proposal incl. US mediated Israeli-Jordanian negotiations by Sept. to

achieve limited Palestinian self-rule in OPT and direct negotiations in Dec. to reach final settlement.

Feb. 7: In New York, US veto defeats UN Sec. Council Res. demanding that Israel abide by terms of 4th Geneva Convention and calling for international conference on Arab-Israeli conflict.

Feb. 9: Foreign ministers of 12 EC countries condemn Israeli violations of international law and human rights in OPT.

Feb. 12: Team of US physicians and psychiatrists reports on its survey of damage inflicted by army beating. It estimates more than 1,000 Palestinians have suffered broken bones and other injuries.

Feb. 16: Explosion in Limassol, Cyprus, seriously damages Sol Phryne (dubbed "Al Awdah"), Cypriot ferry chartered by PLO to carry 130 Palestinian deportees to Haifa. Caller, allegedly from Jewish Defence League, claims responsibility.

- 2 Israeli soldiers arrested by Israeli army and charged with burying alive 4 Palestinians in the village of Salem near Nablus.

Feb. 17: Maj. Gen. Ehud Barak, Israel's deputy Chief of Staff, and Defence Min. Rabin confirm soldiers buried 4 Palestinians alive on Feb. 2, 1988.

Feb. 21: UNRWA announces the suspension of all activities in Lebanon requiring international staff, and the transfer of operations from Lebanon to Syria.

March 2: UN Gen. Assembly votes 143-1 in favour of 2 resolutions condemning a US government plan to close New York office of PLO. The US does not participate in the vote.

March 10-12: Hundreds of Palestinian policemen resign in OPT

March 12: US Justice Department orders PLO to close its observer mission to UN.

March 13: EEC defeats 3 trade protocols reducing tariffs on Israeli imports to EEC.

- EEC issues statement expressing solidarity with families of Palestinians killed during the Intifada and approves resolution condemning use of torture, expulsion and arbitrary detention in OPT.

March 14: Reports indicate that 19 Israeli-appointed village league members from West Bank have recently resigned.

March 24: UN Gen. Assembly votes 148-2 to condemn US efforts to close PLO observer mission.

March 27: US Sec. of State Shultz meets with PNC members Prof. Edward Said and Prof. Ibrahim Abu-Lughod to discuss Shultz peace proposals.

March 30: In TV interview Defence Min. Rabin reveals, that 1,000-4,400 Palestinians are detained in Israeli prisons .

April 1: In speech to Jewish settlers, PM Shamir compares Palestinians to "grasshoppers" who can be crushed.

April 11: In Moscow, Gen.-Sec. Mikhail Gorbachev urges Yasser Arafat to recognize Israel's 'right to exist'.

- Israel deports to Lebanon 8 Palestinians accused of being leaders of the Intifada, issues orders for 12 more to be expelled.

April 12: Maj. Gen. Ehud Barak, deputy Chief of Staff, states that 1 of 13 Beita homes may have been demolished by mistakes; 4,800 Palestinian activists are held in Israeli prisons incl. 900 in administrative detention.

April 16: US vetoes UN Sec. Council Res. calling on Israel to end deportation of Palestinians.

- Khalil al-Wazir (Abu Jihad), Palestinian leader assassinated at his home in Tunis.

- Israeli troops fire on Palestinians in Gaza Strip, killing 14 Palestinians.

April 19: US condemns murder of PLO leader Khalil al-Wazir as "act of political assassination".

April 21: Palestinian leader Khalil al-Wazir is buried in Yarmuk Camp, Damascus.

- Washington Post reports Israeli cabinet approved assassination of Khalil al-Wazir during April 13 meeting and that the operation was planned by Mossad and the Israeli army, navy and air force.

April 26: UN Sec. Council approves Res. condemning assassination of PLO leader Khalil al-Wazir. The US abstains.

April 27: In The Hague, the World Court rules that the US must submit to arbitration over legislation ordering the PLO to close its observer mission to UN.

May 9: Intifada is 6th month old: general strike is announced. The number of martyrs totals 231.

May 11: Unified Leadership of the Uprising (UNLU) declares national disobedience.

June 6: Emergency Arab Summit held in Algiers to discuss ways to support the Intifada.

July 13: Israeli Labor leader Shimon Peres states that if elected he would propose turning demilitarized Gaza Strip over to Arab authority.

July 27: For the first time in 40 years the Mapam Party manages to push "Bur'oum and Iqrit" bill through

in its first reading in the Knesset: The law allows the people of Bur'oum and Iqrit to go back to their homes.

July 31: King Hussein announces disengagement with the West Bank.

Aug. 3: PLO announces it will uphold its responsibilities as Palestinian people's sole legitimate representative.

Aug. 4: Jordanian cabinet declares dismissal of all Palestinian employees in the West Bank as of 16 August, 1988.

Aug. 7: "Middle East Mirror" reports on expected plans for the "Declaration of the Independence of Palestine" and that the UNLU is preparing to declare Palestinian sovereignty over the OPT.

Aug. 14: The US Embassy in Tel Aviv informs the Israeli Min. of Foreign Affairs that the US was the party which canceled the meeting that was supposed to have taken place in Cairo between Richard Murphy and Palestinian personalities.

Aug. 23: Chairman Arafat signs the first presidential resolution that the PLO was taking full responsibility for the OPT.

Aug. 26: The PLO Executive Committee renames the West Bank as the "Palestinian Bank".

Sept. 5: The covenant of the Islamic Resistance Movement, Hamas (Zeal), circulated in the West Bank. It flatly rejects concessions or negotiations with Israel.

Sept. 13: Arafat addresses representatives of the European Assembly in Strasbourg.

Sept. 14: New information published in the Israeli press confirming that the Lehi underground was responsible for the murder in 1948 of Swedish UN mediator Count Folke Bernadotte. Sweden demands that Israel issue an apology.

Sept. 16: In speech on the 10th anniversary of Camp David, Sec. of State George Shultz calls on Israel to end its military rule over the OPT and to give Palestinian "rapid control over political and economic decisions that affect their lives."

Sept. 22: French Foreign Min. Roland Dumas reveals that Arafat asked him to sound out Shimon Peres on the possibility of recognition by Israel of a Palestinian state. "[Arafat] said to me half-jokingly, Ask Shimon Peres, if I would formally recognize Israel, would he recognize the Palestinian state?"

Sept. 26: Pres. Reagan, at a meeting with Egyptian and Israeli foreign ministers, urges Israel to "find a way to reach out to the Palestinians, and Egypt to encourage the Palestinians "to adopt reasonable positions".

Sept. 29: Foreign Min. Shimon Peres tells the UN Gen. Assembly that Israel is willing to negotiate with either a joint Palestinian-Jordanian delegation, or with Palestinian and Jordanian delegations separately.

Oct. 5: The Central Knesset Elections Committee, by an overwhelming majority, disqualifies Meir Kahane's Kach Party from contesting the Nov. 1 Knesset elections.

- Some 200 Bedouin are left homeless after Israeli authorities demolish their houses south of Beersheba under court orders.

Oct. 7: At annual conference, Britain's Labour Party denounces Israel's "iron fist" policies in the OPT, its "indiscriminate use of ammunition, teargas and beatings", urges "withdrawal from the territories occupied in 1967" and, in a gesture of solidarity, calls for a speaker from the PLO to address the party's 1989 conference.

Oct. 17: PM Shamir says that "not one Arab would survive" if the residents of the OPT begin to use live ammunition.

Oct. 18: Israeli Labor Party's 4-year program proposes that residents of the OPT elect their own leaders, who will negotiate with Israel on interim agreements on condition that they agree and adhere to a 3-6-month period of absolute peace and quiet.

Oct. 25: Reuters news agency reports from Jerusalem quoting security sources as saying that undercover units known by the codenames of Cherry ("Duvdevan") and Samson ("Shimshon") have orders to shoot-to-kill fugitive Intifada organizers.

Oct. 30: In a Hebrew-language leaflet to Israeli voters, the UNLU urges a "vote for peace" and a settlement that would ensure security for both a Palestinian state and for Israel.

Nov. 14: The PNC endorses Sec. Council Res. 242 and links it to the "national right" of the Palestinian people.

NOV. 15: THE PALESTINIAN INDEPENDENCE DECLARATION, 19th PNC, Algiers

Nov. 16: The Palestinian independent state recognized by over 20 countries.

Nov. 19: Leaflet (No. 29) of the UNLU welcomes, on behalf of all Palestinians in occupied Palestine, the

PNC resolutions and the declaration of a Palestinian State.

Nov. 26: US rejects Arafat's request for a visa that would permit him to address the UN Gen. Assembly in New York on Dec. 1. [A 1947 Headquarters Agreement required the US not to impede persons with legitimate business at the UN].

Dec. 1: UN Gen. Assembly votes 151-2, with 1 abstention (Britain), to condemn the US for denying Yasser Arafat the visa which would have enabled him to speak before the UN at the opening of the debate on the question of Palestine.

Dec. 3: The UN Gen. Assembly votes to move to Geneva this month to hear Arafat speak on the Palestine question.

Dec. 5: After 1 year of the Intifada: 318 Palestinians were killed, 20,000 wounded, 15,000 arrested, 12,000 jailed, 34 deported, and 140 houses demolished. 8 Israelis were killed (6 civilians, 2 soldiers).

Dec. 7: Chairman Arafat, in addressing a news conference after two days of talks with a group of 5 American peace campaigners in Stockholm says: "The PLO supreme decision-making body, the PNC, had effectively recognized Israel last month. The PNC accepted two states, a Palestinian state and a Jewish state, Israel. Is that clear enough?"

Dec. 8: Chairman Arafat tells an Afro-Asian writers conference in Tunis that a PLO statement issued in Stockholm accepting Israel's existence was a "good reading" of the PNC resolutions of last month.

Dec. 9: The first anniversary of the Intifada. Leaflet 30 of the UNLU calls for 48-hour strike.

Dec. 13: The Palestinian peace initiative by Yasser Arafat at the UN Gen. Assembly, Geneva.

- King Hussein on the Antenne 2 TV Channel, Paris: "I have said time and again that ever since we accepted UN Sec. Council Res. 242 which Chairman Arafat has accepted together with Res. 338, we have recognized the state of Israel."

Dec. 14: American UN Ambassador Vernon Walters says in Geneva that "Israel must face up to the need for withdrawal" from the OPT.

- Pres. Ronald Reagan says in a White House press conference that the US has decided to open a dialogue with the PLO.

- US Ambassador to Tunisia, Robert Pelletreau, says he will be the American official to open direct talks with PLO leaders.

Dec. 15: The first Palestinian farm product exported from the West Bank to the European Community under a recent EC Israel accord sets sail from Ashdod for France.

Dec. 16: 'Black Friday' in Nablus. In the "Massacre of Ras el Ein" 5 Palestinians shot and killed by Israeli troops in Nablus and dozens more wounded. Palestinians began a 3-day strike in mourning over the dead.

Dec. 21: Leaflet No. 31 of the UNLU rejects Israeli proposals for elections and unilateral autonomy in the OPT and welcomes the US decision to talk to the PLO as an "achievement of the Intifada".

Dec. 25: Chairman Arafat says that a Palestinian State will have the right to maintain an armed force as long as Israel has army. He demands a corridor between the OPT part of any overall Middle East peace settlement, and that "Arab Jerusalem" be the capital of the Palestinian state.