

Palestine Chronology

1400 - 1962

15th-19th Century

Palestine under Ottoman rule as part of (southern) Syria.

1851

The area of northwest Trans-Jordan, from the Yarmuk to the Zarqa' rivers organised as the qada' of Ajlun with its capital at Irbid and attached to the mutasarrifiyya of the Hawran in Syria.

1876

First Ottoman parliament convened in Constantinople and the first Palestinian deputies from Jerusalem elected.

1880

Ottoman administration created mutasarrifiyya of Jerusalem.

1881

Nov.: Ottoman government announces permission for foreign (non-Ottoman) Jews to settle throughout Ottoman Empire excl. Palestine.

1882

Baron Edmond de Rothschild of Paris begins financial backing of Jewish colonisation in Palestine. Beginning of the first wave of Zionist mass immigration to Palestine.

July: Ottoman government adopts policy: allows Jewish pilgrims and business-people to visit Palestine but not to settle.

1884

March: Ottoman government decides to close Palestine to foreign (non-Ottoman) Jewish business but not to Jewish pilgrims.

1888

May: European powers press Ottoman government to allow foreign (non-Ottoman) Jews to settle in Palestine provided they do so singly and not in masses.

1891

The first Palestinian protest against Zionist aims.

1892

Novr: Ottoman government forbids sale of state land to foreign (non-Ottoman) Jews in Palestine.

1893

April: European powers presses Ottoman government to permit Jews legally residing in Palestine to buy land provided they establish no colonies on it.

1896

Publication of "Der Judenstaat" by Austrian Zionist leader Theodor Herzl, advocating creation of Jewish state in Argentina or Palestine. Ottoman Sultan Abd-al Hamid II rejects Herzl's proposal that Palestine be granted to the Jews: "I cannot give away any part of it (the Empire) ... I will not agree to vivisection."

1897

Aug.: First Zionist Congress, meeting in Basel, Switzerland, issues the Basel Program on Colonization of Palestine and establishes the World Zionist Organization (WZO). In response to First Zionist Congress, Abd-al Hamid II initiates policy of sending members of his own palace staff to govern province of Jerusalem.

1898

- A section of old city wall was removed to facilitate the entrance of Kaiser Wilhelm II of Germany and his entourage on their visit to Jerusalem.
- Arabic press reacts to First Zionist Congress. The Cairo journal "Al-Manar" warns that Zionism aims to take possession of Palestine.

1900

Keren Keyemeth (Jewish National Fund) founded as land-acquisition organ of WZO with the function of acquiring land in Palestine to be inalienably Jewish with exclusively Jewish labour employed on it.

1904

Publication of "Le Reveil de la Nation Arabe", by Najib Azoury, warning of Zionist political aims in Palestine.

1908

Palestinian journal "Al-Karmil" founded in Haifa for the purpose of opposing Zionist colonisation.

1910

Arabic newspapers in Beirut, Damascus and Haifa express opposition to Zionist land acquisition in Palestine.

-Arab Women's organization founded in Jaffa.

1911

Jan.: Palestinian journalist Najib Nassar publishes first book in Arabic on Zionism, entitled "Zionism: Its History, Objectives and Importance".

Feb.: Palestinian newspaper "Filastin" begins addressing its readers as "Palestinians" and it warns them about consequences of Zionist colonisation.

1913

First Arab Nationalist Congress meets in Paris.

1914

Aug. 1: Outbreak of World War I.

Nov. 5: The Ottoman state enters the war on the side of Germany.

Chaim Weizmann writes "... as a British dependency we could have in 20 to 30 years a million Jews out there - perhaps more, they would ... form a very effective guard for the Suez Canal."

1915

July 14: Correspondence begins between Sherif Hussein of Mecca and Sir Henry McMahon, British High Commissioner in Egypt.

Aug. 21: Jamal Pasha, Ottoman military governor, has the first group of martyrs of the Arab nationalist movement executed in Beirut.

- Herbert Samuel, future High Commissioner of Palestine, in a memorandum entitled 'The Future of Palestine', proposes "... the British annexation of Palestine [where] we might plant 3 or 4 million European Jews."

1916

Jan. 30: Hussein-McMahon correspondence concluded with Arabs understanding it as ensuring postwar independence and the unity of Arab provinces of the Ottoman Empire, include. Palestine.

May: Jamal Pasha has 21 Arab leaders and intellectuals, incl. 2 Palestinians, hanged in Beirut and Damascus.

May 16: The British and French Governments sign secret Sykes-Picot Agreement dividing Arab provinces of Ottoman Empire into French and British administered areas.

June 10: Sherif Hussein proclaims Arab independence from Ottoman rule on the basis of his correspondence with McMahon. Arab revolt against Constantinople begins.

Oct. 2: Sherif Hussein is proclaimed as "King of the Arab Countries" and performs the ceremony of the bai'a, the traditional Arab custom in which the investiture is accompanied by a formal declaration of allegiance.

1917

Aug.: Sir Edwin Montagu, the only Jewish member of the British Cabinet, writes in a secret memorandum: "Zionism has always seemed to me a mischievous political creed...it seems to be inconceivable... that Mr. Balfour should be authorised to say that Palestine was to be reconstituted as the national home for the Jewish people...I assume that it means that Mohammedans and Christians are to make way for the Jews, and that the Jews should be put in all positions of preference."

Nov. 2: British Foreign Sec. Arthur James Balfour sends letter (the Balfour Declaration) to Baron de Rothschild pledging British support for establishment of Jewish national home in Palestine.

Dec. 9: Surrender of Ottoman forces in Jerusalem to Allied forces under General Sir Edmund Allenby.

1918

May 8: First Islamic-Christian Association established in Yaffa; headed by Haj Ragheb Abu Suud Al-Dajani.

Oct. 3: Damascus captured by Arab forces under Amir Faisal.

Oct. 8: Beirut falls to General Allenby's forces.

Oct. 30: End of World War I.

1919

Jan.: Versailles Peace Conference decides that the conquered Arab provinces will not be restored to Ottoman rule.

Jan. 27-Feb. 10: First Palestinian National Congress meeting in Jerusalem sends 2 memoranda to Versailles rejecting Balfour Declaration and demanding independence.

June-July: Henry King and Charles Crane, US members of International Commission of Inquiry, proceed to Middle East alone after failure of Britain and France to join the Commission set up to examine the wishes of the people of Palestine. The findings of the King-Crane Commission were kept secret for 3 years and were not published until 1947.

1920

March: General Syrian Congress proclaims independence of Syria, Lebanon, Palestine and Transjordan, with Prince Faisal as king.

April: British remove Musa Kazim al-Husseini, mayor of Jerusalem, from office for opposing their pro-Zionist policies. San Remo Peace Conference assigns the Mandate for Palestine to Great Britain.

April 25: The San Remo Conference awards administration of the former Turkish territories of Syria and Lebanon to France and of Palestine and Transjordan and Mesopotamia (Iraq) to British.

May 15: Second Palestinian National Congress held in Damascus.

July 1: British civilian administration inaugurated; Sir Herbert Samuel appointed first High Commissioner.

Dec. 13-19: Third Palestinian National Congress, meeting in Haifa, elects Executive Committee which remains in control of Palestinian political movement from 1920-1935.

1921

Establishment of the Supreme Muslim Council; Haj Mohammed Amin al-Husseini appointed by the British as head of the Council

April: Prince Abdullah Ibn Hussein becomes Prince (Amir) of Trans-Jordan.

May 29-June 4: Fourth Palestinian National Congress, convening in Jerusalem, decides to send Palestinian delegation to London to explain Palestinian case against Balfour Declaration.

May 1: Outbreak of disturbances in Jaffa protesting against Zionist mass immigration.

1922

June 3: The British government issues White Paper on Palestine excl. Transjordan from scope of Balfour Declaration.

June 30: US Congress endorses Balfour Declaration.

July 24: League of Nations Council approves Mandate for Palestine without consent of Palestinians.

Aug. 20: Fifth Palestinian National Congress, meeting in Nablus, agrees to economic boycott of Zionists.

Oct.: First British census of Palestine shows total population of 757,182 (11% Jewish).

1923

Feb. 16: Sixth Palestinian National Congress, held in Yaffa

Sept. 29: British Mandate for Palestine comes officially into force.

1924

Al-Nahda Women's Association founded in Ramallah.

1925

Polish Zionist leader Vladimir Jabotinsky forms Revisionist Party with aim of "revising" Mandate to include colonisation of Transjordan.

Establishment of Palestinian Workers' Society (PAWS) as a moderate trade union movement led by Sami Taha.

March: Palestinian general strike to protest against private visit by Lord Balfour to Jerusalem.

Oct.: 6th Palestinian National Congress convened in Jaffa.

1928

June 20-27: Seventh Palestinian National Congress convened in Jerusalem; established a new 48-member Executive Committee.

Nov.: Islamic Conference, meeting in Jerusalem, demands protection of Muslim property rights at Wailing Wall, itself a Muslim holy site.

1929

Aug. 28-29: Palestinian uprising in several towns in reaction to militant demonstrations at Wailing Wall. At least 3 women martyrs: Jamila al-Ashqar, Aisha Abu Hassan, and Azzizeh Salameh.

Oct. 26: First Arab Women's Union in Palestine founded in Jerusalem, headed by Zalikha al-Shihabi.

Oct. 26-29: First Palestinian Arab Women's Conference held in Jerusalem with at least 300 in attendance and followed by a demonstration and a meeting with High Commissioner to protest British policy.

1930

March: British-appointed Shaw Commission of Inquiry reports on 1929 disturbances.

Oct.: Sir John Hope-Simpson appointed to inquire into problems of land settlement, immigration and development in Palestine.

Oct. 21: The MacDonald government published the Passfield White Paper, which stated: Jewish immigration and land purchases should stop.

1931

Nov. 18: Second British census of Palestine shows total population of 1,035,154 (16.9% Jewish).

Dec. 16: Pan-Islamic Congress held in Jerusalem and attended by 145 delegates from all parts of the Muslim World.

1932

January: First meeting of the Congress Executive of Nationalist Arab Youth held in Jaffa, chaired by Issa al-Bandak.

Aug. 2: Formation of Istiqlal (Independence) Party as first regularly constituted Palestinian political party; Awni Abdul-Hadi elected president.

1933

Establishment of the Arab Agricultural Bank to grant loans to fellahin (from the 1940s: called the Bank of the Arab Nation).

April 15: Arab women march to holy sites in protest of Lord Allenby's visit. Tarab Abdul Hadi speaks in the Church of the Holy Sepulchre and Matiel Mogannam in the Dome of the Rock mosque warning of the replacement of Arab population of Palestine with Jewish immigrants.

Oct.: Riots in Jaffa and Jerusalem protesting against British pro-Zionist policies.

1934

Feb.: Special commission of inquiry reports on causes of 1933 disturbances.

Nov. 4: National Defence Party (al-Hizb al-Difa'a al-Watani) established in Jerusalem; chaired by Ragheb Nashashibi.

Dec 16: Last meeting of the Arab Executive Committee established at the 1928 Seventh Palestinian National Congress.

1935

March 27: Official establishment of the Palestine Arab Party (al-Hizb al-Arabi al-Filastini) in Jerusalem; Jamal al-Husseini elected as president.

May 10: Second meeting of the Congress Executive of Nationalist Arab Youth held in Haifa.

June 23: Announcement of The Reform Party (al-Hizb al-Islah) in Jenin; run by three secretaries: Hussein al-Khalidi, Mahmoud Abu Khadra, and Shibli al-Jamal.

Oct. 5: Announcement of formation of The National Bloc (al-Kutlah al-Wataniyah) in Nablus; led by elected Abdul Latif Salah.

Oct.: Irgun Zvai Leumi (National Military Organisation) founded by dissident members of Haganah; Jabotinsky named Commander-in-Chief.

Nov.: Sheikh Izz al-Din al-Qassam, leading first Palestinian guerrilla group, dies in action against British security forces.

1936

Arab Women's Organization founded in Jenin.

April: Arab Higher Committee established.

April 16-18: Revolts all over Palestine, largest confrontations in Jaffa.

April 20-30: National Committees established in all Palestinian towns and large village. Great Rebellion begins.

May 8: Conference of all National Committees, meeting in Jerusalem, calls for no taxation without representation. General strike begins.

Oct. 29: The government of Iraq deposed by a military coup d'etat headed by Bakir Sidqi, an army officer. The new government - principally Hikmat Sulayman and Bakir Sidqi - hastens to deny allegations that their government not truly Arab, but Kurdish-Shi'ite.

1937

July 7: Publication of Royal (Peel) Commission's Report recommending partition of Palestine into Jewish and Arab states.

Sept.: Arab National Congress, held in Bludan, Syria, and attended by 450 delegates from Arab countries, rejects partition proposed by Peel Commission.

Oct. 1: British Mandate Government dissolves the Arab Higher Committee and all national Committees, deports six of its members.

1938

Jan.: Nuri Said, Prime Minister (PM) of Iraq, visits London with a plan for Middle East and Palestine envisaging an Iraqi-led Arab Federation, with Jews guaranteed minority rights inside Palestine as well as and the right to emigrate to any country within the Federation.

Oct. 15-18: Women's Conference in Cairo on the Question of Palestine attended by women from all over Palestine.

Nov. 9: Technical Commission of Inquiry, under chairmanship of Sir John Woodhead, publishes report stating impracticality of partition proposal by Peel.

July: Evian Conference called by Roosevelt to urge countries to receive Jews persecuted.

1939

Feb.: Round Table Conference on Palestine at St. James' Palace, London, followed by 1939 White Paper restricting Jewish immigration and land buying.

Feb. 23: Sadhij Nassar (wife of Najib Nassar, owner of Al-Karmel newspaper) is first woman arrested under British Defence Emergency Regulations, and held for 18 months.

May: The "MacDonald White Paper" disclaims any intention to create a Jewish state, and places restrictions on Jewish immigration and land purchase and envisages an independent state in Palestine within 10 years.

Sept. 3: Outbreak of World War II.

1940

Oct. 10: British Government authorises the Jewish Agency to recruit 10,000 Jews to form Jewish units within the British Army.

Nov. 25: British refuse illegal immigrant ship, the Patria, permission to dock in Palestine. Zionists sink the ship and 250 Jews drown.

1942

Jan.: Dr. Chaim Weizmann writes in "Foreign Affairs", urging the creation of a Jewish state in Palestine after the war.

May: Zionist Biltmore Conference, held at Biltmore Hotel in New York, formulates new policy of creating "Jewish Commonwealth" in Palestine and organising Jewish army.

1944

Nov. 6: Stern Gang assassinates Lord Walter Moyne, British resident Min. of State in Cairo.

Dec. 12-16: First Arab Women's Conference held in Cairo.

1945

March 22: Covenant of League of Arab States, emphasising Arab character of Palestine, signed in Cairo by Egypt, Iraq, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Transjordan and Yemen.

June 26: United Nations (UN) established, San Francisco.

Aug. 31: Pres. Truman asks British PM Clement Attlee to grant immigration certificates allowing 100,000 Jews into Palestine.

Sept.: British government issues Defence Regulations authorising military rule in Palestine.

Dec.: The Arab League Council decides to boycott goods produced by Zionist firms in Palestine. A special office is established to prevent such goods from being smuggled into Arab countries.

1946

May: Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry publishes report on the admission of 150,000 Jewish immigrants into Palestine.

May: First Arab Summit meeting in Anshas, Egypt.

July 22: Irgun and Stern Gang Zionist groups blow up King David Hotel, Jerusalem.

July 24: British issue special White Paper on Terrorism in Palestine accusing Jewish Agency of being involved in acts of terrorism with Irgun and Stern Gangs.

July 31: Anglo-American Conference, meeting in London, proposes a federal scheme for solving the Palestine problem known as Morrison-Grady Plan.

1947

Feb. 18: British Foreign Sec. Ernest Bevin announces British submission of Palestine problem to UN.

April 4: The Arab Ba'ath Socialist Party founded in Damascus.

May 15: UN Special Session ends with the appointment of an 11-member Special Committee on Palestine (UNSCOP), the 11th commission of inquiry appointed since 1919.

Sept. 8: Publication of UNSCOP report: the majority of members recommended partition, and a minority a federal solution.

Sept. 29: Arab Higher Committee for Palestine announces rejection of UN partition plan.

Oct. 2: Jewish Agency announces acceptance of UN partition plan.

Oct. 11: US endorses UN partition plan.

Oct. 13: Soviet Union endorses UN partition plan.

Nov. 29: UN Partition Res. 181 includes the recommendations that Jaffa be part of the proposed Palestinian state and that Jerusalem and Bethlehem be a corpus separatum under a special international regime administered by the Trusteeship Council on behalf of UN.

1948

April 8: Abd al-Qadir Husseini killed in counter-attack at Qastel, western suburb of Jerusalem, without any military reason or provocation of any kind.

April 9: Irgun and Stern Gangs lead by Menahem Begin and Yitzhaq Shamir massacre 245 Palestinians in the village of Deir Yassin, western suburb of Jerusalem.

April 11: Haganah destroy village of Kalonia near Qastel and occupy Deir Yassin.

April 30: All Palestinian quarters in West Jerusalem occupied by Haganah and Palestinians were driven out.

May 2: The Jewish Agency completes mobilisation of Jewish manpower.

May 13: UN appoints Count Folke Bernadotte as mediator to resolve conflict in Palestine.

May 14: State of Israel proclaimed in Tel-Aviv at 4:00 p.m.

May 15: British Mandate ends.

- The Arab States dispatch around 25,000 of their armed forces to Palestine.

- The Haganah, made up of 60,000 to 70,000 trained members become the backbone of the Israeli Army.

May 15-17: USA and USSR recognise Israel.

June 28: Bernadotte's first peace plan: Jerusalem to be Arab.

July 5: Ben-Gurion, replying to Moshe Sharett, with regard to allowing the return of Arabs to Jaffa: "The Prime Minister opposes the return of Arab residents to their localities so long as the fighting continues and the enemy is at our gates. The PM is of the opinion that only the cabinet as a whole can decide to alter this policy."

July 7: Mount Scopus area in Jerusalem divided into 3 sectors: a Jewish sector (incl. the Hadassah Hospital and Hebrew University, which were completely isolated from Israel); an Arab sector (the village of Issawiya); and a third sector incl. the Arab Augusta Victoria Hospital.

Sept. 1: Palestinian National Conference in Gaza. Formation of All-Palestine Government.

Sept. 17: UN Mediator Count Folke Bernadotte assassinated in Jerusalem.

Sept.: Ben-Gurion notifies Moshe Sharett that he was told by the commander of the central front that it would be necessary to destroy portions of 14 Arab villages lying east of Lod [Saffariyya, Haditha, Innaba, Daniel, Jimzu, Kafr Onno, Yahudiyya, Barfiliyya, Biryra, Qubab, Beit Nabala, Deir Sherif, Tira, Qula], "because of the shortage of manpower to hold the area and to fortify it in depth it is urgently necessary to create defence bases"

Oct. 1: All-Palestine Government announces Palestinian independence.

Oct. 15: The recognition of the All-Palestine Government by Egypt, Syria, Lebanon and Saudi Arabia.

Dec. 1: Jericho conference composed of notables and mayors indicates the West Bank's approval of unity with Jordan.

Dec. 11: UN Gen. Assembly Res. 194 (III): the right of Palestinian refugees to return.

Dec. 20: Sheikh Hussam Addin Jarallah appointed Mufti of Jerusalem (replacing Haj Amin Husseini); Amin Abdul-Hadi appointed head of the Supreme Muslim Council in Jerusalem.

1949

Feb.-July: Armistice agreements signed in Rhodes, without prejudice to the settlement of the Palestine Question, between Israel and Egypt (24 February), Lebanon (23 March), Transjordan (3 April) and Syria (20 July).

May: Israel conditionally admitted to UN.

May 12: Lausanne Protocol, signed by Israeli and Arab delegates.

May 29: Pres. Truman sends Israel a note blaming it and protesting against its failure to make concessions at the Lausanne conference on the refugee and boundary issues.

June 31: US grants de jure recognition of the unification of the two banks of Jordan.

Nov. 14: All restrictions on movement from west to east of the river Jordan lifted.

Dec. 13: The west part of the City of Jerusalem declared the capital of Israel.

Dec. 19: UN Gen. Assembly Res. 303: Internationalisation of Jerusalem.

1950

March 14: Absentee Property Law; whereby any person who on 29 Nov. 1947 was a citizen or resident of the Arab States or who was a Palestinian citizen who had left his/her place of residence even if to take refuge within Palestine, is classified as an "absentee". Absentee property is vested in the custodian of absentee property who then "sells" it to the Development Authority authorised by the Knesset. The theft of the property of a million Arabs seized by Israel in 1948 is thus authorized.

April 24: Unification of the West Bank and Kingdom of Jordan; Gaza Strip comes under Egyptian administration.

April 27: British government recognises the union between West Bank and Jordan.

May 1: UN Gen. Assembly establishes UNRWA (UN Relief and Works Agency) based on Res. 302 of 3 Dec. 1949.

May 25: The United States (US) joins Britain and France in the Tripartite statement of policy, binding the 3 nations to oppose "the use of force between any states" in the area and to supply only those arms to Israel and Arab countries which needed for "legitimate self-defence".

July: "Law of Return" passed by Knesset whereby any Jew, from anywhere in the world, is entitled to full Israeli citizenship.

Sept. 1: Jordanian Dinar becomes the sole legal currency on both banks of Jordan.

1951

Jan. 2: King Abdullah appoints Ragheb Nashashibi as custodian of the Holy Places with cabinet rank. Government of All-Palestine established in Gaza.

July 20: King Abdullah assassinated in Al-Aqsa Mosque in Jerusalem.

Sept.: Yasser Arafat reorganizes the Palestinian Students' Union in Cairo.

1952

July 23: Egyptian Revolution.

Aug. 11: Talal of Jordan abdicates; Hussein proclaimed king.

- The Law of Nationality: affirms the Law of Return and legislates that resident non-Jews can acquire citizenship only on the basis of residence if they can prove they are Palestinian or by naturalisation. Palestinian Arabs remaining under Israeli occupation literally became foreigners in their own country as in

the conditions of 1952 proving residence was in practice often impossible to fulfil. Most Arab residents had no proof of citizenship many having surrendered their identity cards to the Israeli army during or after the war.

1953

March 31: Dag Hammarskjold elected Sec.-Gen. of the UN.

Oct. 11: Ben-Gurion resigns Israeli premiership to be succeeded by Moshe Sharett.

Oct. 14: Israel, commanded by Ariel Sharon, attacks Qibia in the West Bank killing 53 Palestinians.

Dec.: USSR instructs new envoy to Israel to present his credentials in a formal call on the Israeli Pres. in West Jerusalem.

1954

July: Arrest of Israeli "spy ring" in Cairo and Alexandria.

March: Israeli attack on Nahalin village in the West Bank.

1955

Feb. 2-17: Pinhas Lavon, Israeli Defence Min., resigns.

Feb. 24: Baghdad Pact formally signed by Turkey and Iraq; Israeli army attacks Gaza and Khan Yunis.

Feb.: Jamal Abd el-Nasser forms the first Palestinian fedayeen unit in Egypt.

April: Conference of non-aligned states convened in Bandung, Indonesia.

1956

Feb. 29: King Hussein dismisses General Sir John Glubb, Commander of Arab Legion.

July 26: Pres. Nasser nationalises the Suez Canal.

Oct. 29: Israel, in collusion with Britain and France, invades Sinai Peninsula.

Oct. 31: Kfar Qassim Massacre.

Nov. 2: Israelis occupy Gaza and most of Sinai, attack Qalqilya in the West Bank and massacre villagers of Kafr Qasem in occupied Palestine.

Nov. 21-Dec. 6: Moshe Sharett agrees on negotiation and ratification of Israeli borders with Arab states in his talks with John Foster Dulles.

1957

March 8: Israel withdraws from Sinai and Gaza: UN Emergency Force moves in.

1958

Feb. 1: Egypt and Syria proclaim union as United Arab Republic (UAR).

1959

Jan.: Fatah is established by Yasser Arafat and associates; al-Ard group starts to publish an Arab nationalities periodical in Israel; Khalil al-Wazir [Abu Jihad] issues in Lebanon the clandestine Fatah magazine Filastinuna; the Arab Higher Committee and Amin al-Husseini forced to move from Egypt to Lebanon.

June 15: UN Sec. Gen. (Hammarskjold) proposal, A/4121 for absorption of Palestinian refugees by the Middle East states.

1960

Jan. 16: Egypt states in the letter of credentials of the new Consul of United Arab Republic in the Old City of Jerusalem, that the Consul was being appointed as the `Consul-General in all the territories located west of the Jordan River, being part of Filistine which was conquered by the Jordanian Army.'

Jan. 16: Jordanian government rejects the credentials of the UAR Consul-General in Jerusalem on the ground that they infringe upon Jordan's sovereignty.

March 27: Abdel Karim Kassem of Iraq announces the formation of the "Palestine Army".

April 26: Pres. Nasser says that "the Palestinian Entity must be preserved because the extermination of the entity would mean the elimination of the Palestinian problem forever."

Oct. 29: The Cairo Sawt al-Arab extends its programme "Filastin Corner" which was to become "Broadcasts of the Voice of Filastin."

1961

Sept. 28: Syrian military coup d'etat breaks up the UAR.

March: The Egyptian Akhbar al-Youm newspaper begins issuing a weekly newspaper called "Akhbar Filastin".

Aug.: Kamal Rifat, a member at the Egyptian Presidential Council contacts Palestinians in Gaza Strip, Jordan and Lebanon and suggests convening a conference to establish the Palestine Liberation Front (PLF).

1962

Oct. 2: Johnson Plan for Palestinian refugee problem.