16 AUGUST—15 NOVEMBER 1990

This section is part twenty-eight of a chronology begun in *Journal* no. 51 (Spring 1984).

16 AUGUST

Iraqi occupation authorities order 6,500 American and British citizens in Kuwait to assemble at 2 hotels in Kuwait City [ NYT, WP 8/17].

Pentagon announces U.S. naval forces will begin “intercepting” commercial shipping to or from Iraq and Kuwait to enforce UN sanctions [ WP 8/17].

King Hussein of Jordan meets with Pres. Bush in Kennebunkport, Maine to discuss Gulf crisis [ MEM 8/16; ADS 8/17 in FBIS 8/17; NYT, WP 8/17].

“Troika” foreign ministers from Italy, Luxembourg, and Ireland arrive in Amman and meet with Crown Prince Hasan to discuss crisis [ADS 8/16 in FBIS 8/17].

2d contingent of Egyptian military forces leaves Cairo for Saudi Arabia [MENA 8/16 in FBIS 8/17].

Special UNLU “Leaflet No. 1—the U.S. Invasion of Arab Lands” is distributed; it expresses unequivocal support for Iraq and attacks Pres. Mubarak [YA 8/17 in FBIS 8/17].

Hundreds of Palestinians hold pro-Iraq demonstration in Nablus; police disperse crowd with tear gas and rubber bullets [MEM 8/16; JDS 8/16 in FBIS 8/17]; fearing political repercussions, PLO leadership is seen as trying to distance itself from Iraq, but has been unable to ignore growing grassroots support of Palestinians for Saddam Hussein [WP 8/17].

Contradicting earlier Egyptian Muslim Brotherhood statement, group’s leader Muhammad Hamid Abunnessar issues communiqué denouncing Iraqi invasion of Kuwait and calling for return of Kuwait’s “legitimate gov’t.” [MEM 8/17].

17 AUGUST

U.S. warships in Gulf halt but do not board 2 Iraqi cargo vessels in 1st test of naval blockade; allow vessels to sail on after ascertaining ships carried no cargo [NYT 8/18].

State Dep’t reports Iraqi officials have moved 35 Americans from Baghdad hotel to another hotel where communications with U.S. diplomats have been cut off [NYT 8/18].

1,000 Iranian prisoners, held by Iraq since Iraq-Iran war, are released under supervision of Red Cross [INA 8/17 in FBIS 8/17].

Citizen’s Rights Movement MK Yossi Sarid, who supports Palestinian state in O.T., writes in *Ha'aretz*: “If it is permissible to support Saddam Hussein, who murdered tens of thousands of opponents of the regime’ . . . perhaps it is not so terrible to back the policies of Shamir, Sharon, and Rabin. In comparison with Saddam Hussein’s crimes, the Israeli government’s sins are as white as the driven snow” [MEM 8/17; WP 9/1].

Israeli Pres. Chaim Herzog, speaking on Israeli radio, charges that the world has overfocused on Arab-Israeli conflict, and lost sight of more dangerous issues in the Middle East; he blames media for ignoring “bloodshed in the Arab world” [MEM 8/17].

PLO’s Salah Khalaf says in interview that...
PLO is not pro-Iraqi, but pro-Arab, and seeks an Arab solution to the problem [MEM 8/17].

**Israeli troops** shoot dead 2 guerrillas in Israel's self-declared "security zone" in S. Lebanon [MET 8/28].

**18 AUGUST**

U.S. warships fire warning shots across bows of 2 Iraqi oil tankers; Saudi Arabia says it will boost oil production by 2 million barrels a day to make up for loss of Kuwaiti and Iraqi oil [WP, NYT 8/19; CSM 8/20].

Declaring naval blockade "an act of war," Iraq says foreigners held in Iraq and Kuwait will suffer same food shortages as Iraqis [NYT 8/19].

**Egyptian** gov't closes Voice of Palestine radio in Cairo because of Arafat's tilt toward Iraq [BDS 8/18 in FBIS 8/21].

**Palestinians** in W. Bank march in support of Iraq and Jordan; more than 1,000 demonstrators crowd into Nablus streets until IDF troops disperse them with tear gas [MEM 8/20; MET 8/28].

**19 AUGUST**

Pres. Mubarak and Saudi F.M. Prince Saud al-Faisal hold talks in Cairo on Gulf crisis [MET 8/28].

**French** gov't, alarmed by reports that its citizens are being detained in Baghdad, orders its Gulf fleet to use force if necessary to ensure compliance with UN sanctions [WP 8/20].

PLO issues first official statement on Gulf crisis, saying it will continue to seek Arab solution that would "preserve everyone's dignity, and not in favor of one party at the expense of another" [MEM 8/20; CSM 8/21]; Chrmn. of Palestine National Fund and PLO Exec. Committee member Jawad al-Ghusayn calls Iraq's occupation of Kuwait illegal; says PLO should not take sides in the crisis [SPA 8/19, AFP 8/20 in FBIS 8/20; WT 8/20].

Israeli F.M. David Levy calls for gas masks to be distributed immediately to the population [JDS 8/19 in FBIS 8/20].

**Israeli Supreme Court** rejects a petition calling on army to lift permanent nighttime curfew on Gaza Strip, saying it was not convinced the army's reasons for imposing curfew were wrong [MEM 8/20; JPD 8/20 in FBIS 8/24; FJ 9/3].

**IDF troops** shoot, kill Jordanian soldier, injure another in skirmish just inside W.

**Bank** [IDF 8/19 in FBIS 8/20; NYT, LAT, MEM 8/20; MET 8/28].

**20 AUGUST**

Pres. Bush declares 2,000 Americans detained in Iraq and Kuwait "hostages" and holds Iraqi gov't responsible for their safety. Iraq begins moving Americans and other foreigners to military and industrial installations as shields to prevent U.S. attack [LAT, NYT, WP, WT 8/21].

Soviet F.M. Shevardnadze meets with Iraqi deputy P.M. Saddun Hammad in Moscow to discuss Gulf crisis [NYT 8/22].

Iraq informs accredited diplomatic missions in Kuwait to close by 8/24 [INA 8/20 in FBIS 8/20; WP 8/21].

In Abu Dhabi, Defense Sec. Richard Che- ney announces agreement that will allow U.S. forces to operate from UAE military bases; U.S. troops have been in UAE for nearly a week [WP, CSM 8/21].

Senior Saudi official says his gov't plans to spend at least $8-$11 billion to cover expenses arising from Gulf crisis: mostly housing or transportation for refugees, military preparations, and assistance to multinational force in Gulf [WP 8/21].

**Israeli moderates** are sharply divided over whether to negotiate with Palestinian leaders in peace process; some say it is more important than ever to push dialogue with Palestinians, others oppose because of Palestinian support for Iraq [LAT, WT 8/21].

**Israeli police** evict 100 homeless people from tent camp in Jerusalem resulting from housing shortage caused by increased immigration [LAT 8/21].

**Israeli Supreme Court** issues temporary injunction against construction of VOA transmitter in Negev until environmental impact study is concluded [NYT, WP 8/21].

Citing state security, Israel bans foreign travel for Faisal Husayn and trade rep. Zuhira Kamal and for PFLP-supporter Ata Khalil Muhammad Qaimari for 6 months [MEM 8/21; IDF 8/20 in FBIS 8/21; MET 8/28].

**21 AUGUST**

Unnamed Syrian source reports first batch of Syrian troops has been dispatched to Saudi Arabia [DDS 8/21 in FBIS 8/22], foreign and defense ministers of 9-nation Western Euro- pean Union vow to expand naval operations in Gulf and to share responsibility with U.S.
for enforcing sanctions; 12-nation EC denounces detention of Westerners in Iraq, says their countries' embassies will defy Baghdad's orders to close [WP 8/22].

Military reports say Iraq has fortified Kuwait with up to 800 Scud missiles and 36 launchers, and with land mines placed around vital installations [WT 8/22].

During meeting with Iraqi deputy P.M. Hammadi, Soviet officials urge Iraq to provide guarantees for safety for all foreigners in Iraq and Kuwait [NYT 8/22].

Iraqi F.M. Aziz arrives in Amman, says Iraq is ready to discuss a wide range of Middle East issues with the U.S.; also says foreigners in Iraq are not "hostages." Bush admin. says it will not negotiate with Saddam until Iraq leaves Kuwait [NYT, WP 8/22].

Egypt's Pres. Mubarak makes emotional appeal to Saddam to withdraw from Kuwait [NYT, WP 8/22].

Sec. of Defense Richard Cheney returns to Washington after 6-nation tour of Gulf [WT 8/22].

Yemen says it will not allow Iraq oil tankers to unload in Aden [NYT 8/22].

Survey conducted by Committee for the Protection of the Occupied Children of 1,000 households in Jenin area finds 47.5% of children 6-14 had been physically harmed by IDF soldiers, either by beating, shooting, or teargassing [HA 8/22 in FBIS 8/24].

Lebanese parliament ratifies constitutional changes approved by Ta'il agreement 10 months ago, changes could establish political equality between Muslims and Christians [WP 8/22; NYT 8/23].

22 AUGUST

Pres. Bush authorizes call-up of U.S. military reserves for active duty to bolster forces in Gulf [WT 8/22; NYT, LAT, WT, WP 8/23; MET 9/4].

U.S. announces it will defy Iraqi orders, and keep its Kuwait embassy open past 8/24 deadline; nonessential personnel are to be evacuated [NYT, WT, WP 8/23; MET 9/4].

Saudi officials announce, as of 9/1, they will suspend daily exports of jet and diesel fuel, and divert much of it to American military as down payment on reimbursement for U.S. aid in Gulf crisis [NYT 8/23].

Middle East Mirror reports that a poll published in Egyptian newspaper Al-Ahali finds 72% oppose Iraq's invasion of Kuwait, 24% support Saddam; 86% oppose foreign intervention and 74% say Egyptian troops should not fight Arab brothers in Iraq if war breaks out [MEM 8/22].

P.M. Shamir appears on Israeli television, says Israel is not seeking any role in Gulf crisis, but warns Baghdad it "will pay a terrible price" for an attack on Israel [WP, MEM 8/23].

B'Tselem issues report on housing construction in O.T. claiming some 13,000 W. Bank houses have been built without the required permits; report sharply criticizes Israeli permit procedures [HAA 8/23 in FBIS 8/24; FJ 8/27].

23 AUGUST

Saddam appears on Iraqi television with uneasy-looking Western hostages, explains to them he is keeping them as "guests" in Iraq to prevent war [LAT, NYT, WP, WT 8/24]. Baghdad says it will soon free some French nationals as sign of good faith to France; Paris insists on release of all foreigners held in Iraq [WP 8/24].

Deposed Sabah family of Kuwait sets up gov't-in-exile in heavily guarded Sheraton Hotel in Al-Hada, Saudi Arabia [WP 8/24].

Bush admin. criticizes USSR for keeping military advisers in Iraq; Soviets say 193 advisers were finishing their "contractual obligations" to Iraq [WT 8/23].

24 AUGUST

U.S. wins grudging Soviet consent to UN resolution allowing naval forces to enforce blockade of Iraq; consent clears way for Sec. Council vote on 8/25 (cf. 8/25) [LAT 8/25].

Pres. Gorbachev sends to Saddam message warning that Iraq's failure to head UN resolution ordering Iraq out of Kuwait will "prompt the Sec. Council to take corresponding additional measures" [NYT, LAT, WP 8/25]; but Gorbachev complies with Iraqi order to close Soviet embassy in Kuwait [LAT 8/25].

Iraqi troops surround foreign missions in Kuwait, including U.S. and British embassies; troops detain U.S. embassy personnel [LAT 8/25, 8/26].

Egypt announces it will keep its Kuwaiti embassy and consulate open, despite Iraq's order to close missions by midnight [CDS, MENA 8/24 in FBIS 8/27].

Jordan reopens its border with Iraq at al-Ruwaysahid after 40-hour "formal closure" to catch up on backlog of some 200,000 refugees since 8/7 [LAT, WP 8/25; JTE 8/25 in FBIS 8/27; MET 9/4].
Islamic Dawn Organization frees hostage Brian Kennan, a teacher with dual Irish-British nationality, held in Lebanon for over 4 years [AFP 8/24; DDS 8/25 in FBIS 8/27; NYT, WP 8/25].

25 AUGUST

UN Sec. Council votes 13-0, with Cuba and Yemen abstaining, to give U.S. and other nations right to enforce embargo by halting shipping to and from Iraq. Resolution does not contain explicit authorization for use of "minimal force," but U.S. ambassador to UN Thomas Pickering says resolution is "sufficiently broad to use armed force—indeed, minimum force—depending upon the circumstances" [NYT, WP 8/26; CSM, MEM 8/27; MET 9/4].

Iraqi authorities cut electrical power to U.S. embassy in Kuwait [WP 8/26].

Iraq's leadership says sheltering of foreigners with the aim of hiding them from authorities may be punishable by death [INA 8/25 in FBIS 8/27].

Yasir Arafat arrives in Amman, speaks with King Hussein on Gulf crisis [INA 8/25 in FBIS 8/27].

26 AUGUST

On 4-day visit to N. Africa, King Hussein meets Qaddafi in Tripoli to discuss Gulf crisis [ADS, AFP 8/26 in FBIS 8/27; LAT 8/27; MET 9/4].

Iraq permits 52 women and children from U.S. embassy in Kuwait to leave the country; 3 are turned back at Turkish border; Saddam meets with Austrian Pres. Kurt Waldheim and frees 96 Austrians [WT, LAT 8/27].

Soviet F.M. Shevardnadze demonstrates Moscow's continued reluctance to take military role in Gulf crisis, saying USSR would leave it up to other countries to enforce naval blockade of Iraq [LAT, WT, WP, NYT 8/27].

Israeli military says it will begin blocking exports of Palestinian-produced fruits, vegetables, and other products shipped through Jordan to Iraq [NYT 8/27].

27 AUGUST

Pres. Mubarak meets with U.S. Senate delegation headed by Robert Dole (R-KS) and including Nunn (D-GA), Warner (R-VA), Garn (R-UT), D'Amato (R-NY), Nickles (R-OK), Symms (R-ID), and Mack (R-FL) [MENA 8/28 in FBIS 8/28]; Sen. Nunn calls for more Arab military involvement in Gulf [WP 8/28].

Saddam meets with Arafat at Arafat's residence in Baghdad to discuss Gulf crisis [BADS 8/27 in FBIS 8/28]; PLO reports Arafat and Saddam have agreed on plan to solve Gulf crisis within Arab framework [MET 9/4].

Sources say P.M. Shamir is "concerned" and "astonished" over Washington's refusal as of yet to give Israel $400 million in loan guarantees for housing Soviet immigrants. U.S. wants assurances that no immigrants will be settled beyond the green line [HAM 8/27 in FBIS 8/28].

Jerusalem Post reports Gaza lawyers are informed by Civil Admin. that all prisoners under age 16 will be released from detention centers [JP 8/28 in FBIS 8/30].

Bush admin. expels 36 of Iraq's 55 embassy staffers in Washington, urges 34 other nations with embassies in Kuwait to take similar steps [LAT, WT, WP 8/28; MEM 8/29; MET 9/11].

State Dep't white paper supports Israeli charges that Libya gave "crucial support" to PLF attempted raid on 5/30, but concludes the operation was directed primarily at Tel Aviv beaches and not at military targets, as Israel had claimed [LAT 8/28].

28 AUGUST

Iraq extends administrative border of Basrah several k.ms. south into Kuwait and declares the rest of Kuwaiti territory its 19th province, renaming it after Saddam [MEM 8/28; INA 8/28 in FBIS 8/28; LAT, WT 8/29; MET 9/11].

Saddam decrees foreign women and children may leave Iraq beginning 8/29 (cf. 8/29, 8/30) [INA 8/28 in FBIS 8/29; NYT, LAT, WT, WP 8/29; MET, MEM 9/11].

Morocco elects to keep its Kuwaiti embassy open, says personnel there have become "hostages like a number of other foreigners"; Morocco expels 2 Iraqi diplomats in response to Iraq's measures against foreign embassies in Kuwait [MAP 8/29 in FBIS 8/30].

Jordan informs Iraq that it will abide by UN resolutions and enforce embargo to protest invasion of Kuwait [AFP 8/29 in FBIS 8/30].

Unnamed U.S. official says small guerrilla bands in Kuwait have killed or wounded “a couple of hundred” Iraqi troops and have destroyed handful of tanks and trucks [NYT 8/30; MET 9/11].

Saudi civil defense authorities order more than 2 million gas masks for distribution to population in event of Iraqi chemical attack [LAT 8/29; WP 8/31].

29 AUGUST

White House formally announces sale of 24 jet fighters, 150 tanks, other hardware worth $2.2 billion to Saudi Arabia; sale causes concern among pro-Israel lobby and its congressional allies [MEM 8/29; LAT, CSM 8/30; WT 8/31; MET 9/11].

On tour of Gulf states, British defense secretary Tom King says he’s sending 4 additional warships—3 mine-hunters and 1 destroyer—to the Gulf [LAT 8/30].

U.S. C-5 military transport aircraft carrying supplies to Gulf troops crashes shortly after takeoff in W. Germany, killing 12 soldiers [MEM 8/29; NYT, LAT, WT, CSM, WP 8/30].

10 of 13 OPEC nations, meeting in Vienna, endorse temporary production increase to make up for supplies lost because of Gulf crisis; Iran opposes agreement, Libya and Iraq are absent [AFP 8/29 in FBIS 8/29; NYT, WP 8/30; CSM 8/31].

21-member World Islamic Council denounces Saudi Arabia for inviting “anti-Islamic U.S. troops” into Middle East [INRA 8/29 in FBIS 8/30].

Speech read on behalf of Yasir Arafat to meeting of UN nongovernmental organizations in Geneva says PLO does not take sides in Gulf crisis, links Iraqi withdrawal from Kuwait to other “occupied” lands—Lebanon, Golan, and Palestine [AVP 8/29 in FBIS 8/30].

Qatar has expelled 20 PLO officials since beginning of Gulf crisis, according to Yasir Abd Rabbo [AFP 8/29 in FBIS 8/30]; Abd Rabbo also states that breaking the economic blockade against Iraq is an Arab responsibility [RAY 8/30 in FBIS 8/31].

Hamas distributes leaflet in O.T. calling for Iraqi withdrawal from Kuwait and Kuwaiti self-determination; UNLU also issues leaflet continuing its demand for withdrawal of foreign troops from Saudi Arabia and calls for strike on 9/26 “in solidarity with the Iraqi people” [JPD 8/30 in FBIS 8/30];

Japan unveils aid package to help finance international effort against Iraq, but package draws criticism from U.S. because of absence of tangible aid to military buildup. Japanese program offers loans to Egypt, Turkey, and Jordan; sending 100 doctors, refrigeration equipment, and water to region (cf. 8/31) [MEM 8/29; NYT, WT 8/30].

Bethlehem Mayor Elias Freij says he supports UN formula for unconditional Iraqi withdrawal from Kuwait, believing it to be the only way to head off a new disaster for Palestinians [WP 8/30].

30 AUGUST

Arab foreign ministers and representatives open 2-day meeting in Cairo; in attendance are Egypt, Morocco, Syria, Lebanon, Djibouti, Somalia, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Qatar, UAE, Bahrain, Oman, and Libya (cf. 9/1) [MENA 8/30 in FBIS 8/31; NYT 8/31; MET 9/11].

Claiming “shape of post-cold-war world” is at issue, Pres. Bush says he will send Sec. Baker, Sec. Brady overseas to ask other nations to help pay multibillion-dollar cost of military operations and sanctions in Middle East [NYT, LAT, WP, WT 8/31].

Iraq moves some women and children hostages who had been placed at strategic locations in outlying areas as potential shields to Baghdad in preparation for being allowed to leave Iraq [NYT, LAT, WT, WP 8/31; MET 9/11].

In 1st criticism of U.S. military forces in Gulf, Soviet Union asks whether U.S. presence might be intended as permanent foothold in region [NYT, LAT 8/31].

U.S. officials report the CIA is training Kuwaiti resistance fighters at bases in Saudi Arabia [LAT, WP 8/31].

Palestinians in O.T. stage general strike to protest U.S. military presence in Gulf [MET 9/11].

Reacting to planned U.S. sale of $2.2 billion in military hardware to Saudi Arabia, Israeli Foreign Ministry demands that U.S. ensure Israel remains the dominant power in Middle East by providing additional military aid [WT, WP 8/31; MET 9/11].

Senior U.S. naval officer says U.S. warships are interrogating daily up to 75 commercial shipping vessels in Gulf; shipping has declined “dramatically” since sanctions were announced [WP 8/31].

31 AUGUST

UN Sec.-Gen. Javier Pérez de Cuéllar
meets in Amman with Iraqi F.M. Tarik Aziz for talks designed to lessen tension in Gulf (cf. 9/2) INA 8/31 in FBIS 8/31; NYT 9/1.

Commander of U.S. forces in Saudi Arabia, Gen. H. Norman Schwarzkopf, rules out possibility of preemptive strike against Iraq, saying "there is not going to be any war unless the Iraqi attack" [LAT, NYT 9/1].

Mikhail Gorbachev says the superpowers are cooperating well in Gulf region and that he does not believe U.S. is seeking permanent military presence there [LAT 9/1].

Pres. Bush agrees to forgive Egypt's $7 billion military debt to U.S. as reward for Cairo's support of embargo against Iraq and contribution to multinational force (cf. 9/25, 9/30, 10/2) [LAT 9/1].

According to U.S. officials, Bush admin. is preparing to transfer as much as $1 billion worth of advanced weapons to Israel to buttress Israeli defenses against Iraq and offset recent arms sales to Saudi Arabia [NYT 9/1; JPI 9/8].

Israeli D.M. Arens gives permission for Vatican-run Bethlehem University to reopen [JDS 8/31 in FBIS 9/4; LAT 9/1].

UNLU call no. 61, "The Victory Call," opposes U.S. presence in Saudi Arabia [SVP 8/31 in FBIS 9/7].

Japanese P.M. Toshiki Kaifu pledges $1 billion in aid for military buildup against Iraq after U.S. officials expressed unhappiness over original aid proposal [NYT 8/31].

1 SEPTEMBER

Saudi D.M. Prince Sultan says his country could not be used as staging ground for U.S. troops to rescue hostages or launch offensive strikes against Iraq: "The Kingdom of Saudi Arabia is not a theater for any action that is not defensive for Saudi Arabia" and "war will be the last option" [NYT, WP 9/2; MEM 9/3].

Pres. Bush, Pres. Gorbachev announce they will meet in Helsinki on 9/9 with the Middle East on the agenda [NYT, WP 9/2].

Arab League Council of Foreign Ministers (attended by 13 of 21 members) announces resolutions on Gulf crisis issued at 2-day meeting in Cairo that call for: Arab solution based on League charter; respecting civilians and property; foreign nationals to be allowed to leave; reopening of diplomatic missions in Kuwait; and compensation for Kuwait. Any peace initiative not coming from League is rejected, an implicit reference to efforts by Jordan, PLO etc. [MENA 9/1 in FBIS 9/4; WP 9/2; MEM 9/3; JPI 9/8].

PLO leadership meets in Tunis, issues formal statement accusing Mubarak of personal responsibility for anti-Mubarak of personal responsibility for anti-Palestinian campaign in semi-official Egyptian media [MEM 9/3; FJ 9/10].

2 SEPTEMBER

UN Sec.-Gen. Pérez de Cuéllar leaves Amman for Paris after 2 days of talks with Iraqi F.M. Aziz that left Pérez de Cuéllar "disappointed" [RMC 9/2 in FBIS 9/4; LAT, NYT, WP 9/3; CSM 9/4; MET 9/11].

PFLP leader George Habash meets with Saddam in Baghdad for first time in 14 years (en route, visited Amman for first time since September 1970) [LAT, NYT, WP, MEM 9/3; JTE 9/3 in FBIS 9/6; BADS 9/2 in FBIS 9/7; CSM 9/4]. Conflicting media reports surround rumors that Habash will move his base from Damascus to Baghdad, and Hawatmeh from Damascus to Amman [LAT, MEM 9/3; JTE, AFP 9/3 in FBIS 9/6; MET 9/11]. Sources say DFLP leader Nayef Hawatmeh is struggling to keep control of his group after making known his support for Syria [LAT, NYT, WP 9/3].

Greek frigate leaves naval base to join multinational force in Mediterranean [LAT 9/3].

3 Palestinians were killed by Israelis during August, equaling July's total as the lowest monthly death toll since the intifada began [LAT 9/3].

Iraqi authorities in Baghdad have begun to issue ration cards for the purchase of basic commodities [AFP 9/2 in FBIS 9/4].

Israel extends for 3 months closure orders for West Bank universities of Birzeit, Hebron, and al-Najah [JDS 9/3 in FBIS 9/7; FJ 9/10].

3 SEPTEMBER

Iraqi govt says only state-run Iraqi Airways planes may land in Iraq; reaffirms that those people allowed to leave may do so only on these planes [LAT, WP 9/4; MET 9/11]. Iraq refuses landing rights to British, Swiss, and French charter flights that were to have brought women, children out of Iraq and Kuwait [LAT 9/1, 9/2; NYT 9/4].

Iraqi F.M. Aziz urges nations with many citizens in Iraq and Kuwait to supply food to Iraq, saying it could not be responsible for what happened to them as a result of shortages [LAT 9/4].

Chedli Klibi, longtime Sec.-Gen. of Arab League, abruptly resigns, giving no reason,
but it was widely reported he was upbraided by Saudi and Syrian officials for not putting sufficient pressure on Iraq to withdraw from Kuwait [AFP 9/3 in FBIS 9/4; WT, MEM 9/4; NYT 9/5; CSM 9/6; MET 9/11].

U.S. official reports American combat aircraft have been deployed in Oman, Qatar, UAE, and Bahrain for first time [NYT, MEM 9/4].

Pres. Mubarak meets with U.S. delegation including 15 senators led by Claiborne Pell (D-RI) and 22 representatives headed by Richard Gephardt (D-MO) [MENA 9/3 in FBIS 9/5].

As part of Gulf tour, British foreign sec. Douglas Hurd arrives in Jeddah for 2-day working visit, meets with Saudi officials, including King Fahd [SPA 9/3 in FBIS 9/6].

In speech marking 1,000th day of intifada, Arafat says Palestinians can only take sides against "Zionism and its imperialist allies," confirms the PLO Gulf peace initiative calling for "withdrawal of occupation forces from Kuwait, Iraq, Iran, Palestine, Lebanon, and the Golan," and that occupation forces should be replaced by UN [MEM 9/3]. Over 10,000 people gather at rally in Amman to celebrate 1,000th day of intifada and show support of Iraq [MEM 9/4]; in W. Bank, stores usually closed remain open in celebration [WT 9/5; LAT 9/6; FJ 9/10].

Sec. of Economic Development Group in E. Jerusalem says lack of funds coming from Gulf states and lost jobs of Palestinians could harm "tens of thousands of families" in O.T.; adds drying up of funds could hurt "the future of a Palestinian state" [LAT 9/4]; other officials agree [CSM 9/6].

Jerusalem Post reports 18,800 immigrants arrived in Israel in August, including 17,500 from USSR—more than in any one month since 1951 [MEM 9/3].

Israel's govt.-run television and radio ban the use of Arabic names for Palestinian villages and towns, ordering journalists and broadcasters to use the biblical Hebrew names [NYT 9/5; FJ 9/10].

4 SEPTEMBER

In testimony to House Foreign Affairs Committee, Sec. Baker calls for creation of U.S.-led NATO-style security structure in Middle East to prevent renewed Iraqi aggression even if present crisis ends without warfare (see Doc. D1) (cf. 9/5) [LAT, NYT, WP, MEM 9/5; CSM 9/6].

Speaking in Vladivostok, Soviet F.M. Shevardnadze calls for international conference on the Middle East that would include the Gulf crisis, the Arab-Israeli conflict, and Lebanon (see Doc. A1) [WT, WP 9/5]; Israel sharply rejects the idea [JPI 9/15].

Washington Post reports that U.S. commander in Saudi Arabia Gen. H. Norman Schwarzkopf complained to Defense Dep’t and White House about Saudi Lt. Gen. Khaled bin Sultan’s remarks on 8/29 that any decision to use U.S. forces deployed in Kingdom would have to follow consultations between King Fahd and Pres. Bush. Bush conveyed to Saudi ambassador "military concern that U.S. forces be unquestionably under U.S. command," and ambassador reiterated what Saudis contend was original agreement between Fahd and Dep. Sec. Cheney that U.S. forces were invited to Kingdom to defend Saudi Arabia from attack by Iraq [WP, MEM 9/4]. Cheney says U.S. would "consult closely" with Saudis before launching offensive action from Saudi territory, but stops short of saying whether Saudi approval would be required [MEM 9/5].

Bush admin. begins asking economic allies for at least $25 billion to help defray American military expenses and support countries that have been hurt by embargo on Iraq and Kuwait [LAT, WP 9/5].

Israel finance minister Yitzhak Modai says if U.S. forgives Egypt's debt, Israel will demand that most of its $4.6 billion debt also be erased [LAT 9/5; MET 9/18].

Qatar expels more than 70 Palestinian families, including several PLO members, apparently because of Palestinian support for Iraq [NYT 9/5, MET 9/18].

Media report of growing crisis in Jordan as hundreds of thousands of refugees flee Kuwait and Iraq for the Hashemite kingdom [NYT, WP 9/5; MET 9/18].

As'ad al-As'ad, ass't sec.-gen. of Arab League, is named as acting sec.-gen. until replacement for Chedli Khibi is determined [TDS 9/4 in FBIS 9/5].

5 SEPTEMBER

Speaking before Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Sec. Baker tones down 9/4 suggestion of NATO-style security arrangement, which had touched off controversy, by saying "any such arrangement would have to fit regional realities. We have no particular model, such as NATO, in mind" [WP 9/6; FJ 9/10].

Britain agrees to contribute U.S.-sponsored fund to aid Middle East countries hurt by the trade embargo against Iraq [LAT 9/6],
while West German Gov't decides not to supply funds for multinational force in Gulf, but will offer use of planes and ships to transport troops to the region [WP 9/5].

Iraqi F.M. Aziz meets with Pres. Gorbachev in Moscow over Gulf crisis amid signs Moscow is losing patience over Iraq's refusal to leave Kuwait [NYT, LAT, WT, WP 9/6; MET 9/18].

State Dep't reports U.S. citizen is shot and wounded trying to evade capture by Iraqi troops in Kuwait City [LAT, WT, WP 9/6; MET 9/18].

Bush admin. offers to mount international effort to provide economic aid to USSR in return for Moscow's pulling its military advisers out of Iraq and agreeing to join multinational force in Middle East [LAT 9/6].

Israeli and American sources report F.M. David Levy, visiting Washington for talks with Sec. Baker, asks Bush admin. to forgive Israel's $4.5 billion military debt and dramatically increase military aid [WT 9/6; JDS 9/6 in FBIS 9/6; JPI 9/15; MET 9/18]; Baker and Levy say U.S. and Israel will work to establish 'credible' Arab-Israeli peace process to demonstrate alternative to Saddam Hussein [NYT 9/6].

King Hussein meets with British for. sec. Hurd in Amman [JTE 9/6 in FBIS 9/6], then flies to Baghdad to discuss Gulf crisis with Saddam [BADS 9/5 in FBIS 9/6; CSM 9/7].

Jerusalem Post reports 195,000 elementary school children begin year's studies in West Bank. Intermediate and high schools will open in stages over next 2 weeks [JPD 9/6 in FBIS 9/7].

6 SEPTEMBER

Pres. Bush accepts offer from Baghdad to speak on Iraqi television, says 10-15 minute speech would provide "real opportunity" to explain why he has sent U.S. troops to Saudi Arabia [LAT, WP 9/7].

Iraq acquiesces to U.S. demand that U.S. consular be given access to American wounded by Iraqi gunfire in Kuwait [LAT, WP 9/7].

Jewish and Roman Catholic leaders, meeting in Prague, agree to forge closer relationship and combat anti-Semitism in E. Europe [LAT 9/7].

UN acknowledges shortcomings in its relief efforts for tens of thousands of refugees who fled Kuwait and Iraq for Jordan [LAT 9/7].

Saudi Arabia announces it will cover virtually all of the hundreds of millions of dollars in monthly operating costs of U.S. forces; Saudis will also contribute several billion dollars in aid to Middle East nations that have joined the coalition against Iraq [NYT, WP 9/7, MET 9/18].

Several nations, including China, India, and Tunisia, say they are considering sending emergency food and medicine to Iraq despite embargo [NYT 9/7].

Britain announces it will send additional forces to the Gulf region, and will provide about $4 million in aid to refugee relief organizations [NYT, WP 9/7].

Pres. Bush telephones Pres. Assad to discuss Gulf crisis; Assad also meets with delegation from European Parliament [DDS 9/6 in FBIS 9/7].

Qatar deploys 15 additional Palestinians; this is 3d group of deportees [RAY 9/9 in FBIS 9/10].

Sec. Baker meets in Jeddah with King Fahd to discuss Gulf crisis [WP 9/7; RTS 9/7 in FBIS 9/10].

Ending 2-day meeting in Saudi Arabia to discuss crisis, foreign ministers of 6-member Gulf Cooperation Council (GCC) demand immediate Iraqi withdrawal from Kuwait [SPA, RIDS 9/5 in FBIS 9/6; MET 9/18].

General strike called by Hamas is observed in Gaza Strip; commercial strike is observed in parts of W. Bank [F] 9/10.

7 SEPTEMBER

Following talks with Sec. Baker, Kuwaiti Emir announces Kuwait's intention to provide $5 billion during 1990 to U.S. and Gulf states' military and economic campaign against Iraq [LAT, NYT, WP 9/8; MET 9/18]; New York Times reports that with other Gulf contributions and money raised by Treasury Sec. Brady on his tour, the sum "should not only cover the costs of America's involvement in the Gulf, but may even produce a profit for the Treasury" [NYT 9/8].

Sec. Baker flies to Abu Dhabi to meet with UAE Pres. Shakhb Ziyad, then to Cairo for meeting with Pres. Mubarak [MENA 9/7 in FBIS 9/10].

EC ministers meeting in Rome agree to contribute financially to U.S. plan to help Middle East countries hurt by trade embargo against Iraq, but decline to provide direct financial support for military buildup [LAT 9/8, MEM 9/10].

Droppping its longstanding objection to Soviet military presence in Middle East, U.S. says it would be "useful" for Soviets to contribute ground troops to multinational force
in Saudi Arabia [NYT, LAT, WP 9/8].

Fighting between Fateh troops and supporters of Abu Nidal's Fateh Revolutionary Council claims at least 25 lives near Sidon, Lebanon [LAT, NYT, WP 9/8].

8 SEPTEMBER

Pres. Bush, Pres. Gorbachev arrive in Helsinki for 1-day summit aimed at coordinating approaches to Gulf crisis; Saddam sends open letter affirming his intention to hold on to Kuwait [NYT, WP 9/9; MET 9/18].


20 forty-ton trucks carrying milk, medicine, and foodstuffs leave Amman for Iraq. Convoy organized by General Union of Voluntary Societies [JTE 9/9 in FBIS 9/10].

Kuwait Finance Minister says his country's more than $100 billion in foreign assets around the world have been unfrozen, and the exiled Kuwaiti gov't has "full management" over them [WP 9/9].

45 people are killed during continued fighting between Fateh troops loyal to Arafat and Abu Nidal's forces in S. Lebanon; reports claim battles spill over into Sidon [BVL 9/8 in FBIS 9/10; NYT 9/9].

9 SEPTEMBER

At Helsinki summit, Pres. Bush and Pres. Gorbachev issue strongly-worded statement declaring unconditional support for economic and political sanctions against Iraq (see Doc. A2) [LAT, NYT, WT, WP, CSM 9/10]; Pres. Bush drops longstanding opposition to Soviet involvement in Middle East peace process (see Doc. A3) [NYT, WT, WP 9/11].

Israeli gov't is reported to have won court order temporarily blocking Canadian publication of Victor Ostrosky and Claire Hoy's book By Way of Deception: A Devastating Insider's Portrait of the Mossad [NYT 9/10; JPD 9/10 in FBIS 9/10].

Israeli police investigators recommend placing 9 police officers on trial for torturing Palestinians at Jerusalem's main jail, but high-ranking officials request review of evidence before charges are filed [NYT 9/10].

Saudi officials say their country will continue to support the Palestinians until they achieved an independent state, despite Palestinian support for Iraq [WT 9/9; MET 9/18].

More than 300 American women and children evacuated from Kuwait leave Amman to U.S. [WP 9/10; ADS 9/9 in FBIS 9/10].

'Abd-al-'Aziz Rantisi, a founder of Hamas, calls on Iraq to withdraw from Kuwait, urging Saddam to act according to Muslim law rather than according to personal likes and dislikes; Rantisi also calls for removal of U.S. troops from region [HAA 9/10 in FBIS 9/11].

Palestinians in O.T. observe general strike to mark beginning of 34th month of intifada [FJ 9/17].

After 3 days of fierce gun battles in S. Lebanon, Fateh troops loyal to Arafat overrun last stronghold of forces loyal to Abu Nidal; 18 people are reported dead [BDS 9/9 in FBIS 9/10; NYT, WP 9/10; WT 9/11; MET 9/18].

10 SEPTEMBER

After 2 days of talks in Iran, Iraqi delegation under F.M. Aziz (1st high-level visit since 1979 revolution) announces it will restore full diplomatic ties [NYT, LAT 9/11].

Sec. Baker calls on NATO members to send ground-based forces to join U.S. units in Saudi Arabia; announces he will visit Syria [LAT, NYT, WT, WP 9/11].

General Federation of Trade Unions in O.T. estimate 56,675 Palestinians have been deported from Saudi Arabia and the Gulf region since Iraq's invasion of Kuwait, but urge them to try to return to their jobs as little work is available in O.T. [LAT, MEM 9/11; F] 9/17].

In gesture to break embargo, Saddam Hussein offers free oil to developing nations that defy armada of international warships in the region [NYT, WT, MEM, WP 9/11; MET 9/18].

After much debate, foreign ministers of 12 of 21 Arab League members agree to move Arab League's headquarters to Cairo from Tunis (Iraq, Algeria, Tunisia, Libya, Mauritania, Jordan, Yemen, and PLO boycott meeting); 5-member committee supervising relocation given 60 days to complete move [MENA 9/9 in FBIS 9/11; WT, MEM 9/11; CSM 9/12; FJ 9/17; MET 9/18].
Military sources report Syrian air force has issued orders to allow NATO spy planes leaving British bases in Cyprus to overfly Syria as they monitor Iraqi troop positions [AVP 9/10 in FBIS 9/11].

3-day meeting of International Islamic Conference opens in Mecca; King Fahd sends message to conference stating foreign troops will be asked to leave Saudi Arabia after the crisis has ended (cf. 9/12) [RTS 9/11, SPA 9/13 in FBIS 9/13].

Trial of former IDF reservist Ami Popper, accused of murdering 8 Palestinians in Gaza on 5/20, opens in Tel Aviv [MET 9/18].

11 SEPTEMBER

Speaking before joint session of Congress, Pres. Bush declares "Iraq will not be permitted to annex Kuwait," and hints military force might be used if economic sanctions fail (see Doc. D2) [NYT, WT, WP 9/12; CSM 9/13].

Iraq agrees to permit Arab-born male U.S. citizens to join women and children in airlift from occupied Kuwait [LAT 9/12].

Clovis Maksoud, Arab League's UN observer and its chief representative to the U.S., resigns citing bitter divisions in the Arab world since Iraq's invasion of Kuwait [NYT, WP 9/12; FJ 9/24].

Israel's 100,000th immigrant this year is greeted at Ben-Gurion Airport with fanfare and visit from Minister Yitzhak Peretz [WT 9/14; FJ 9/17].

King Fahd donates $5 million to international organizations concerned with aiding refugees from Kuwait and Iraq who have fled to Jordan [RTS 9/11 in FBIS 9/12].

12 SEPTEMBER

2 U.S. Apache attack helicopters sold to Israel for $350 million each are met at air base by P.M. Shamir, who says U.S. is "obliged" to maintain Israel's military advantage over its Arab neighbors. Sale is part of deal that includes additional Apaches, 60 F-16 fighter-bombers, 10 Sikorsky helicopters, and Stinger missiles [LAT 9/13].

Iran's "supreme leader" Ayatollah Khamenei declares jihad against U.S. forces in Saudi Arabia, calls American policy "greedy, bullying, and shameless"; denounces Saudis for inviting Americans in, he states: "a force that enters a country to defend it will grow to impose its will on the host and to humiliate it" [LAT, NYT, WT, WP, MEM 9/13].

PLO Exec. Committee releases statement in Tunis on Gulf situation, stressing linkage issue and regretting U.S. stance; Arafat meets with King Hussein on political solutions to Gulf crisis "within an Arab framework" (see Doc. B5) [MEM 9/13].


Pres. Asad, preparing for meeting with Sec. Baker on 9/14, says U.S. troops will leave Saudi Arabia when crisis is over: "The problem now is not the presence of foreign troops in the gulf. The problem is Iraq's invasion of Kuwait. ... When it is over I am sure that all foreign troops will withdraw" [NYT, WT 9/13].

In Mecca, International Islamic Conference attended by 350 Islamic scholars from 80 countries ends after 3 days of heated debate; communiqué calls for Iraqi withdrawal from Kuwait, finds foreign troop presence in Saudi Arabia legitimate under current circumstances but emphasizes that they must leave region as soon as Iraq withdraws; calls for creation of permanent Pan-Islamic force for future conflicts (see Doc. A5) [SPA 9/13 in FBIS 9/13; LAT, WP 9/14].

On tour of Middle East, Chrmn. of U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, Gen. Colin Powell, arrives in Riyadh on 2-day visit to Gulf [WAKH 9/13, 9/14, SPA 9/13 in FBIS 9/14].

Speaking before European Parliament, Italian F.M. Andreotti says Gulf crisis could make more difficult a solution to Palestinian and Lebanese conflicts, he repeats EC's support for UN resolution demanding Israeli withdrawal from W. Bank and Gaza [MEM 9/13]. EC passes resolution 301 to 37 condemning Iraqi invasion, calling for withdrawal, but stating that only diplomatic solution can resolve crisis [MEM 9/13].

13 SEPTEMBER

Israeli cabinet unanimously approves new tax package designed to raise $450 million to pay for absorption of Soviet Jewish immigrants [NYT, MEM 9/14]. Meanwhile Ariel Sharon ends week-long visit to Moscow to discuss arrangements with Soviet firm to build pre-fabricated housing in Israel [MEM 9/14].

Greek ambassador to Israel presents credentials; Greece is last member of the EC to establish full diplomatic ties with Israel.
Western diplomats in Damascus say Syria has agreed to send 10,000 additional troops and 300 tanks to Saudi Arabia [NYT 9/14].

PLO Chrmn Al-Arafat arrives unexpectedly in Baghdad, meets with F.M. Tarik Aziz [WT 9/14; MET 9/25].

UN Sec. Council approves shipment of food through UN blockade of Iraq and Kuwait in humanitarian cases provided food is distributed through UN and similar bodies (13 members for, Cuba and Yemen against) [MEM 9/14; MET 9/25].

14 SEPTEMBER

Iraqi soldiers storm the French, Canadian, and Belgian diplomatic quarters in Kuwait, briefly detaining U.S. consul and other diplomats; Pres. Bush declares action "outrageous," hints at possible U.S. response [LAT, NYT, WP 9/15; LAT 9/16; MET 9/25].

In what would be the largest military sale in U.S. history (previous largest: 1981 $9 billion AWACS deal), officials report Bush admin. is planning to sell Saudi Arabia about $20 billion in sophisticated weaponry to help bolster that nation against future Gulf unrest [LAT, NYT, WP 9/15; MEM 9/17; JPI 9/22].

In sharp departure after weeks of Iraqi cooperation, Iraqi tanker in Gulf of Oman ignores U.S. demands to stop and submit to search; U.S. and Australian ships fire across tanker's bow, forcibly board it, then allow it to continue after search [LAT, NYT, WP 9/15].

In 4-hour Damascus meeting, Sec. Baker and Pres. Asad discuss Gulf situation, future regional security structure, terrorism; agree that Arab world must take the lead in confronting Iraq's occupation of Kuwait, and that American troops must be withdrawn from the region as soon as crisis ends [DDS 9/14 in FBIS 9/14; MEM 9/14, 9/17; NYT, LAT, WP 9/15].

Signaling shift in Soviet policy, Pres. Gorbachev meets 2 senior Israeli cabinet members in Moscow in first such meeting since 1967 [LAT 9/15; JPI 9/22; MET 9/25].

Bonn, Tokyo, and London announce details of each nation's further contributions to multinational force in Middle East [WP 9/14; NYT 9/15].

15 SEPTEMBER

Responding to 9/14 Iraqi move against French embassy in Kuwait, Pres. Mitterrand orders additional 4,000 soldiers and dozens of helicopters and tanks to Saudi Arabia [NYT, WP 9/16; CMS 9/17].

Pres. Gorbachev tells Italian F.M. De Michelis that Moscow would be willing to discuss Iraqi grievances against Kuwait, but only after Saddam withdraws [WP 9/16].

American officials say U.S. will postpone plans to seek repeal of UN resolution equating Zionism with racism at this year's Gen. Assembly so as not to imperil Arab support for embargo against Iraq and U.S. military presence in Saudi Arabia [NYT 9/16].

Three-day "Conference on Arab Popular Movements" opens in Amman; attended by about 3,000 including 120 representatives of political organizations from 9 Arab countries (Egyptian and Syrian delegations reportedly prevented by their govt's at attending) (cf. 9/16, 9/17, 9/18) [MEM 9/13, 9/17; JTE 9/15 in FBIS 9/17, 9/18; CSM 9/17]. Meanwhile 5-day conference ends in Amman of Islamists from Jordan, Pakistan, Malaysia, Tunisia, Yemen, Syria, Sudan, Algeria, and Turkey; Egypt reportedly prevented 7 top-level Islamist leaders from attending. Conference decides to send mediation team to Saudi Arabia and Iraq [MEM 9/17].

W. German Chancellor Helmut Kohl announces $2 billion aid package to support multinational forces in Gulf; says German constitution prevents him from sending troops [WP 9/16].

U.S. Air Force chief of staff Gen. Michael Dugan says in event of hostilities, American forces would employ massive bombing raids against Baghdad that specifically target Saddam Hussein and family, military centers, and power systems (cf. 9/17) [WP 9/16; FJ 9/24].

16 SEPTEMBER

UN Sec. Council unanimously condemns Baghdad for acts of violence against foreign embassies and their personnel in occupied Kuwait, and promises new steps to tighten embargo against Iraq [NYT, WP 9/17].

King Hussein meets in Amman with George Habash and Nayef Hawatmeh during Arab Popular Conference (cf. 9/17, 9/18) [MEM 9/17; LAT 9/18].

During 8-minutes address (taped 9/12) aired on Iraqi television, Pres. Bush says Iraq stands "on the brink of war," that "Iraqi leadership has miscalculated" but avoids personal attacks on Saddam [NYT, WP, LAT, WT, MEM 9/17; MET 9/25].

Iraqi troops open border crossing from Kuwait to Saudi Arabia, allowing several...
thousand Kuwaitis to leave: refugees speak of food shortages and brutality by Iraqi soldiers [AFP 9/16 in FBIS 9/17; NYT, WP 9/17].

Egyptian officials announce intention to expand troop strength in Saudi Arabia, by perhaps 15,000 soldiers [NYT 9/17; BVL 9/17 in FBIS 9/17].

Housing Minister Ariel Sharon tells cabinet only 5,000 of the 45,000 apartments approved of by Knesset earlier this year to ease housing crisis are actually under construction; hundreds of Ethiopian immigrants protest in front of P.M. Shamir’s office against gov’t’s failure to bring remaining Ethiopian Jews to Israel [JPD 9/17 in FBIS 9/18].

17 SEPTEMBER


Saudi Arabia and Soviet Union sign agreement in Moscow restoring diplomatic relations after 52-year hiatus; agreement signed by Saudi F.M. Saud al-Faisal [MEM 9/17; NYT, WP, LAT, WT 9/18; MET 9/25].

Foreign ministers of the 12 EC nations agree to expel military personnel from Israeli embassies in their capitals and to limit travel of other Israeli diplomats in Europe [NYT, WP, LAT, WT 9/18; CSM 9/19].

Israeli D.M. Moshe Arens, in Washington for 2d visit in 2 months, meets with U.S. officials, expresses concern about expected $20 billion in U.S. arms sales to Saudi Arabia and asks for additional $1 billion military aid to Israel [NYT, WP, LAT, WT 9/18].

Conference of Arab Popular Movements in Amman ends; issues statement denouncing military buildup in Gulf, demanding Arab solution for crisis, and calling for linkage with settlement of Arab-Israeli conflict [MEM 9/17; NYT, LAT, WP 9/18; RAY 9/18 in FBIS 9/18].

Israeli gov’t decides not to seek injunction against sales of Ostrovsky and Hoy’s book By Way of Deception: A Devastating Insider’s Portrait of the Mossad [LAT 9/18].

Simcha Dinitz, chrmn. of Jewish Agency, says up to 2 million Soviet immigrants could arrive in Israel by end of 1995, raising current 4.5 million population by nearly 45% [WT 9/18].

Palestinians throughout O.T. observe general strike to mark 8th anniversary of Sabra and Shatila massacre [FJ 9/24; MET 9/25].

18 SEPTEMBER

Bush admin. harshly criticizes King Hussein for Jordan’s hosting conference of “anti-American radicals” in Amman; spokesperson hints meeting could damage U.S.-Jordanian relations [LAT 9/19]; Jordan appears to have stopped sending foodstuffs to Iraq [NYT 9/19].

Reversing longstanding opposition to Soviet presence in Middle East, Saudi Arabia would now welcome Soviet troops as part of multinational force, according to Saudi F.M. Saud al-Faisal [NYT, LAT, WT, WP 9/19].

At hearing of House Foreign Affairs subcommittee on Europe and Middle East, congressmen, including committee chrmn. Lee Hamilton (D-Ind.), accuse Bush admin. of sending mixed signals to Saddam. Hamilton cites ass’t sec. of state John Kelly’s 7/31 testimony that U.S. has no defense treaty with Kuwait [LAT, NYT, WP, WT 9/19; MEM 9/21].

Pentagon reports of defensive buildup of Iraqi troops in Kuwait [NYT, WP 9/19].

UN Disaster Relief Office says number of refugees in Jordanian transit camps after fleeing Iraq and Kuwait is 34,876; UNDRO adds gov’ts of Sweden, Denmark, and Italy have offered funds to aid refugees [AFP 9/18 in FBIS 9/18]; Crown Prince Hasan Ibn-Talal says Jordan has already spent $57 million to accommodate estimated 500,000 refugees who have passed through Jordan since 8/2 [AFP 9/18 in FBIS 9/20].

Chrmn. Arafat arrives in Amman for meetings on Gulf crisis [ADS 9/18 in FBIS 9/18; CSM 9/19].

19 SEPTEMBER

Facing rising congressional opposition, White House backs off from plan to sell Saudi Arabia over $20 billion in military hardware; legislative support appears possible for fraction of total sale (cf. 9/20) [WP 9/20].

Bush admin. promises to deliver additional F-15 fighters and Patriot missiles to Israel, but defers action on Israel’s request for more than $1 billion in new military aid [WP 9/20]; Israeli D.M. Moshe Arens raises questions about whether U.S. is honoring its commitment to maintain Israel’s military advantage in Middle East [NYT 9/20].

Bush admin. officials say they are satisfied with Soviet cooperation in isolating Iraq; note with enthusiasm Soviet overtures toward Israel, Saudi Arabia [NYT 9/20].
In move reflecting impatience with stance of newly-unified Yemen, Saudi Arabia abolishes “exemptions” governing residence requests for expatriates, a move affecting 2.2 million Yemenis in Saudi Arabia hitherto exempted form many right restrictions affecting other foreign workers [MEM 9/20; MET 10/2].

Jordanian govt makes strong public plea for international financial aid, warning that unless it is compensated for enforcing embargo against Iraq, its economy may collapse [NYT 9/20].

Argentina becomes 1st Latin American nation to join U.S.-led multinational force in Middle East, sending 2 warships [NYT, CSM 9/20; WP 9/23].

Iraq announces it has impounded assets of nations that had frozen Iraqi money and property abroad and is withholding payments on its debts; Revolutionary Command Council decrees says order applies to govt’s, companies, banks, and institutions [MEM 9/19; LAT, WP, CSM 9/20].

Searching for “Arab solution” to Gulf crisis, King Hussein, King Hassan, and Pres. Benjedid meet in Rabat [NYT 9/21].

Hamas and Fatah issue joint communiqué calling for end to conflict between the 2 groups and for future coordination in activities [FT 9/24; QUD 9/22 in FBIS 9/24; MET 10/2].

20 SEPTEMBER

Palestinians burn Israel army officer to death in his car in Gaza Strip. Crowd stones the car after it makes wrong turn and drives into Bureij refugee camp; car is set afire after soldiers hits car, injuring 2 Palestinians while trying to flee camp. IDF imposes curfew on camp, and Gaza Strip is declared closed military zone (cf. 9/23, 9/24, 9/25, 9/28) [JDS 9/20 in FBIS 9/21; NYT, WP, WT 9/21; LAT 9/22; FJ 9/24; MET 10/2].

Saudi govt says it will buy weapons elsewhere if U.S. backs down on $20 billion military sale [LAT, NYT, WP 9/21].

Saudi Arabia stops all oil deliveries to Jordan, citing Jordan’s failure to meet payments, reportedly reflecting anger at Jordan for position in crisis; Saudi Arabia provided Jordan with 50% of its oil (cf. 10/24) [NYT, MEM 9/21]. According to Jordanian officials at least 50 Jordanians have been deported from Saudi Arabia in the last week [MEM 9/21].

Iraqi embassy in Amman announces Iraq has decided to allow all Arab nationals with residence permits who are willing to return to Iraq or Kuwait to do so as of today and until 10/26, after which right of return is forfeited [RMC 9/20 in FBIS 9/20].

Japanese officials say that Japan will funnel most of its $1 billion 1st installment of aid to multinational forces through Gulf Cooperation Council [CSM 9/21].

21 SEPTEMBER

White House scales back proposed sale of military hardware to Saudi Arabia; instead of submitting to Congress a single $22 billion package, Bush admin. will seek immediate approval of smaller deal including only those weapons immediately needed by Saudis [WT 9/21; LAT, NYT, WP 9/22].

Warning to prepare for “the mother of all battles,” Iraq expelled 3 U.S. diplomats and military attaches of 11 Western European nations. U.S. responds by expelling 3 diplomats from Iraqi embassy, including the military attaché [WT 9/21; NYT, LAT, WP 9/22; MET 10/2].

PLD leadership holds emergency meeting, chaired by Yasar Arafat, in Tunis to discuss violence in Gaza Strip as sporadic clashes between Palestinians and IDF troops continue [ADS 9/21 in FBIS 9/24].

22 SEPTEMBER

New York Times reports that thousands of Israelis who might not ordinarily choose to become settlers are moving to O.T. because of housing shortage brought on by Soviet immigrants. Yisrael Harel, head of a settlers’ council, says 6,000-7,000 Israelis have moved to O.T. this year, bringing settler population to just over 90,000 [NYT 9/23].

King Hussein reads 30-min. “open letter” to Americans over CNN explaining Jordanian position in Gulf crisis and reiterating Jordan’s rejection of foreign military presence in the Gulf; condemns Iraqi invasion but declares that it is “not inexplicable” [NYT 9/23; MEM, CSM 9/24].

U.S.-chartered Iraqi Airways jet carrying 147 passengers lands in London, the last of the chartered “freedom flights” out of Iraq [WP 9/23].

23 SEPTEMBER

Iraq’s Revolutionary Command Council issues statement threatening to attack oil fields in Saudi Arabia and other Arab coun-
tries and Israel if U.S.-led blockade begins to “strangle” Iraq, for 1st time raising possibility of preemptive strike [NYT, LAT, WP, MEM 9/24; CSM 9/25; MET 10/2].

*New York Times* prints excerpts from transcript provided to ABC news by *Iraqi gov't* of 6/25 meeting between U.S. ambassador to Iraq and Saddam Hussein (see Doc. A4) [NYT 9/23]. Asked about document at press conference, Sec. Baker calls suggestion that U.S. contributed to Iraq's aggression 'ludicrous,' defends his dep't against congressional accusations that it had misled Iraq on U.S. response in event of invasion [LAT, WP, WT, MEM 9/24].

Iraqi F.M. Aziz says he will boycott UN Gen. Assembly's 45th session because U.S. has barred his government-owned airplane from landing in New York. (Iraq's UN ambassador will replace him.) *State Dep't* told Iraq's embassy in Washington last week that Aziz would have to use commercial flight to come to U.S. [LAT 9/24, 9/25].

Palestinians clash with IDF troops conducting house-to-house search in Bureij refugee camp in search of people who stoned and burned auto, killing IDF soldier on 9/20 [NYT 9/24].

Iraq outlaws use of Kuwaiti currency; Kuwaiti dinars must be exchanged for Iraqi dinars at 1 to 1 rate. Before invasion 1 Kuwaiti dinar was worth 12 Iraqi dinars [BADS 9/23 in FBIS 9/25; LAT, CSM 9/25].

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**24 SEPTEMBER**

45th session of the UN Gen. Assembly opens; French Pres. Mitterrand denounces Iraq, but outlines 4-stage plan to solve conflicts in Middle East (including Arab-Israeli and Lebanese) (see Doc. A6). Iranian F.M. Velayati says Iraq will abide by Sec. Council sanctions [LAT, NYT, WP, WT, MEM 9/25].

Pres. Mubarak meets with Saudi F.M. Prince Saud al-Faisal to discuss Gulf crisis [MENA 9/24 in FBIS 9/25; MET 10/2].

West German gov't says it will donate nearly $500 million worth of East German military equipment to U.S. forces in Gulf; South Korea announces a contribution of $220 million in cash, goods, and services to support multinational force [LAT 9/25].

Saudi Arabia expels 14 Iraqis, 56 Yemeni, and 10 Jordanian diplomats, accusing them of spying; action is seen primarily as retaliation for Jordan and Yemen stand on Gulf crisis [WT 9/25].

IDF prepares to demolish more than 20 Palestinian houses and shops around area in Bureij camp where Israeli soldier was killed 9/20. Supreme Court issues temporary restraining order after half the buildings are destroyed [NYT, WP, LAT, WT 9/25; MET 10/2].

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**25 SEPTEMBER**

UN Sec. Council votes 14-1 to impose embargo on air traffic to and from Iraq and Kuwait. The sole "nay" vote is cast by Cuba [NYT, LAT, WP, WT 9/26; MET 10/9]; in hard-hitting speech at Gen. Assembly, Soviet F.M. Shevardnadze suggests Moscow would support military operation against Iraq if sanctions fail, and warns war may be imminent if Saddam does not leave Kuwait [WP 9/26; NYT 9/26, 9/27; MEM 9/26; CSM 9/27].

In 75-min. speech broadcast in its entirety on CNN (excerpts on major networks), Saddam tells American television audience that Iraq is the victim of conspiracies [INA 9/26 in FBIS 9/26; NYT, WP, WT, MEM 9/26].

U.S. House Appropriations Committee shelves Pres. Bush's request to cancel Egypt's military debt to U.S. after being told it faced certain defeat (cf. 9/30) [MEM 9/26].

After 4 days of talks in Teheran, Pres. Asad and Pres. Rafsanjani declare "full agreement" on opposition to Iraq's invasion of Kuwait [MEM 9/25; NYT 9/26]. Asad is credited with bringing Iraq into anti-Iraq camp, persuading Iranian leadership to recast call to jihad against West as measure to be taken only if West stays on after Iraqi withdrawal from Kuwait [NYT 9/11].

Saudi Arabia expels 12 more diplomats from Jordanian consulate and embassy, Jordan recalls its ambassador in protest [NYT 9/26].

Israel's Supreme Court rules army can raze Palestinian houses and shops around area where IDF soldier was killed on 9/20. Court says demolitions are urgent military need, and can proceed if homeowners are given compensation [WP, LAT, WT 9/26; JF 10/6; MET 10/9]. After visit to Bureij refugee camp, UNRWA commissioner general expresses concern about demolition of houses and shops, says there is a disproportion between the 9/20 killing and Israel's response [JDS 9/26 in FBIS 9/27].

Israeli think tank Jafee Center issues annual report “International Terrorism 1989” attributing to Middle East groups only 8.9% of 406 incidents recorded; report states Fateh helped Western security agencies curb terror and that Palestinian attacks outside Israel de-
clined sharply [MEM 9/26].

26 SEPTEMBER

Sec. Baker holds 4-hour meeting with Soviet F.M. Shevardnadze in New York on Gulf situation; agree on need to increase pressure on Iraq. Baker begins meeting by praising Shevardnadze’s UN speech [NYT, WP 9/27]. Sec. Baker also meets with Israeli F.M. Levy [JP] 9/26 in FBIS 9/26]; Levy says Israel will not move forward with Israeli-Palestinian peace process until after Gulf crisis is settled [JP 10/6].

USSR and EC issue joint statement in New York on resolved conflicts in Middle East (see Doc. A9) [NYT 9/27].

In 1st phase of planned over $20 billion arms sale to Saudi Arabia, Pres. Bush decides to include the most sophisticated M-1 tanks and other weapons worth $7.5 billion as immediate response to Iraqi threat [NYT, WP 9/27; LAT 9/28].

With spot-market oil prices topping $40 a barrel, Pres. Bush announces plans to sell 5 million barrels of oil from U.S. Strategic Petroleum Reserve to curb “intensive and unwarranted speculation in oil futures” [LAT, NYT, WP 9/27; CSM 9/28].

25 Jordanian trucks with 400 tons of Palestinian-financed food parade through Baghdad as Iraq tries to demonstrate ineffectiveness of embargo [LAT 9/27].

PLF leader Abul Abbas warns of “war without limits” if Iraq is attacked; threatens to strike against U.S. and W. Europe [LAT 9/27].

Diplomatic note from Iraq to embassies in Baghdad threatens death to anyone caught hiding Western civilians; Sec. Baker calls the note “repugnant” [WP, WT 9/27].

Palestinians in O.T. observe general strike in support of Iraq [WT, CSM 9/27; FJ 10/1]; while leading Palestinians, including Faisal Husayni, meet with Israeli members of Peace Now group [FJ 10/1; MET 10/9].

Palestinian economic experts estimate O.T. losses from Gulf crisis to be about $405 million [QDS 9/26 in FBIS 9/27].

27 SEPTEMBER

Israeli F.M. Levy is reportedly told by Sec. Baker that any Iraqi attack against Israel would provoke vigorous U.S. response [NYT, MEM, WP 9/28; JP 10/6].

Iraqi information minister offers what amounts to apology for 9/22 diplomatic note implying Iraq might execute diplomats who sheltered Western citizens in their Baghdad embassies; says the incident is “misunderstanding,” and that Iraq still “confirms full respect” for diplomats and their privileges [NYT, WT, WP, CSM 9/28; MET 10/9].

Hamas leaflet calls for jihad against Zionism and Western world, favors self-determination for Kuwaitis [JDS 9/27 in FBIS 9/27].

Emir of Kuwait gets standing ovation for UN Gen. Assembly speech asking for UN action to help reclaim Kuwait (see Doc. B6) [KUNA 9/27 in FBIS 10/1; WP 9/28].

28 SEPTEMBER

Pres. Bush meets with Emir of Kuwait in Washington; Emir reports Iraq is pillaging and repopulating Kuwait [NYT, LAT, WP 9/29].

NSC Chrmn. Brent Scowcroft says “systematic destruction” of Kuwait under Iraqi occupation shortens time U.S. can wait for economic sanctions to drive Iraq from Kuwait and that what happens inside Kuwait “affects that timetable” for U.S. decision on options [NYT 9/29].

Sec. Baker, concluding 4 days of high-level diplomacy, says a growing number of countries is ready to consider the use of force against Iraq if peaceful means prove inadequate [LAT 9/29].

Gulf Cooperation Council foreign ministers meet in New York with Sec. Baker during UN Gen. Assembly [RIDS 9/29 in FBIS 10/1; MET 10/9].

UNLU statement distributed in O.T. urges Palestinians to “respond to the oppressive Israeli measures” imposed on Bureij refugee camp in wake of 9/20 killing there [AFF 9/28 in FBIS 10/1].

Bahrain and USSR announce establishment of diplomatic relations [WAKH 9/28 in FBIS 10/1].

Jordian Crown Prince Hasan meets in Washington with Vice Pres. Quayle to discuss Gulf; then confers with Sec. Baker and Soviet F.M. Shevardnadze at UN [ADS 9/29 in FBIS 10/1].

29 SEPTEMBER

Iraqi F.M. Aziz briefly visits Amman for discussions with King Hussein about Gulf crisis [NYT, WP 9/30; MET 10/9].
30 SEPTEMBER

Saddam says Iraq will seek to open "debate" with France over Gulf crisis; action seen as response to Pres. Mitterrand's speech to UN on 9/24 [NYT, LAT, WP 10/1].

Israel F.M. Levy and Soviet F.M. Shevardnadze, after talks at UN in New York, announce restoration of full consular ties and resumption of direct air links between USSR and Israel [MEM, LAT 10/1; MET 10/9].

Jordan threatens to restrict flow of foreigners fleeing Iraq into Jordan unless it receives more international aid. Officials report more than 600,000 refugees have crossed into Jordan from Iraq since invasion began [LAT 10/1].

U.S. Congress votes to give Egypt 3-month exemption from law that would bar it from further military aid because it is behind in debt payments [MEM 10/1].

PLO leader Arafat meets in Tunis with Soviet ambassador to Tunisia to discuss Gulf crisis [AVP 9/30 in FBIS 10/1].

Nearly 2,000 French soldiers arrive at Yanbu; total French deployment in Saudi Arabia is now about 3,000 with an additional 1,000 troops expected within the week [AFP 9/30 in FBIS 10/1].

Saud D.M. Prince Sultan warns Israel to stay out of Gulf crisis, says if Israel and Saudi Arabia found themselves at war with Iraq, Saudi Arabia would fight in isolation and would not allow Israel to come to its defense [WP 10/1].

Saudi Arabia refuses entry to Jordanian trucks carrying produce and meat for Gulf states (cf. 10/1, 10/2) [MEM 10/2].

1 OCTOBER

Saddam Hussein releases 9 French hostages in what is interpreted as move to find soft spot in international embargo (cf. 10/3). Responding to Saddam's move to open "debate" with France, French leaders say they have been miscast as peacemakers by Pres. Hussein, and deny they have entered into any negotiations with Iraq. [JNA 10/1 in FBIS 10/3; MEM 10/1; LAT, WP, NYT, WT 10/2].

Speaking before UN Gen. Assembly, Pres. Bush hints that Iraqi withdrawal from Kuwait could open the way for Arab-Israeli peace [LAT, WP, NYT, WT, MEM 10/2].

Joint resolution expressing Congress' endorsement of Pres. Bush handling of Gulf crisis passes the House of Representatives by vote of 380-29; resolution stops short of endorsing military action against Iraq (cf. 10/2) [LAT 10/2].

White House announces it notified Congress of its intention to give Israel 2 Patriot anti-missile batteries under provisions of law that allows for emergency transfer of military assistance from military stockpiles [LAT, MEM 10/2].

Jordan closes its borders to Gulf-bound commercial truck traffic in response to 9/30 Saudi decision to refuse entry to Jordanian trucks headed for Gulf states. Produce prices soar (cf. 10/2) [WP, NYT, WT, MEM 10/2].

UNLU call no. 62 "rejects all occupations, regardless of pretexts" and deals at length with need to keep order in schools [MEM 10/2; text in SVP 10/2 in FBIS 10/3; BVP 10/3 in FBIS 10/4].

Almost a year after trial began on 10/3,9/9, 4 Givati Brigade soldiers are convicted of assault for beating to death Bureij camp Palestinian; sentences to be given on 10/24 (cf. 10/24) [MEM 10/2].

European Community approves at least $1.5 billion package of grants and loans for Jordan, Egypt, and Turkey, all hard hit by sanctions against Iraq [LAT, WP, MEM 10/3].

2 OCTOBER

Sec. Baker says U.S. will release $400 million in loan guarantees for housing Soviet Jewish immigrants as a result of Israeli assurances (see Doc. C1) [JDS 10/2 in FBIS 10/3; NYT, LAT, WP, MEM 10/3].

Joint resolution expressing Congress' approval of Pres. Bush's handling of Gulf crisis passes Senate by vote of 96-3 [WP, LAT, NYT, WT 10/3].

Soviet Union complains Iraq is delaying exit visas for Soviet specialists whose contracts have expired and who want to return home [LAT 10/3].

Senate Appropriations subcommittee on foreign operations approves admin. proposal to forgive Egypt's $7 billion military debt; also authorizes Israel to redirect up to $200 million of U.S. economic assistance to "defense purposes" during the Gulf crisis [CDS 10/3 in FBIS 10/5; WP 10/3].

Chief of Soviet General Staff, Gen. Mikhail A. Moiseyev, says economic sanctions against Iraq are working and that no force should be used in Gulf unless it is approved by the UN [NYT 10/3].

Addressing UN Gen. Assembly, Saudi F.M. Prince Saud al-Faisal urges Iraq to leave
Kuwait in order to strengthen rights of Palestinians (see Doc. B7) [NYT, MEM 10/3].

Bethlehem University reopens, becoming the first university to open after 30 months [IDF 10/2 in FBIS 10/2].

Japanese P.M. Toshiki Kaifu arrives in Cairo for meeting with Pres. Mubarak [MENA 10/2 in FBIS 10/3; WT 10/3].

IDF troops shoot dead 3 W. Bank Palestinians, another dies from wounds received last week, in one of the highest single-day death tolls in recent months [MEM 10/3].

Jordan reopens its borders to Gulf-bound trucks; ban had interrupted flow of Lebanese, Syrian, and Turkish produce and meat to Gulf states. Jordan says it lifted ban to "test the good intentions" of Saudi govt., implying ban would be reimposed if trucks were not given passage through Saudi Arabia; Saudis claim Jordan "caved in" to Syrian pressure [MEM 10/3].

3 OCTOBER

Saddam reportedly visits Kuwait for 1st time since invasion [LAT, NYT, WT 10/4]. Pres. Mitterrand leaves for 36-hour visit to Gulf to review French strategy; meet UAE leaders and King Fahd [ATS 10/3 in FBIS 10/4; MEM 10/3; NYT 10/4]. Soviet envoy Primakov arrives in Amman to meet King Hussein and Chrmn. Arafat [MEM 10/3; NYT 10/4, 10/5].

Foreign ministers or envoys of all Arab nations except Iraq meet at UN in informal session to discuss Gulf crisis; no progress is reported [LAT, NYT 10/4]; F.M.s of GCC nations meet UN Sec.-Gen. Pérez de Cuéllar [WAKH 10/3 in FBIS 10/5].

Bush admin. says proposed $7.3 billion arms package to Saudi Arabia is vital to long-term strategy to deter attacks against Saudis after Gulf crisis [NYT 10/4].

Amnesty International issues report accusing Iraqi troops of carrying out torture and extrajudicial killings to crush resistance in Kuwait (see Doc A10) [MEM 10/3].

4 OCTOBER

Iraq's deputy P.M. Ramadan says Iraq prefers war to capitulation and that any decision to pull out of Kuwait must be linked to Israeli withdrawal from O.T. [WP 10/5].

Kuwaiti and Western officials report Kuwait's underground resistance movement is giving up much of its armed struggle after wave of executions by Iraqi troops that has left up to several hundred civilians dead [WP, LAT 10/5].

Soviet envoy Primakov arrives in Baghdad with message from Pres. Gorbachev, meets with F.M. Aziz and is to meet with Saddam (cf. 10/6) [INA 10/4 in FBIS 10/5; MEM 10/4; NYT, LAT, WT 10/5]; F.M. Shevardnadze meets Saudi F.M. Saud al-Faisal in New York [SPA 10/4 in FBIS 10/4].

Japanese P.M. Kaifu meets in Amman with Iraq's deputy P.M. Ramadan, then with King Hussein and offers Jordan $250 million in development loans [MEM 10/4; NYT, LAT, WT 10/5].

Pres. Mitterrand meets King Fahd in Jeddah, assures Saudis of French solidarity against Iraq NYT, LAT, MEM 10/5).

Aircraft carrier USS Independence leaves the Gulf after 3 days [LAT, NYT, WT 10/5].

British F.M. Hurd and Italian F.M. de Michelis say in separate interviews that Israel must move quickly to make peace with Palestinians as soon as Gulf crisis is over. "Algeria has told us: 'Within one minute of the end of the crisis, we Arabs, including the moderate, will demand that the UN impose exactly the same sanctions on Israel as on Iraq.' They have a right to do so and plenty of reasons... Israel must open up on this" says de Michelis [WT, MEM 10/5].

5 OCTOBER

Pres. Bush has initiated private discussions with members of Congress on the possible use of force in Gulf crisis [WP 10/5].

In speech read on behalf of Iraqi F.M. Aziz to UN Gen. Assembly, Iraq accuses U.S. and allies of starting new era of "Western imperialism," but offers no indication it is willing to withdraw from Kuwait, calling instead for comprehensive settlement on all Middle East issues (NYT, LAT 10/6; text in INA 10/6 in FBIS 10/9).

Pres. Mubarak claims Israel has been secretly in contact with Iraq in recent weeks; Israel does not deny allegations, but claims Mubarak's intent was to undercut Arab support for Iraq, rather than draw Israel further into Gulf crisis [NYT 10/6; MEM 10/8].

Western military officials in Middle East claim that several days before Iraq's attack of Kuwait, officers in UN force in southern Iraq had reported to the UN Iraq's military buildup had earmarks of attack against Kuwait, but that UN ignored the warnings [NYT 10/6].
6 OCTOBER

Soviet envoy Primakov ends 2 days of talks with Saddam, says he is “not pessimistic any longer toward the prospects of a political solution” [NYT 10/7].

Fund-raisers for the United Jewish Appeal’s U.S. campaign to help resettle Soviet Jews in Israel say Gulf crisis has helped increase donations because, they maintain, it highlights Israel’s vulnerability [NYT, WP 10/7].

King Hussein meets with Chrmn. Arafat in Amman to discuss Gulf crisis [NYT, LAT, WP 10/8].

7 OCTOBER

Israeli military begins handing out gas masks and chemical warfare defense kits that it plans to distribute to Israelis over next 2 months. Palestinians in O.T. will not be given kits but will be allowed to purchase them [NYT, WP 10/2; NYT, LAT, WP 10/8].

Facing dwindling oil reserves and commercial imports, Jordan orders austerity measures to save fuel to begin on 10/13. Measures call for reduced work days, mandatory closing times for shops, and decreased electrical use [NYT 10/8].

EC foreign ministers agree that there could be “no compromise” with Iraq over UN resolutions on the Gulf, and that pressure must be kept up on Iraq to withdraw from Kuwait [LAT 10/8].

At inauguration of new E. Jerusalem Jewish religious school, P.M. Shamir announces plans for major new housing project in E. Jerusalem built for Orthodox Jews on undeveloped ridge between Mt. Scopus and the Mount of Olives [LAT, WP, MEM 10/8].

Yasir Arafat meets with Soviet envoy Primakov in Baghdad to discuss Gulf crisis [SVP 10/7 in FBIS 10/9].

Maj. Gen. Ali Habib, commander of Syrian forces in Gulf, tells Saudi newspaper that his troops will only defend Saudi Arabia, not attack Iraq (cf. 10/8) [MEM 10/8; WP 10/9].

8 OCTOBER

At least 19 Palestinians are killed (as reported; cf. 10/15, 10/25), more than 100 are wounded by Israeli border police gunfire at Al-Aqsa Mosque in Jerusalem. Israelis and Palestinians disagree on how violence erupted (see Special File: The Haram al-Sharif Killings). In addition, 2 demonstrators are shot dead by IDF in Gaza, and areas of W. Bank and Gaza are placed under curfew. [RMC, JDS 10/8 in FBIS 10/9; MEM 10/8, NYT 10/9, 10/15; LAT, WP, WT 10/9; LAT 10/10].

Sec. Baker offers Washington’s condolences to families of victims, urges Israeli restraint: “We don’t have all the details yet about the violence, but . . . I do think it’s fair to say that Israel needs to be better prepared and to exercise restraint in handling disturbances of this nature” [NYT, WP, LAT, WT 10/9].

10 U.S. servicemen are believed killed in crashes of 3 military aircraft in worst day of casualties since U.S. military buildup in Gulf began [LAT, WP, WT 10/9].

Maj. Gen. Muhammad Ali Bilal, commander of Egyptian forces in Gulf region, is quoted as saying the 14,000 Egyptian troops there would only aid in defense of Saudi Arabia, not in attack of Iraq [MEM 10/8; WP 10/9].

Iranian Pres. Rafsanjani has warned Kuwaiti govt not to accept any peace settlement that concedes islands of Bubiyan and Warba to Iraq [MEM 10/8, WP 10/9].

Pres. Benjedid of Algeria says in television interview that purely Arab solution to Gulf crisis is no longer possible and others have to be involved [MEM 10/9].

9 OCTOBER

Pres. Bush rebukes Israel for not acting “with more restraint” on 10/8, also says he would refuse to allow concern over Israeli-Palestinian conflict to deflect attention from Iraq’s occupation of Kuwait (see Doc. II under Special File) [MEM, NYT, WP, WT 10/10]. At UN Sec. Council U.S. proposes resolution censuring Israel for excessive use of force on Haram al-Sharif, but also deploring Palestinian violence against Israeli worshippers (cf. 10/10) [NYT, LAT, WP, MEM 10/10].

Palestinians and Israeli Arabs mount scattered demonstrations in O.T. and Arab towns in Israel; Israeli Arab leaders call for 2-day strike beginning today to protest “gov’t-inspired massacre”; IDF and police enforce curfews imposed on most densely populated Palestinian areas, and detain more than 40 leading Palestinians, including Faisal Husayni and deputy mufti of Jerusalem Muhammad al-Jamal (cf. 10/22, 10/24); UNLU leaflet calls on Palestinians to kill Israeli soldiers, settlers, and police; 2 border
police in E. Jerusalem are stabbed and slightly wounded [MEM 10/9; NYT, LAT, WP, WT 10/10; AVP 10/9 in FBIS 10/11].

The 12 EC countries strongly condemn Israel for excessive use of force on Haram al-Sharif, EC also calls for UN peace conference to settle Arab-Israeli conflict (see Doc. IIb under Special File) [NYT, WT 10/10].

Saddam Hussein threatens to attack Israel if it persists in occupying Arab lands, and links Haram al-Sharif killings to Gulf crisis, saying Israel had exploited presence of U.S. troops in region to heighten tensions with Palestinians [NYT, LAT 10/10].

Saudi officials express concern that Haram al-Sharif killings could have the effect of weakening international alliance against Iraq [NYT 10/10].

10 OCTOBER

PLO and its supporters seek to get UN Sec. Council to approve resolution condemning Israel for Haram al-Sharif killings in harsher terms than U.S. draft proposing a fact-finding mission to investigate conditions in O.T. and to suggest ways to protect Palestinians [NYT, LAT, WP, WT 10/11]; PLO Central Council opens meeting in Tunis (cf. 10/14) [BVP 10/11 in FBIS 10/12].

Leaders of U.S. Jewish groups express anger at Bush admin. decision to sponsor UN Sec. Council resolution censuring Israel for Haram al-Sharif deaths [NYT, WT, MEM 10/11].

Israelis gov’t appoints 3-man high-level commission under former Mossad head Zvi Zamir to investigate Haram al-Sharif killings [NYT, LAT, WP, WT 10/11; MEM 10/12].

HalAretz reports that in contradiction to initial gov’t reports, Palestinians did not plan in advance rock-throwing on Haram al-Sharif [MEM 10/10; HAA 10/10 in FBIS 10/16].

U.S. Air Force temporarily halts all training flights in Gulf after series of fatal accidents [LAT, NYT, WP 10/12].

Jordanian P.M. Mudar Badran tells parliament he will consider popular demands to arm civilians against possible Israeli attack [LAT, MEM 10/11].

Israeli lawyer Felicia Langer, who defended Palestinians in Israeli courts for 20 years before retiring, is named joint winner of humanitarian award from Swedish Right Livelihood Society [MEM 10/10].

Bahrain-based Gulf International Bank releases study on effect of the Gulf crisis on economies of the region: “There is money to be made from every aspect of the crisis . . . As long as oil revenues continue to flow, trade, construction, banking, industry, and other services will respond. . .” [text in MEM 10/11].

French F.M. Roland Dumas says it would be “catastrophic” if UN Sec. Council fails to react to Haram al-Sharif killings; says failure to condemn Israel and take steps to protect Palestinians would be proof of Western hypocrisy [MEM 10/11].

11 OCTOBER

After 3 days of negotiations, UN Sec. Council members struggle to draft resolution on Haram al-Sharif incident that is acceptable to U.S.; majority ready to support resolution sponsored by nonaligned countries, but U.S. threatens veto [NYT, WP, LAT 10/12].

New York Times reports Protestant and Roman Catholic leaders are beginning to raise moral questions about U.S. policy in Gulf, moving away from support voiced 2 months ago [NYT 10/12].

Independent investigations discredit Israeli gov’t’s version that Haram al-Sharif killings resulted from carefully planned Palestinian attack [NYT 10/12]. At press conference, al-Maqasid Hospital doctors say many of the dead and wounded of 10/8 were shot in the back, indicating they were shot while fleeing [JDP 10/12 in FBIS 10/12]; Palestinians are barred from Haram al-Sharif [MEM 10/11].

One by one foreign embassies in Kuwait that defied orders to close by Iraq on 8/24, have been forced to shut down for lack of water, food, and electricity. German and Belgian embassies close leaving only 4 embassies—U.S., France, Britain, and Canada—open [NYT 10/12, WP 10/13].

Despite appeal from Saudi Arabia, German gov’t rules out the sale of weapons to Arab states since sale would severely damage sensitive relations with Israel [LAT, MEM 10/12].

Tank-led Syrian troops close in on major routes to E. Beirut; Syrian military intervention to oustGem. Aoun is at Hrawi gov’t’s request [NYT, LAT, WP 10/12].

12 OCTOBER

Israel reacts angrily to effort in UN Sec. Council to seek resolution condemning Israel for Haram al-Sharif shootings and to U.S. role; maintains it is the victim of Arab plot [NYT, LAT, WP 10/13]. Nonetheless, voting late, Sec. Council unanimously condemns
Israel for shootings and calls for UN team to investigate incident, but contains no reference to need to protect Palestinians in O.T. (see Doc. 11h of Special File) (cf. 10/13) [WP 10/13; NYT 10/14; MEM 10/15].

Iraq warns USSR it could delay the departure of some of the 5,000 Soviet citizens still in Iraq if Moscow supplies Washington with information about Iraq’s Soviet-supplied weapons and defense capabilities [NYT 10/13].

Morocco’s King Hassan asserts there is a “moral linkage” between Iraq’s invasion of Kuwait and the Arab-Israeli issues, and urges Iraq to leave Kuwait having made this linkage apparent [NYT 10/14].

Israel uses water cannons, curfews and roadblocks to keep thousands of Palestinians from attending prayer services on Haram al-Sharif [LAT 10/13].

Speaker of Egypt’s Parliament and second-ranking official, Rifat al-Mahgoub, is assassinated (cf. 10/27) [MENA 10/12 in FBIS 10/12; MEM 10/12, 10/13; NYT, LAT, WP 10/13].

13 OCTOBER

3-day “Popular Kuwaiti Congress” grouping 1,200 Kuwaiti exiles opens in Jedda with Crown Prince suggesting the country’s defunct parliament would be revived and free elections held once Kuwait is liberated from Iraq (cf. 10/15) [NYT, WP 10/14].

Responding to UN Sec. Council vote calling for UN investigation into Haram al-Sharif shootings, Israeli cabinet sec. says: “We will not cooperate with them. We don’t need to give any reports, remarks, or excuses to this delegation.” P.M.’s office says delegation will be admitted to Israel, but will not be helped by anyone in the gov’t (cf. 10/14) [NYT, WP 10/14; Sec. Baker sends letter to F.M. Levy making clear that admin.’s “sense of concern over Israel’s handling of the situation [on 10/8] would have led us [U.S.] to support UN Sec. Council action regardless of the situation in the Gulf” [NYT 10/16].


King Hussein meets in Amman with Iraqi F.M. Aziz about the continuing diplomatic effort to persuade Iraq to leave Kuwait [NYT 10/14].

Gen. Michel Aoun, leader of Christian militia that opposed Syrian-backed Lebanese gov’t for 11 months, surrenders after Syrian air and ground attacks in E. Beirut; seeks refuge in French embassy [DVL 10/13 in FBIS 10/15; NYT, WP 10/14].

14 OCTOBER

Israeli cabinet officially and unanimously denounces UN decision to send delegation to investigate Haram al-Sharif shootings in Jerusalem (see Doc. 11h under Special File). U.S. admin. officials say Israel’s rejection of UN delegation may further strain U.S.-Israel relations [NYT, LAT, WP, WT, MEM 10/15; text in JPD 10/15 in FBIS 10/15].

B’Tselem issues report on Haram al-Sharif incident concluding Israeli forces fired indiscriminately after danger to police or Jewish worshippers had disappeared (see Doc. 1b under Special File) [MEM 10/15].

Ira and Iran resume direct diplomatic relations, reopening their respective embassies [NYT, WT 10/14].

Arafat meets with French F.M. Roland Dumas and says he is optimistic about a political solution to Gulf crisis following his latest talks with Saddam. PLO’s 90-member Central Council issues statement calling for “balanced and linked solution to all regional issues and crisis in accordance with international legitimacy. . .” [SVP 10/14 in FBIS 10/15; NYT, MEM 10/15].

“Aliya cabinet” chaired by Housing Minister Ariel Sharon decides to encourage increase in settlement of Soviet Jews in E. Jerusalem, despite gov’t assurances to U.S. not to do so. The move is seen as response to U.S.-backed 10/12 UN vote; Sharon says: “there is no better answer to the political dangers” presented by UN resolutions “than strengthening the Jewish population” in E. Jerusalem [JDS 10/14 in FBIS 10/15; MEM 10/15; NYT 10/16].

15 OCTOBER

Jerusalem mayor Teddy Kollek says he would meet with the UN delegation sent to investigate Haram al-Sharif incident [JPD 10/16 in FBIS 10/16; MEM 10/16; NYT, LAT, WT 10/17].

U.S. is urging Britain to tone down resolution it plans to introduce in UN Sec. Council that would require Iraq to pay compensation for damage resulting from invasion of Kuwait. Sources say Washington fears that Arab nations would demand similar action against Israel for its occupation of land claimed by Palestinians [NYT 10/16]. U.S. also urges...
Israel to accept UN investigation into Haram al-Sharif killings, saying not to do so is to “let Iraq off the hook” as far as accepting UN resolutions [LAT, WP, NYT 10/16].

“Popular Kuwaiti Congress” ends its 3-day meeting in Jeddah with communiqué strongly supporting ruling family, calling upon UN to “use all available means” to liberate Kuwait (see Doc. B9) [NYT, LAT, WP, WT, MEM 10/16; SPA 10/15 in FBIS 10/17].

In speech before Knesset, P.M. Shamir attacks pillars of U.S. policy in Middle East; while he does not mention U.S. or Bush admin. directly, Shamir criticizes sale of arms to Arab nations, efforts to arrange Israeli-Palestinian peace talks, and promotion of close relations with countries that are hostile to Israel (see Doc. C2) [LAT, WP 10/16].

P.M. Shamir sends letter to Pres. Bush asking him to “put the Temple Mount incident behind us,” also reiterates Israel’s refusal to accept UN investigation of Haram al-Sharif shootings [LAT 10/18].

One-day meeting of Jerusalem Committee of the Islamic Conference Organization occurs in Rabat with King Hassan, Chrmm. Arafat, and Saudi F.M. Prince Saud al-Faisal in attendance [RADS 10/15 in FBIS 10/16].

At press conference, E. Jerusalem-based Palestinian Human Rights Information Center (PHRIC) revises downwards death toll from Haram al-Sharif killings to 17 instead of 21 (2 of reported dead were injured but survived, 1 died of heart attack, and 1 was shot by Israeli civilian elsewhere in city). Other human rights groups, including Al-Haq, subsequently follow [MEM 10/26].

16 OCTOBER

Sec. Baker says that Saddam had expressed tentative interest in compromise settlement of Gulf crisis, but that Washington considers the terms unacceptable and continues to insist Iraq withdraws completely from Kuwait. Compromise reportedly suggests that Iraq would leave Kuwait, but retain Bubiyan Island and Rumaila oilfield; Baker also urges Israel to cooperate with UN probe of Haram al-Sharif killings [NYT, LAT, WP, WT, MEM 10/17].

Bush admin. is urging UN Sec.-Gen. Pérez de Cuéllar to send UN investigating team to Jerusalem soon in an effort to stem possible new campaign at UN against Israel [NYT 10/17].

Japanese cabinet approves plan to send troops to Gulf in that country’s 1st military activity abroad since World War II; plan counters opposition in parliament where final approval is needed [NYT, WP 10/17].

British For. Sec. Hurd speaks before Knesset Foreign Affairs and Defense Committee; reportedly says Britain opposes Palestinian state and is not “enthusiastic” about the PLO as negotiating partner for Israel (cf. 10/17) [JDS, IDF 10/16 in FBIS 10/17].

Six non-Arab Muslim nations—Bangladesh, Malaysia, Indonesia, Brunei, Pakistan, and the Maldives—issue statement appealing to Saddam to leave Kuwait [AFP 10/16 in FBIS 10/18].

17 OCTOBER

According to New York Times, Saudi Arabia and the Gulf states have suspended some $40 million in monthly contributions to the PLO because of PLO’s support of Iraq [NYT 10/18].

Expressing concern that U.S. could go to war against Iraq while Congress was in recess, Senate Foreign Relations Committee demands Pres. Bush obtain congressional approval before taking military action. Demand is rebuffed by White House and Sec. Baker, who says the pres. will “consult” with Congress if need be [NYT, LAT, WP, WT 10/18].

For. Sec. Hurd says he failed to convince Israelis to accept UN team investigating Haram al-Sharif incident; 28 prominent Palestinians cancel scheduled meeting with Hurd after local press reports 10/16 comments; Hurd says papers misinterpreted his comments [MEM 10/17; NYT, WT 10/18; JDS 10/17 in FBIS 10/17, 10/18].

Egypt’s most prominent newspaper Al-Ahram assails King Hussein as co-conspirator with Saddam, saying King Hussein acknowledged in an interview with New York Times he knew in advance of Iraq’s invasion of Kuwait. Al-Ahram’s version of the interview is at odds with the Times article, which says King Hussein knew of the invasion only at 6:00 am on 8/2 [NYT 10/18].

Arab League emergency session, called for by Palestine to discuss Haram al-Sharif shootings, opens in Tunis (cf. 10/18) [SPA 10/17 in FBIS 10/18].

18 OCTOBER

Sec. Baker receives letter from Israeli F.M. Levy seen as retracting commitment made on 10/2 that Israel would not settle Soviet Jews in E. Jerusalem (see Doc. C3) [HAA 10/18 in
CHRONOLOGY

FBIS 10/18; NYT, LAT, WP 10/19).

Israeli troops wound at least 55 Palestinians who stoned soldiers raising an Israeli flag in the middle of Rafa refugee camp [NYT 10/19].

Soviet envoy Primakov meets in Washington with Sec. Baker and NSC's Brent Scowcroft to discuss Gulf crisis [NYT, WP 10/19].

In 1st unanimous decision since 8/2, Arab League emergency summit adopts resolution deploiring Washington's pro-Israel bias and urging UN Sec. Council to apply its law impartially to all disputes. Resolution is compromise after earlier PLO-sponsored draft is defeated 11-10 prompting protest walkout (see Doc. 11g under Special File) [MEM 10/18, 10/19; NYT, WP 10/19; SVP 10/20 in FBIS 10/23].

Israel notifies UN it would be willing to give Sec.-Gen. Pérez de Cuéllar a copy of the findings of Israel's own inquiry into Haram al-Sharif shootings in lieu of accepting UN investigating team (cf. 10/19) [MEM 10/19; NYT 10/20].

Military and hospital officials in Beirut report at least 750 people were killed in the Syrian-led offensive that toppled Gen. Michel Aoun on 10/13. Death toll from the 8-hour battle makes it the worst single battle in history of Lebanese civil war [NYT 10/19].

19 OCTOBER

In UN, some nations begin to seek resolution assailing Israel for not cooperating with UN investigating team; Sec.-Gen. Pérez de Cuéllar says he cannot send delegation to Israel unless assured it will receive "necessary facilities," adds that he cannot make a report "on the basis of Israeli findings" [NYT, LAT, WP 10/20].

Iraq announces it will begin rationing gasoline beginning next week (cf. 10/28) [NYT, LAT, WP 10/20].

Pentagon reports it is sending 400 to 500 of its top M-1-A1 tank battle tanks to Saudi Arabia [NYT, WP 10/20].

Media report next space shuttle launch, scheduled for 11/10, will place into orbit spy satellite designed to track Iraqi troops and military activity in the Gulf region [NYT 10/20].

Canada announces its 5 remaining diplomats have left country's embassy in Kuwait; only 3 embassies in Kuwait remain open; U.S., Britain, and France [NYT 10/20].

Soviet envoy Primakov meets Pres. Bush to discuss Gulf crisis, says afterward that peaceful solution remains possible [LAT 10/20].

Senate votes 90-8 to reject legislation condemning Israel's declared plans to settle more Jews in O.T. and E. Jerusalem [MEM 10/22].

Israeli troops shoot, wound at least 10 Palestinians in Gaza during demonstrations against Haram al-Sharif incident [LAT 10/20].

20 OCTOBER

In interview with New York Times, Jordan's Crown Prince Hassan says that because of Gulf crisis Jordan is facing an economic catastrophe of such enormity that the nation's political stability may be in jeopardy [NYT 10/21].

Def. Sec. Cheney says that UN-imposed embargo on Iraq and Kuwait is beginning to have serious impact on Iraqi economy and its ability to maintain troops in Kuwait [WP 10/21].

21 OCTOBER

3 Israelis are stabbed to death allegedly by 19-year-old Palestinian, apparently in response to Haram al-Sharif violence near Al-Aqsa Mosque. Israeli spokesman blames UN for inciting attacks through its condemnation of Israel (cf. 10/22) [JDS 10/21 in FBIS 10/22; NYT, LAT, WP, WT 10/22; MEM 10/23].

Some 350,000 Yemenis, some wanting to sell businesses at distress prices, have already left Saudi Arabia as result of suspended residency privileges [NYT 10/22].

After 3-hour meeting with Saddam Hussein, Edward Heath, former British P.M., says that Iraq will release unspecified number of British hostages [NYT, LAT, WP 10/22].

About 2,000 angry Ethiopian Jews in Israel protest in front of P.M. Shamir's office, demanding gov't bring their impoverished relatives from Ethiopia to Israel [NYT, WT 10/22].

Saudi D.M. Prince Sultan raises possibility of allowing Iraq to have some Kuwaiti territory in exchange for peaceful resolution to crisis: "If a sister Arab nation has rights, we all agree these rights can be had, but not by force" (cf. 10/22, 10/24) [NYT, WP 10/23].

Egyptian servicemen are set to replace thousands of Jordanian military instructors and troops contracted to various Gulf armed forces. Reports say Bahrain has begun terminating without notice the contracts of some 7,000-8,000 Jordanians seconded to its armed
forces [MEM 10/22].

22 OCTOBER

Saudi D.M. Prince Sultan’s 10/21 comments alarm Bush admin., but Saudi officials say comments did not reflect a change in Saudi govt policy [NYT, WP 10/23].

Israeli police surround Jerusalem with roadblocks to keep Palestinians from O.T. out of the city, and thousands of paramilitary border guards are stationed at major intersections and along boundaries between East and West Jerusalem to prevent escalation of violence stemming from 10/21 stabbing deaths. It is believed to be first time that whole city is closed to Palestinians [NYT, LAT, WP, WT, MEM 10/23].

Senate votes 97-1 to authorize $700 million in additional military aid to Israel to help it meet “potential threat” posed by Iraq. Robert Byrd (D-W Va.) cast lone opposing vote; says Israel does not need the money [LAT, WT, MEM 10/23].

Saddam Hussein suggests he may release all French hostages and a number of elderly and sick Americans still in Iraq [NYT, LAT, WP 10/23].

Pres. Mubarak arrives on unscheduled visit to Saudi Arabia to inspect Egyptian troops stationed near the Saudi-Kuwaiti border [MENA 10/22 in FBIS 10/22; LAT, MEM 10/23].

Deputy mufti of Jerusalem, Muhammad al-Jamal, is released from jail on bail of NIS 20,000. He had been detained since 10/9 following Haram al-Sharif incident [JDS 10/22 in FBIS 10/23].

P.M. Shamir’s govt survives vote of confidence in Knesset by 53-51, 2 MKs abstain, others are absent [MEM 10/23].

23 OCTOBER

Bush admin. says it is considering expanding U.S. military forces in Gulf behind the 240,000 troops and other personnel already there. “I am more determined than ever to see that this invading dictator gets out of Kuwait with no compromise of any kind whatsoever,” says Pres. Bush (cf. 10/25) [NYT, LAT, WP 10/24].

Pres. Bush sends personal letter to P.M. Shamir urging Israel to accept UN envoy and stating intention not to pursue debate about E. Jerusalem housing. Shamir rejects appeal [MEM, WP 10/25].

Israeli govt announces it is sealing off O.T. for several days, forbidding Palestinians to enter Israel because of widespread violence. 3 separate incidents of stabbings, beatings, and shootings leaves 1 Palestinian dead, 3 Palestinians and 3 Israelis wounded (cf. 10/28) [JDS 10/23 in FBIS 10/23; NYT, LAT, WP, WT, MEM 10/24; WT 10/25].

Three Gulf states—Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, and UAE—decide to cancel Egypt’s debts totaling nearly $7 billion [MENA 10/24 in FBIS 10/25].

24 OCTOBER

UN Sec. Council unanimously votes to condemn Israel for its refusal to cooperate with UN investigation of Haram al-Sharif shootings. Vote had been delayed 24 hours at request of U.S. to give Israel time to reconsider its refusal [NYT, LAT, WP, WT 10/25; text in MEM 10/25].

Congressional leaders say they will reserve the right to reconvene in the event U.S. goes to war in Gulf while Congress is in recess; provision in adjournment resolution will allow Congress to reconvene [NYT, WP 10/25].

Soviet envoy Primakov arrives in Cairo on 1st part of trip that will include Saudi Arabia, Syria, and Iraq [MEM 10/24; NYT 10/25].

Los Angeles Times reports increased handgun sales in Jerusalem because of tension and violence there since Haram al-Sharif shootings [LAT 10/25].

Faisal Husayni is released from detention on bail after signing commitment not to participate in disturbances; Husayni was arrested on 10/8 on suspicion of inciting Palestinians during Haram al-Sharif incident [JDS 10/24 in FBIS 10/25; MEM 10/25].

Sentencing of 4 Givati Brigade soldiers convicted of beating death of Palestinian is postponed until 10/31 at request of defense attorney after Chief of Staff Dan Shomron suggests soldiers accused of committing offenses at the beginning of intifada not be tried (cf. 10/31) [MEM 10/25].

King Fahd orders an end to further conciliatory-sounding remarks to Iraq, like those made on 10/21 by D.M. Prince Sultan (see Doc. B10) [NYT 10/27].

Saudi Arabia says it will not resume oil sales to Jordan unless Jordan pays disputed 5-year-old debt of $40 million [MEM 10/25].

25 OCTOBER

Bush admin. decides to expand the
number of U.S. forces in Gulf and may send as many as 100,000 more troops in addition to the planned deployment of 240,000 [NYT, LAT, WP, WT 10/26].

Pres. of Yemen, Ali Abdullah Saleh, criticizes Saudi Arabia for inviting U.S. forces into the kingdom and for rescinding residency status for Palestinians working in Saudi Arabia [NYT 10/26].

Israel rejects UN Sec. Council’s 10/24 resolution and levels harsh criticism at U.S. for supporting resolution [MEM 10/25; NYT, WT 10/26].

Washington Post reports Jordan has halted all exports to Iraq, including humanitarian aid [WP 10/25].


Senior Saudi official says roughly 120,000 Kuwaitis have fled across the border into Saudi Arabia since 9/15 when Iraqi troops began to allow them to leave [AFP 10/25 in FBIS 10/26].

Jerusalem police report that 18, not 21, Palestinians were killed in Haram al-Sharif incident [JDS 10/25 in FBIS 10/26].

26 OCTOBER

Zamir Commission, appointed by P.M. Shamir, to investigate Haram al-Sharif deaths, publishes report placing responsibility on Palestinians (see Doc. Ic under Special File) [JDS 10/26 in FBIS 10/26; MEM 10/26; NYT, LAT, WP 10/27].

Bush admin. says Jordan is entitled to “generous” economic aid from world community for its compliance with UN-imposed sanctions against Iraq [LAT 10/27].

Soviet envoy Primakov returns to Cairo to meet with Pres. Mubarak about Gulf situation [MENA 10/26 in FBIS 10/26].

27 OCTOBER

HINTING that a new peace initiative might be under way in Gulf crisis, USSR asks UN Sec. Council to postpone approving new resolution condemning Iraq; Primakov arrives in Baghdad for talks with Saddam Hussein [NYT, WP 10/28].

Bush admin. officials say White House did not approve or disapprove of Lebanese and Syrian actions and believes that while Syria’s ouster of Gen. Aoun in Beirut was violent, it was the only solution that offered any promise for Lebanon [NYT 10/28].

EC leaders say Iraq’s selective release of foreign hostages would not erode their unity in the Gulf crisis, and say they are “prepared to consider additional steps” within UN framework if sanctions do not force Iraq out of Kuwait [NYT, LAT 10/29]. Jordanian officials say they expect to receive $1.5 billion from EC to fend off economic collapse in Jordan [MEM 10/29].

28 OCTOBER

Saddam Hussein reverses his 10/19 decision to ration fuel and dismisses his oil minister on the grounds that miscalculation by the official led to the announcement that Iraq was facing a gasoline shortage [NYT, LAT, WP 10/29].

Knesset endorses Zamir Commission’s report on Haram al-Sharif violence, but members are divided on whether any Israeli should be disciplined over the incident [NYT, WP 10/29].

Pres. Gorbachev meets in Paris with Pres. Mitterrand to discuss France’s ideas for ending Gulf crisis; Gorbachev says he rejects military solution to crisis [MEM, NYT, LAT 10/29]; Yasir Arafat arrives in Baghdad to meet with Saddam [BVP 10/28 in FBIS 10/29].

Statement signed by 81 House of Representatives Democrats strongly opposes offensive military move by U.S. against Iraq [LAT 10/29].

Thousands of Palestinians return to work in Israel after 4-day closure is lifted, some reportedly find they have been fired because of recent attacks on Israelis in response to Haram al-Sharif shootings [LAT, MEM 10/29].

On visit to Saudi Arabia, Soviet For. Trade Minister says Gulf crisis has cost the USSR $10 billion in direct and indirect costs [MEM 10/29].

29 OCTOBER

UN Sec. Council votes 13-0, with 2 abstentions (Yemen and Cuba) for resolution declaring Iraq responsible for all damage and personal injuries resulting from occupation of Kuwait; laying the groundwork for seizure of impounded Iraqi assets; and warning that if Iraq continues to ignore its resolutions, UN would take “further measures under the Charter” [NYT, LAT, WP, MEM 10/30].

In separate but coordinated speeches, Pres. Bush and Sec. Baker warn Saddam the
U.S. would not shrink from "use of force" if Iraq continued to occupy Kuwait. In contrast, Pres. Gorbachev says after meeting with Pres. Mitterrand that Iraq may be softening its stand and that "it's unacceptable to have a military solution to this question" [NYT, LAT, WP 10/30].

*Los Angeles Times* reports Bush admin. will meet next week to discuss timetable for possible use of force against Iraq at talks with U.S. allies in Europe and Gulf [LAT 10/30].


Speaking in hour-long interview taped for CNN news, Saddam says Iraq would no sooner leave Kuwait than the U.S. would leave Hawaii, but holds out that diplomatic solution is still possible [LAT, WP 10/30; INA 10/31 in FBIS 11/1].

Pres. Bush meets with House and Senate leaders to discuss Gulf crisis, but says he would have "no hesitancy" about ordering an attack on Iraq without congressional approval [LAT 10/30].

King Fahd meets in Riyadh with Soviet envoy Primakov to discuss Gulf crisis [SPA 10/29 in FBIS 10/30].

UNLU issues call no. 63—"call of the second anniversary of independence" [AVP 10/30 in FBIS 10/31; MEM 10/30].

1 Palestinian is killed, 2 others injured, while constructing bomb near Tel Aviv, and 2 Palestinians are shot dead in W. Bank, as Israeli gov't puts into effect new regulations that permanently bar any W. Banker or Gazan with a record of security offenses from entering Israel [JDS 10/30 in FBIS 10/30; MEM 10/30, 10/31; NYT, LAT, WP 10/31].

Congressional leaders urge Pres. Bush to move slowly on any military activity against Iraq, while Saddam orders his generals to put Iraq's forces on "emergency alert" against possibility of U.S. attack [NYT, LAT, WP 10/31].

10 U.S. soldiers are killed in boiler room accident on USS *Iwo Jima*; 43 American servicemen have died since deployment in Gulf began [NYT, LAT, WP 10/31].

Arab nations are discussing PLO proposal to end efforts made since 1982 to expel Israel from the UN at this year's Gen. Assembly; instead they are reportedly considering alternative measure that would reaffirm Israel's obligation to obey UN resolutions [NYT 10/31].

Amal and Hizballah troops agree to cease-fire and say they will allow Lebanese Army regulars to deploy in S. Lebanon, where most of Shiite fighting has occurred. PLO rep. says Fateh force in Lebanon will not leave until dialogue of Lebanese-Palestinian relations is started [BVL 10/30, BDS 10/31 in FBIS 10/31; NYT 11/1].

31 OCTOBER

Pres. Bush declares he has "had it" with Iraq's treatment of U.S. hostages and diplomats; Chief of Staff John Sununu says Bush is still committed to avoiding hostilities [NYT, LAT, WP 11/1].

Saddam Hussein announces through spokesperson that relatives of foreigners it is holding as "guests" may visit their loved ones in Iraq during the holiday season [NYT 11/1].

Returning to Moscow after meeting with Saddam, Soviet envoy Primakov says while his mission had not been a total success, he believes Iraq is becoming more open to political solution to Gulf crisis [NYT, WP 11/1].

Pres. Mubarak rebuffs Soviet suggestion that Arab leaders convene to solve Gulf crisis, saying Arab leaders did meet in August and solved nothing, and that leaders are still working on a solution to the crisis [LAT 11/1].

Foreign ministers of Saudia Arabia, Syria, and Egypt meet in Jeddah to discuss "latest developments in the Gulf" [NYT, LAT, WP 11/1].

Algeria decides to send milk and flour to Iraq and Kuwait, specifically for children [AGS 10/31 in FBIS 11/1].

Swedish parliamentary delegation leaves Iraq after several-day visit; Saddam allows at least 6 Swedish nationals to leave Iraq [INA 10/31 in FBIS 11/1].

After year-long trial, 1 of 4 Givati Brigade soldiers receives 2-month prison sentence, and 3 others receive suspended sentences in the beating death of Palestinian back in February 1988 [NYT, MEM 11/1].

1 NOVEMBER

In report submitted to Sec. Council, UN Sec.-Gen. Pérez de Cuéllar suggests that the 164 nations that signed 1949 Fourth Geneva
Council resolution authorizing use of force against Iraq and to ask allies under what conditions would they support military action [WP, NYT 11/4].

IDF shoots dead Gaza Palestinian, injures at least 61 others as soldiers use tear gas, rubber bullets, and live ammunition to break up demonstration in Bayt Hanoun that erupted after news that Palestinian activist had died in detention [WP, NYT 11/4; JPD 11/4 in FBIS 11/6; LAT 11/5].

For 2d time in as many weeks, Iraqi officials hint that they might release all hostages in return for guarantee Iraq would not be attacked; guarantee to come from at least 2 of the following states: China, France, USSR, Germany, and Japan [INA 11/3 in FBIS 11/6; WP, NYT 11/4]. Iraqi F.M. Aziz arrives in Amman for meeting with King Hussein [INA 11/3 in FBIS 11/5].

World Bank officials say more than 1.5 million people have been displaced by the Gulf crisis [WP 11/4].

Saudi Oil Minister Hisham al-Nazir says Saudi Arabia's oil production surpassed 8.2 million b/d this past week and is expected to rise to 8.5 million b/d early next year to make up for loss of Iraqi oil [NYT 11/4].

2 NOVEMBER

White House announces Pres. Bush will spend Thanksgiving holiday in Saudi Arabia as part of 8-day trip to meet with allies [NYT, WP 11/3].

French govt's says 3 French soldiers stationed in Saudi Arabia were captured earlier this week by Iraq and have been turned over to the French embassy in Baghdad [NYT, WP 11/3].

General strike is observed in O.T. to mark the 73d anniversary of the Balfour Declaration [JDS 11/2 in FBIS 11/5].

3 NOVEMBER

Sec. of State Baker leaves for Gulf and Europe to lay groundwork for new UN Sec.
that Palestinian safety be placed in hands of UN meeting [JDS 11/4 in FBIS 11/5; WP, NYT, MEM 11/5].

Clashes between IDF and Palestinians in Gaza continue for 2d day; at least 86 Palestinians are wounded [JDS 11/4 in FBIS 11/6].

Abul Abbas, Palestine Liberation Front leader, confirms rumors that Libya has expelled 145 PLF members and closed down 4 training camps [WP 11/5].

5 NOVEMBER

In his new autobiography An American Life, published today, Ronald Reagan says Israel was the instigator and prime mover in Iran-contra affair; that then-P.M. Shimon Peres "was behind the proposal" [WP 11/5].

Sec. Baker and King Fahd agree to framework for command and control over American and Saudi military forces in event of war [WP 11/5, 11/6; NYT 11/5; SPA 11/5 in FBIS 11/6].

Returning to Paris from Egypt, Pres. Mitterrand meets King Hussein to discuss Gulf crisis [JTE 11/6 in FBIS 11/6].

Rabbi Meir Kahane, controversial founder of militant Jewish Defense League and Kach party, is assassinated by Egyptian-American after delivering lecture in New York City (cf. 11/6, 11/7) [WP 11/6, 11/7, 11/8; NYT 11/6].

Former W. German chancellor Willy Brandt flies to Baghdad with $4 million worth of baby food and medicine on hostage "rescue" mission that embarrasses German gov't and draws objections from European officials worried about growing number of special envoys visiting Iraq [INA 11/5 in FBIS 11/6; WP, NYT, MEM 11/6].

Twenty-four of world's wealthiest nations, joined together since September as Gulf Crisis Financial Coordination Group, pledge to give $13 billion in special aid to nations hurt worst by economic sanctions against Iraq. Egypt, Turkey, and Jordan are to receive $10.5 billion by end of 1991. Group members include U.S., Japan, and EC nations (cf. 11/9) [MEM, NYT 11/6].

P.M. Shamir's gov't survives vote of confidence, 57-50; vote called for by Labor and leftist parties [JDS 11/5 in FBIS 11/6; MEM 11/6].

Amal and Hizballah sign peace accord in Damascus under supervision of top Syrian and Iranian officials. Agreement apparently will end battle for supremacy in S. Lebanon [INRA, DST 11/5 in FBIS 11/6; MEM 11/6; NYT, WP 11/7].

6 NOVEMBER

In Geneva, King Hussein tells UN conference on global warming that Gulf war would result in an ecological catastrophe and death toll "beyond our wildest fears" [WP 11/7]; Hussein meets with P.M. Thatcher to discuss Gulf crisis [NYT 11/7].

Sec. Baker holds short meeting with Pres. Mubarak in Cairo to discuss Gulf crisis [MENA 11/6 in FBIS 11/6].

Pentagon announces it is considering a call-up of army combat reserve units; Def. Sec. Cheney has given permission for Marines to summon 3,000 reservists to fill out brigade [WP 11/7].

Saddam orders the release of at least 77 Japanese hostages and 31 more from Western Europe after his meetings with former Japanese P.M. Nakasone [INA 11/6 in FBIS 11/6, 11/7; WP, NYT 11/7].

Two W. Bank Palestinians are shot to death near Nablus, apparently by Israeli civilian seeking revenge for Meir Kahane's 10/5 assassination; Kahane's followers in Israel threaten more retaliatory attacks, while govt leaders appeal for restraint. In Brooklyn, thousands of Jews attend memorial service for Kahane [JDS 11/6 in FBIS 11/6; MEM 11/6; WP 11/7].

UNIFIL troops prevent Israeli soldiers from stationing surface-to-surface missile launcher into UNIFIL's area of operations in S. Lebanon; IDF says area is in "security zone" controlled by Israel [BVL, YA 11/7 in FBIS 11/7; MEM 11/8].

7 NOVEMBER

Sec. Baker arrives in Moscow for talks with Pres. Gorbachev, F.M. Shevardnadze about possible Soviet backing of UN Sec. Council resolution authorizing use of force against Iraq [WP, NYT 11/8].

After meeting with former W. German chancellor Willy Brandt, Saddam orders release of 100 German hostages and 20 more Europeans and Americans [WP 11/8].

Israeli officials say their gov't feels increasingly sure Israel will be drawn into any armed conflict in Gulf and is disturbed because there is no agreement with U.S. about how the 2 nations will coordinate military operations [WP 11/8].

Japanese P.M. Toshiki Kaifu, yielding to deep anti-military feelings in Japan, gives up his effort to pass legislation authorizing dispatch of Japanese troops to Gulf [WP 11/8].
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Pres. Mubarak says international coalition allied against Iraq should wait “at least 2 to 3 more months” to determine whether economic sanctions will force Saddam out of Kuwait, and warns Iraqi leader that if he does not remove his troops, war would be inevitable [NYT 11/8].

GCC ministers end 3d extraordinary meeting held in Jeddah; issue statement condemning Iraq’s invasion of Kuwait [SPA 11/7 in FBIS 11/8].

Thousands of Israelis turn out for Meir Kahane’s funeral in Jerusalem, hundred seek revenge by rampaging through downtown streets breaking shop windows and beating Palestinian bystanders [JDS 11/7 in FBIS 11/8; WP 11/8].

8 NOVEMBER

Pres. Bush orders U.S. forces in Gulf increased by about 200,000, a new deployment he says would ensure that an “offensive military option” is available if needed. Increase will raise number of troops in region to about 430,000 [WP, NYT 11/9].

After meeting with Sec. Baker, Soviet F.M. Shevardnadze says that although USSR wants a diplomatic settlement to Gulf crisis, military force may be required to expel Iraq from Kuwait [WP, NYT 11/9].

Washington Post reports that in the past week 3 Marine generals have warned that U.S. military supply lines in Gulf are showing signs of strain and have urged that military stockpiles be increased before any U.S. offensive [WP 11/9].

Israeli soldier and Arab are killed in gunfight after 5 Arabs cross border from Jordan, allegedly seeking revenge on 1 month anniversary of Haram al-Sharif killings [IDF, JDS 11/8 in FBIS 11/9; MEM 11/8; WP, NYT 11/9].

D.M. Moshe Arens says Israel will not let Lebanese gov’t regain control of S. Lebanon “security zone” controlled by Israel [NYT 11/9].

Saddam Hussein has dismissed his military chief of staff, Lt. Gen. Nazir al-Khazraj, according to Iraqi army newspaper Al-Qadisiya [MEM 11/8; NYT 11/9].

U.S. official says Pres. Bush ordered more troops to Gulf because economic sanctions do not appear to be working, and that Bush feels he cannot wait a year or more for embargo to work [NYT 11/10].

U.S. assumes rotating presidency of UN Sec. Council. Council reviews videotape of Haram al-Sharif incident; tape, provided by PLO, shows gunfire, smoke, screams, and appeals for mercy broadcast over mosque’s loudspeaker. Soviet ambassador Yuli Vorontsov says tape undermines Israel’s claim that violence was incited by Palestinians; U.S. and Israel refuse to comment [NYT, WP 11/10].

Jerusalem police intensify efforts to separate Palestinians and Israelis by closing city to Palestinians from O.T., arresting several Meir Kahane followers, and continue large-scale deployments to prevent disturbances [MEM 11/9; NYT 11/10].

PLO complains that Gulf Crisis Financial Coordination Group ignored Palestinians when agreeing on aid for nations hurt by Gulf crisis [MEM 11/9].

Public opinion survey published by Yedio’t Aharonot shows 33% of Israelis surveyed prefer Israel withdraw from O.T.; 30% favor granting autonomy to Palestinians [YA 11/9 in FBIS 11/14; MEM 11/9].

Israeli army sends tanks, paratroopers, and infantry units north of its “security zone” and attacks Hizballah strongholds in 4 S. Lebanon towns [JDS 11/9 in FBIS 11/9, NYT 11/10].

10 NOVEMBER

U.S. military officials warn that very thin supply lines will cause major logistical problems as additional U.S. forces arrive in Gulf region [WP 11/11].

Winding up week-long talks with U.S. allies, Sec. Baker meets in Paris with Pres. Mitterrand, and says “we have a strong consensus on our collective aims,” but that there were some differing views about the use of force in region [NYT 11/11].

Hundreds of militia fighters pull out of Beirut, allowing Lebanese army regulars to move in as part of gov’t’s plan to extend its influence over its capital city after 15 years of civil war [NYT 11/11].

11 NOVEMBER

Washington Post reports that many Saudis, including some gov’t officials, do not want Iraq’s military capability completely de-
stroved in event of war because Iraq is the strongest Arab deterrent to Israel and Iran [WP 11/12].

Israeli officials say P.M. Shamir’s gov’t is demanding U.S. block any future effort by UN Sec. Council to implement Sec.-Gen. Pérez de Cuéllar’s 11/1 suggestion that Palestinians’ safety be placed under UN auspices; in return, Israel would accept visit from UN rep. Jean Claude Aimé [JDP 11/11 in FBIS 11/13; NYT 11/12; WP 11/12, 11/13].

King Hassan of Morocco urges Arab leaders to hold “last chance” summit to head off war in Gulf; Iraq insists Palestine problem be on summit agenda as prerequisite for Iraq’s attendance [NYT 11/12; WP 11/12, 11/13].

Former U.S. Attorney Gen. Ramsey Clark meets with Iraqi officials in Baghdad during 3-day visit [BADS, INA 11/11 in FBIS 11/14].

12 NOVEMBER

EC, meeting in Brussels and seeking to halt parade of self-appointed emissaries to Baghdad to gain release of hostages, urges Muslim and nonaligned nations of N. Africa to call on Saddam to release all hostages and agree to UN mediation in crisis [WP, NYT 11/13].

U.S. Roman Catholic bishops vote 249 to 15 to endorse letter sent last week to Sec. Baker by Los Angeles Archbishop Roger Mahony that appeals for restraint in use of force in Gulf [WP 11/13].

Israeli soldier is shot dead by infiltrator from Jordan in 2d clash between IDF and intruders in a week [JDS 11/13 in FBIS 11/13; WP 11/14].

13 NOVEMBER

Israeli authorities arrest 3 prominent Palestinian leaders and order them imprisoned without trial; Radwan Abu Ayyash and Ziad Abu Zayyad are ordered held for 6 months in “administrative detention,” while Gaza physician Ahmed Yaziji is ordered to serve 1 year in detention [JDS 11/13 in FBIS 11/14; WP, NYT 11/14].

Iraqi envoys visit Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, and Libya to discuss Baghdad’s conditions on attending possible Arab summit—conditions reportedly include that Baghdad be consulted in advance on agenda, that timing and location be such that Saddam may attend, and that the Gulf crisis be discussed in context of regional “security” issues, including Israel-Palestine conflict [WP, NYT 11/14].

Pres. Mubarak begins 2-day visit to Libya to discuss Gulf crisis with Col. Qaddafi [CDS 11/14 in FBIS 11/14; WP 11/14].

Sec. Baker says Saddam threatens the “economic lifeline” of the West and U.S. military deployment is justified to protect American jobs: “[An] economic recession worldwide, caused by the control of one nation . . . of the West’s economic lifeline will result in the loss of jobs on the part of American citizens” [WP, NYT 11/14].

U.S. military advisors are helping remnants of Kuwait army regroup and train for possible battle with Iraq [NYT 11/14].

Congressmen from both parties call on Pres. Bush to convene special session of Congress to discuss Gulf crisis; White House says it opposes such a session [NYT 11/14].

14 NOVEMBER

Saudi Arabia says any future Arab summit “will bear no fruit or results” unless Iraq first agrees to leave Kuwait [WP, NYT 11/15]; Pres. Mubarak arrives in Damascus, meets with Pres. Asad (cf. 11/15) [MENA, SANA 11/14 in FBIS 11/15].

Israel imposes widespread curfews in O.T. in advance of 11/15 anniversary of Palestinian declaration of statehood [WP 11/15].

Israeli labor ministry says the gov’t is considering plans to fire some 60,000 Palestinians who work in Israel and replace them with Soviet Jewish immigrants and unemployed Israelis. About 110,000 Palestinians are employed in Israel [WP 11/15].

UN decides to send special envoy Jean Claude Aimé to Israel on trip that is widely seen at UN at test of Israel’s desire to cooperate with Sec. Council in dealing with O.T. [NYT 11/14].

15 NOVEMBER

Sec. Baker arrives in Brussels to continue discussions with other members of UN Sec. Council about possible resolution authorizing use of force in Gulf [WP 11/16].

Pres. of National Conference of Catholic Bishops, Archbishop Daniel Pilarczyk, writes to Pres. Bush that offensive action against Iraq would likely violate criteria. Catholic tradition considers essential for a “just war” National Council of Churches issues statement raising moral objections to possible war, calling for troop reduction in Gulf, and calling for international conference to develop comprehensive Middle East peace [WP, NYT
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11/16].

Palestinians in O.T. celebrate 2d anniversary of declaration of Palestinian state with parades and fireworks; minor clashes with IDF are reported [WP 11/16].

Saddam Hussein tells ABC News he wants to negotiate peaceful settlement to Gulf crisis, but refuses to withdraw from Kuwait as precondition for talks [WP, NYT 11/16].

Following 2d round of talks between Pres. Mubarak and Pres. Asad, both announce rejection of call for Arab summit [RMC, MENA 11/15 in FBIS 11/16].

Soviet envoy Primakov calls for delaying introduction of Sec. Council resolution authorizing use of force against Iraq to give time for final negotiating effort [NYT 11/16].

Space shuttle Atlantis lifts off on mission allegedly to deploy spy satellite over Gulf [WP 11/16].

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CHRONOLOGY SOURCE ABBREVIATIONS

CSM (Christian Science Monitor, Boston)
FJ (Al-Fajr Jerusalem Palestinian Weekly, Jerusalem)
JPI (Jerusalem Post, International Edition, Jerusalem)
LAT (Los Angeles Times, Los Angeles)
MEI (Middle East International, London)
MEPARC (Middle East Policy and Research Center, Washington, D.C.)
MEM (MidEast Mirror, London)
MET (Middle East Times, Nicosia)
NYT (New York Times, New York)
WJJW (Washington Jewish Week, Washington, D.C.)
WSJ (Wall Street Journal, New York)
WP (Washington Post, Washington, D.C.)
WT (Washington Times, Washington, D.C.)

Sources referenced from Foreign Broadcast Information Service (FBIS) Near East and South Asia, and Soviet Union

ADS (Amman Domestic Service, Amman)
AFP (Agence France Presse, Paris)
AGS (Algiers Domestic Service, Algiers)
ATS (Amman Television Service, Amman)
AVP (Algiers Voice of Palestine, Algiers)
BADS (Baghdad Domestic Service, Baghdad)
BAY (Al-Bayan, Dubayy)
BDS (Beirut Domestic Service, Beirut)
BNR (Beirut Voice of National Resistance, Beirut)
BVL (Beirut Voice of Lebanon, Beirut)
BVP (Baghdad Voice of the PLO, Baghdad)
CDS (Cairo Domestic Service, Cairo)
DAV (Davar, Tel Aviv)
DDS (Damascus Domestic Service, Damascus)
DUS (Al-Dustur, Amman)
HAA (Ha’Aretz, Tel Aviv)
HAD (Hadashot, Tel Aviv)
HAM (Al Hamishmar, Tel Aviv)
IDF (Israel Defense Forces radio, Tel Aviv)
IGP (Israel’s Government Press Office, Jerusalem)
IHD (Ihdin Radio of Free and Unified Lebanon, Ihdin)
INA (Iraqi News Agency, Baghdad)
IRNA (Iranian News Agency, Tehran)
ITT (Al-Ittihad, Abu Dhabi)
IZV (Izvestia, Moscow)
JAA (Jerusalem in Arabic to the Arab World radio, Jerusalem)
JDS (Jerusalem Domestic Service, Jerusalem)
JPD (Jerusalem Post, daily edition, Jerusalem)
JTE (Jordan Times in English, Amman)
JTS (Jerusalem Television Service, Jerusalem)
KUNA (Kuwait News Agency, London [formerly Kuwait])
MAA (Ma'ariv, Tel Aviv)
MAP (Maghreb Arabe Presse, Rabat)
MENA (Middle East News Agency, Cairo)
MTS (Moscow Television Service, Moscow)
NAH (Al-Nahar, Jerusalem)
PDS (Paris Domestic Service, Paris)
PRA (Pravda, Moscow)
QAB (Al-Qabas, London [formerly Kuwait])
QDS (Al-Quds, Jerusalem)
QNA (Qatari News Agency, Doha)
QUD ([Clandestine] Al-Quds Palestinian Arab Radio, Syria)
RADS (Rabat Domestic Service, Rabat)
RAY (Al-Ray', Amman)
RIDS (Riyadh Domestic Service, Riyadh)
RMC (Radio Monte Carlo, Paris)
RPP (Radio Peace and Progress, Moscow)
RTS (Riyadh Television Service, Riyadh)
RYF (Rose al-Yusuf, Cairo)
SANA (Syrian Arab News Agency, Damascus)
SOR (Sovetskaya RossEya, Moscow)
SPA (Saudi Press Agency, Riyadh)
SVP (Saana Voice of Palestine, Saana)
TASS (Tass News Service, Moscow)
TDS (Tunis Domestic Service, Tunis)
TET (Tel Aviv Educational Television, Tel Aviv)
WAFA (Palestine News Agency, Tunis)
WAKH (Gulf News Agency, Manama)
WFD (Al-Waf'd, Cairo)
YA (Yedi'ot Aharonot, Tel Aviv)

Chronology compiled by Mark Mechler