Chronology: 16 May–15 August 1991

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16 MAY—15 AUGUST 1991

This section is part thirty-one of a chronology begun in Journal XIII, no. 3 (Spring 1984). Chronology dates reflect Eastern Standard Time.

16 MAY

U.S. Secy. of State James Baker departs Israel for Washington after talks with Israeli leadership, which still rejects U.N. role in proposed Middle East peace talks. Two sides reportedly agreed to include Palestinian participants in negotiations through joint Palestinian-Jordanian delegation comprised of Palestinians living in Jordan. Trip is Baker’s fourth to region within two months. (NYT, WP 5/17)

PLO Pol. Dept. Head Faruq al-Qaddumi meets with Lebanese For. Min. Faris Buwayz in Cairo over PLO disarmament in S. Lebanon as directed by Lebanese government. Al-Qaddumi, while stating PLO will cooperate with government in establishing state’s sovereignty, noted that PLO will not disarm, offering instead formation of Palestinian brigade which could coordinate with Lebanese army command. Buwayz rejected proposal. (MEM 5/17; NYT 5/18)

Al-Qaddumi also meets with Syrian For. Min. Faruq al-Shar’ in Cairo to discuss U.S., Soviet peace initiatives. (MEM 5/17)

17 MAY

Israeli authorities deport Ahmad Muhammad 'Ajaj from Jabal al-Mukabar refugee camp in Jerusalem to Jordan for five years for alleged security violations (FJ 5/20)

Hizbullah-led Islamic Resistance Movement claims responsibility for two bomb attacks in Nabatiya, S. Lebanon, which kill four, including member of Israeli-backed South Lebanon Army. (NYT 5/18, 5/19)

18 MAY

King Hussein meets with Syrian Pres. Hafiz al-Asad in Damascus to discuss recent U.S., Soviet peace initiatives. Both countries agree that goal should be settlement based on land for peace. (WP 5/19)

Israeli warplanes attack Amal base in Shabriha, S. Lebanon, killing four and wounding 15. Attack is response to 5/17 bombing in Nabatiya carried out by Islamic Resistance Movement, which operates in newly-established alliance with Amal after years of rivalry. (NYT 5/19)

Four alleged members of Fateh deported from Gaza, taken to Israel’s “security zone” in S. Lebanon by helicopter and released, bringing total to 69 Palestinians deported since intifada began in 1987. Deportees were: Jalal Yasin Abu Habbal, Mu'lin Muhammad Musallim, Hasan Muhammad 'Ali Dahan, Jamal 'Abd Rabbuh Abu'l-Jidyan. (NYT 5/19; MEM 5/20)

Israeli troops kill Jenin youth after confrontation in al-Masahiliyya village. (Radio Israel 5/18)

19 MAY

Egyptian Pres. Mubarak arrives in Damas-
cus for talks with Pres. al-Asad on recent regional peace efforts. (WP, LAT, CMS 5/20)

20 MAY

While visiting Israel, Polish Pres. Lech Walesa apologizes for Polish anti-Semitism in speech to Knesset. Walesa is first Polish president to visit Israel. (NYT 5/21)


Israeli government approves new settlement to be built on occupied Golan Heights. (WP 5/23)

21 MAY

Israeli government inaugurates Kanaf, new settlement on occupied Golan Heights and fourth Israeli settlement established since end of Gulf war and beginning of Secy. of State Baker's peace initiative in region [U.S. opposes settlements]. 12,400 Jewish settlers now live on Golan Heights. (NYT 5/22; WP 5/23)

22 MAY

Sec. of State Baker, in testimony before U.S. House of Representatives Foreign Affairs subcommittee, calls continued building of Israeli settlements "largest obstacle" to convening proposed Middle East peace conference. Remarks come in wake of four new settlements established in occupied territories since Baker began his recent peace initiative. (See JPS 80, doc. D2)

More than 200,000 Israelis now live in occupied territories (NYT, WP, LAT 5/23)


Treaty calls for Syria to redeploy its 40,000 troops in Lebanon in Bqa' valley. Syrian troops currently effectively control two-thirds of Lebanon.

Lebanese Maronite Catholic Patriarch Nasr Allah Sufayar opposes accord, stating that it would lead to Syrian domination of Lebanon. Israel voiced opposition to the accord as well. (NYT, WP, LAT 5/23)

Israeli def. ministry confirms that Polish Pres. Walesa promised Def. Min. Moshe Arens that Poland will not sell tanks to Syria out of deference to Israel. (LAT 5/22)

Knesset erupts into shouting match when Knesset Speaker Dov Shilansky (Likud) calls on Israeli peace activist Abie Nathan to halt his 25-day fast. Nathan began fast 3/25 to protest Israeli law forbidding Israelis to meet with members of PLO. Shilansky’s statement came in wake of failed motion to abolish law.

Nathan has publicly met Yasar Arafat several times since law was passed, serving 122 days in prison in 1990 as result. (NYT 5/23; MEM 7/15)

Los Angeles Times reports that Coca-Cola Company was removed last month from list of companies boycotted by Arab League for their dealings with Israel. Japanese car manufacturer Toyota also reported last month that it will begin selling cars in Israel in 1992, a departure from its policy of dealing solely with Arab countries. (LAT 5/22)

23 MAY

Lebanese security officials claim that heavy equipment of Christian Lebanese Forces militia has been moved by ship from Juniya to Nagura, in Israeli "security zone." Move comes after Lebanese government orders militia to disarm in Beirut, surrounding areas, as part of nation-wide plan to reassert authority of central government. (NYT 5/24)

24 MAY

Secy. of State Baker modifies 5/22 statement concerning Israeli settlement-building as an obstacle to peace, notes that "other obstacles" present equal difficulties. Baker was criticized by American Jewish organizations, some U.S. senators, for singling out Israel in his remarks.


Israel begins airlifting remaining 16,000 Ethiopian Jews in Ethiopia to Israel in "Operation Solomon" following secret talks with collapsing government of Ethiopia. 5/22 letter from Pres. Bush to acting Ethiopian Pres. Lt.-Gen. Tesfaye Gebre-Kidan promising U.S. mediation efforts in Ethiopian civil war in return for unrestricted Jewish emigration paved...
way for airlift. Bush had earlier written Ethiopian Pres. Mengistu Haile Mariam in April urging release of the Jews.

Unnamed U.S. official states Bush asked Israeli Prime Min. Yitzhak Shamir not to settle the Ethiopians in the occupied territories. Aide to Shamir confirmed told U.S. it had “no intention” of settling immigrants on what he termed “occupied land.” Simha Dinitz, Israel’s senior immigration official, confirmed that none would be placed in occupied territories.

Western relief workers complained that valuable resources expended on operation could have been used to aid Ethiopian famine victims remaining in Ethiopia.

Airlift comes as Israel is struggling to absorb nearly 250,000 Soviet Jewish immigrants who arrived in past 20 months. 12,000 Ethiopian Jews were airlifted to Israel in “Operation Moses” in 1984 before Arab criticism prompted Egyptian government to halt exodus. 8,000 others came to Israel after emigration resumed on small scale in 1989. By beginning of 1991, more than 20,000 Ethiopian Jews were living in Israel. (NYT, WP 5/25, 5/26; LAT 5/27; NYT 6/6)

U.S. state department issues cautious statement on 5/22 Syrian-Lebanese treaty, noting that it will monitor events to determine if Lebanon’s independence is respected. (WP 5/25)

Israeli Def. Min. Spokesman Danny Naveh states that Israel will release all Lebanese prisoners held by Israel, including alleged Hizballah spiritual leader Shaykh ‘Abd al-Karim ‘Ubayd, in exchange for Israeli prisoners held in Lebanon. Hizballah spokesman added that Israel must release Lebanese and Palestinian prisoners, that Hizballah could only release those Israelis it holds and not those held by other groups.

A total of seven Israelis were captured or reported missing in Lebanon since 1982 Israeli invasion, of whom only two are believed to be alive. Hizballah admits to holding two Israelis. Hizballah is seeking release of Shi‘ites held both by Israel and Israeli-backed South Lebanon Army.

Agreement came in wake of statement earlier in the week by Shaykh ‘Abbas al-Musawi, new leader of Hizballah, that Hizballah would release the two Israelis if Israel freed Lebanese and Palestinian prisoners it held. The proposed exchange could lead to release of Western hostages held in Lebanon as well. (WP 5/25; NYT 5/26)

U.S. joins other 14 members of U.N. Security Council in voting to deplore 5/18 deportation of four Palestinians from Gaza. (WP, LAT 5/25; see JPS 80, doc. A5)

25 MAY

Israeli officials confirm that 14,500 Ethiopian Jews arrived in Israel as “Operation Solomon” airlift is completed as civil war in Ethiopia rages and rebel forces close in on capital Addis Ababa. 2,000-3,000 Jews remain in Ethiopia. (NYT, WP 5/26)

27 MAY

Lebanese parliament approves 5/22 Syrian-Lebanese treaty by vote of 46 in favor, one against, 20 abstentions. (NYT 5/28)

Israeli Def. Min. Moshe Arens calls for international conference involving Middle Eastern nations and countries supplying them with arms to restrict sales of conventional weapons to region. Proposal would benefit Israel, which manufactures many of its own conventional weapons, while limiting ability to Arab nations to augment their already large conventional forces. Middle Eastern nations have imported some $200 billion in military equipment during last 20 years.

Proposal also seen as attempt to deflect anticipated proposal by Pres. Bush to limit nonconventional “weapons of mass destruction” [see 5/29], a field in which Israel holds an advantage over its Arab enemies. (WP 5/28)

Israeli officials consider second airlift to bring an additional 2,000 Ethiopian Jews to Israel, in addition to larger number of Jews who converted to Christianity to escape persecution in the country and who were barred from earlier flights because Israeli immigration law specifies Jews who convert are not eligible to immigrate without reconversion to Judaism. (LAT 5/28)

28 MAY


Delegation also meets with officials of dissident Palestinian National Salvation Front in Damascus. Meeting centers on reconcilia-
tation between PLO and PNSF. At PLO insistence, Col. Sa'id Musa Muraghga's (Abu Musa) Fateh-Uprising group not represented.

Reconciliation efforts come during increased PLO-Syrian dialogue. (MEM 5/17; NYT, MEM 5/29; CSM 5/30)

Hizballah leader 'Abbas al-Musawi claims his group holds two Israeli prisoners, but Israel has failed to meet conditions for their release. States Israel willing to release Lebanese prisoners it held only; Hizballah demanded release of Palestinian prisoners as well. Israeli Def. Min. Arens expressed optimism over prospects for possible prisoner exchange. (WP 5/28)

Israel convicts Palestinian Fu'ad Hasan al-Shar' of participating in 1983 attempt to blow up airliner belonging to Israeli state airline El Al. Al-Shar' sentenced to 25 years imprisonment. (WP 5/28)

Greek appeals committee upheld Italy's request to extradite 'Abd al-Rahim Khalid, Palestinian sentenced in absentia to life imprisonment in 1987 by court in Genoa for alleged role in October 1985 hijacking of Italian ship Achille Lauro. Khalid, arrested 5/5 in Athens, faces two more avenues of appeal before extradition can proceed. (NYT 5/29)

29 MAY

Pres. Bush unveils proposal for arms control in Middle East, his first concrete policy initiative dealing with region since end of Gulf war (see PJS 80, doc. D3). Proposal includes call for: U.S., USSR, China, France, Britain to halt certain arms transfers; freeze on acquisition of surface-to-surface ballistic missiles and nuclear weapons-grade uranium & plutonium; regional acquiescence to global ban on poison gas weapons; commitments to abide by 1972 treaty on biological weapons and 1968 Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty.

Proposals do not call for specific treaties but rather encourage self-restraint.

Administration confirms that Israel, which has not signed Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty, has objected to provisions on nuclear weapons. Israel reportedly possesses some 100 nuclear warheads. (NYT, WP, LAT 5/30)

Israeli government admits paying $35 million to government of former Pres. Mengistu Haile Mariam's government in Ethiopia for release of Ethiopian Jews flown to Israel 5/24 and 5/25, confirms that two senior officials of deposed government were given temporary asylum in Israel as part of deal. (NYT 5/30)

Following talks with Jordanian For. Min. Tahir al-Masri, PLO Pol. Dept. Head Faruq al-Qaddumi states that Jordan and Syria have responded positively to PLO proposal for coordinated stand among Jordan, Syria, Egypt, Lebanon and PLO toward U.S. peace efforts in region. (MEM 5/29)

U.S. Def. Secy. Richard Cheney arrives in Israel for talks on arms sales. Israel has complained recently that U.S. is delaying delivery of $700 million in arms promised to Israel. Cheney states Washington remains committed to assuring Israel's military advantage over Arab states. (LAT 5/30)

30 MAY

Cheney announces that U.S. will give Israel ten used F-15 fighter aircraft as well as continue to provide 75% of funding necessary to produce joint U.S.-Israeli "Arrow" antiballistic missile. Cheney denies any contradiction with Pres. Bush's 5/29 proposal on Middle East arms reductions. (NYT 6/1)

U.S. ambassador to Kuwait states Kuwait has ended enforcement of "secondary boycott" of firms dealing with Israel. (MEM 8/8)

1 JUNE


Israeli troops intercept two commandos seeking to infiltrate across Jordan river, killing one. (NYT 6/1)

Paris-based Le Point publishes interview with King Hussein in which he called for "face-to-face" talks between Arabs and Israelis. (Radio Israel in FBIS 6/1)
2 JUNE

Israeli For. Min. David Levy, responding to 6/1 remarks made by King Hussein to French magazine, invites Hussein to Jerusalem to conduct peace talks. Levy also states Israeli officials would travel to Amman for peace talks. Jordanian spokesman states king referred to talks within framework of an international conference. (Israel Radio in FBIS 6/2; NYT 6/3; LAT 6/4)

3 JUNE

Israeli jets attack Fatah base east near al-Mi'a wa Mi'a refugee camp east of Sidon, killing three, wounding 11. (BVOL in FBIS 6/3)

4 JUNE

U.S. Def. Secy. Cheney announces proposed sale of 20 "Apache" helicopter gunships to Bahrain, United Arab Emirates, the second major arms transfer announced since Pres. Bush's 5/29 proposal to limit arms supplies to region [see 5/30]. Cheney again denies any contradiction in policy. (NYT 6/5)

Israeli For. Min. Levy announces France has pledged $900 million in loan guarantees to build housing for immigrants to Israel. (MEM 6/5)

Israeli planes attack suspended Palestinian and Lebanese commando bases near Sidon, S. Lebanon, for second day. Two-day raids destroyed several ammunition, vehicle depots; 22 reported killed, 82 wounded in raids on bases of Fateh, FFLP, DFLP, Fateh-Revolutionary Council, Lebanese Popular Liberation Army.

Raids are largest since the 1982 Lebanon war. (LAT 6/5; NYT, WP 6/6)

Prime Min. Shamir tells parliamentarians from Agudat Yisra'el party he opposes notion of "Jordan is Palestine," sees no value in replacing King Hussein with Arafat. (Radio Israel in FBIS 6/3).

5 JUNE

Prime Min. Shamir states sovereignty of occupied territory is subject to negotiations, despite past statements ruling out such talks. (WP 6/6)

Pres. al-Asad meets with Pres. Mubarak in Cairo to discuss U.S.-sponsored peace initiative. (NYT 6/6)

6 JUNE

Prime Min. Shamir rejects Pres. Bush's 6/1 letter calling for Israeli acceptance of greater U.N. role in proposed Arab-Israeli peace talks. Shamir refused proposal for U.N. mediator to be present at talks, as well as proposal that conference, including representatives from superpowers and European community, reconvene periodically. Shamir insisted that international contingent be present merely for opening ceremonies. He also seeks clarification of composition of Palestinian participants. (NYT, LAT 6/8; Radio Israel 6/9)

Israeli peace activist Abie Nathan ends 37-day hunger strike in response to appeal from Israeli Pres. Haim Herzog. Nathan's highly-publicized strike failed to prompt Knesset to rescind law forbidding Israelis from meeting with PLO members. (NYT 6/7)

8 JUNE

Israeli Court orders Robert and Rochelle Manning, dual U.S.-Israeli citizens, extradited to U.S. to face charges stemming from 1980 bombing in California in which a woman was killed. Robert Manning is also a suspect in 1985 bombing which killed Arab-American activist Alex Odch in California. (NYT 6/8)

9 JUNE

Prime Min. Shamir insists on Israeli right to veto Palestinian delegates to peace talks in apparent contradiction with agreement reached earlier with Secy. of State Baker. Shamir also ruled out freeze on settlement building prior to conference. (MEM 6/10; NYT 6/11)

Palestinian activists condemn internecine Palestinian killings occurring in occupied territories at E. Jerusalem forum. (NYT, LAT 6/12)

12 JUNE

Greek government orders six PLO diplomats, 20 Palestinian workers and students to leave the country in connection with 4/19 bomb blast in Patras, Greece. (NYT 6/13)
13 JUNE

Secy. of State Baker meets with Israeli For. Min. Levy in Washington, urges Israeli flexibility concerning U.S. proposals for peace talks. Levy states Baker pledged U.S. would not propose initiatives which were not cleared with Israel first. (NYT, LAT 6/14)

Soviet Aircraft Industry Min. Apollon Systsov tells Israeli Def. Min. Moshe Arens that USSR will sell Israel any defensive weapons Israel requires once full diplomatic relations have been established between the two nations, including the advanced MiG-31 fighter aircraft. Soviet officials later denied any offer was made. (LAT 6/21; WP 6/25)

14 JUNE

Lebanese government decides to deploy army troops in Sidon and neighboring areas despite PLO refusal to evacuate forces. 5/16 meeting between two sides failed to reach agreement over PLO disarmament in S. Lebanon. (NYT 6/15)

17 JUNE

Likud party spokesman announces party's new constitution will delete former references to Jewish rights in Jordan. (MEM 6/18)

18 JUNE

Elections for membership in Hebron Chamber of Commerce result in election of six candidates affiliated with Hamas, five PLO candidates, one independent. Elections were first of any kind in occupied territories since 1976. Some PLO factions had opposed holding elections. (MEM 6/19; NYT 6/20)

19 JUNE

Lebanese Def. Min. Michel al-Murr states Lebanese army will deploy in S. Lebanon by 5 July but will not enter Palestinian refugee camps. (MEM 6/19)

21 JUNE

Israeli television broadcasts documentary confirming existence of undercover military units in which soldiers dress like Palestinian civilians in order to arrest activists in occupied territories. Israeli public in an uproar over possible compromise of unit’s security. (NYT 6/24; LAT 6/21, 6/26)


23 JUNE

Israel releases 89 Palestinians detained at Megiddo prison in traditional gesture before Islamic holiday of 'Id al-Adha. Most of prisoners joined in protest against coming Israeli holiday. 9,492 other Palestinians still held by army. Officials denied any link with proposed prisoner exchange under discussion between Israel and Lebanese Hizballah movement [see 5/24, 5/28]. (NYT, LAT 6/24)

Palestinian prisoners at Nafha prison begin hunger strike to protest prison conditions. (MEM 7/8)

24 JUNE

Prime Min. Shamir criticizes Israeli chief of staff Gen. Ehud Baraq for failing to consult with Def. Min. Arens before allowing Israeli television to broadcast 6/21 documentary on special undercover units operating in occupied territories. (WP 6/23)

25 JUNE

Association of Civil Rights in Israel announces that Israeli army has begun investigating allegations that undercover army unit beat Palestinian detainees. (LAT 6/26)

Palestinian prisoners at Junayd prison join those at Nafha prison [see 6/23] in beginning hunger strike to protest prison conditions. (MEM 7/8)

27 JUNE

Palestinian prisoners at 'Ashqalun prison join those at other prisons in beginning hunger strike to protest prison conditions.
28 JUNE

Hunger strike among Palestinian prisoners spreads to Gaza central prison. (MEM 7/8)

29 JUNE

Israel peace activist Abie Nathan meets with PLO Chmn. Arafat in Tunis, third time he has met Arafat and first time since ending a hunger fast protesting Israeli law forbidding Israeli citizens to contact PLO officials [see 6/6]. (WP 6/30)

30 JUNE

Hunger strike among Palestinian prisoners spreads to Nablus prison. (MEM 7/8)

1 JULY

Pres. Bush states U.S. aid to assist resettlement of Soviet Jews in Israel should not be linked with freeze in Israeli settlement building, but calls such building "counterproductive," adding that U.S. is "not giving one inch on the settlements question." Statement comes in wake of continued controversy over Israeli refusal to halt settlement activity in face of American pressure. U.S. anxious to obtain Israeli pledge to cease building settlements prior to proposed peace conference. (NYT, MEM 7/2, WP 7/3) (See doc. D2)

Lebanese army moves into Sidon and surrounding area as scheduled, establishing its first presence in area since 1975. Army's action comes as continuation of central government policy of disarming militias and deploying army throughout Lebanon. Thousands of residents flee, fearing PLO-army clash. PLO, army commanders confer near Sidon over ways to avoid conflict.

PLO refuses to disarm as long as Israel still controls parts of S. Lebanon: also seeks discussions on Palestinians' rights in Lebanon. Government welcomes talks, but only after deployment of army in Sidon area. (MEM 7/1, 7/4)

Cmdr. of Israeli-backed South Lebanon Army Antoine Lahad states willingness to release 300 Palestinian prisoners held by SLA in return for Israelis held by Islamic, Palestinian factions. (NYT 7/4)

2 JULY

Fighting breaks out between Lebanese army and PLO, allied Islamic forces as PLO forces refuse to evacuate positions east of Sidon. Army blockades Palestinian refugee camps of al-Mi'a wa Mi'a, 'Ayn al-Hilwa. PLO officials in Tunis call for discussion with Lebanese government. (NYT, LAT, MEM 7/2, WP 7/3)

Israel Housing Min. Ariel Sharon inaugurates new neighborhood of Israeli settlement of Mevo Dotan in the northern West Bank, one day after Pres. Bush described settlements as "counterproductive." (MEM 7/2; WP 7/3)

Palestinian leaders Hanan Ashrawi, Faisal Husseini meet with Secy. of State Baker in Washington, discuss U.S. peace initiative. (MEM 7/3)

3 JULY

Fighting continues between Lebanese army, PLO forces near Sidon. (MEM 7/3; NYT 7/4)

As compromise to Palestinians, Lebanese cabinet revokes long-standing presidential decree limiting Palestinian employment in certain fields. (MEM 7/5)

Hunger strike among Palestinian prisoners spreads to Ansar Ketziot prison, the sixth prison now on strike. (MEM 7/8)

Guerrillas open fire at Israeli army post on Mt. Hermon, occupied Golan Heights, killing one soldier. Incident represents first Israeli death along Israeli-Syrian front since 1975. DFLP claims responsibility. (WP, MEM 7/4)

4 JULY

PLO-Lebanese army ceasefire takes hold in Sidon area after 73 killed, 200 wounded, mostly Palestinians. Under terms of ceasefire agreement, PLO agrees to move heavy weapons out of S. Lebanon, restrict remaining 5,000 fighters, armed only with light infantry weapons, to the 'Ayn al-Hilwa and Mi'a wa Mi'a refugee camps. Army agrees not to enter camps as long as ceasefire remains in effect. Government states discussions on civil and social rights of Palestinians in Lebanon will take place. Government also agrees to release PLO prisoners. In Tunis, PLO Chmn. Arafat backs accord, telephones approval.

Fighting came as result of attempt by Lebanese government to disarm all armed groups
in Lebanon. Army control of area could limit attacks on Israeli-backed forces in the "security zone" in S. Lebanon. (MEM 7/5; NYT, LAT 7/6)

Hunger strike among Palestinian prisoners spreads to Tel Mond prison, the seventh prison now on strike. (MEM 7/8)

At press conference with Israeli peace activist Abie Nathan, PLO Chmn. Arafat declares willingness to have portions of Palestine National Charter which "threaten" Israel deleted as part of peace treaty in return for reciprocal Israeli measures. (MEM 7/5)

6 JULY

Palestinian prisoners at Kfar Yona prison begin hunger strike, the eighth prison now on strike. (MEM 7/8)

7 JULY

PLO forces in Sidon area deliver last heavy weapons to Lebanese army. Fateh-Revoluional Council forces in Sidon also disarmed by army. (NYT 7/8, 7/9)

Israeli government states "security zone" in S. Lebanon will be maintained despite recent defeat of PLO forces in Sidon area. (NYT 7/8)

8 JULY

PLO Chmn. Arafat meets with Egyptian Prime Min. 'Atif Siddi in Libya, highest level PLO-Egyptian talks since end of Gulf war. Arafat also met Libya Pres. Qaddafi. (MEM 7/8)

Hunger strike among Palestinian prisoners at Nafha prison, begun 6/23, ends. (MEM 7/8)

9 JULY

Lebanese army units continue search for PLO weapons caches in Sidon, order civilians to turn in weapons. More than 500 militia members arrested. (NYT 7/10)

U.S., Britain, France, USSR, China agree to control flow of nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons to Middle East, exercise "restraint" in sales of conventional weapons to region. (WP 7/10; NYT 7/16)

10 JULY

Lebanese army advances into Tyre region in S. Lebanon, surrounding Palestinian refugee camps of Burj al-Shamali, al-Bass, and al-Rashidiyya. Arafat announces PLO will hand over heavy, medium weapons held in Tyre to army. (Radio Monte Carlo in FBIS 7/10; LAT 7/12)

Commission from European Community meets with Israeli For. Min. Levy in Jerusalem to discuss EC aid projects for Palestinians in occupied territories. (MEM 7/11)

11 JULY

PLO troops in Burj al-Shamali, al-Bass, and al-Rashidiyya camps near Tyre begin surrendering weapons to Lebanese army. Lebanese Min. of State 'Abd Allah Salim states PLO fighters will not be deported from Lebanon. (LAT 7/12, 7/13)

Representatives of DFLP factions loyal to Nayif Hawatma, Yasir 'Abd Rabbo, meet in Damascus to discuss reconciliation. Delegates include Hawatma, 'Abd Rabbuh, Qays Samarra'i, and 'Issam 'Abd al-Latif. (al-Hayat in FBIS 7/21)

European Commission, Israeli officials fail to reach agreement on dispersal of $75 million in EC aid to residents of occupied territories Israel had sought authority to determine how funds would be spent; EC agreed to coordinate but not let Israel decide. (MEM 7/12)

12 JULY

DFLP reconciliation meeting begun 7/11 breaks up without success. (al-Hayat in FBIS 7/21)

13 JULY

Israeli troops clamp curfew on Nablus, arrest some 60 Palestinians in one of largest search campaigns since 1967. Arrests also reported in Gaza. (MEM 7/15)

14 JULY

Following decades of Syrian commitment to confrontation, Pres. al-Asad agrees to attend Middle East peace conference in letter answering Bush's 6/1 letter to him urging
flexibility in Syria's position toward Middle East peace talks. (WP, LAT 7/15; WP 7/17) Contents of the letter were not revealed, but U.S. officials hinted that it accepted Bush's proposals on terms of peace conference, and that al-Asad apparently renounced his earlier demands for an active UN role and for the conference to remain in constant session. (MEM 7/16, 7/22)

PLO Chmn. Arafat meets with King Hussein, Jordanian Prime Min. Tahir al-Masri, in Amman on U.S.-led peace efforts. (MEM 7/15)

Israel lifts trade sanctions against South Africa following similar U.S. decision. Ban on military contracts remains, although secret military deals continue. (LAT 7/15)

Israeli peace activist Abie Nathan arrested upon arrival in Israel following 6/29 meeting with Yasir Arafat in Tunis, an act which violates Israeli law. Nathan staged hunger strike in June to protest the law, under which he served 122 days in prison in 1990 for meeting Arafat. (MEM 7/15)

Israeli Peace Now movement wins legal battle to prevent establishment of Jewish cemetery in West Bank near Jerusalem. Defense ministry, religious affairs ministry informed Israeli high court of justice of their agreement to cancel proposal. (MEM 7/15)

16 JULY

At economic summit in Britain, Group of Seven leaders (U.S., Canada, France, Italy, Britain, Japan, and Germany) endorse U.S.-led peace efforts, call for end to both Arab boycott of Israel and Israeli settlement-building. Prime Min. Shamir reacts to linkage of two issues with "disgust." (LAT 7/17; WP 7/20; see doc. A2)

Fateh central committee mbr. Khalid al-Hasan criticizes PLO leadership for supporting Iraq in recent Gulf war, urges formation of provisional government comprised of Palestinian independents. He urged restoration of Palestinian-Arab relations. (MEM 7/17)

Hizballah fighters ambush Israeli troops in Kufr Huna, north of Israel's "security zone" in S. Lebanon. Three Israelis killed, including two officers; four others were wounded. One Hizballah fighter died. Clash was most lethal for Israeli troops since Nov. 1990.

Israel has recently begun dispatching patrols north of the "security zone" to engage anti-Israeli forces before their arrival in zone. (WP, MEM 7/18)

Lebanese Def. Min. Michel al-Murr accuses PLO of hiding medium and heavy weapons in refugee camps near Tyre, vows continued blockade of camps until weapons are surrendered. PLO denies it holds such weapons. Issue centers on definition of "medium" weapon: Lebanese army considers rocket-propelled grenades (RPGs) as medium weapons; PLO does not.

Lebanese army now has some 10,000 troops deployed in S. Lebanon. (MEM 7/16, 7/18)

PLO committee meeting in Tunis agrees to convene Palestinian National Council (PNC) within three months, urges PLO executive committee to seek rapprochement with Hamas, Palestinian National Salvation Front groups, which boycotted the meeting after PLO invited only those PNSF groups which had membership in the Palestine National Council before 1983. (MEM 7/16, 7/26)

Representatives of the eight Arab states (6 Gulf Cooperation Council members, Egypt, and Syria) party to the 3/6 Damascus Declaration, which created an Arab security force led by Syrian, Egyptian troops, for deployment in the Gulf region, begin meeting in Kuwait to discuss possible changes to the Declaration. Move comes in wake of reservations by some Gulf states about permanent Syrian-Egyptian force in region, Egyptian concern that Gulf states intend to include Iran in Gulf security proposals. (MEM 7/16)

15 JULY

Israel refuses to alter position on peace talks in response to 7/14 Syrian decision to accept compromise position suggested by U.S. (WP 7/16)

PLO committee meets in Tunis to discuss convening session of Palestine National Council. Hamas boycotts meeting, complains that PNC membership should be determined by elections in occupied territories and in exile. Groups comprising Palestinian National Salvation Front also boycott meeting after PLO invited only those PNSF groups which had membership in the Palestine National Council before 1983. (MEM 7/16, 7/26)

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PNC meeting would be first since August 1988, when it declared existence of independent Palestinian state, accepted U.N. Security Council resolution 242. (MEM 7/18, 7/26)

Egyptian-Syrian commission agrees to formulate joint foreign policies between the countries. (LAT 7/18)

Meeting of 6 March Damascus Declaration signatories ends. The eight states indicate "total agreement" about amendments to declaration but refuse to state what they are. Observers see move as signalling the effective end of the Syrian-Egyptian-led Gulf security plan. (MEM 7/17)

17 JULY

Pres. Mubarak meets with Pres. al-Asad in advance of Secy. of State Baker’s anticipated 7/18 trip to Damascus, Baker’s fifth to region since March. Trip comes in response to Asad’s assent to attend peace conference. (LAT 7/18)

Israeli jets attack targets near five villages in S. Lebanon in response to 7/16 attack by Hizballah on Israeli patrol. Israeli-backed South Lebanon Army fighters destroy 14 homes, burn crops in Majd al-Zun, near scene of the ambush. (LAT 7/18; NYT 7/19)

18 JULY

Beginning fifth trip to region since March, Secy. of State Baker meets with Pres. al-Asad in Damascus. Asad reiterates willingness to attend peace conference with Israel without preconditions, breaking with decades of Syrian policy regarding negotiations with Israel. (MEM 7/18; WP 7/19)

Brief gun battle breaks out between Lebanese army, PLO forces in al-Bass, Burj al-Shamali refugee camps in Tyre. Army still blockading camps over charges that PLO has refused to hand over heavy and medium weapons, a charge denied by PLO. (MEM 7/19)

Israeli judge Ezra Kama issues report stating Israeli police provoked Oct. 1990 violence at E. Jerusalem’s Haram al-Sharif which left at least 17 Palestinians dead, over 100 wounded, as well as 28 policemen injured. Ruling contradicts police’s own Oct. 1990 investigation which exonerated policemen of blame in incident and which claimed Palestinians provoked violence by throwing rocks at Jews worshiping at nearby Western Wall. Kama determined that rock-throwing came after shooting had begun and most Jewish worshippers had fled.

New report stated no charges could be brought in case, however, since it remains unclear which policemen shot at whom.

Israeli Police Min. Ronnie Milo admits police made mistakes but asserts Palestinians were nonetheless responsible for incident. (MEM 7/18; NYT, WP 7/19)

19 JULY

After meeting with Secy. of State Baker in Cairo, Pres. Mubarak proposes end to Arab League boycott of Israel in return for halt to Israeli settlement-building in occupied territories. (NYT, WP 7/20)

20 JULY

After meeting with Secy. of State Baker in Riyadh, King Fahd endorses Pres. Mubarak’s call for suspension of Arab League boycott against Israel in return for halt to Israeli settlement-building in occupied territories. Move comes amidst climate of increasing pressure on Israel to compromise, accept Baker’s conditions for Middle East peace conference. (NYT, WP 7/21)

Lebanon announces its willingness to participate in peace conference under Pres. Bush’s terms of last May. (WP 7/21)

21 JULY

As Secy. of State Baker prepares to leave Amman for Jerusalem, King Hussein announces Jordan will participate in peace conference, support end to Arab League boycott in return for halt in settlement-building. Hussein states he has contacted Palestinians about joint Palestinian-Jordanian delegation.

Action brings together Egypt, Syria, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, and Jordan in support of U.S.-led efforts to convene Middle East peace conference.

Baker meets with Palestinian delegation (Faisal Hussein, Hanan Ashrawi, and Zakariya al-Agha) in E. Jerusalem concerning formation of joint Palestinian-Jordanian delegation to peace talks. Baker tells them PLO can have no direct relationship with Palestinian delegation to peace talks, nor can Palestinians from E. Jerusalem participate in initial stages of talks because of categorical Israeli refusal to accede to any gesture which might suggest that sovereignty of Jerusalem is
negotiable.

Baker reaffirmed U.S. belief that E. Jerusalem is part of occupied territories, and that Palestinians alone have right to choose their own representatives. (NYT, WP, 7/22; MEM 7/23)

Baker next begins talks with Prime Min. Shamir in Jerusalem on peace talks in wake of numerous Arab commitments to agree to U.S.-proposed terms for such negotiations. Baker states that Arab assent to attend conference means willingness to engage in face-to-face negotiations with Israel.

Pres. Bush again calls on Israel to curb settlement building, urges Israel to accept Arab offer to end economic boycott in return for settlement freeze. Seven Arab nations have now agreed to such linkage. (NYT, WP, MEM 7/22)

In interview with Egyptian press, British Prime Min. John Major calls Israeli settlements "illegal," "damaging" to peace process, including those in E. Jerusalem. (MEM 7/22)

22 JULY

Jordanian parliament issues statement condemning U.S.-led peace efforts, rejecting end to Arab boycott of Israel in return for halt to Israeli settlement-building. Condemnation came day after King Hussein announced Jordan would attend peace conference. (NYT 7/23)

High-level PLO delegation [same membership as 5/28 delegation] arrives in Damascus for further discussions with Syrian officials, members of the Palestinian National Salvation Front. Delegation invites all PNSF groups to attend PLO-PNSF reconciliation meeting to be held later, after PNSF boycotted 7/15 PLO meeting in Tunis because PLO failed to invite all PNSF members. (MEM 7/19, 7/23, 7/24)

23 JULY

King Hussein meets with senior Jordanian officials, later meets with PLO officials led by PLO Executive Comm. member Mahmud ‘Abbas. Talks allegedly center on composition of joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation to peace conference. Israel continues to insist that no PLO members or E. Jerusalem residents participate in conference. (MEM 7/24; WP 8/2)

At E. Jerusalem press conference, PFLP, DFLP advocate rejection of U.S.-led peace efforts, warn against Palestinian concessions in excess of those authorized by resolutions of PLO Executive Committee, Central Committee, and Palestine National Council. (MEM 7/23)

24 JULY

In interview with Kuwaiti press, Kuwaiti For. Min. Salim al-Sabah al-Salim reaffirms Kuwait's support for Palestinian cause despite pro-Iraq stance adopted by PLO during Gulf war. (MEM 7/24)

25 JULY

PLO Executive Committee begins open-ended meetings in Tunis, awaiting response from U.S.-Soviet summit in Moscow to demands put forward in letter to Soviet Pres. Mikhail Gorbachev. Demands include: guarantees that peace conference will result in Israeli withdrawal from occupied territories, including Jerusalem, and granting of Palestinian self-determination; halt to Israeli settlement activity; and composition of Palestinian delegation by representatives chosen by PLO, including Jerusalem residents. (MEM 7/30)

Following meeting with Palestinian activist Faisal Hussein, French For. Min. Roland Dumas calls on Israel to accept E. Jerusalem Palestinians as part of Palestinian delegation to peace conference. Dumas states he was in contact with Secy. of State Baker, but did not claim U.S. or PLO support for his call. (MEM 7/25)

27 JULY

Syrian Pres. al-Asad, Lebanese Pres. Hirawi meet in Damascus, agree to call for implementation of U.N. Security Council resolution 425 at peace conference, which calls for Israeli withdrawal from S. Lebanon, independently of linkage with other issues relating to Arab-Israeli conflict. (MEM 7/29)

29 JULY

Israeli troops kill Nabil Hammad near Ramallah, the 1,000th Palestinian killed by security forces or settlers since beginning of intifada, according to count maintained by London-based Middle East Mirror. (MEM 7/30)

Radio Israel reports Israeli military has ex-
tended for another year the closure order against Arab Studies Association, headed by Faisal Husseini and based in Jerusalem. (FBIS, MEM 7/29)

Israeli Housing Min. Ariel Sharon states construction underway on new settlement of Avneh Hafetz near Tulkarm, which he hopes will become the largest settlement in occupied territories. Statement is latest in a series of public moves, statements by Sharon to demonstrate Israeli commitment to furthering settlement building in face of increased U.S., international criticism. (MEM 7/30)

30 JULY

King Hussein states that Palestinians who participate in proposed joint Jordanian-Palestinian delegation to peace talks will deal with Palestinian-Israeli issues while Jordanian members will deal with Jordanian-Israeli issues, but notes that PLO has not yet approached Jordan about joint delegation. Calls PLO a "temporary organization," spawing speculation of a return to Jordanian-PLO rivalry. (NYT 7/30)

London-based human rights organization Amnesty International issues report stating more than 30,000 Palestinians have faced military trials since beginning of intifada in Dec. 1987. Organization condemns system of Israeli military detention, trial in occupied territories. (MEM 7/30)

31 JULY

Pres. Bush and Soviet Pres. Gorbachev issue joint statement on Middle East peace conference in Moscow, indicating U.S. and USSR will sponsor conference in October. Invitations will be issued at least ten days prior to conference. (NYT, WP 8/1; see doc. A3)

PLO Exec. Comm. mbr. Yasir 'Abd Rabbo states PLO welcomes statement, but that Palestinian decision to attend is awaiting answer to request made of Gorbachev [see 7/25] to guarantee conference leads to Israeli withdrawal from occupied territories, including E. Jerusalem, and leads to Palestinian self-determination. (MEM 8/1)

73rd leaflet issued by Unified National Leadership of the Uprising attacks U.S.-led peace plan, condemns Egyptian Pres. Mubarak's plan for end to Arab League boycott of Israel in return for halt to Israeli settle-

ment building. (MEM 7/31)

1 AUGUST

Secretary of State Baker, beginning 6th visit to Middle East since Gulf war, meets P.M. Shamir, F.M. Levy and D.M. Arens in Jerusalem. Following meeting, Shamir commits Israel to attend peace conference provided no Palestinians associated with PLO or from E. Jerusalem are included in talks. Shamir will seek approval from Israeli cabinet for move. Shamir states U.S. assured Israel that Palestinian participants meet Israeli criteria. (NYT, WP, LAT 8/2)

2 AUGUST

Secy. of State Baker meets with Palestinian delegation comprised of Faisal Husseini, Hanan Ashrawi, Zakariya al-Agha in Jerusalem; urges Palestinian compromise, positive response to peace initiative. Delegation states PLO response will come shortly. (NYT, LAT 8/3)

PLO Chmn. Arafat rejects Israeli veto power over composition of Palestinian delegation. (LAT 8/3)

Jordanian government issues "white paper" explaining its position during Gulf crisis. Pres. Bush indicates some U.S. aid to Jordan will resume in light of King Hussein's willingness to attend peace conference. (NYT 8/2; LAT 8/3; MEM 8/5)

3 AUGUST

PLO Chmn. Arafat sends letter to Iranian Pres. Hashimi Rafsanjani detailing Palestinian concerns about US.-led peace efforts. Letter, one of many sent by Arafat to world leaders, seen as step toward improved PLO-Iranian relations. (MEM 8/5)

4 AUGUST

Israeli cabinet approves Prime Min. Shamir's 8/1 decision to attend peace conference; vote was 14 in favor, 3 opposed.

Death threat against the three Palestinians who have been meeting recently with U.S. Secy. of State Baker [Faisal Husseini, Hanan Ashrawi, Zakariya al-Agha] issued in name of Islamic Jihad. (MEM 8/8, 8/9)
5 AUGUST

One Palestinian killed, over 25 wounded in most violent confrontation between Palestinians in Gaza and Israeli forces since the Gulf war [a second youth died of his wounds 8/9]. (MEM 8/6, 8/12)

Israeli army allows Gush Emunim movement to transform Eshkolot, a paramilitary Nahal base 15 km. s. of Hebron, into newest Israeli settlement in occupied territories. Israeli has now established 137 settlements. (MEM 8/6)

6 AUGUST

PLO Chmn. Arafat asserts his right to choose Palestinian delegates to peace conference, again rejects Israeli veto over delegation's composition.

Arafat also indicates that Palestine National Council will convene in Algeria next month to discuss peace initiative. (NYT 8/7)

In statement to U.S. press, King Hussein states not every city in occupied territories need be represented at peace conference, in reference to PLO insistence that E. Jerusalem Palestinians be allowed to participate in peace conference. (MEM 8/6)

Israeli press reports Prime Min. Shamir told Israeli cabinet he will walk out of peace talks if Syria demands return of Golan Heights. (LAT 8/7)

Israeli activists demonstrate at Eshkolot, Israeli settlement established 8/5. (MEM 8/6)

7 AUGUST

On Jordanian television, King Hussein rules out return to East Bank-West Bank unity which reigned from 1950-88. Declares he never believed in it, felt it was the “wrong approach.” (MEM 8/8)

U.S., Israeli officials begin work on U.S.-Israeli “memorandum of understanding” stating understandings between the two countries in relation to the peace process. (MEM 8/8; see doc. C5)

8 AUGUST

Egyptian Pres. Mubarak asserts PLO must be involved in peace conference, issue of Jerusalem cannot be excluded from agenda. (MEM 8/8)

Israeli officials again indicate willingness to exchange Lebanese prisoners for seven Israelis captured in Lebanon. Number of Lebanese “under Israeli authority” put at 375. (NYT 8/9)

Forty-five member Islamic Conference Organization meeting in Istanbul confirms PLO as sole representative of the Palestinians. PLO Pol. Dept. Head Faruq al-Qaddumi meets with Saudi For. Min. Prince Sa’ud al-Faysal during conference, a move considered significant given frigid PLO-Saudi relations following Gulf war.

In move signalling improved PLO-Iranian relations, al-Qaddumi also met with Iranian For. Min. ‘Ali Akbar Velayati, Velayati invited PLO to participate in international conference on Palestine to be held in Tehran in October. (MEM 8/7, 8/9)

In another PLO-Iranian development, official Tehran Radio urged resumption of Gulf states’ funding of PLO. (MEM 8/8)

9 AUGUST

Israeli newspaper Ma’ariv publishers poll shows 86% of Israelis support cabinet’s decision to attend peace conference. (MEM 8/9)

PLO Executive Committee supports Palestinians who have been meeting with Secy. of State Baker in Jerusalem, in wake of 8/4 death threat directed against the Palestinians. (MEM 8/9)

U.S. officials including Dan Kurtzer, Aaron Miller, and Edmond Hall meet with Faisal Husseini, Hanan Ashrawi to discuss text of U.S.-Palestinian “memorandum of understanding” but fail to reach agreement. Americans met with Israeli officials 8/7 to discuss similar memorandum between U.S., Israel. Palestinians reportedly sought inclusion of demands that peace talks be based on U.N. Security Council resolutions 242, 338, that Israel must withdraw completely from occupied territories, that transition period of Palestinian self-government last for one year only, and that disagreement among peace conference participants be referred to binding international arbitration. (MEM 8/12; see doc. B7)

Five-member Arab Maghrib Union, 15 other African countries meeting in Harare, Zimbabwe, issue statement urging PLO inclusion in peace conference. (MEM 8/12)

10 AUGUST

Palestinians protesting U.S.-led peace ef-
forts clash with Israeli police near Damascus Gate, E. Jerusalem. (MEM 8/12)

11 AUGUST

Israel again indicates willingness to release Lebanese prisoners in return for release of Israeli soldiers held in Lebanon or documented information on their demise. Offer includes release of Shaykh 'Abd al-Karim 'Ubayd, kidnapped by Israeli troops in June 1989.

In connection with recent release of two Western hostages held in Lebanon [on 8/8, 8/11] and international efforts to secure a comprehensive exchange of Lebanese, Israeli prisoners as well as Western hostages, Israeli officials indicate no Lebanese will be released in return for hostages unless Israeli captives are also released. (WP 8/12)

Syrian For. Min. Faruq al-Shar' states peace conference cannot take place unless Israel halts settlement building in occupied territories. (WP 8/13)

Kuwait cabinet establishes six-person committee to develop long-range "population policy." Move comes in wake of flight or expulsion of some 270,000 Palestinians from Kuwait since Iraqi invasion of Kuwait. 50,000 of the remaining 90,000 Palestinians in Kuwait are expected to leave for Jordan. (MEM 8/12, 8/14)

U.S. officials arrive in Amman for talks with Jordanian leaders on U.S.-Jordan "memorandum of understanding." Americans earlier met with Israeli officials, Palestinians, concerning similar bilateral memorandum with those parties. (MEM 8/12)

12 AUGUST

UN Secy. Gen. Javier Perez de Cuellar meets with Israeli defense officials in Geneva over proposed comprehensive prisoner/hostage exchange. Israelis reiterate refusal to release any Lebanese held by Israel without release of Israelis held in Lebanon or information relating to them. Refusal comes in wake of increased Western pressure on Israel to release some Lebanese to further efforts to achieve prisoner-hostage exchange. De Cuellar has also been maintaining contacts with Iranian officials and representatives of groups holding hostages in Lebanon. (WP, LAT 8/13)

DFLP spokesman in Damascus states group holds remains of one of the seven Israelis, whom group claims died during an Israeli air raid against Lebanon. (WP 8/13)

Hizballah reportedly claims it holds two Israelis, Palestinian group holds a third. (WP 8/14)

Fateh Central Committee mbr. Khalid al-Hasan criticizes Arafat for "dictatorial" leadership, again calls for formation of provisional Palestinian government [see 7/16]. (MEM 8/13)

13 AUGUST

British Prime Min. John Major sends letter to Prime Min. Shamir urging token release of some Lebanese. (LAT 8/14)

PFLP-GC head Ahmad Jibril claims Hizballah sources told him Hizballah holds three Israelis captive. (WP 8/14)

DFLP offers to trade body of Israeli soldier it claims it holds in return for prisoners detained by Israel. (MEM 8/13)

14 AUGUST

Israel refuses token release of prisoners prior to receiving information on missing Israeli soldiers. UN Secy. Gen. de Cuellar states no further meetings on prisoner-hostage exchange are planned. (WP 8/15)

PFLP-GC head Ahmad Jibril again claims three Israeli soldiers are alive and in captivity in Lebanon. States he traveled to Lebanon, met with Hizballah representatives, urged them not to release the Israelis or Western hostages unless Israel also frees thousands of Palestinians detained by Israel during the intifada, in addition to the Lebanese prisoners Israel controls. Jibril states he reminded Hizballah of his role in securing release of Lebanese prisoners held by Israel during 1979, 1985 prisoner exchanges carried out between Israel, PFLP-GC, and claims Hizballah agreed to include Palestinians in any exchange. (LAT 8/15)

15 AUGUST

Israeli human rights group B'Tselem states Israel has once again begun deporting family members of West Bank, Gaza residents who do not possess residency permits. Most of those facing deportation are non-resident Palestinian women who married residents of the occupied territories, and their children; non-resident family members are not automatically granted residency permits by Israeli military authorities.
Some 200 Palestinians had earlier been deported from territories during second half of 1989 for similar reasons. At B’Tselem’s request, Israeli military agreed to suspend deportations pending an investigation. (NYT, WP 8/16)

CHRONOLOGY SOURCE ABBREVIATIONS

CSM (Christian Science Monitor, Boston)
FBIS (Foreign Broadcast Information Service Daily Report, Near East and South Asia)
FJ (Al-Fajr Jerusalem Palestinian Weekly, Jerusalem)
FNS (Federal News Service wire, Washington, D.C.)
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)
WJW (Washington Jewish Week, Washington, D.C.)
WSJ (Wall Street Journal, New York)
WP (Washington Post, Washington, D.C.)
WT (Washington Times, Washington, D.C.)

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