

CHRONOLOGY

August 16, 1973—November 15, 1973

Arab Israeli Conflict

1973

Aug. 16: A Libyan hijacked a Middle East Airlines plane to Israel, where he was arrested by Israeli police. He said he wanted to show that "not all Arabs were enemies of Israel." [NYT]

Aug. 17: *Israel Radio* said 35 more Jewish settlements would be established in the occupied territories by 1978 bringing the total to 79 established since June 1967. [JP]

Aug. 18: Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) leader George Habash accused Libyan leader Mu'ammār al-Qadhafī of being a "fascist tyrant" for allegedly interning more than 1000 leftists in concentration camps in the desert. [NYT]

Israel said 2 Egyptian aircraft overflew the Suez ceasefire line. [NYT]

Aug. 19: *The New York Times* reported that the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) had signed a formal agreement with East Germany to establish an office in East Berlin. [NYT]

Aug. 23: The US said it was opposed to changes in the status of occupied territories. [NYT]

Aug. 27: Israel reported that small arms fire was exchanged with Syria across the ceasefire line. [NYT]

UN Secretary General Kurt Waldheim arrived in Syria at the beginning of a Middle East tour "to exchange views with the governments concerned, to see in what way the United Nations can be helpful." [NYT]

Aug. 28: UN Secretary General Waldheim flew to Lebanon. He said his talks in Syria were "useful." [NYT]

Aug. 29: Israeli Army Radio said 4 European governments concealed payments made by their national airlines to Palestinian guerrillas to buy immunity from hijacking. [NYT]

Waldheim said his talks in Lebanon were "frank and useful." He then flew to Cyprus. [NYT]

Aug. 30: The International Civil Aviation Organization condemned Israel for diverting a Lebanese airliner on Aug. 10. [NYT]

Waldheim arrived in Israel for talks. [JP]

Sept. 1: Waldheim met in Cairo with President Anwar al-Sādāt.

Sept. 2: The Israeli government approved a military order preventing new agricultural settlements in the West Bank from hiring Arab laborers. [NYT]

Waldheim flew from Egypt to Jordan. [NYT]

Sept. 3: Waldheim held talks with King Ḥusayn. [NYT]

Sept. 4: Waldheim flew from Jordan to Algeria after saying he was encouraged by the desire for peace which he found in the region. [NYT]

PLO leader Yāsir 'Arafāt was quoted by the Palestinian news agency Wafa as expressing opposition to reconciliation between Syria, Egypt and Jordan. [JP]

Saudi King Fayṣal said on US television that US support for Zionism "makes it extremely difficult for us to continue to supply the United States' petroleum needs and even to maintain our friendly relations." [NYT]

List of Abbreviations

ARR, *Arab Report and Record*; AW, *The Arab World*; B, *Brief*; CSM, *The Christian Science Monitor*; CB, *Cyprus Bulletin*; E, *The Economist*; FBIS, *Foreign Broadcast Information Service Daily Report—Middle East and Africa*; G, *The Guardian* (weekly international edition); JP, *The Jerusalem Post*; KT, *The Kabul Times*; KI, *Kayhan* (international edition); MEED, *Middle East Economic Digest*; MEES, *Middle East Economic Survey*; LM, *Le Monde* (weekly English edition); NYT, *The New York Times*; WP, *The Washington Post*.

Sept. 5: Italian police arrested 5 Arabs and seized Soviet made heat seeking missiles in an apartment near Rome airport. [NYT]

President Nixon said the US was giving "highest priority" to a Middle East settlement and would use US influence with both sides to get the situation "off dead center." He urged the US to produce more oil so it would not be "at the mercy of the producers in the Mideast." [NYT]

Sept. 6: A band of Palestinians seized the Saudi embassy in Paris along with some hostages and demanded the release from prison of Muḥammad Abū Dawūd in Jordan. Later they demanded safe passage from France and the Iraqi ambassador entered the embassy to offer himself as a hostage. [NYT]

The PLO denied any involvement in the attack on the Saudi embassy in Paris. Syria said it was a Zionist plot to disrupt the Conference of Nonaligned Nations in Algiers. [NYT]

The 5 Arab terrorists, claiming membership in a group called al-'Iqāb, left Paris in a Syrian jet with 4 Saudi hostages at gunpoint. The plane refueled at Cairo and flew to Kuwait. [NYT]

Sept. 7: PLO Chairman 'Arafāt said the 5 terrorists would "be brought to account, together with all those" who planned the operation. [NYT]

Sept. 8: The 5 terrorists took off from Kuwait and threatened to throw their Saudi hostages out of the plane over Riyadh if Muḥammad Abū Dawūd was not freed from a Jordanian prison. Saudi Arabia said Dawūd was not within its jurisdiction and the plane returned to Kuwait. [NYT]

Israeli Defense Minister Moshe Dayan said terrorist possession of Soviet made, heat seeking, anti-aircraft missiles posed a "grave threat" to civil aviation. [NYT]

The 5 terrorists in Kuwait freed their hostages and surrendered to police. [NYT]

A German-Israeli exhibit at a trade fair in Berlin was blown up and Black September claimed responsibility. [NYT]

Sept. 9: Kuwait said it would launch an investigation into the backgrounds of the 5 al-'Iqāb terrorists before deciding if they would be put on trial. [NYT]

Israeli Foreign Minister Abba Eban said Israel was asking other nations to condemn the possession by Arab guerrillas of lightweight anti-aircraft missiles. [NYT]

Sept. 11: Egyptian President Sādāt met with Syrian President Ḥāfiẓ al-Asad and Husayn to discuss ending Jordan's isolation in the Arab world and reviving the eastern front against Israel. [NYT]

Sept. 13: Israel said it shot down 13 Syrian jets and lost 1 during an air battle over the Medi-

terranean near Latakia. Syria said it shot down 5 Israeli jets and lost 8. [NYT]

Sept. 15: The PFLP denounced the reconciliation between Jordan, Syria and Egypt. [NYT]

Sept. 16: *The New York Times* reported Jordanian officials as saying Jordan, Egypt and Syria had agreed to take a common stand on "political issues" in the Middle East. [NYT]

Sept. 17: Turkish Foreign Minister Halūk Bayülken said Turkey was using "quiet diplomacy" in an effort to break the Arab Israeli deadlock. [JP]

Sept. 18: Beirut's *L'Orient-Le Jour* reported that Syria arrested 16 members of al-Fath and restricted Palestinian commando movements in Syria. [WP]

Sept. 20: Syrian President al-Asad said Syria was seeking better equipment for the battle with Israel. [JP]

PLO leaders issued a statement insisting on the return to Jordan of Palestinian commandos as part of the reestablishment of an eastern front against Israel. [AW]

Sept. 21: *The New York Times* cited "informed sources" as saying Mirage jets which France agreed to sell to Saudi Arabia were intended for use by Egypt. France denied the report. [NYT]

Sept. 23: *The Washington Post* reported that Syria told Waldheim on Aug. 28 that Syria would not object to a settlement based on UN Resolution #242. [WP]

Sept. 24: Syria reported that an "identity of views" was reached between the government and the PLO following talks on their differences in Damascus. [AW]

Sept. 25: Meeting with Arab leaders at the UN, US Secretary of State Henry Kissinger said the Arabs should not expect "miracles" from US peace efforts. [JP]

UN Relief Works Agency (UNRWA) head Sir John Rennie said the organization was facing a \$3m deficit in 1973 if contributions were not increased. [NYT]

Sept. 28: Saudi Arabia told the UN not to be lulled by big power détente into ignoring critical problems like the Middle East. [NYT]

Beirut's *al-Hayat* reported that Syrian troops which had been stationed on the Jordanian border were moved to the Golan ceasefire line facing Israel. [AW]

Sept. 29: Two Arabs seized 3 Jews and an Austrian official from a train carrying Soviet Jews emigrating to Israel. The hostages were taken to Vienna airport and later released after the Austrian government agreed to close transit facilities for Jewish emigrants. [NYT]

Israel said it had recalled its ambassador to Austria "for consultations." The Israeli Cabinet held an emergency session to discuss the Austrian decision.

The US said it "deplored" the Austrian incident. [NYT]

Sept. 30: *The New York Times* reported that Soviet Jews migrating to Austria would move through Austria. [NYT]

Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky said he would urge other countries to "share the burden" of Soviet Jews migrating to Israel.

Speaking in France, Israhel Meir said she hoped and would reverse its decision to allow Jewish migration through Austria.

Oct. 1: A Palestinian group, "The Austrian Revolution," called for the Austrian incident to be used as a precedent not to back down on its commitments.

The US said it informed Austria of its "concern" over the decision to allow Soviet Jews. [NYT]

Oct. 2: After meeting with Israeli officials in Vienna, Austrian Chancellor Kreisky said the Jewish transit facilities would "be no longer available." [NYT]

Austria "by the shortest possible stop." [NYT]

The UN rejected an Austrian proposal to take over the administrative facilities at Schonau (Czechoslovakia) office said Soviet Jews were not refugees but migrants.

visas and a destination. [NYT]

Oct. 3: The Israeli Cabinet decided to call the Austrian decision a "violation of the fundamentals of morality and international law." [CSM]

The Jerusalem Post reported that the ceasefire lines by Syria were called them "probably routine" report said an Israeli spokesman.

Oct. 4: Beirut's *al-Nahar* reported that the Palestinian Revolution must halt Jewish emigration to Israel. [JP]

Oct. 5: Beirut's *al-Muharrir* reported that the Palestinian Revolution must halt Jewish emigration to Israel. [JP]

Syria announced the restoration of relations with Jordan. [NYT]

Oct. 5: Beirut's *al-Muharrir* reported that the Palestinian Revolution must halt Jewish emigration to Israel. [JP]

Oct. 6: 1:50 P.M. Egyptian troops began moving troops and tanks across the Suez Canal. [WP]

attack against Israeli positions along the ceasefire line. [FBIS]

2:00 P.M. Syrian forces held an emergency session to discuss the Austrian decision. UN truce observers reported.

The US said it "deplored the incident in Austria." [NYT]

Sept. 30: *The New York Times* reported that Soviet Jews migrating to Israel continued to move through Austria. [NYT]

Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky urged other countries to "share the burden" of helping Soviet Jews migrate to Israel. [NYT]

Speaking in France, Israeli Premier Golda Meir said she hoped and believed that Austria would reverse its decision to suspend large scale Jewish migration through its borders. [NYT]

Oct. 1: A Palestinian group, "The Eagles of the Palestinian Revolution," claimed responsibility for the Austrian incident and warned Austria not to back down on its commitment. [NYT]

The US said it informed Austria of American "concern" over the decision to halt the transit of Soviet Jews. [NYT]

Oct. 2: After meeting with Israeli Premier Meir in Vienna, Austrian Chancellor Kreisky said that the Jewish transit facility at Schonau Castle would "be no longer available" but that individual Soviet Jews would be allowed through Austria "by the shortest route and with the shortest possible stop." [NYT]

The UN rejected an Austrian proposal that the UN take over the administration of Jewish transit facilities at Schonau Castle. The Secretary General's office said Soviet migrants to Israel were not refugees but migrants with legal exit visas and a destination. [NYT]

Oct. 3: The Israeli Cabinet issued a statement calling the Austrian decision a "violation of the fundamentals of morality and international law." [CSM]

The Jerusalem Post reported troop buildups on the ceasefire lines by Syria and Egypt and called them "probably routine movements." The report said an Israeli spokesman denied rumors of an Israeli buildup. [JP]

Oct. 4: Beirut's *al-Nahar* reported the Eagles of the Palestinian Revolution as saying the USSR must halt Jewish emigration to Israel or else Soviet "embassies and interests in the Middle East" would be in danger. [NYT]

Syria announced the resumption of diplomatic relations with Jordan. [NYT]

Oct. 5: Beirut's *al-Muharir* reported that due to increasing tension on the Golan ceasefire line, the Palestinian commando organizations were put on full alert. [AW]

Oct. 6: 1:50 P.M. Egyptian tanks and infantry attacked across the Suez Canal at 5 points and began moving troops and tanks across the Canal. [WP]

Attack against Israeli positions along the Jawlān ceasefire line. [FBIS]

2:00 P.M. Syrian forces launched a 2 pronged UN truce observers reported that the Arabs

initiated the attacks on both fronts. [NYT]

Jordanian forces were put on alert. King Ḥusayn spoke by phone with Egyptian and Syrian leaders and he met with his Cabinet in emergency session. [NYT]

Fifty ships of the US 6th Fleet were placed on alert. [NYT]

Egypt declared Red Sea waters above the 23rd parallel to be war zone and warned that ships would enter these waters at their own risk. [*The Economist*]

Both Egypt and Syria sent notes to the UN accusing Israel of starting the fighting. [NYT]

Kissinger spoke in New York with Foreign Ministers Eban of Israel and Muḥammad al-Zayyāt of Egypt. [NYT]

King Fayṣal of Saudi Arabia sent a message to Kissinger calling on the US to "force Israel to pull out of Arab lands and to restore the rights of the Palestinian people in their land." [NYT]

4:20 P.M. Syria announced that it had occupied Mt. Hermon for the first time since 1967. [FBIS]

4:40 P.M. Israel reported that an emergency meeting of the Cabinet had been warned of the Egyptian and Syrian military buildup for offensive purposes and had taken measures to urge "political quarters" to act to prevent an Arab attack. [FBIS]

Evening. Israeli Defense Minister Dayan said Israel's goals were to inflict "very heavy casualties" and to return to the ceasefire lines. [NYT]

9:20 P.M. Syrian President al-Asad said over *Damascus Radio* that Israel had been concentrating its troops for a week but that "we said we would not allow him to take us by surprise. Our armed forces moved to give him the proper response." [FBIS]

Oct. 7: Heavy fighting continued. Israel claimed it counterattacked on the ground and had control of the air. It said 400 Egyptian tanks were isolated east of the Canal. Syria claimed it halted an Israeli offensive and made further gains in the Jawlān region. Egypt said it drove back a counterattack. [NYT]

12:15 A.M. Israeli military spokesman Haim Herzog said Israel's territorial gains in 1967 permitted Israel to forego a preemptive attack in this case for political reasons. [FBIS]

2:30 A.M. Syria reported a midnight naval engagement near Latakia and claimed 4 Israeli boats were sunk. Israel claimed to have sunk 5 Syrian ships. [FBIS]

Iraq nationalized the interests of 2 American oil companies, Exxon and Mobil, and said a squadron of planes was on its way to the Suez front. Algeria said planes were being sent to aid in Egypt. [NYT]

President Nixon instructed Kissinger to call for a UN Security Council meeting. [NYT]

A US 6th Fleet task force left Athens for waters off Crete. [NYT]

Italy called for consultations by the European Economic Community to make a "positive contribution to restoring the armistice." [NYT]

India blamed the renewal of hostilities on "Israeli intransigence." [NYT]

Syria seized a Greek touring ship in Syrian waters, questioned the captain, and then released it. [NYT]

Pakistan expressed support for the Arabs and accused Israel of aggression. [NYT]

Tunisia said it would send troops to the front. [NYT]

7:30 P.M. Herzog said Egypt had 400 tanks on the East side of the Suez Canal and that Syria had 800 tanks on the front. He said Israel's big success of the day was to nearly destroy the Syrian anti-aircraft missile network and the bridges across the Canal. [FBIS]

Evening. President Nixon and Soviet Party leader Leonid Brezhnev exchanged messages on the war situation. [NYT]

Oct. 8: Morning. Iraq announced unilaterally a resumption of diplomatic ties with Iran and asked Iran to accept the gesture so Iraqi troops would be free to fight against Israel. Iran welcomed the announcement. [FBIS]

11:15 A.M. Herzog said that the armored reserves had been mobilized, the initiative was now in Israeli hands, and that Israel was still facing a "difficult and fateful battle." [FBIS]

Saudi forces were placed on alert. [FBIS]

Egyptian commandos engaged Israeli troops at Sharm al-Shaykh. [FBIS]

Eban told the UN that if Israel had been back on the borders which existed before the 1967 war, then the present Arab attack might have destroyed Israel. [JPI]

Jordan said it shot down 2 Israeli jets in Jordanian airspace. [NYT]

The International Red Cross offered its services as a neutral intermediary. [NYT]

The US Senate passed a resolution deploring "the outbreak of the tragic hostilities" and urging the US to seek a ceasefire and restoration of the ceasefire lines of Oct. 6. [NYT]

Evening. Egypt announced that its troops raided oilfields in the occupied Sinai at Bulayim and that Israeli planes attacked Port Said on the Mediterranean.

Israeli Chief of Staff David Elazar said the Jawlan region was nearly cleared of Syrian troops back to the 1967 ceasefire line and that the counterattack against Egypt was making good progress with Israeli troops reaching the Canal at some points. [NYT, FBIS]

Syria said the advance of its forces was continuing. [NYT]

The US asked the UN Security Council to

bring a halt to the fighting and restore the ceasefire lines that existed on the morning of Oct. 6. China called the US proposal "preposterous" and the USSR expressed support for Egypt and Syria. [NYT]

Sudan announced that armed units were on their way to the battlefield. [NYT]

The Palestinian press agency in Damascus said Iraqi troops had arrived at the battlefield. [NYT]

Oct. 9: Morning. Israel launched counterattacks on both fronts at dawn following air attacks deep into Syria and Egypt. [NYT]

Egypt continued to send men and supplies across the Canal. [NYT]

10:00 A.M. Israel reported that Syria had launched 20 Soviet built Frog rockets against civilian settlements in Israel. [FBIS]

At 11:00 A.M. Israel announced that Lebanese warned that Palestinian terrorists were initiating incidents on the border. [FBIS]

Israeli jets raided Damascus and bombed the Soviet Cultural Center reportedly killing 5 Soviets. An oil refinery in Homs was also damaged and a radar station in Lebanon destroyed.

Israel claimed its target in Damascus was the Syrian Defense Ministry located near the Soviet Cultural Center. Reporters in Damascus said the Ministry was not hit. [NYT, CBS]

Egyptian Presidential advisor Ashraf Ghurbal said Egypt's goal was the recovery of the Sinai and recognition by Israel of the rights of the Palestinians. [NYT]

The UN Security Council convened for the 2nd day. The Soviet Ambassador Yakov Malik walked out as Israeli Ambassador Yosef Tekoa expressed condolences for the death of Soviets in Damascus. [NYT]

The USSR sent messages to all Arab governments. The note to Algeria was published saying: "Syria and Egypt must not be alone in their struggle . . ." [NYT]

Evening. Israeli Chief of Staff Elazar said Israel had begun to "break and destroy" the Egyptian and Syrian armies. Israeli spokesman said Israel had "no territorial ambitions whatsoever" but would seek to destroy enemy forces wherever they could be found. [NYT]

Israel also said it had abandoned the Bar Lev line and formed a new defense line 3 to 5 kilometers from the Canal.

Oct. 10: Israeli armor pushed beyond the 1967 ceasefire line in Syria. [NYT]

Jordan ordered full military mobilization and called up reserves. [NYT]

Egypt claimed its forces continued to advance in the Sinai in heavy tank battles and drove off invading Israeli planes.

Iraq reported that Iraqi jets flew 80 sorties on the Syrian front and that Iraqi forces were

in action on the Suez front as well. Israeli jets attacked Damascus and industrial targets in Homs. [NYT]

Israeli jets bombed 2 airfields in the Nile Delta. An Israeli force raided targets on the west bank of the Canal. [NYT]

Security Council President Laurence McIn tyre said there was little point to holding another "fractious" council meeting while neither combatant wanted a ceasefire. No meeting was held. [NYT]

The US said the USSR was resupplying Syria and Egypt and this would put a "new face" on the conflict. The Soviets refused comment on the report. [NYT]

Britain announced an embargo of arms sales to the Middle East combatants. [NYT]

Soviet immigrants continued to arrive in Israel. [NYT]

Tunisia warned the Conference on European Security and Cooperation that the Middle East fighting "directly endangers their vital interests" and that the conference should address the "underlying causes" of the conflict without delay. [NYT]

Iraq said Sudanese troops had joined the fighting on the Suez front.

Evening. Israel said the Syrian army was completely driven out of the Jawlān sector, but that Egypt still had 5 divisions and 600 tanks on the east bank of the Suez. [NYT]

Oct. 11: Israeli forces penetrated 6 miles beyond the 1967 line into Syria and Israeli planes bombed 8 airfields in Syria. [NYT]

In response to Israeli requests, the US said it was supplying ammunition and missiles to Tel Aviv in rush deliveries on orders placed before Oct. 6.

The US said it was sending a second helicopter carrier to the Mediterranean. [NYT]

Arab diplomats in Washington said the Arab aim was a "limited war" to establish a new equilibrium by retaking at least part of the territory occupied in 1967.

Israeli jets attacked the ports of Latakia, Tartus and Baniyas and destroyed the oil depot at Homs and a large power plant. Heavy ground fighting was reported as Israeli forces advanced in Syria. [NYT]

The Security Council remained inactive despite a message from Waldheim saying the "central point" of the UN's "existence is jeopardized" if it could not fulfill its peace keeping rôle. [NYT]

Egypt said it won a major tank battle in the Sinai and repulsed Israeli air attacks on airfields in Egypt. [NYT]

Ugandan President Idi Amin said he would break diplomatic relations with the US and imprison all Americans in Uganda if the US en-

tered the war. [NYT]

Jordan said it was in "continuous contact" with Egypt and Syria and that Iraqi Foreign Minister Muṣṭafā al-Hadīthī arrived with a message for King Ḥusayn from Iraqi President Ḥasan al-Bakr. [NYT]

Evening. An Israeli spokesman said the Suez Front was relatively quiet all day with local tank duels but no advances by either side. [NYT]

Oct. 12: 11:00 A.M. US Secretary of State Kissinger warned that a prolonged war would create "a high possibility of great power involvement." He said the Soviet airlift to the Arabs was "fairly substantial" but "moderate" and did not yet threaten détente. The US objective, he added, was "to end hostilities on terms that are just to all." [WP]

Egypt continued to build up its force on the east bank of the Suez.

Heavy fighting was reported in Syria and Israeli troops encountered Iraqi forces. The Israeli attack toward Damascus slowed down. [WP]

Egypt called the shipment of US arms to Israel "outright provocation of the Arabs" and warned the US of "consequences." [WP]

Evening. The USSR said a Soviet ship was sunk by Israel in a Syrian port with a loss of civilian lives and warned that "the continuation of criminal acts by Israel will lead to grave consequences for Israel itself." [WP]

An Israeli spokesman said the offensive in Syria was widening gaps in the Syrian defense lines and "mopping up." [WP]

Oct. 13: Jordan announced that it sent a "detachment of its best military formations" to Syria to join the fighting. Beirut's *al-Nahar* reported that 1000 Saudi troops which had been in Jordan had also crossed into Syria. [NYT]

US officials said the US was preparing to send jet fighters to Israel to replace some losses. [NYT]

Israel claimed it destroyed an Iraqi division including 70 tanks in Syria. Meir denounced the Soviet "aerial railway" of military supplies to the Arabs.

Israel also said its forces were approaching Sa'sa', 20 miles from Damascus, and were broadening and consolidating their position in Syria.

Heavy tank battles were reported in the Sinai as Egyptian forces tried to break through the Israeli defensive line, but advances were not made by either side.

Evening. Israel reported that it prevented Egypt from widening bridgeheads during the day. [NYT]

Syria said it contained the Israeli advance from the Jawlān region.

Israel reported that its artillery shelled targets on the outskirts of Damascus.

US military sources said the Soviet airlift to Egypt and Syria amounted to more than 100 flights since Oct. 9. A White House spokesman said it would create "serious difficulties" between the US and USSR if it continued. [NYT]

Oct. 14: Egypt launched a major offensive in the Sinai and claimed to have reached new objectives and forced Israeli forces to retreat. [WP]

Kuwait announced that the Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC) would meet in Kuwait on Oct. 16 to discuss using oil as a weapon in the war. [WP]

The Secretary General of NATO said an oil cutoff by Arab states would "come very close to a hostile act." [WP]

Oct. 14: Israel reported for the first time that 2 French built Mirage jets were downed over the Sinai front. [WP]

Iraqi President Bakr said Iraq had put its "entire military potential" into the battle. [WP] Meir said Israel would respond quickly to any ceasefire proposal. [WP]

Evening. Israel said it repulsed heavy armored assaults by Egypt, destroying 220 Egyptian tanks and suffering only light casualties. [WP]

Syria said it had repulsed an Israeli attack. Dayan said the Syrian army was "badly beaten and defeated . . . and is now licking its wounds." Dayan added that he would oppose any ceasefire based on the current military positions. [WP]

Oct. 15: Israel said it had destroyed the remnants of an Iraqi division but had not advanced toward Damascus beyond the village of Sa'sa', a point reached on Oct. 14. Syria reported fighting all along the front and said Israeli troops were as close as 20 miles from Damascus. [NYT]

Egypt said it repulsed Israeli counterattacks and was consolidating its position on the east bank of the Suez Canal. [NYT]

Syrian officials were quoted as saying Syria would not accept a ceasefire in place but that a ceasefire could only be reached if Israel would withdraw from territory occupied in 1967 and recognize the rights of the Palestinians. [NYT]

Following talks between Russian leaders and Algerian President Houari Boumediene, a joint communiqué said the USSR declared "determination to assist in every way" the Arab effort to liberate occupied territories. [JP]

American spokesman Robert McCloskey announced that the US had begun on Oct. 14 to resupply Israel with military equipment to prevent a "massive airlift" of Soviet supplies to the Arabs from upsetting the military balance. He said the US would continue diplomatic efforts "in the first instance" but admitted that there was no success in that effort "to date." [NYT]

Evening. Following talks in Moscow with Algerian President Boumediene, the Kremlin announced "determination to assist in every way the liberation of all Arab territories occupied by Israel." [NYT]

Oct. 16: An Israeli spokesman said that a "fairly large" task force had crossed the Suez Canal and was attacking Egyptian artillery and missile positions. Egypt said 7 Israeli tanks had crossed the Canal and that 3 were destroyed and 4 were being pursued. [NYT]

Syrian and Iraqi forces counterattacked against Israeli forces south of Damascus. [NYT]

Sādāt proposed a ceasefire to be followed by an Israeli withdrawal from land occupied in 1967 and a peace conference at the UN. He said Egypt had a missile capable of hitting any part of Israel but added that the Arabs do not call for the "annihilation" of Israel "as has been claimed." [NYT]

Sādāt told his National Assembly that he issued orders to begin clearing the Suez Canal for navigation as soon as the liberation of the east bank was complete. [MEED]

Meir said no ceasefire proposal had been made to Israel and that the fighting would end when the enemy is beaten. [NYT]

Kuwait decided to contribute \$350m to the Arab war effort. [NYT]

US officials said 25 F-4 Phantoms and 50 A-4 Skyhawks were being rushed to Israel. [NYT]

Oct. 17: Eban said Sādāt's peace proposal was "totally unacceptable" and that there could be no political preconditions for a ceasefire. He added that Israel would make "substantial compromises" for a final settlement "provided that our basic security is not affected." [NYT]

Iran, Iraq, Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Abū Dhabi, and Qatar announced a 17% increase in the price of crude oil but said the increase was not connected to the war. [NYT]

Eleven Arab oil producing countries meeting in Kuwait announced that oil exports to countries "unfriendly" to the Arab cause would be reduced by 5% each month until the land occupied by Israel in 1967 would be evacuated and Arab rights would be respected. [NYT]

Soviet Premier Aleksei Kosygin was reported to be in Cairo. [NYT]

Israel reported that hundreds of tanks battled on the Suez front and that the Israeli task force on the west bank was still operating against Egyptian positions. Egypt said the task force was no longer on the west side of the Canal. [NYT]

Artillery and tank duels continued in Syria but no advances were reported. [NYT]

Headed by Saudi Foreign Minister 'Umar al-Saqqāf, 4 Arab diplomats met in Washington

with President Nixon to propose a peace plan and to urge the US to participate directly in mediating the conflict. [NYT]

Oct. 18: 1:00 A.M. Beirut's undersea communication cable to Europe was blown up. Israel denied responsibility. [NYT]

A huge tank battle involving an estimated 1000 tanks was being waged in the central sector of the Suez front.

Egypt reported that a 2nd Israeli force had "infiltrated" across the Canal and were under siege on the west bank. [NYT]

Egypt announced that Kosygin had met 3 times with Sādāt in Cairo, before leaving for Moscow in the evening. [NYT]

Five Palestinian commandos stormed the Bank of America in Beirut, seized 20 to 25 hostages and demanded the Bank pay \$10m to the Arab war effort. [NYT]

Kuwait announced it would resume its \$48m annual subsidy to Jordan. [NYT]

Abū Dhābi announced it was halting all oil exports to the US and Saudi Arabia said it was cutting immediately oil production by 10% to pressure the US and warned that all oil exports to the US would be cut if the US continued to aid the Israeli forces. [NYT]

Evening. Israel said its task force on the west bank of the Suez had been substantially reinforced and was engaged in heavy fighting. [NYT]

Oct. 19: Israeli forces estimated at 10,000 men and 200 tanks drove into Egypt 15 miles beyond the Suez Canal.

Tank and artillery battles were reported on the Jawlān front but no major advances occurred. [NYT]

Nixon asked the US Congress for \$2.2 billion for emergency aid to Israel. [NYT]

Lebanese troops killed or captured 5 commandos in Beirut's Bank of America and freed 39 hostages. One hostage, an American, was killed. [NYT]

Libya ordered a cutoff of all exports to the US and raised the price of oil from \$4.90 to \$8.92 per barrel. [NYT]

Evening. Egyptian officials said the Israeli forces on the west side of the Suez were no longer a threat. [NYT]

Oct. 20: Morning. Kissinger flew to Moscow to discuss "means to end hostilities" and met for 2 hours with Communist Party leader Leonid Brezhnev. [NYT]

Israel enlarged its holding on the west bank of the Suez. Egypt reported that heavy fighting was continuing on the east side of the Canal. [NYT]

Syria said it bombed an oil refinery in Haifa. Israel denied the report. [NYT]

Malagasy broke diplomatic relations with

Israel. [NYT]

Saudi Arabia announced it decided to halt all oil exports to the US. [NYT]

Bahrain cancelled an agreement permitting the US navy to use port facilities.

Oct. 21: Evening. Israel said it controlled 24 miles of the west bank of the Suez and that the Syrian front was relatively quiet and static.

Egypt said the Israelis had established 2 positions on the west bank and accused the US of flying supplies directly into the Sinai. [NYT]

Syria reported a large air battle near Mount Hermon and claimed to have downed 11 Israeli jets. [NYT]

Iraq nationalized the holdings of Royal Dutch Shell in the Basrah Petroleum Company. [AW]

Kuwait, Qatar, Bahrain, and Dubai announced a total embargo of oil to the US. [NYT]

Israel said Palestinian guerrillas had shelled 42 northern settlements, injuring 16 and killing 1 person, since Oct. 6. [NYT]

Oct. 22: 12:49 A.M. (New York time). The UN Security Council passed a joint US-Soviet sponsored resolution #338 (dated Oct. 21) calling for a ceasefire in place to begin no later than 12 hours after the adoption of the resolution. The vote was 14 to 0 with China abstaining. [NYT]

7:00 A.M. Israel announced acceptance of the ceasefire. [NYT]

Kissinger arrived in Israel from Moscow for talks with Israeli leaders. [NYT]

Israeli General Shlomo Gazit said Israel was holding an area 20 miles deep toward Cairo and 33 miles along the Canal from the outskirts of Ismailia to 7 miles north of Suez city. [NYT]

2:30 P.M. Sādāt announced Egypt would accept the ceasefire on condition that Israel simultaneously adhere to the resolution calling for withdrawal. [NYT]

The US and Israel said the military resupplying of Israel by the US and Arab states by Russia was continuing. [NYT]

In an interview with *Le Monde*, Libyan leader al-Qadhāfi warned that Libya would cut off all oil deliveries to Western Europe for supporting the Soviet-American "imposed" UN ceasefire resolution #338. [NYT]

The ceasefire went into effect on the Egyptian front at 6:52 P.M., but fighting continued in Syria. Iraq rejected the ceasefire. Syria said it was considering the proposal. Jordan announced acceptance in the evening, but added that its troops in Syria were under Syrian command. [NYT]

The Palestinian resistance movement rejected UN Resolution #338. [NYT]

Oct. 23: Morning. Heavy fighting resumed on the Egyptian front. Both sides accused the other of violating the ceasefire. [NYT]

Israeli troops on the west bank of the Suez pushed south surrounding the city of Suez and cutting off completely the Egyptian 3rd Army on the east bank of the Canal. [NYT]

Syria reported Israeli attacks in the strategic Mt. Hermon region. [NYT]

4:00 p.m. Dayan proposed to Egypt, through UN observers, a new ceasefire. [NYT]

Ethiopia severed diplomatic relations with Israel "until such time as Israel withdraws from occupied Arab territory." [FBIS]

Evening. The USSR accused Israel of violating the ceasefire and warned of "gravest consequences" if fighting continued. The statement called on Israel to pull back to the ceasefire lines of 24 hours earlier. [NYT]

Syria informed the UN that it accepted the ceasefire conditional upon Israel's complete withdrawal from territory occupied in 1967 and recognition of the "rights of the Palestinians." [NYT]

The UN Security Council passed a resolution (#339) confirming its call for a ceasefire and calling for the assignment of UN observers to supervise the ceasefire line. [NYT]

Oct. 24: Morning. Israel announced agreement with Egypt, arranged through the UN, on a new ceasefire to take effect at 7:00 A.M. on the front. [NYT]

Eban said the ceasefire was still in effect despite repeated violations and added that Israel would enter negotiations with the position that "everything is negotiable." [NYT]

Lebanon warned its people to be prepared for an Israeli attack in retaliation for Palestinian commando operations carried from Lebanon against Israel.

Morocco rejected the ceasefire and called for a conference of Arab foreign and defense ministers to discuss the situation. [AW]

Switzerland offered its good offices and territory as a site for peace talks. [NYT]

China accused the US and USSR of collusion in putting out for their own interests the "blazing fire of this just war." [NYT]

9:00 p.m. Sādāt appealed to the US and USSR to send troops to police the ceasefire. The US rejected the appeal and expressed "hope that other outside powers will not send troops to the Middle East." [NYT]

Oct. 25: 3:00 a.m. The US placed all military forces on alert as a "precautionary" measure in reaction to indications that the USSR was planning to send troops to the Middle East. [NYT]

12:00 noon. Kissinger said the US was opposed to the "unilateral introduction by any great power . . . of forces into the Middle East, in whatever guise." He said US policy was to assist a UN observer force and to seek a politi-

cal solution. [NYT]

Afternoon. The Security Council voted by 14 to 0 to establish an emergency peace force to insure the ceasefire. [NYT]

Egypt accused Israel of continuing to violate the ceasefire and said Israel cut the road from Cairo to Suez city during the day. [NYT]

Nigeria severed diplomatic relations with Israel. [NYT]

Egyptian spokesman Ghurbal said there were no Soviet troops in Egypt in connection with the ceasefire. [NYT]

Oct. 26: Israel said that the Egyptian 3rd Army tried unsuccessfully during the day to break out of its encirclement by Israeli troops.

No firing was reported on the Syrian front. [WP]

Waldheim proposed a 7,000 man UN emergency force to police the ceasefire and said 897 UN troops had already been flown from Cyprus to Cairo. [NYT]

Israeli sources confirmed that the straits of Bab al-Mandab were blockaded by Egyptian warships assisted by South Yemen. [JP]

Zambia broke off diplomatic relations with Israel. [WP]

Oct. 27: The first contingent of UN observers reached Suez city. [NYT]

9:30 p.m. Israel proposed through the US that a meeting be held between Israeli and Egyptian military leaders on the Suez front to discuss the problem of Egypt's trapped 3rd Army. The US relayed the proposal to Egypt and the USSR. [NYT]

Oct. 28: 12:30 a.m. Egypt agreed to the Israeli proposal. [NYT]

1:30 a.m. Israeli General Aharon Yariv met with an Egyptian general under UN auspices on the Cairo-Suez road and arranged for a convoy of Egyptian trucks to take food and water to the trapped Egyptian 3rd Army. [WP]

The Israelis said they agreed to the resupply only at American insistence. [WP]

Afternoon. Israeli former Chief-of-Staff Haim Bar-Lev met with Egyptian General Bashir Sharif to reaffirm the resupply agreement which was threatened by several shooting incidents. [WP]

Egypt's Acting Foreign Minister Ismā'īl Fahnī left Egypt for talks with Nixon in Washington. [NYT]

Ghana and Senegal broke diplomatic relations with Israel. [NYT]

Israel agreed to allow a convoy of Egyptian trucks to pass through Israeli lines and resupply the Egyptian 3rd Army with food and water. Israeli Chief of Staff Elazar said the agreement was "imposed" on Israel. [NYT]

Oct. 29: Israel reported that it shot down 3

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