



Chronology June 1, 1965–August 31, 1965

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CHRONOLOGY*

June 1, 1965—August 31, 1965

General

1965

June 1: The Rockefeller Foundation announced a series of grants to fight hunger in the Middle East including one of \$171,500 to the FAO for Middle Eastern scientists to study grain improvements in Latin America.

June 9: The 3,060 mile CENTO microwave telephone line between Ankara, Tehran and Karachi was inaugurated.

June 13: The government of Nepal agreed to the establishment of an Arab League office in Katmandu with full diplomatic status.

June 16: Orientalist Ephraim A. Speiser died.

June 18: The draft agreement defining the continental shelf line between Iraq, Kuwait and Iran was signed, it was learned.

June 21: The new Algerian government was urged by 13 Asian and African nations to postpone the Afro-Asian Conference scheduled for June 29 in Algiers.

June 22: The US Senate Banking Committee rejected a mandatory ban against US companies' supplying information to Arab nations in furtherance of the economic boycott of Israel.

June 23: Thirteen Commonwealth countries announced their decision not to attend the Algiers Conference.

June 25: The OPEC will move its offices to Vienna, it was reported.

June 26: The Afro-Asian Conference was postponed until November 5.

July 1: Britain will increase her contribution to UNEF and the UN force in Cyprus by £620,000.

July 2: The Regional Cooperation for Development (RCD), composed of Pakistan, Iran and Turkey, abolished passports for citizens travelling in the RCD area.

July 13: India extended diplomatic recognition to the Arab League.

July 20: The appointment of Justice Arthur J. Goldberg to succeed UN Ambassador Adlai E. Stevenson caused widespread concern among Arab leaders, it was reported.

July 30: The RCD decided to establish a joint oil company with headquarters in Iran to supply oil to eastern Turkey and to Pakistan.

Aug. 4: It was learned that the Hijāz Railway is being rebuilt with funds provided by Syria, Jordan and Saudi Arabia.

Aug. 7: Iraq became the first Arab country to sign an "Arab cooperation agreement for the use of atomic power in peaceful means," sponsored by the Arab League.

Aug. 10: The Adolf Eichmann kidnapping case was dropped from the list of issues before the Security Council.

Aug. 13: Cholera outbreaks were reported in southern Iran, northern Afghanistan and eastern Pakistan.

Aug. 15: German Chancellor Ludwig Erhard announced his willingness to reestablish diplomatic relations with any Arab government provided they made the first move.

Aug. 25: British Minister of State George Thompson began an extended tour of the Middle East.

Aug. 28: A meeting of Arab chiefs of state is scheduled for September 13, in Casablanca, it was announced.

Afghanistan

(See also, General)

1965

June 25: The government signed a Food for Peace agreement with the US providing for the sale of \$1m worth of vegetable oils; 65 per cent of the

* The quarterly chronology of the *Journal* is compiled from a large number of sources; somewhat more than half of the items are drawn from the *New York Times*; other sources include *Mideast Mirror* of Beirut, *Middle East Economic Digest* of London, *Daily Report of Foreign Broadcast Information Service* of Washington, *Arab News and Views* of New York, bulletins of the United Nations Office of Public Information, United Nations, New York, *United Nations Newsletter*, *Middle East Economic Survey* of Beirut, *Economic Intelligence* of the Chamber of Commerce of Washington, *International Financial News Survey* of the IMF in Washington, *Middle East Economist and Financial Service*, and *Middle East Newsletter* of New York, regular and occasional bulletins from the offices of press attachés of Middle Eastern Embassies in Washington, *Kashmir Affairs* of Rawalpindi, *Israel Digest* of Jerusalem, the *Kabul Times* of Afghanistan and *The Maghreb Digest* of the School of International Relations, University of Southern California in Los Angeles.

afghanis received in payment will be used for loans to finance development projects and the remainder set aside for US uses.

The IMF approved a 12-month stand-by arrangement with the government authorizing drawings up to \$6,750,000 in currencies held by the Fund.

June 29: Government officials headed by Nour Ali, Deputy Minister of Commerce, met with a mission from the World Bank in Kabul.

June 30: UNICEF will provide \$260,000 for the malaria eradication program and \$152,000 for the child and mother care program during 1966, it was reported.

July 1: The Official Gazette published the Land Survey and Statistics Law which will become operative within a month.

Preliminary talks began between government representatives and a Chinese People's Republic (CPR) delegation on the details of a \$28m credit to Afghanistan.

July 8: Government representatives (with Laos and Yugoslavia) signed a UN agreement providing for the right of landlocked countries to have access to the sea.

July 15: The World Bank decided to grant aid to the Agricultural Bank in Kabul to pay back loans and will also participate in preparing and implementing a number of model and experimental projects.

July 17: The US will increase its financial and technical assistance because of its "appreciation" of measures taken by the government to improve the country's economic position, it was reported.

July 20: The government approved the construction of a chemical fertilizer and power plant in Mazar-i-Sharif to be built with credits provided by the USSR.

July 21: Direct telephone communication between Kabul, Lahore and Rawalpindi was inaugurated.

July 22: West Germany agreed to loan the government an additional DM 20m in economic assistance; DM 240m is already promised.

July 27: The Ministry of Public Health announced the presence of "a form of cholera called Bltor Vebriun" in the country, but said that the disease had abated due to prompt preventative measures.

July 29: The government signed an agreement for further economic cooperation with the USSR. The terms provide for repayment of Soviet loans over 30 years rather than immediately with no additional interest being charged, for Soviet technical instruction, for the supply of cement and bitumen for hydro-electric projects and the Kabul silo and for the construction of a grinding mill. Under the agreement, the government will pay 70m afghanis for the Western Highway in installments instead of a lump sum.

Aug. 1: Najib Ullah, former ambassador to India, Britain and the US, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Education and author of *Ancient History of*

Afghanistan, The Political History of Afghanistan and Islamic Literature, died.

Aug. 3: The King and Queen began a 14-day visit in Moscow at the invitation of President of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet.

Aug. 13: The loan agreement covering the import of Soviet goods amounted to \$10.3m, it was learned.

Aug. 19: Premier Mohammad Yusuf opened a woolen mill in Kabul built with West German investments.

Algeria

(See also, General, Iraq)

1965

June 5: *Le Peuple* announced that it would merge with *Alger Républicain* later this month, it was reported.

June 9: Farhāt 'Abbās, 'Abd al-Rahmān Fāris, 'Umar ibn Tūmī, 'Umar 'Azīz al-dīn, Commander Larbi and Boualem (Bū-'Ālim) Oussedik (al-Ṣaḍḍīq) were released from house arrest, the government disclosed.

President Aḥmad Bin Ballā left for Tamanrasset for a meeting with President Hamani Diori of Nigeria reportedly to urge that the 4 French-speaking West African states attend the forthcoming Afro-Asian conference.

June 11: The Dockers' Union, an affiliate of the General Union of Algerian Workers, requested the creation of a National Port Administration.

June 14: The Information Service denied foreign press reports of "divergencies" in the government.

June 15: The Socialist Forces Front (FFS) announced in Paris its agreement with the FLN on government goals.

June 18: Financial questions concerning royalties, fixing of posted prices, oil company depreciations, rates and other tax matters were settled in the Franco-Algerian oil talks, it was learned.

The government signed a protocol with the USSR for technical and economic cooperation.

June 19: Defense Minister Colonel Houari (Ḥawārī) Boumedienne (Bū-Mīdyān), leader of the Revolutionary Council, deposed Bin Ballā in a bloodless military *coup*. The new government was recognized by Indonesia, Syria and the Chinese Peoples' Republic (CPR).

Nāṣir dispatched 2 UAR representatives to a meeting of the Revolutionary Council to: obtain assurances of Bin Ballā's safety, investigate the possibility of mediating between the Revolutionary Council and Bin Ballā and offer political asylum to Bin Ballā and 'Abd al-Rahmān Sharif; all requests were refused by Boumedienne and the Council.

June 20: In Algiers, students demonstrated in support of Bin Ballā. Boumedienne announced the opening of the Afro-Asian conference as scheduled.

June 22: The Information Ministry stated that Health Minister Muḥammad Ṣaḡhīr Naqqāsh, Minister Without Portfolio 'Abd al-Raḥmān Sharīf and President of the National Assembly Ḥājj ibn 'Alā were arrested with Bin Ballā.

June 23: At Skikda, 4800 tons of US grain were unloaded; a total of 9900 will be deposited under the AID program.

June 24: Boumedienne's Revolutionary Council sought assurances of French and US aid.

June 25: Youths continued protests against Boumedienne.

Tunisia declared sympathy for the motives behind the *coup* but said there was no reason for recognizing the new régime since "the entire government except for one man" remains the same as before.

June 26: The Afro-Asian conference was postponed until November 5, on the recommendation of a majority of the delegates.

June 28: Foreign Minister 'Abd al-'Azīz Bouteflika (Bū-Taḥḥīqah) told the USSR that while friendly ties would be maintained, Algeria would no longer serve as a "forum for Moscow propaganda." According to several sources, the Boumedienne régime intends to focus on domestic economic problems.

June 29: Soviet, Cuban and UAR diplomats were reportedly warned by Bouteflika against "any interference in Algeria's internal affairs."

June 30: In his first speech, Boumedienne denied communist charges that his régime was militaristic and rejected advice on building socialism.

July 2: David Dacko, President of the Central African Republic, condemned the new régime.

The UAR officially recognized the new government.

July 5: Boumedienne formally assumed leadership of the new 26-man Revolutionary Council and announced that the FLN would be "in charge of policy making and planning."

July 6: The US announced recognition of the government.

July 9: Minister of Industry and Energy Bashīr Boumaza (Bū-Māzā) said there would be no changes in oil policy, it was learned.

Boumedienne accepted the presidency of the government while retaining the position of Minister of Defense.

July 10: A 20-man Cabinet was named:

Boumedienne: *Prime Minister and Defense*

Bouteflika: *Foreign Affairs*

Rabbah Bīṭāt: *State* (former Vice President under Bin Ballā)

Aḥmad Medeghri: *Interior* (incumbent)

Aḥmad Kaid (Qā'īd): *Finance*

'Alī Mahsas: *Agriculture and Agrarian Reform* (incumbent)

Boumaza: *Information* (former Minister of Industry and Energy)

Muḥammad Bedjaoui (Bajāwī): *Justice*

Aḥmad Ṭālib: *Education*

Tedjini (Tajīni) Qaddam: *Health* (former Minister of Islamic Affairs)

Boualem (Bū-'Alīm) Benhamouda (ibn Ḥammūdah): *Veterans* (former Deputy from Orleansville)

'Abd al-Salām Belaid (Bū al-'Id): *Energy and Industry*

'Abd al-Qādir Zaibek (Za'ibak): *Communications* (incumbent)

'Abd al-Nūr 'Alī Yahyā: *Public Works*

Muḥammad al-Hādī Ḥājj Smail (Ismā'il): *Housing and Reconstruction* (incumbent)

Nūr al-dīn Dellici (Dallisī): *Commerce* (incumbent)

'Abd al-'Azīz Zirdāni: *Labor*

'Abd al-'Azīz Maaoui (Mū'āwī): *Tourism*

'Abd al-Karīm ibn Maḥmūd: *Youth and Sports*

Aḥmad Saadouni (Sa'dūnī): *Islamic Affairs*

A 20-man Revolutionary Council will share governmental duties with the Cabinet, it was announced.

The 9 African nations of the Commonwealth stated their refusal to recognize the new régime.

July 12: Boumedienne defined his foreign policy as one of "nonalignment," focused on developing an Arab Maḡrib and on African unity. He said that Algeria would seek closer ties with the "socialist camp." Morocco's King Ḥasan praised the speech and affirmed his support for the Algerian government.

July 14: Soviet Premier Kosygin addressed a message to Boumedienne's government wishing it success in "its edification of socialism."

July 20: An interim Executive Secretariat of the FLN was installed composed of Boumedienne, Sharif Bilqāsim, Col. Muḥand al-Ḥājj, Muḥammad Tayebi (Ta'ib), Ṣalāḥ Boubnider (Ṣawt-al-'Arab) and Yūsuf Khaṭīb, all members of the Revolutionary Council.

July 23: France and Algeria signed an oil agreement expected to increase oil production in the Sahara by 50 per cent and give Algeria royalties estimated at 75 per cent.

July 29: Bouteflika and French Secretary of State for Algerian Affairs Jean de Broglie signed a long-range gas and oil agreement calling for joint exploitation of resources in the Sahara.

Aug. 2: Ḥusayn Zaḥwān, member of the FLN political bureau under Bin Ballā, allegedly issued a pamphlet calling on Algerians to join a clandestine "Organization for Popular Resistance" against Boumedienne.

Aug. 6: The Compagnie Française des Petroles (CFP) and SN Repal struck oil at Hassi Nezla, it was reported.

Aug. 7: The government ruled that only African "liberation movements" recognized by the Organization of African Unity would be allowed freedom for political activities in Algeria.

Aug. 12: The National Institute of Friendship with Peoples, created by Bin Ballā, was dissolved.

A 6-point plan to reorganize the FLN was announced.

Aug. 14: Boumedienne dissolved the Popular Militia formed by Bin Ballā to fight guerillas, a government spokesman disclosed.

Aug. 19: Bargaining between the government and Muḥammad Khidr, former head of the FLN, to get back \$12m in party funds has begun, it was revealed.

Aug. 24: Bouteflika failed through his tour of 6 African countries to win support for an earlier meeting of African leaders; it will now take place after the Afro-Asian conference.

Cyprus

(See also, Turkey)

1965

June 6: Turkey proposed the cession of 18 per cent of Cypriot territory or the equivalent in Greek territory, about 643 square miles. Foreign Minister Spyros Kyprainou stated that the Greek Cypriot government "will never agree" to territorial concessions in return for a settlement with the Turkish Cypriots.

July 22: A bill to extend the life of the present Cypriot government for a year excluding Vice President Fazıl Küçük and the three Turkish Cypriot Cabinet ministers was proposed. House Leader Glavkos Clerides said that the legal status of Küçük and the other ministers was not recognized by the government, and that they had been replaced by Greeks.

July 23: The government brought forward a bill aimed at eliminating all communal distinctions in future elections; there would be a common roll for Greek and Turkish Cypriots.

July 29: Turkey asked Britain and Greece to participate in a meeting to discuss unified action against Archbishop Makarios.

July 30: Turkey asked the Security Council to investigate the amendments to the Cypriot electoral laws, calling them unconstitutional and in violation of Turkish Cypriot rights.

The Cyprus House of Representatives passed the bills to dismiss Küçük and abolish separate voting rights for the Turkish Cypriots.

Aug. 3: In the UN Security Council, Turkey accused the government of Cyprus of producing an "explosive" situation by taking steps toward union with Greece in violation of the constitution. Greece charged Turkey with trying to preserve a government which was unworkable.

Aug. 5: The US, France and Britain criticized the moves of the Cypriot government. At the Security Council, Britain hinted at direct action to defend Turkish rights if the new laws were enforced.

Aug. 8: The Security Council ended debate with a unanimous appeal to all parties in Cyprus to avoid

any act that might increase tension. Makarios contended any resolution would be an interference into the internal affairs of Cyprus.

Ethiopia

(See also, Somalia, Sudan)

1965

June 4: The first phase of a Yugoslav-built hydroelectric power plant at the Tis Issat falls has been completed, it was reported.

A National Transport Company has been formed to develop and improve transportation of goods by road.

June 10: A UAR economic mission discussed expansion of trade relations with Emperor Häila Siläse.

June 12: The Ministry of Information reported a border clash with Somali troops.

June 14: The Foreign Ministry charged that Berhanu Dinke, former Ambassador to the US, had misappropriated \$20,000 of embassy funds prior to his resignation.

June 15: *Addis Zaman* condemned Syria for reportedly attempting to ship arms to "bandits" in the north.

June 21: The government announced recognition of the new government in Algeria.

June 26: It was reported that 70,000 refugees and 250,000 head of cattle crossed the border from Somalia in the past two weeks.

June 28: The US announced a \$39.2m economic development program aimed at strengthening Ethiopia's financial resources. Most of the expenditure will be on health, highways, transport and building projects and is intended to generate local currency.

July 8: The Emperor stated that the US must choose its friends in Africa carefully "and then take care not to lose them." He made clear his dislike of US policy toward the governments of South Africa, Rhodesia, Angola and Mozambique.

July 16: It was learned that a Panamanian company, Geophysical Service International SA, established an office in Addis Ababā with a capital of Eth. \$50,000 to undertake surveys for oil, natural gas and other minerals.

July 29: The Emperor left for visits to Zambia, Kenya and Malawi where he is expected to discuss the cause of African unity.

July 30: The British Trade Exhibition, which was to have been held in late November has been cancelled, it was reported.

An agreement providing for the financing of the Nazareth to Dilla branch of the Addis Ababā-Djibouti Railway has been signed.

The National Bank sponsored the formation of a share dealing group which anticipates the establishment of a permanent stock exchange.

Iran

(See also, General, Kuwait, Persian Gulf)

1965

June 4: Compañía Español de Petroleos (CEPSA), a private Spanish oil company registered in Madrid, established a subsidiary company in Iran with the object of acquiring an interest in the Iranian Off-shore Petroleum Company (IROPSCO).

GE of the US will supply the Tehran Electricity Board with 2 82.5 megawatt generating units for the Farahabad power station in Tehran at a cost of about \$15m. Purchase and installation of the units will be financed by a \$20m Export-Import Bank loan to the government.

Experts from the IDA are to make a study of Iran's ports, it was learned.

June 11: The government has awarded a contract to Demag of West Germany for the construction of a steel rolling mill at Ahwaz in the province of Khuzestan.

Hungary has offered the government a \$10m loan with interest of 2½ per cent payable only on the amounts which are actually used.

June 16: Muḥammad Bokhārāi and 3 accomplices were executed for having plotted and carried out the assassination of Premier Ḥasan 'Alī Mansūr on January 21; 2 other accomplices were sentenced to life imprisonment.

June 18: NIOC awarded a 5,000 square kilometer concession in its offshore district to a group of West German oil companies, Deutsche Erdoel, Elwerath, Preussag, Wintershall and Gelsenberg.

It was reported that NIOC approved plans for the construction of a 15,000 b/d refinery at Shiraz.

After a visit of a trade delegation to Hungary and Rumania, the government announced a 3-year trade agreement with Rumania.

The government introduced cuts ranging from 5 to 15 per cent in the price of gas, sugar and electricity of which it has a monopoly.

June 21: Shāh Muḥammad Rizā Pahlevī began a 9-day state visit in Moscow.

June 24: Francis Kirking, a US Peace Corpsman, drowned while rescuing an Iranian friend in the Caspian Sea.

July 2: Associated Continental Middle East Lines and Associated Mediterranean Middle East Lines have announced an increase of 7½ per cent in their freight rates for imports to Iran from next September.

July 9: It was learned that the Shāh's visit to the USSR was extended to 13 days. The USSR has offered to build an industrial complex comprising a steel mill, a machine tool plant and a factory for agricultural machinery in exchange for Iranian natural gas.

The Ministry of Economy has set aside 180m riyals toward payment of the salaries of 180 foreign

experts who are being recruited in an effort to strengthen the management of private industries.

July 16: A US firm Philipp Brothers will participate in the steel mill being constructed by Demag.

The government and Japan have negotiated a trade agreement providing for an increase of 17 per cent in Iranian exports to \$5.2m, excluding oil.

It was reported that the government will import 350,000 tons of Argentinian wheat in exchange for 350,000 cubic meters of crude oil.

July 17: The World Bank made a \$10m loan to the Industrial and Mining Development Bank of Iran (IMDBI), it was learned.

Aug. 1: Minister of Health Manōchihr Shāhghōli announced the death of 89 persons in a cholera epidemic in eastern Iran.

Aug. 13: Industrial alcohol, sulphur, soap, ammonia and cotton have been added to the list of prohibited imports.

The Plan Organization approved a 12.5m riyals credit for the current year to equip the Golbaneh coal mine in Khorasan.

Japan has offered the government a \$17m loan to finance a telecommunications project, provided the contract goes to Japan, it was reported.

Aug. 15: Following a government decision that foreigners cannot hold editorial jobs on Iranian newspapers, Will Fulforce, editor of *Kayhan International*, and Jay Ross, editor of *The Teheran Journal*, are returning to the US.

Aug. 19: In a radio address, the Shāh promised that Iran would have the same standard of living within 20 years as "the most progressive countries of the world."

Iraq

(See also, General, Kuwait, Lebanon, Persian Gulf)

1965

June 1: Minister of Education Shuqrī Ṣāliḥ Zākī discussed the development of cultural relations with Malaysia.

June 9: A law was passed establishing the Arab eagle, emblem of the UAR, as the new emblem to be used "for all laws, regulations and military ranks."

Minister of Planning 'Abd al-Ḥasan Zalzalāh returned from talks with the UAR and Algeria on cooperation in planning and coordination in industry.

June 11: Standard Oil (NJ) declined to participate with the Iraq National Oil Company (INOC) in a new joint venture outside the acreage now held by the Iraq Petroleum Company (IPC).

Finland will make a long-term loan of ID 15m following the visit of a Finnish economic delegation, it was reported.

June 13: In a visit to the north, President 'Abd al-Salām 'Ārif stressed the need for national unity

and appealed to the Kurds to destroy "the saboteurs and restore stability to the area."

June 18: Premier Ṭāhīr Yaḥyā issued a decree pardoning 14 exiles including a number of teachers, it was reported.

Under the new 5-year plan, ID 2.75m has been allocated for projects to promote tourism.

The government and IPC have reached an agreement in their oil negotiations.

June 21: The government announced that pensions will be paid to families of the "martyrs of the Mosul revolt" staged by 'Abd al-Wahhāb al-Shawāf in March 1959 against the régime of 'Abd al-Karīm Qāsim.

June 23: President 'Arif expressed his support of the Gulf states and spoke of the "brotherly ties" linking Iraq and Kuwait. He said that Kurds "misled" by Mullā Muṣṭafā al-Barāzānī were now "returning to the right path."

June 27: Under a new law pardoning those who have recanted, 17 army officers who defected after the February 1963 revolution against Qāsim and joined the forces of al-Barāzānī have been reinstated.

June 30: Security forces announced the discovery of a communist sabotage network operating in Mosul and the arrest of its members.

An Islamic congress attended by 250 '*ulamā*' representing various Islamic schools in Iraq opened in Baghdad.

July 2: 'Abdallāh Ismā'īl, Director General of Oil Affairs in the Oil Ministry, has been appointed Deputy Minister while retaining his other duties, it was learned.

The government appointed Ṣāliḥ Kubbah as their representative on the Board of Governors of OPEC.

July 3: 'Abd al-Ṣā'ib al-Alwān, Minister of Agrarian Reform, returned from tours of the UAR, Algeria and Czechoslovakia where he discussed bases of cooperation in agricultural matters.

Minister of Education Shuqrī Ṣāliḥ Zakī was appointed secretary general of the unified political command between the UAR and Iraq.

July 4: It was reported that 6 pro-Nāṣir Cabinet members resigned, allegedly over differences with 'Arif concerning the proposed union with the UAR, the Kurdish problem and the near-final agreement with IPC. They are:

- Ṣubḥī 'Abd al-Hamīd: *Interior*
- 'Abd al-Karīm Farḥān: *Guidance*
- Adīb al-Jadīr: *Industry*
- Fu'ād al-Riqābī: *Rural Affairs*
- 'Azīz Ḥāfiq: *Economy*
- 'Abd al-Sattār 'Alī al-Ḥusayn: *Justice*

July 11: The acceptance of the resignations was announced in a presidential decree. Six new ministers were appointed as follows:

- 'Abd al-Latīf al-Dārrājī: *Interior*
- Qadar 'Abd al-Ghaffūr: *Education*
- 'Abd al-Rahmān Khālid al-Qaysī: *Culture and Guidance*

Jamīl al-Malaykah: *Industry*

Kāzīm 'Abd al-Hamīd: *Economy*

Aḥmad 'Abd al-Hadī al-Habūbī: *Municipal and Rural Affairs*

July 13: 'Arif announced that the government planned to hold general elections and that "Iraq will have its desired national assembly soon." He noted that foreign policy would be based on a unified Arab stand.

July 15: The Military Court of Appeals confirmed the death sentence passed *in absentia* on Mundhir al-Wandāwī, commander of the disbanded National Guard and participant in the armed insurrection staged in November 1963.

Premier Yaḥyā inaugurated an ID 8m power project designed to link northern and central Iraq with a single power station and provide electric power to army camps and pumping stations.

July 16: The US Commerce Department will sponsor an exhibition on petro-chemical utilization and the by-products in the retail trade, light industry and agriculture to be held in Baghdad in November, it was reported.

It was learned that a permanent exports fair sponsored by the Chinese Peoples' Republic (CPR) has opened in Baghdad.

July 17: The Gulbenkian Foundation announced its decision to provide ID 20,000 for various projects.

July 21: Kurdish sources in Europe reported the use of modern artillery by Kurdish tribesmen. They charged the government with increasing their napalm bombing in the north.

July 23: An agreement with a US firm has been concluded for the supply of electronic equipment to process results of a census to be held on October 14.

The press has called on the government to publish the results of its prolonged negotiations with IPC, it was reported.

Under the new 5-year plan, ID 110m will be spent on education.

July 24: Premier Yaḥyā distributed the title deeds to about 8,625 acres of agricultural land to approximately 1,100 farmers in the Dujail region.

It was learned that 32 lawyers, including former president of the Bar Association 'Abd al-Razzāq, have offered to defend former President of Algeria Aḥmad Bin Ballā.

July 25: Jordan abolished entry visas for Iraqis in compliance with recommendations of the Council of Arab Economic Unity.

July 29: The government transferred £500,000 to the Arab African Bank in Cairo to pay for half its shares in the bank's capital.

Aug. 2: Travel to and from Iran was banned to prevent the spread of cholera.

Aug. 11: Minister of Finance Muḥammad Jawād al-'Ubūs resigned "in view of his illness." Minister of Planning 'Abd al-Hasan Zalzalāh was appointed acting finance minister in addition to his own duties.

Aug. 12: The Ford Foundation granted \$110,000 to the Iraqi-American Educational Association in Baghdad for English language teaching purposes.

Aug. 15: A World Bank mission conferred with officials on their study of the extent of Iraq's exploitation of the Euphrates for agricultural projects. The mission is touring the 3 countries through which the Euphrates flows—Iraq, Syria and Turkey.

Aug. 20: 'Arif dismissed the editorial staff of the Baghdad daily *al-Thawrah al-'Arabiyyah* which allegedly reflects the views of the 6 Cabinet members who resigned.

The government pledged to make public the oil agreement before it is signed.

Aug. 21: The government was granted 2 loans worth a total of \$7,336,000 from the Export-Import Bank in Washington, it was reported.

'Arif announced the wish of the National Revolutionary Council to dissolve itself.

Al-Manār reported that 319 people had been accused of "plotting against the régime" and had been committed for trial before the state security court.

Aug. 24: The government denied plans to use poison gas against the Kurdish rebels.

Aug. 26: It was announced that the Economic Planning Board approved additional allocations totalling ID 550,000 for a program to develop the north.

The government and the USSR signed an agreement for cultural cooperation.

Iraq and Kuwayt announced an agreement to coordinate their oil policy.

Aug. 27: An Italian firm SNAM was awarded an ID 4,320,000 contract to build a new oil refinery near Baghdad.

Visas for travel between Iraq and Jordan were abolished.

Sources said that 1 member hanged himself in the Acre prison.

Philosopher Martin Buber died.

June 16: Ben-Gurion appealed to his political followers to break away from Mapai and form a party of "justice and comradeship."

June 18: The Japanese Hino Motor Company will invest I£ 3m in Ilin Industries this year and a further I£ 3m by the end of next year to raise output capacity of the Contessa car to 15,000 vehicles a year.

Jerusalem City Finance Committee approved a I£ 25m development budget for 1965-6, it was reported.

June 21: Moses A. Leavitt, a leader of relief and resettlement activities, died.

June 25: The Elyam Shipping Company of Haifa ordered 2 bulk carriers of 65,000 tons each from the Furness Shipbuilding and Engineering Company of Britain.

June 29: Ben-Gurion resigned from Mapai and submitted an independent list of candidates.

July 4: The Cabinet tacitly approved Rolf Pauls as West Germany's first ambassador.

July 7: Moshe Sharett, Premier from 1953 to 1955 and chairman of the World Zionist Executive, died.

The government accepted Rolf Pauls as ambassador, and Bonn granted approval to the appointment as ambassador of Ascher Ben-Nathan, a State Secretary in the Defense Ministry.

July 8: Thousands of people paid tribute to Moshe Sharett as the body lay in state in the courtyard of the Jewish Agency.

July 9: Chemical and Phosphates of Haifa decided against manufacturing triple super-phosphates which reportedly would necessitate large foreign investments and will produce instead the intermediary product, phosphoric acid which will be exported for use in the manufacture of fertilizers.

Lapidot announced a new oil strike in the Koc-chav field.

July 11: Nahum Goldmann, president of the World Jewish Congress, accused the American Jewish Committee of failing to participate in joint action with other Jewish communities.

July 12: The Central Committee of Mapai adopted a resolution automatically ending party membership of anyone supporting a separate list of election candidates.

July 16: The government repealed the 25 per cent capital gains tax on earnings from stocks traded on the stock exchange introduced in June, 1964.

July 23: The total value of the citrus crop was estimated at \$68.7m for 1964-5, about 30 per cent more than in 1963-4.

AID granted 3 loans totalling \$20m for the development of industry, agriculture and communications.

The government signed an agreement with the

Israel

(See also, General, Palestine Problem)

1965

June 1: A Soviet newspaper accused David Bartov, First Secretary at the Israeli Embassy, of subversive activities among Jews in the Caucasian republic of Georgia.

June 4: Mapai nominated Premier Levi Eshkol as their candidate for Premier after next fall's parliamentary elections.

Moshe Carmel was appointed Minister of Transport following the death of the former minister Israel Bar-Yehuda, it was learned.

The government began the first phase of an industrial census to obtain data for development purposes, training manpower, settling immigrants and channeling investments.

June 13: Police reportedly broke up an Egyptian spy network and are holding 7 of its members.

US to avoid double taxation and for the encouragement of international trade and investment.

Aug. 1: Leader of Jerusalem's most orthodox sect, the *Neturei Karta*, Rabbi Amram Blau, is "in virtual exile" with sect members in Bnei Brak near Tel Aviv because of controversy generated by his decision to marry a 45 year old convert to Judaism. Blau is 72.

Aug. 3: The editors of *Haolem Hazeh* appealed to readers to save them from a year's imprisonment under the new defamation law by re-electing them to Parliament.

Aug. 6: The communist party divided into separate Arab and Jewish factions.

The government approved in principle the introduction of a non-commercial television service.

Lapidot and the government-owned Oil Services Company will spend I£ 25m over the next few years in a joint search for oil in the south.

Aug. 11: West German Ambassador Pauls arrived in Israel.

Ben-Gurion addressed a street rally in an attempt to gain support for his new party, the Israeli Workers.

Aug. 16: Ambassador Ascher Ben-Nathan arrived in Bonn.

Aug. 17: Yellow tags bearing the Star of David and the word "Jude" littered the streets of Jerusalem protesting a forthcoming ceremony when Pauls will present his credentials.

Aug. 19: A demonstration became violent during the credentials presentation ceremony.

Aug. 24: Ben-Nathan presented his credentials in Bonn; no incidents occurred.

Aug. 30: Government officials and religious leaders dismissed Rabbi Zvi Harkavy's assertion that he was asked to become Chief Rabbi of the USSR.

Jordan

(See also, General, Iraq, Palestine Problem, Saudi Arabia)

1965

June 2: A department for press affairs directed by Wadi' al-Qasbi, Assistant Director-General of Culture and Guidance, has been created at the Royal Cabinet, it was learned.

June 3: Foreign Minister Hāzim Nusaybah conferred separately with the ambassadors of UAR and Iraq reportedly over matters of common Arab interest, the outcome of the meetings of heads of governments and the Arab Defense Council.

June 5: A royal decree named 'Abd al-Rahīm al-Wākid Minister of Justice and Edmond Roch as member of the House of Notables.

June 6: US experts began a study of Jordanian administrative machinery under an agreement with the US mission for economic development in Jordan.

June 8: An agreement signed between US AID and the government provides for the construction of 2 bridges on the Karak-Katranah highway at a cost of \$83,320.

A royal decree ratified a technical and cultural agreement between Jordan and France.

June 10: King Ḥusayn declared support for the proposal of an Islamic summit conference, it was reported.

June 11: Leaving Amman after a 3-day visit, British Minister of Overseas Development Barbara Castle stated her support of increased cooperation between Britain and Jordan. It was announced that the government had requested an increase in British development aid and the provision of it on long-term rather than annual basis.

Nusaybah stated that the government's policy toward the Western and other camps was based on "placing our interest above every consideration."

June 14: The government stated its intention to ask Kuwait, Saudi Arabia and Libya not to employ Jordanian engineers and doctors without permission from the government.

June 16: Cultural and technical agreements were signed with France and Italy.

The Cabinet approved a provisional bill to establish an industrial development bank with a capital of 3m dinars.

June 18: It was learned that the government will increase its holdings in the Jordan Phosphate Company from 51 per cent to 70 per cent prior to the granting of rights to the company for the exploitation of all phosphate rock deposits.

The Bonn government granted £30,000 to a West German firm of consulting engineers to make possible the completion of plans for the extension of the Jordanian portion of the Hijāz railway from Ma'an to Aqaba to facilitate phosphate exports, it was reported.

Haṭim al-Zu'bi, Minister of Economy, recommended in talks with representatives of the John W. Mecom Company that existing wells be drilled deeper.

June 19: The Cabinet approved a draft law aimed at strengthening the defense of settlements bordering Israel with volunteers and arms, training students in the use of arms and civil servants in civil defense.

June 21: Prime Minister Waṣfi al-Tall disclosed a Jordanian-sponsored plan for the solution of the Yemeni conflict; it was forwarded to the UAR, Saudi Arabia and Yemen.

June 22: Saudi Arabia contributed JD 94,250 for the second stage in the restoration of the Dome of the Rock mosque in Jerusalem.

June 23: King Ḥusayn opened Jordan's first worsted textile mill.

June 29: Government officials of Jordan, Syria and Saudi Arabia met to discuss legal and technical questions regarding the reactivation of the Hijāz railway between Damascus and Medina.

In an agreement signed with the Development Board, AID allocated \$459,000 for the development of tourism and restoration of monuments.

June 30: AID signed an agreement with the Development Board providing \$115,000 for the purchase of agricultural machinery for training farmers.

July 2: The Ministry of Finance and Customs must grant prior approval before government departments may negotiate agreements with private business firms involving customs exemption grants, it was learned.

July 5: Minister of Communications 'Alī al-Dajānī announced that the government intended to establish a free zone in Aqaba.

July 6: The government announced its decision to establish diplomatic relations with Ceylon at the embassy level.

Al-Dajānī reported that the Hījāz railway would be in operation by the end of 1967.

July 8: Talk began with Saudi Arabia on the modification of Jordan-Saudi borders.

The Development Board agreed with an AID plan to implement certain projects with a long-term loan of \$35m. The projects include phosphate production, roads, telecommunications, improvements to Jerusalem Airport and financing the projected Jordanian Industrial Bank.

July 12: The US International Superior Engineering Corporation offered the government a JD 2,500,000 loan to finance cooperative housing projects, it was announced.

July 26: Danish Chargé d'affaires Carl P. Reyberg, in a note to Minister of National Economy al-Zu'bi, proposed talks on a technical and economic co-operation agreement.

Dutch Agricultural Attaché R.E.F. de Vries approached al-Zu'bi with a proposal for a Jordanian-Dutch dairy enterprise.

July 31: A royal decree stated the acceptance of the resignation of 5 Cabinet ministers: 'Abd al-Rahīm al-Wākīd, *Justice*; Kamāl Muḥyi al-dīn, *Social Affairs and Labor*; 'Abd al-Laṭīf 'Abd al-dīn, *Education*; al-Dajānī, *Communications*; and Fu'ād Farrāj, *Municipal and Rural Affairs*. Six ministers were appointed: Nisfat Kamāl, *Labor and Social Affairs*; Sa'īd al-Dajānī, *State*; Ismā'il Hījāzī, *Agriculture*; Qāsim al-Rimāwī, *Rural and Municipal Affairs*; Sharīf 'Abd al-Ḥamīd Sharaf, *Information and National Guidance*; Sam'ān Da'ūd, *Communications*. Ṭuqān al-Hindāwī (former Minister of Information) became Minister of Education and Jiryis Haddādīn (former Minister of Agriculture) became Minister of Justice.

The State Security Court sentenced 2 soldiers to death by hanging, and warrant officer Ḥamad Ḥusayn Abū-Dabbūs to life imprisonment with hard labor after finding them guilty of high treason and espionage.

Aug. 3: The Cabinet decided to establish diplomatic relations with Nepal at the embassy level.

After negotiations with Saudi Arabia on de-

marcations of the frontier, a draft agreement was approved.

Aug. 4: It was announced that a number of "very modern" US tanks arrived at Aqaba as part of a program to supply the army with up to date arms and equipment.

Aug. 5: A Jordanian firm was awarded the contracts for the building of the East and West Ghor Canals.

Aug. 6: The British government agreed to loan up to £2m to help finance Jordan's 7-year national electrification plan, it was learned.

Aug. 8: Director-General of the Jordanian Phosphate Company Rashād al-Ḥassān announced the signing of an agreement with Yugoslavia for the sale of 50,000 tons of phosphates.

Aug. 12: The Ford Foundation granted \$310,000 for junior colleges.

Aug. 13: Customs duties were raised to increase state revenue, it was reported.

The government has received an offer of technical aid from Japan and a program whereby Japanese experts will be sent to Jordan to train personnel is being planned.

Aug. 14: The government and AID signed an agreement under which AID will contribute \$200,000 towards financing forestation and land reclamation work in the Ghor area.

Aug. 18: 'Abd al-Mun'im al-Rifā'i, permanent representative at the UN, was transferred to the Foreign Ministry and Muḥammad al-Farah appointed in his place.

Aug. 19: The government reached a trade development agreement with Pakistan providing for the increase of Jordan exports to Pakistan.

Aug. 28: AID will contribute an extra \$35,000 for the project to exterminate malaria, it was learned. Under an agreement signed in 1964, \$172,000 were allocated for the same purpose.

King Ḥusayn arrived in Beirut for a 5-day visit during which discussions with President Charles Ḥilū on relations and future economic cooperation would be held.

Kashmir

(See also, Pakistan)

1965

June 7: The chief UN observer criticized both India and Pakistan for their unyielding attitudes.

The Indian Defense Ministry reported 11 Pakistanis killed on the ceasefire line, with India suffering "a few casualties."

June 8: Kashmir nationalist leader Maulana Masoodi asserted India would grant self-determination demanded by Ghandi's principles.

June 9: Demonstrations for a plebiscite occurred in Srinagar.

June 14: Firing reportedly continued in the Uri sector of the ceasefire line.

June 18: An Indian spokesman said that their troops would withdraw from 2 posts on the Pakistan side of the line when a UN team arrives.

Aug. 7: India reported 8 Pakistanis killed in 3 border clashes.

Aug. 8: India announced expansion of her Kashmir forces due to "extensive infiltration" from Pakistan.

Aug. 9: Pakistani "infiltrators" reportedly clashed with Indian troops near Srinagar. Kashmir's Chief Minister Ghulam Muhammed Sadiq said that Pakistan had mounted a "full-blooded invasion," but observers noted little evidence of it. There were reports of infiltrators carrying pamphlets urging a Muslim revolt.

Bhutto called on India to fulfill her "international commitments" on Kashmir.

Aug. 10: India charged Pakistan with attempting to start a guerilla war in Kashmir.

A Pakistani Defense Ministry spokesman called the allegation of infiltration "totally baseless and a deliberate fabrication." Bhutto said that the Kashmir people "have only decided to intensify their liberation struggle."

UN Secretary General U Thant appealed to both sides for restraint.

Aug. 11: Indian forces battled pro-Pakistani forces for 7 hours within 2 miles of Srinagar.

An Azad spokesman warned it would "help the freedom fighters" if India tried to crush the "freedom movement."

Aug. 14: U Thant expressed concern to the Pakistani government.

India's UN representative met with U Thant.

Aug. 15: India reported increased and stronger Pakistani attacks along the ceasefire line.

Aug. 16: Indian troops captured 2 Pakistani posts across the ceasefire line.

In New Delhi, 100,000 demonstrators condemned "appeasement" and called for a stronger Kashmir stand.

Aug. 17: U Thant conferred separately with Pakistani and Indian representatives.

The Indian government was again attacked in parliament for "appeasement" of Pakistan.

Aug. 18: Meetings with U Thant were again held.

Aug. 20: A Kashmir government spokesman announced that nearly 50,000 rifles will be distributed among villagers in Jammu Province who will be organized into home guard units to "handle marauders from Pakistan."

Pakistan radio reported that India was mobilizing her regular army along the border. The Minister for Kashmir Affairs denied any Pakistani participation in the "freedom movement."

Aug. 21: Shastri warned that Pakistan faced an attack if "aggression" continues.

Aug. 23: Indian officials were reportedly annoyed by U Thant's silence on Kashmir.

Aug. 24: U Thant summoned the chief UN military observer, Robert H. Nimmo, for talks on the dispute.

Aug. 25: India announced that her troops crossed the ceasefire line in 2 places and occupied Pakistani posts "to prevent further infiltration."

Pakistan charged that India killed 25 persons and wounded 15 others in an attack on a Pakistani village.

Aug. 26: India reported the capture of a third Pakistani post.

Aug. 28: Indian troops crossed the ceasefire line, reportedly to surround armed Pakistanis preparing to infiltrate Indian territory.

U Thant continued efforts to effect a ceasefire.

Aug. 29: India said her troops had repulsed a major Pakistani attack across the ceasefire line. More battles were reported by the clandestine radio, Voice of Kashmir.

Abdul Hamid Khan, President of Azad, warned India to evacuate the 3 occupied posts and leave Kashmir "before it is too late."

Aug. 30: India reported her capture of 9 important Pakistani positions in a major offensive into Pakistan-held Kashmir. Heavy fighting was reported in several areas; casualty figures were undetermined.

Kuwayt

(See also, Palestine Problem, Syria, Yemen)

1965

June 2: Minister of Finance, Industry and Commerce Shaykh Jabir al-Ahmad Al Sabah declared that "Kuwayt will be the first to carry out a decision to cut off Arab oil from those states which support Israel provided the other oil-producing countries—Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Algeria and Libya—agree to such measures."

June 3: Syria's President Amin al-Hafiz made a speech attacking the rulers of Kuwayt and warned them to pay "the necessary funds for the liberation of Palestine or else the battle will be waged against them first and foremost before one bullet is fired in Israel."

June 4: It was learned that Kuwayt became the first Arab country to use US "Early Bird" facilities with a broadcast from UN headquarters.

The government approved a project to build a 1,200-bed hospital, the largest in the Middle East and Africa, at Jabariya.

Aid was discontinued to Tunisia because of President Habib Bourguiba's (Bü-Raqibah) attitude on the Palestine question.

June 6: A government spokesman replied to Syrian accusations calling them products of "rabid irresponsibility" and asserting that they were motivated by a desire to blackmail Kuwayt into granting Syria financial aid.

June 9: The government signed an agreement with Iran to form a joint committee to study the dispute over the demarcation of the continental shelf in the Persian Gulf.

June 11: It was reported that a 9-man delegation from the Chinese People's Republic was visiting and considering the promotion of industrial co-operation at the invitation of the Minister of Finance.

The National Assembly passed a motion for the establishment of a permanent parliamentary committee on labor affairs, it was learned.

The government ruled that the establishment and operation of industries is to be confined to Kuwayti nationals although foreign participation in the form of technical aid and capital would still be welcome.

June 15: The government issued a joint statement with Saudi Arabia indicating agreement on steps to bring about stability in Yemen.

The National Assembly ratified loan agreements previously concluded with Algeria and the UAR but declined to ratify a similar agreement with Morocco.

June 22: The National Assembly approved an amendment to the civil service law under which the Cabinet may dismiss any civil servant or refer him to a disciplinary council to deprive him of his pension or indemnity. The Ministry of Guidance was given the right to suspend or withdraw the license of any publication and require all clubs and societies to disband and re-register under a new law that prohibits them from engaging in political or religious activities.

Another amendment called for tighter restrictions on foreign criminal offenders.

The Ministry of Education decided to increase the salaries of teachers and to set up separate faculties for men and women which would serve as the nucleus for the proposed Kuwayti University.

June 25: A 9-man "Higher Commission for Supervision of Foreign Oil Companies Operating in Kuwait" was established by the Ministry of Finance.

The Ministry of Social Affairs and Labor announced the establishment of a Federation of Petroleum Employees and Workers at Ahmadi.

A bilateral air agreement was signed between the government and the UAR.

July 2: The government has set up a joint committee for economic and technical cooperation with India.

It was reported that the Kuwait Flour Mills Company is now the sole authorized importer of flour and wheat.

The Moroccan loan agreement was ratified by the National Assembly.

KNPC requested a \$70m loan from the government for construction of an export refinery at Shuaiba.

July 3: A joint parliamentary committee recommended that the National Assembly postpone its ratification of the Arab Common Market Agreement until "Kuwait can join on a footing of equality." The committee said, while it supported participation in strengthening the Arab economy, restrictions would hamper their economic activity and burden Kuwayti consumers. Further, they did not need the

common market to protect industry, and there was incompatibility among the different economic systems of the member states—the UAR, Iraq, Syria and Jordan.

July 5: The National Assembly approved a draft agreement for a \$70m loan to KNPC.

July 6: The National Assembly voted not to join the Arab Common Market.

July 7: The government signed an agreement with Saudi Arabia for partitioning the neutral zone between them.

July 9: KOC announced a 10 per cent wage increase for all its employees, it was reported.

The Minister of Finance Āl Šabāh said the funds now invested in Britain amounted to about £90m compared with £186m in 1963. Total funds invested abroad amounted to about £400m.

July 15: The government agreed to loan Sudan KD 1.7m for a sugar production project.

Aug. 6: It was reported that a Spanish group Hispanoil will form a joint company with KNPC for the development of a 3,700 square mile offshore area relinquished by KOC.

KOC awarded a contract to the French firm Compagnie Générale de Géophysique (CGG) for a new seismic survey in its concession area, it was learned.

Aug. 20: The government is decreasing its financial aid to the UAR, it was reported.

Aug. 26: Kuwait Radio announced that the government had agreed to coordinate its oil policy with Iraq, particularly on royalty issues.

Aug. 31: The government granted Sudan a KD 5m loan.

Lebanon

(See also, Iraq, Palestine Problem)

1965

June 2: The resignation of Foreign Minister Philip Taqlā was announced. Taqlā returned to his former post as governor of the Central Bank of Lebanon. Premier Ḥusayn 'Uwaynī will assume the leadership of the Foreign Ministry while retaining his own position.

The Cabinet appointed Colonel Emile Bustāni as commander in chief of the army succeeding Major General 'Adil Shihāb.

June 4: Finance Minister 'Uthmān al-Dana appointed a commission to study the proposal for an industrial free zone in the port of Beirut.

June 7: British Ambassador Sir Derek Riches was summoned by 'Uwaynī reportedly to discuss Cairo's publication in *Al-Abrām* of alleged Anglo-American plans for landings in Lebanon in certain circumstances.

France and Lebanon issued a joint communiqué pledging further cooperation in radio, films, television and other mass communications media.

- June 12:* The government announced exposure of a plot by the outlawed Social Nationalist party to seize power.
- June 15:* A note from the Foreign Ministry to the British Embassy expressed "surprise and displeasure" at the report in *al-Abrām*.
- June 17:* The government denied Israeli charges that 3 Lebanese crossed the Israeli border on June 1 and blew up a house in Yiftah.
- June 24:* The Rockefeller family of New York donated \$17,500 to the American University of Beirut.
- July 6:* The Chamber of Deputies approved a draft law giving the army advance authorization to conclude necessary arrangements to strengthen the armed forces as agreed with the Arab League under Arab summit conference resolutions.
- July 9:* A French economic and cultural mission has arrived in Beirut for discussions with Lebanese authorities, it was reported.
- The Ivory Coast opened a coffee depôt in the free zone of the port of Beirut, it was learned.
- July 10:* A protocol for the economic agreement signed in 1953 has been drafted by Lebanon and Syria after talks on the organization of transport and transit affairs.
- July 11:* Raymond Eddé (Iddah), leader of the National Bloc, was elected to the Chamber of Deputies in a by-election in the Byblos constituency.
- July 16:* The government decided to impose severe restrictions on the establishment of new banks or new branches of foreign banks to safeguard the national economy.
- July 20:* Premier 'Uwaynī resigned his post, allegedly because of disagreements concerning proposed changes in the judiciary.
- July 22:* President Charles Ḥilū asked former premier Rashīd Karāmī to form a government.
- July 25:* Karāmī named a 10-man Cabinet as follows: Karāmī: *Prime Minister, Finance and Defense*
Muḥammad Knei'o: *Health and Interior*
Rafiq Najjā: *National Economy*
George Naqqāsh: *Public Works and Transport*
George Hakīm: *Foreign Affairs*
Najib 'Alām al-dīn: *Guidance, Information and Tourism*
Joseph Najjār: *Planning, Agriculture and Posts and Telegraphs*
Émile Tayyān: *Justice*
Wajdiḥ Mallat: *Labor and Social Affairs*
Sulayman al-Zayn: *Education and Fine Arts*
- About 30 Deputies boycotted the Cabinet-forming consultations but a majority of the 99-member Chamber supported Karāmī.
- Aug. 5:* A new trial was ordered for George Shāmī, editor of *al-Ḥayāt*, Ḥilmī al-Ma'lūf, editor of *al-Saffāḥ* and Sa'īd Nāṣir al-Dīn, editor of *al-Bayraq*, sentenced for publishing pictures and articles considered offensive to security authorities during a parliamentary by-election.
- Aug. 12:* A 61 to 32 vote of confidence was won by Karāmī's government.

- Aug. 13:* The Soviet Ambassador has requested permission from the government to open a commercial air route between Moscow and Beirut.
- Aug. 17:* The Chamber of Deputies approved a draft law authorizing conclusion of an agreement permitting France to establish a mobile station for tracking artificial satellites.
- Aug. 21:* Ismat Sharif Vanly, a Kurdish spokesman, claimed that the government ordered him to leave Lebanon.

Libya

1965

- June 2:* The third of 4 wells set on fire by an explosion in the British Petroleum's Bunker Hunt Concession on May 14 was brought under control. One remains blazing.
- June 4:* It was reported that British troops will be withdrawn from Tripoli starting later this year, the move to be finished by next March.
- The Swedish firm Ingenjorsfirman Orrje and Company has been appointed consultants for the extensions to the port of Tripoli. The project will cost an estimated \$20m.
- June 11:* The Oil Ministry reported that Mobil Oil had made a new discovery in Concession 11 of Zone 1.
- The fourth burning well of Bunker Hunt Concession was brought under control.
- June 15:* The government will establish diplomatic relations with Malta at embassy level, it was announced.
- June 16:* Premier Ḥusayn Mazik announced that the government had opened embassies in Yugoslavia and Belgium, and a consulate in Geneva.
- June 24:* The government signed a technical cooperation agreement with Yugoslavia.
- June 25:* Mobil/Gelsenberg awarded a contract for the construction of a 30-inch pipeline connecting Amal with their terminal at Ras Lanuf to Arabian Bechtel of the US. The contract has an estimated value of \$28m.
- A team of Libyans is in Europe touring prefabricated building factories.
- The UN gave the government \$500,000 worth of technical aid in 1964, it was learned.
- July 2:* The Ministry of Petroleum Affairs approved Phillips and Pan American's production plans which envisage using pipeline space on the Mobil/Gelsenberg/Amoseas system to deliver their crude oil output to the Ras Lanuf export terminal.
- Director of Technical Affairs at the Oil Ministry Muḥammad Jarūshī severely criticized excessive discounts off posted prices granted by independent companies operating in Libya. He recommended that the petroleum laws be amended to overcome this "exploitation."
- July 7:* The ninth conference of the OPEC opened in Tripoli.

July 19: The government agreed to establish diplomatic relations with Guinea at embassy level, it was learned.

The UN Special Fund plans to provide the government with technical assistance.

July 22: At Esso's Port Brega terminal, 3 oil storage tankers were blown up by time bombs and reportedly caught fire. Investigations are proceeding.

July 23: The tank fire was brought under control.

The Polish Cekop organization was awarded a contract worth £3,889,000 for the reconstruction of the town of Barce.

It was learned that 3 wells drilled in the Wadi Beni Ulid will provide year-round water for a mountain plateau area about 100 miles south of Tripoli.

July 30: UNICEF offered the government \$22,000 to develop health services.

Czechoslovakia appointed its first ambassador to Libya since 1961, it was reported.

Aug. 6: The Ministry of Petroleum Affairs formed a 3-man committee to study the oil bids of 46 companies on the acreage thrown open for international bidding last May.

Pan American awarded a contract to Maba of Venezuela for the construction of a pipeline connecting Kuff field and the Amoseas branch of the Mobil/Gelsenberg/Amoseas pipeline.

Aug. 9: Scotland Yard announced it had sent a team of detectives, including an explosives expert, to Libya.

Aug. 13: The Oil Ministry announced completion of a discovery well by Oasis in Concession 26.

It was learned that £1m has been allocated by the Ministry of the Interior for the creation of a special force to guard oil wells and installations.

Aug. 16: The Ministry of Industry and AFME concluded an agreement for a vocational training project in which they will divide the \$250,000 cost.

Aug. 27: Atlantic/Phillips have struck gas in an offshore concession.

Morocco

(See also, Kuwait, Tunisia)

1965

June 4: A Spanish-Moroccan Chamber of Commerce and Industry was established with offices in Madrid and Rabat to keep exporters informed about markets and regulations.

The government signed a television agreement providing for the exchange of programs and the transmission of Eurovision.

The protocol to the 1960 trade agreement between Morocco and Sweden was renewed for another year from February 1, it was learned. The government and Poland signed a protocol to the 1959 trade agreement providing for the supply of goods valued at £10.7m.

A copper processing plant built by the Czechoslovak firm Technoexport was opened, it was reported.

June 7: King Hasan declared a state of emergency and assumed legislative and executive powers. He said, after 6 weeks of negotiations with political parties, it was impossible to form a coalition based on a parliamentary majority because parliament was "paralyzed by futile debates." The Cabinet of Premier Ahmad Bā-Ḥanīnī resigned and a new Cabinet was formed under Ḥasan including 12 former members. Four of the new appointments are in the economic field.

Hasan announced that the constitution would be revised and submitted for a referendum, and that new elections would be held.

June 8: The House of Representatives passed 2 Istitiqlāl-sponsored bills concerning the press; one prohibits the Prime Minister or Minister of Interior from suspending publication of newspapers, and the other outlaws the publication of foreign-owned papers.

June 9: Tunisian President Ḥabīb Bourguiba (Bū-Raqībah) agreed to postpone a visit to Morocco at the request of Ḥasan.

June 11: *Le Monde* was banned from circulation, allegedly because of its "partiality" and "lack of objectivity" during recent political developments.

Joint Spanish-Moroccan companies have been formed to study projects for an esparto grass pulp plant, a cotton and rayon spinning and weaving mill and the development of the tourist industry.

June 18: Ḥasan opened a chemical complex at Safi.

June 25: The government established a buying and distribution agency to control materials used in state administration.

July 1: Ḥasan announced the nationalization of a "major" percentage of all exports including citrus, fresh vegetables, preserved fish and handicraft products, valued at an estimated 70 billion francs.

July 2: The French company Asturonia and the Office Cherifien des Phosphates (OCP) signed an agreement for the sale to Asturonia of 5,000 tons of phosphates over the next 5 years.

July 6: A public announcement revealed that Ḥasan had signed a decree on June 16 establishing a temporary form for the Council of Regents, which is to be composed of a chairman and 8 members. The King's oldest male relative (his brother Prince Mawlay 'Abdallāh) is to preside as chairman, as prescribed previously.

July 9: Muḥammad Laghzaoui, Minister of Industry, Mines, and Tourism and Director General of the Royal Department of Phosphates resigned "for reasons of health." Ḥasan Abadou became Minister of Tourism, Yahya ibn Sulaymān became Minister of Industry and Mines and 'Alī ibn Jallōn was named Director General of the Department of Phosphates.

- OCP raised the price of 75 per cent "ordinary" phosphates by \$1.25 a ton.
- July 12:* The EEC agreed "in principle" to hold negotiations with Morocco toward her association with the Market.
- July 16:* The government concluded an agreement with France providing for an increase in French aid. A social security agreement was signed between the government and France providing for increased welfare benefits for Moroccan workers in France.
- July 21:* The publication of foreign-owned *La Vigie Marocaine* was ruled illegal.
- July 30:* IBRD approved the allocation of \$1.02m for various projects under the \$15m loan made in December 1962; this brings the total so far drawn against the loan to \$8.1m. A Marketing and Export Office has been established to control the export trade of "important" products.
- Aug. 5:* Mauritania was officially represented for the first time in Morocco at a meeting of the Administrative Council of the African Center for Training and Administrative Research for Development (CAFRAD).
- Aug. 6:* The journal of the Association des Producteurs d'Agume du Maroc reported strong objections to the recent nationalization measures.
- Aug. 13:* A royal decree has ruled that there will be no customs restrictions or monetary controls, and international commercial activity will be free in the free zone of Tangier. The new Spanish Moroccan companies were officially constituted: Societe Industrielle de Nador (SINADOR), Societe Industrielle Marocaine de Cellulos (SIMAC) and Transports Touristiques Marocains (TRATMAR).

Pakistan

(See also, Afghanistan, General, Kashmir)

1965

- June 1:* A cyclone struck areas of East Pakistan devastated by an earlier cyclone on May 12.
- June 2:* Premier Chou En-lai discussed Afro-Asian problems with President Mohammad Ayub Khan during a 1-day visit in Rawalpindi.
- June 3:* The government denied India's allegation that the closing of the office of the Pakistan High Commissioner at Shillong was necessary because of subversive activities. The US gave Rs 10m for repair of cyclone-hit areas.
- June 5:* The government signed a cultural agreement with the USSR. The Aid Consortium approved in principle \$500m as the external aid requirement for the first year of the third 5 year plan.
- June 6:* Indian Prime Minister Lal Bahadur Shastri warned of a possible war with Pakistan.
- June 8:* The Second National Assembly was sworn in.
- June 10:* The government informed the Security Council of its readiness to submit the Rann of Cutch dispute to arbitration.
- June 14:* The government reduced the development program by 5 per cent to meet defense costs; \$287m will be spent on defense in the next fiscal year compared with \$256m currently. The government decided to establish diplomatic relations with Bulgaria at embassy level. Ayub left for a 2-day visit in Cairo.
- June 15:* A banking agreement with the Chinese People's Republic (CPR) was signed.
- June 16:* Ayub arrived in London to attend the Commonwealth Conference. An Indian spokesman reported 11 Pakistani soldiers killed in the Rann of Cutch.
- June 17:* The Defense Ministry denied an exchange of fire with India in the Rann of Cutch.
- June 18:* Ayub told the Conference that differences with India were "sharper than ever."
- June 23:* The IFC announced an investment of \$3,150,000 in Packages Limited for expansion of its plant in Lahore.
- June 24:* The government disclosed discovery of "very high grade" coal reserves estimated at 500m tons in East Pakistan.
- June 29:* Ayub said that more than 30 Indian and Pakistani divisions faced each other on the frontiers.
- June 30:* The government and India signed an agreement for a ceasefire in the Rann of Cutch; it calls for the immediate withdrawal of troops. Brodoimpeks of Yugoslavia agreed to supply technical aid for expansion of the Chittagong port.
- July 1:* The Jute Board announced measures to stabilize jute prices.
- July 2:* The High Commission protested to India against alleged incursions by armed aircraft into Pakistani territory.
- July 5:* The RCD Insurance Center was inaugurated in Karachi. Economic Secretary Osman Ali announced that \$30m in goods will be imported from the Chinese People's Republic (CPR).
- July 8:* The withdrawal from the Rann of Cutch was completed.
- July 9:* World Bank made a \$30m loan to the Pakistan Industrial Credit and Investment Corporation Limited (PICIC), a private development company promoting private industry.
- July 10:* Floods swept the same area of East Pakistan earlier hit by a cyclone and accompanying tidal wave.
- July 13:* President Johnson informed Ayub of a delay in aid commitments.
- July 15:* Ayub criticized the aid delay and defended ties with the CPR and other communist nations.
- July 17:* Spokesmen hinted at possible recognition of North Vietnam as a reprisal for the aid delay.

- July 21:* The government will establish a body to study flood control measures, it was learned.
- July 29:* The government announced a 12-month moratorium on press laws leaving the press free for self-regulation through a code of ethics.
- Aug. 1:* Ayub declared he would not sever ties with communist nations to improve relations with the US.
- Aug. 7:* Floods have resulted in a cholera threat.
- Aug. 18:* India canceled a scheduled conference with Foreign Minister Bhutto because of a "sharp and serious deterioration" in relations.
- Aug. 21:* Shastri charged Pakistan with sending 3,000 to 4,000 infiltrators into Kashmir and warned of an attack if "aggression" continues.
- Aug. 24:* The government claimed that Indian artillery killed 20 peasants and wounded 15 in a West Pakistan village. A protest was lodged with UN observers.

Palestine Problem

(See also, General, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, Tunisia)

- June 1:* At the Arab Premiers' Congress in Cairo, UAR President Nāṣir indicated that Arabs should complete their defenses before engaging Israel in war. Ba'thist papers asked if Nāṣir meant to "shelve . . . the liberation of Palestine." Syrian President Ḥāfiẓ announced that his country would accept no Palestinian solution short of elimination of Israel. He criticized the Arab Unified Command as ineffective, and said that he had submitted a complete plan for the "liberation" of Palestine. Nāṣir rejected the plan and was praised by the Jordanian press as "a responsible leader."
- June 2:* It was reported that Arab irregulars from Lebanon and Jordan attacked 2 Israeli settlements which suffered damage but no casualties. Israel lodged complaints with the Israel-Lebanon and Israel-Jordan Mixed Armistice Commissions (MAC).
- June 3:* Lebanon denied that any infiltrators into Israel had come from Lebanon.
- June 4:* Syria charged that the Arab states would desert her in a possible battle with Israel over the diversion of the Jordan River headwaters.
- June 5:* Jordan asserted that she had repelled an Israeli raid the previous day.
- June 6:* Maḥmūd Bāḥār Muḥammad Ḥijāzī, reportedly a Jordanian member of "al-Fath," was condemned to death by an Israeli military court after being captured during a raid.
- June 9:* The Jordan-Israel MAC condemned Israel for violating the armistice agreement by an attack on Qalqilya on May 28.
- June 14:* The Jordan-Israel MAC condemned Israel for its attack on al-Manshiah on May 27.
- June 15:* Chairman of the executive committee of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) Aḥmad Shuqayrī announced he was consulting other organizations to coordinate "action for the liberation of Palestine."
- Arriving in Amman, Shuqayrī said that the PLO considered Jordan as its home and that he was "determined to coordinate efforts with Jordan because Jordan is the springboard for the liberation of Palestine."
- The Ba'th international leadership asked for "an Arab deterrent force which would be ready at all times to repulse any Israeli aggression." The Ba'th criticized the UAR's attitude toward Syria, Tunisia, West Germany, the Arab joint defense pact and diversion of the Jordan river.
- June 17:* Shuqayrī met with King Ḥusayn who allegedly declared his "full support" of the PLO.
- June 18:* It was reported that the PLO planned to participate in the Afro-Asian conference in Algiers.
- June 27:* The Israeli military court of appeal ordered a new trial for Ḥijāzī, and recommended that an Arab lawyer be allowed to defend him.
- June 28:* The Jordan-Israel MAC censured Jordan for a shooting incident in Jerusalem on May 31, in which 2 Israelis were killed.
- June 30:* The Jordan-Israel MAC condemned Israel for conveying harvesters across the truce line into no-man's land in the Latroun area to reap crops they had sown earlier.
- Representatives of Arab host countries to refugees and the assistant secretary-general of the Arab League announced completion of an Arab unified policy plan toward UNRWA.
- July 1:* UNRWA officials announced a deficit of about \$1.5m was expected on its budget of about \$36m. The US announced it will decrease its pledge by \$1m to \$23.7m.
- July 4:* Members of the PLO executive committee were sworn in. They are:
- Aḥmad Surūr: *Deputy Chairman in charge of political affairs*
- Jamāl Sūrānī: *Secretary and responsible for the national fund*
- Ḥāfiẓ al-Ṣayyagh: *Information and Guidance*
- Da'ūd al-Husaynī: *Foreign Affairs*
- 'Abd al-Hamid Yāsīn: *Representative to the Arab League.*
- July 5:* The telecommunications conference in Alexandria announced that the PLO would be exempted from telegram, cable and telephone charges.
- Bomb attacks against an Israeli railroad and a forester's observation tower were reported. Israel blamed Jordan in a complaint to the UNTSO.
- July 7:* The Palestinian organization "al-Asifa" claimed responsibility for the attacks.
- July 14:* Jordanian and Israeli troops clashed in the area of Anin and Umm al-Rihan villages, killing or wounding several Israelis, according to a Jordanian army spokesman.
- The Jordan-Israel MAC condemned Israel for attempting to build a road in no-man's land in

al-Thawry district of Jerusalem and fortifying military posts.

July 18: A Syrian army spokesman claimed that Syrian forces damaged an Israeli tractor which crossed into the demilitarized zone on the southeastern border.

July 19: The Jordan-Israel MAC rejected an Israeli complaint concerning the dynamiting of a railway line south of Jerusalem.

July 21: Jordanian Foreign Minister Nusaybah said that Jordan would appeal to the UN Security Council if Israeli cultivation of the no-man's land in the Latroun area continued.

July 25: An Israeli army spokesman reported that Israel had complained to the Jordan-Israel MAC regarding an incident in the village of Beit Nir.

July 26: Syria donated S£ 1m to the PLO raised during "Support Palestine Week," it was reported.

July 28: The Arab boycott blacklist removed 32 foreign companies from the list for their compliance in observing boycott regulations and breaking relations with Israel.

A PLO spokesman in Beirut said that Lebanese authorities did not object to Palestinians volunteering for the Palestine Liberation army provided they trained outside Lebanon.

Aug. 1: The Arab host countries of refugees are engaged in a common plan "to foil any attempt to liquidate the refugee problem."

Aug. 3: A Lebanese spokesman denied that there had been any infiltration into Israel in reply to continuing Israeli charges.

Aug. 4: Israel lodged a complaint with the Jordan-Israel MAC concerning the wounding of a frontier policeman near Mevot-Beitar village.

Aug. 10: UNRWA recorded a deficit of more than \$2m in the year ending last December 31.

Aug. 11: The Arab League information committee issued a statement denouncing "imperialist attempts to liquidate UNRWA as part of imperialist conspiracies to liquidate the Palestine case."

Aug. 12: It was reported that 5 Israelis were killed near Almagor; Israel has protested to the Syria-Israel MAC.

Aug. 14: The Bureau for the Boycott of Israel blacklisted 56 foreign firms and establishments and 14 ships and tankers. It refused Jordanian commercial representation to 4 companies for violating the boycott.

The Syrian Foreign Ministry announced that details of the recent border clash had been forwarded to the UN Security Council, the Unified Arab Command and the secretariat of the Arab League.

Aug. 15: The Jordanian Minister of State said that in matters relating to the Jordan River tributaries, the government worked under orders of the Arab Unified Command.

Aug. 20: The Jordan-Israel MAC dismissed an Israeli complaint concerning a sabotage incident on August 3.

Aug. 22: Reuters reported that 3 Israelis were ar-

rested in Tel Aviv after an attack on Arab residents of Ramleh.

Aug. 23: About 400 UNRWA employees went on strike in Beirut over demands for higher pay.

Aug. 24: In Tel Aviv, 19 youths were held in custody pending an investigation of the Ramleh attack. Premier Eshkol denounced the attacks as "acts of hooliganism."

Persian Gulf

1965

June 11: Briston Siddeley is building a complete mobile "power station" for service in Qatar; the generator will supply sufficient power to supply a small town.

June 18: The British Ministry of Overseas Development allocated £1m for the development of the 6 northern Trucial States. Bahrayn, Qatar and Abu Dhabi are to make a joint grant of £390,000.

The Ruler of Abu Dhabi approved a development program which includes the building of new roads, the reconstruction of existing ones, construction of an international airport and a bridge across the Muqta'a channel.

June 25: The Ruler of Sharjah, Shaykh Saqr ibn Sulṭān al-Qāsimī was deposed by members of his family and was replaced by Shaykh Khālid ibn Muḥammad al-Qāsimī, his cousin. Shaykh Saqr denied that his family had overthrown him and blamed a British "colonialist plot" aimed at stopping Sharjah and the other Trucial States from cooperating with the Arab League and "liberationist" Arab states. The ruling family claimed he was deposed for "scandalous behavior and neglect of the welfare of his people."

The British political agent in Dubai announced that Britain was ready "to deal with Shaykh Khālid as Ruler of Sharjah and its dependencies."

June 26: Baghdad radio reported that the higher executive of the Arab Socialist Union in Iraq had met under President 'Arif to discuss the "imperialist conspiracy" leading to the deposition of Shaykh Saqr.

June 28: Shaykh Saqr arrived in Baghdad and was given an official welcome. He said that an attempt to assassinate him had been made on June 10. He claimed that Britain had deposed him because he had asked for an amendment "of the unjust, unequal treaty concluded 140 years ago." There was oil in his country, he said, but Britain had not yet exploited it. He accused Britain of trying to prevent the Arab League from carrying out its development plans in the Gulf amirates.

June 30: Shaykh Saqr left Baghdad on a tour of Arab capitals where he planned to explain the situation in the Gulf to government leaders. He promised to return to Baghdad "to struggle for the liberation of the Arab Gulf."

July 1: The Arab League's permanent Arab Gulf

- committee held an emergency meeting to discuss the Gulf situation and "the pressure being exerted there by British imperialism."
- July 2:* In Baḥrayn, about 500,000 square feet of land are to be reclaimed from the sea for the site of a new government building to house the Ministry of Finance.
- July 3:* After a meeting with President Nāṣir, Shaykh Saqr said that the UAR would back his attempts to regain his position as Ruler of Sharjah.
- Al-Jumhuriyah* reported that King Fayṣal would visit Qatar and Dubai in accordance with the British plan to establish an Arab bloc in the Gulf and Arabian Peninsula cooperating with Britain and headed by Saudi Arabia.
- July 5:* In Cairo, the Arab Gulf committee rejected Britain's offer that Arab League aid to the Trucial States be made through the British-sponsored Development Fund for the Trucial Coast (DFTC). A resolution condemned Britain's rejection of Arab League development programs for the Gulf as "a violation of international procedure." Secretary General 'Abd al-Khālīq Ḥassūnah conferred with British Ambassador Sir George Middleton and explained Arab views of the Gulf situation.
- July 6:* Saudi Arabia contributed £1m to the DFTC, it was reported.
- July 7:* *Al-Akbbār* accused Saudi Arabia of siding with a British plan to dominate the Gulf area.
- The rulers of Baḥrayn, Qatar, Dubai and Abu Dhabi signed an agreement to establish a new currency, the Gulf riyal to replace the existing Indian rupee; only Baḥrayn will introduce the dinar as interim currency.
- July 8:* The first conference of rulers of the Gulf states ended in Dubai with a pledge for cooperation for future development and economic aid.
- In a letter to UN Secretary General U Thant, Shaykh Saqr accused Britain of violating the UN charter.
- A Saudi Arabian spokesman said that his country's motive in aiding the Trucial States was "to raise the standards of their peoples and to help them without interference in their internal affairs."
- July 16:* George Wimpey and Company and Brown and Root Overseas, both of Britain, have been awarded a \$2m contract for the construction of the first phase of a base camp west of Muscat set up by Petroleum Development (Oman).
- July 18:* Jordanian Foreign Minister Ḥāzim Nusaybah said that his government had held discussions with Britain and had reported the outcome of the talks to the Arab League.
- Ḥassūnah conferred with Ambassador Middleton.
- July 19:* 'Umar Saqqāf, personal representative of King Fayṣal, denied that Saudi Arabia had contributed to the DFTC. Saqqāf reportedly told representatives of heads of state that Saudi Arabia would participate in League development programs for the Gulf.
- Shaykh Saqr accused Britain of having made several attempts to assassinate him in cooperation with the ruler of Dubai and his cousin. He criticized a British statement that the DFTC was ready to receive contributions from Middle Eastern countries saying that this "would help Iran to colonize the Arab Gulf amirates." In addition, he called for the abolition of the agreement with Britain and the DFTC and urged the League to establish a central bureau in Cairo to defend Gulf issues.
- July 20:* British Foreign Secretary Michael Stewart said that both Britain and Saudi Arabia were giving £1m to the DFTC.
- July 30:* Bapco announced that it would increase its production from the present rate of 55,000 b/d to 60,000 b/d by the end of September.
- Shaykh Khalīfah ibn Sulaymān al-Khalīfah, Baḥrayn's Head of Finance, was the guest of the government of Qatar in the first visit in many years of a senior Baḥrayni official to Qatar.
- Aug. 13:* Ross Frozen Foods of Grimsby, UK have obtained a further commercial fishing concession in the Persian Gulf following last year's agreement with the Ruler of Sharjah for the exploitation of a section of the Trucial Coast shrimp fisheries in collaboration with Oak Industries of Beirut.

Saudi Arabia

(See also, Jordan, Kuwayt, Yemen)

1965

- June 1:* It was reported that the government had given the US a list of arms it wants to buy.
- June 4:* Aramco approved a total of \$23.1m for development expenditures, of which \$10.5m will be used for further expansion of Safaniya production capacity.
- Shipping lines in the UK-Jiddah Conference announced increased freight rates on cargoes to Jiddah to come into effect September 1.
- June 9:* The government signed a bilateral aviation agreement with Switzerland.
- June 11:* Westchester Chemical Company and the Business and Industry Development Company, both of the US, will provide technical skill and operational management services for a paint manufacturing plant to be established at Dammam, it was reported.
- June 12:* King Fayṣal received Kuwayti Crown Prince Shaykh Ṣabāḥ al-Salīm Āl Ṣabāḥ.
- June 13:* An agreement was signed between Petromin and ENI for the establishment of a polyvinyl chloride plant at Dammam.
- June 15:* Fayṣal and Ṣabāḥ issued a joint statement saying that they agreed to take steps to bring about stability in Yemen.
- Amīr of Mecca Mish'āl ibn 'Abd al-'Azīz has named committees made up of former Cabinet ministers, leading businessmen and religious figures to conciliate disputes in Mecca, Jiddah and Tayif, it was learned.

Minister of Agriculture Ḥasan Mishārī signed an agreement with an Italian company Italconsult to carry out hydrological surveys in a 220,000 square kilometer area at a cost of \$5,425,000.

June 17: The government agreed with Turkey to have diplomatic relations at embassy level.

June 20: The government signed an agreement with Qatar for dividing and demarcating the land and sea boundaries between the 2 countries.

June 22: The Council of Ministers issued a decision requiring all graduates of Riyadh University to teach and forbidding them to accept other government employment.

Algerian special envoy on the Yemen problem Aḥmad Tawfiq al-Madanī arrived for talks with government officials.

A Royal decree approved an increase in deposits with the IMF from \$55m to \$90m, and an increase in subscriptions to the IBRD by 277 shares.

June 25: The Pilgrimage Supreme Board approved a plan for the establishment of a consolidated local administration to effect public services in Mine for the benefit of pilgrims.

June 28: Fayṣal said he welcomed recent Arab attempts to settle the war in Yemen.

June 29: The Council of Ministers issued instructions that *waqf* revenues be deposited with the Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency, rather than banks.

July 2: Petromin awarded a £1.2m contract for the construction of a steel rolling mill to Arabia and the Muhammad Bin Laden Organization. Machinery will be supplied by Robertson Company of Bedford.

US architect Edward D. Stone was retained by Airways Engineering Corporation of Washington to design the new international airport at Jiddah.

July 8: A Kuwaiti delegation led by Minister of Finance, Industry and Commerce Shaykh Jābir al-Aḥmad al-Jābir met with government officials. Agreements were reached on the division of the neutral zone, the exchange of oil information and cooperation in water studies.

July 9: Former Minister of Finance Shaykh 'Abdallāh al-Sulaymān gave 750,000 square meters of land and 4 palaces in Jiddah to the King 'Abd al-'Azīz Private University.

July 15: The Council of Ministers allocated an additional SR 8m for a seismographic survey of the Central Area.

Fayṣal approved the opening of the first government kindergartens at the beginning of the next academic year.

July 18: Permanent Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs 'Umar Saqqāf left to attend the meetings of the Committee of the Representatives of the Arab Heads of State in Cairo.

July 20: A reduction of gasoline prices in Petromin bulk plants went into effect.

July 23: A committee has been formed in Jiddah to supervise the establishment of the country's first public library, it was learned.

The government allocated \$75,000 to finance feasibility studies for a topping plant at Riyadh to handle Khurais crude oil for use in power generation.

It was announced that the 66 mile extension set of Aramco's Safaniyah pipeline will be constructed by a Saudi firm in Dammam.

July 28: A Royal decree was issued ratifying the Saudi-Tunisian bilateral economic agreement.

July 29: A Royal decree was issued temporarily exempting Turkistani merchants residing in Saudi Arabia from the provisions of the Foreign Capital Investment and Residence regulations.

The population census began.

July 30: Petromin approved the conclusion of a service contract with the US firm UOP for the operation of the projected 12,000 b/d refinery in Jiddah.

Aug. 4: Deputy Minister of Finance and National Economy Muḥammad Abū al-Khayl signed an agreement with Thomas de la Rue Company for designing a stamp and paper money press.

Aug. 6: The government accepted a tender submitted by a West German firm, the German Telefunken Company, to build a new 100-kw medium wave transmitter in Dammam.

The UK-Jiddah Conference lines announced that the congestion surcharge on gross freight rates was reduced from 45 percent to 25 percent on August 1.

Aug. 7: Minister of Education Ḥasan al-'Ā'shaykh announced that model educational institutions costing SR 20m will be established in Riyadh, Jiddah, Mecca, Tayif and Medina.

Aug. 10: The government signed a border agreement with Jordan providing for an equal division of revenues if oil is discovered in the relinquished areas, and delineating the boundaries. The agreement was later ratified by Fayṣal and Ḥusayn.

Aug. 13: It was reported that Aramco is constructing 3 500,000-barrel storage tanks at Ras Tanura.

Aug. 21: Fayṣal went from Tayif to Jiddah in order to greet Naṣīr.

Aug. 26: Nāṣīr and Fayṣal agreed to form a joint UAR-Saudi committee to settle outstanding problems between the 2 countries.

Aug. 27: ADC was awarded a 3-year contract by the Arabian Oil Company of Japan for drilling work in the neutral zone offshore.

Aug. 30: Hunting Surveys, a US firm, was awarded a contract by the government for an aerial magnetometer survey of the country.

Aug. 31: A committee including the Deputy Ministers of Agriculture, Health and Labor and Amīr Muḥammad ibn Fayṣal was formed to visit and study the needs of Najran, Abha and Jaizan.

Somalia

(See also, Ethiopia)

June 9: The newspapers *Corriere Della Somalia* and *Ṣawt al-Sūmāl* refuted a claim by Ethiopian dele-

- gate to the UN Getachew Mekasha that the French Somaliland coast was a part of Ethiopia.
- June 10:* The government requested the UN to take over for 2 years the administration of the Somali coast under French rule, and then to grant the territory complete independence. The government indicated willingness to enter an agreement with the UN to respect Ethiopia's special interests in the area.
- June 22:* The Ministry of Commerce and Industry received a 7-man Soviet delegation sent to discuss construction of a leather tannery in Kismayu.
- June 29:* The government and the USSR have been holding talks on ways and means to expand trade between the 2 countries, it was reported.
- July 1:* Premier 'Abd al-Razzāq Ḥājji Ḥusayn, marking the independence anniversary of Somalia, cited democracy as the only system for the nation.
- The mining department of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry announced the discovery of iron ore in the Daimar region; the government estimates deposits at 40m tons.
- July 4:* A parliamentary delegation led by National Assembly President Aḥmad Shaykh Muḥammad Absiyeh left for an official visit to the USSR at the invitation of the chairman of the Supreme Soviet.
- July 5:* A delegation from the Kuwait Chamber of Commerce and Industry discussed plans for establishing trade relations, particularly regarding agricultural products. The possibility of Kuwaiti investments was also considered.
- July 15:* Former Sudanese Minister of Justice Rashīd al-Ṭāhir asserted that Somali leaders envisage a federal union with Sudan, it was reported.
- July 16:* Minister of Foreign Affairs Aḥmad Yūsuf Duale announced agreement with Rumania for the establishment of diplomatic relations at the embassy level and sending of Rumanian technicians to Somalia.
- July 19:* President 'Adan 'Abdallāh 'Uthmān, accompanied by high-ranking government officials, left for official visits to the Chinese People's Republic (CPR), Bulgaria and the USSR.
- July 23:* Doctors from the CPR, here to assist famine victims, toured the Hiran region.
- Aug. 3:* In its third note to the Ethiopian government, Somali accused it of "mounting false propaganda" and trying "to create enmity" within the state.
- Aug. 4:* Defense Minister 'Adan Ishaq Aḥmad led a mission to the northern region of Hargeisa to find a settlement to the dispute between nomadic groups living to the south of the "so-called" border.
- Aug. 5:* The French Somali coast Liberation Movement sent a protest cable to the UN, the Organization of African Unity (OAU) and the African Liberation Committee condemning measures taken by the French colonial government against people in the region, it was learned.
- Aug. 11:* It was reported that nomadic groups in the north have pledged to cooperate with the committee established to settle their differences.
- Aug. 13:* The government denied reports that their troops had crossed the Ethiopian border, and charged that Ethiopia was "preparing the ground for deliberate aggression against the Somali Republic."
- Muḥammad 'Abdallāh, former member of the Dusa Mareb Hospital staff, described how General Da'ūd, commander in chief of the army, was allegedly poisoned on the orders of President 'Uthmān.
- Aug. 17:* A Ministry of Information spokesman said that the government was willing to observe the Khartūm Agreement to call off its propaganda war with Ethiopia if Ethiopia would do the same.
- Aug. 24:* It was announced that a new Soviet built dairy plant in Mogadishu would soon begin production.
- Aug. 30:* The USSR Red Cross Society granted food and medical supplies to aid famine victims.
- Aug. 31:* OAU Secretary General Diallo Telli and an official of the African Liberation Committee arrived for talks with the Cabinet.

South Arabian Federation

(See also, Pakistan, Saudi Arabia, Yemen)

1965

- June 5:* The High Commissioner was given wider powers to combat terrorism in Aden. The new regulations empower him to detain any person, restrict his activities, requisition property, ships or aircraft, close roads, impose curfews, prohibit publication or distribution of printed material, determine compensation for requisitioned property, set prison sentences up to 10 years for persons associated with terrorism and ensure discipline and proper health standards in places of detention. The regulations define terrorists as those acting in a manner prejudicial to public safety and order.
- June 6:* Aden ministers under Chief Minister 'Abd al-Qāwī Maqāwī disassociated themselves from the emergency regulations and expressed "great concern" over the action. The "Organization for the Liberation of the Occupied South" (OLOS) condemned the regulations as "fascist measures."
- Al-Amāl*, a weekly that was granted a license by the present government, called on all popular national forces to unite against colonialism.
- The National Front for the Liberation of "Occupied South Yemen" (NLF) was officially declared a terrorist organization.
- It was reported that terrorist attacks were increasing.
- June 7:* Maqāwī announced the establishment of a Financial, Economic and Development Advisory Council to act as a planning body on economic policy.

June 10: About 45 tribesmen attacked British military positions in the Dhala area wounding 3 British and 1 federal soldier.

June 12: Maqāwī condemned the British government's recent order depriving Aden civil courts of the right to try members of the British armed forces.

An explosion at the South Arabian broadcasting station put 1 of the 3 control rooms out of action, it was learned.

June 16: The OLOS appealed to Pakistan and Malaysia not to participate in the constitutional commission Britain plans to send to recommend a constitution for the proposed "sovereign unitary state."

An Arab waiter was killed by an explosion in the British officer's mess on Tarshyne Hill, the residence of the High Commissioner.

Federal soldiers killed 3 tribesmen and wounded about 6 others in an ambush in the Dhala area, Aden radio reported.

June 17: British Defense Minister Denis Healey conferred with Maqāwī and other ministers who submitted a memorandum on the political situation in the SAF.

June 18: Minister of Labor and Constitutional Affairs Sa'īd Ḥasan Ṣubḥī left for London to lobby support for the cause of South Arabia from leaders of Commonwealth countries.

The Ministry of Public Building and Works has appointed Associated Electrical Industries of the UK as main consultants and contractors for the supply and installation of a new power station.

June 19: An explosion in the seaman's club in Aden injured 7 persons, it was reported.

A memorandum signed by 12 members of the Legislative Council was given to Healey demanding that Britain recognize the Yemeni Republic. It stated that Britain's failure to grant recognition to Yemen had "aggravated the general political situation in South Arabia."

June 20: Muḥammad Salīm Basindwah, a leading member of the People's Socialist Party, flew to Saudi Arabia to seek King Fayṣal's help in requesting Pakistan and Malaysia not to participate in the constitutional commission. Basindwah also carried letters outlining the political situation to the governments of Syria and the UAR.

June 22: The Federal Supreme Council announced that a conference of South Arabian leaders, set for June 27, had been postponed. The conference was to have studied ways to establish a unitary sovereign state but invitations to it were refused by Aden State and Aden political parties, Qu'aytī, Kathīrī and Mahara states.

June 23: The People's Socialist Party (PSP) led by 'Abdallāh 'Abd al-Majīd al-'Asnāj moved its headquarters from Aden to Yemen on the grounds that "normal political activity" was impossible in the SAF.

The Exchange Control reduced the amount of dinar or sterling notes which may be exported by individuals from £50 to £25, it was reported.

Aden Airways, a subsidiary of BOAC, has become a member of the International Air Transport Association (IATA).

June 26: Maqāwī announced that the Qu'aytī and Kathīrī governments agreed to unify their policy with the Aden government concerning SAF problems.

Assistant secretary general of the Arab League, Sayyid Nawfal, advised the UAR-sponsored NLF to become a member of the OLOS.

June 30: It was reported that there has been a split between the NLF and a group of nationalist organizations and individuals, principally the PSP, the South Arabian League (SAL), and a number of deposed sultāns.

The British government announced that it reserved the right to take appropriate measures if bombing incidents were repeated.

July 1: Britain strongly protested to the UAR against bombing incidents in the SAF.

July 3: A British soldier was killed and 7 other people wounded in 3 grenade attacks.

July 6: In a clash in the Radfan area, 2 tribesmen were killed and 1 British soldier was wounded.

Shell oil workers in Aden struck in protest against the dismissal of 120 workers employed in refueling operations at the RAF Khormaksar airport.

July 7: Shaykh Nāshir 'Abdallāh al-Saqlādī, Ruler of Shaib shaykhdom, was killed by 3 gunmen outside his residence in the Crater area.

RAF planes attacked 60 dissident tribesmen operating in the Radfan area, it was reported.

July 10: The Shell strike ended after the company stated that workers would not be dismissed before being offered alternate jobs.

The Yemeni Republican radio reported that NLF "commandoes" claimed responsibility for killing the Ruler of Shaib.

July 13: Aden ministers asked the heads of 20 Commonwealth governments not to participate in the proposed constitutional commission for the SAF. Identical requests were cabled to British Prime Minister Harold Wilson, UN Secretary General U Thant, and High Commissioner Sir Richard Turnbull.

A 7-man PSP delegation went to Ta'izz to attend a meeting of the OLOS to which the PSP and SAL belong.

July 15: British Colonial Secretary Anthony Greenwood told Parliament that the constitutional commission would "begin its work as soon as possible." He appointed Sa'īd Muḥammad Abū Rannat and Noel Coulson as members, and said Britain would refer any further air attacks on the SAF by the UAR to the UN Security Council. If the attacks did not stop then, the government would "have to consider . . . a more direct response."

July 16: Aden ministers cabled Sudan their "distress and disappointment" at the inclusion of a Sudanese (Rannat) on the constitutional commission.

July 19: Maqāwī withdrew his state's representatives from the Federal Council after announcing that 18 had resigned.

The Sudanese government asked Rannat not to participate in the commission.

The PSP was reported ready to merge with the OLOS.

In the Dhala area, 4 tribesmen were killed and 7 wounded; 1 federal soldier was killed.

July 20: Maqāwī instructed the controller of immigration not to permit the entrance of the British constitutional commission. In addition, he called for the abrogation of the treaty of friendship and protection between Britain and the SAF, and said that no amendments should be introduced without the full approval of Aden.

'Asnāj asked Britain to abandon the idea of sending a constitutional commission.

July 21: Greenwood announced that the commission had postponed its departure but said it was too early to consider abandoning the idea altogether.

July 22: A British army sergeant was killed by an explosion in his car.

July 23: Greenwood arrived in Aden to consult with Turnbull. He also met with Aden ministers, and delegations of the PSP and the SAL. The People's Congress Party (PCP) declined to meet him.

July 24: A retired Arab civil servant, Aḥmad Ḥusayn Mudhaffar, was killed by gunmen in the Crater area.

July 25: Greenwood announced that a working party would meet in London on August 3 to prepare for a constitutional conference to be held in December. Federal Minister for Internal Security Sulṭān Ṣāliḥ ibn Ḥusayn al-'Awdhalī accompanied by Commerce Minister Sayyid 'Abd al-'Alā Darwish flew to the Eastern Protectorate to invite the Qu'ayṭī, Kathīrī and Mahara governments to send delegations to the working party and conference.

July 26: Maqāwī said that, from his talks with Greenwood, there was scope for an understanding within the framework of the UN resolutions of December, 1963.

July 28: The NLF "totally rejected" the proposal to hold a constitutional conference and said they would consider any SAF subject participating in the conference a traitor.

July 29: RAF planes showered Little Aden, Shaykh 'Uthmān and the town of Aden with leaflets offering rewards for the discovery of arms and ammunition.

Britain complained to the Security Council about alleged violations of air space above the SAF by USSR-built planes earlier in the month.

July 31: Maqāwī, Ṣubḥī and Finance Minister Khalīfah 'Abdallāh Ḥassūn left for London to draft the agenda for the conference. In London, were representatives of the PSP, the SAL, other ministers of the SAF, Turnbull and representatives of Qu'ayṭī and Kathīrī states.

Aug. 2: Nāṣir Muḥammad Ja'bāl, deputy ruler of 'Awdhalī, urged the Federal government to seek

help from the UAR in "liberating their country from Britain."

Aug. 3: Federal soldiers killed 3 tribesmen in the Dhala area.

In the Crater area, 2 Arabs were wounded.

There were 2 explosions at British Middle East (BME) Command headquarters.

Aug. 4: Ruler of Qu'ayṭī, Sulṭān 'Awaḍ ibn Ṣāliḥ al-Qu'ayṭī, dissolved the governing state council and set up a national council which will function for a year after which a legislative council will be elected. The Sulṭān said that political parties and trade unions may be established when the societies registration legislation comes into effect.

There were 3 hand grenade explosions at BME Command headquarters.

Aug. 7: The London talks collapsed with the failure to reconcile sharp differences between the British and certain of the SAF delegations. Greenwood commented that "The main obstacle to agreement was the insistence . . . on a 100 per cent acceptance of UN resolution number 1969 of 1963 without qualification." He said Britain was committed to independence by 1968, and was ready to resume talks in preparation for an independent conference.

Aug. 8: An attempt to blow up a pipeline carrying oil from Little Aden to Aden failed.

Shipping in and out of Aden has been suspended from dusk to dawn because of a go-slow by port laborers demanding higher pay and better working conditions, it was learned.

Aug. 11: Maqāwī and other delegates to the London conference met with UAR officials in Cairo.

Aug. 12: Maqāwī and other delegates held talks with Nawfal, who was reported "sympathetic" to the SA cause.

Aug. 13: A plastic bomb wrecked a £10,000 transformer in the Shaykh 'Uthmān district.

Aug. 14: Maqāwī announced that he would hold consultations with "all fronts" interested in the SA cause to prepare reports for submission to the forthcoming Arab summit meeting in Casablanca. He said that he has submitted all documents concerning the London talks to the Arab League secretariat.

The OLOS announced it planned to stage a conference in Ta'izz to be attended by all nationalist groups interested in the future of SA.

Yemeni Republican radio asked Britain to recognize the NLF as the "sole representative of the people of occupied South Yemen which holds the solution to the problem."

Aug. 15: The SAL said they would attend the Ta'izz conference.

Aug. 16: Aden radio reported that a special committee set up by the Ruler of Kathīrī has started to draft a provisional constitution for the state.

A plastic bomb damaged a pipeline carrying oil to storage tanks in Aden Harbor.

Aug. 17: Qu'ayṭī authorities legalized strikes and

public processions as well as participation, with certain reservations, of civil servants in politics.
In Little Aden, 4 Arabs were killed.

Aug. 19: Aden government announced that it had failed to settle the dispute between the Aden Port Trust and the Port Employees' Union.

Aug. 27: The OLOS expelled the SAL for refusing to dissolve itself. SAL secretary Shaykhān al-Ḥabashī said OLOS had no legal justification for its action and added "We will have our own real OLOS to face Britain in the independence struggle."

Aug. 28: It was reported that Qu'aytī authorities had licensed a political group called the Arab Socialist Party whose stated objectives are "freedom, socialism and unity."

Aug. 29: British Police Superintendent Harry F. Barrie was assassinated in Aden.

Sudan

(See also, Ethiopia, SAF)

1965

June 2: The Supreme Council of State accepted the resignation of the government of Premier Sirr al-Khaṭīm al-Khalīfah but asked him to remain in office until the meeting of the new parliament on June 10.

June 8: After a 4-day communications break with the Sudan, it was revealed that the communists won 11 of the 15 university seats in the recent elections.

Minister of Justice Rashīd Ṭāhīr and acting Minister of Information Muḥammad Būgarah were arrested with 13 other people after the seizure of 18 tons of Czechoslovakian-made arms. They were later released.

June 10: The Constituent Assembly elected former Foreign Minister Aḥmad Maḥjūb Prime Minister. Ismā'īl al-Azharī, former Prime Minister and leader of the National Unionist Party, was elected president of a 5-man Supreme Council and Faḍl Shaddād was elected speaker.

The Umma Mahdists and National Unionists agreed to form a coalition government comprised of 6 ministers from each party, with the communists in opposition.

June 16: Maḥjūb announced that his government would consider appeals by newspapers closed by the previous government.

June 17: The coalition Cabinet was completed:

Umma Party

Maḥjūb: *Prime Minister and Defense*

'Abd al-Raḥmān al-Nūr: *Information and Labor*

Aḥmad al-Mahdī: *Interior*

'Abd al-Hamīd Ṣālīḥ: *State*

'Abdallāh Najdallāh: *Local Government*

Muḥammad Ibrāhīm Khalīl: *Foreign Affairs and*

Justice

Aḥmad Bukhārī: *Health*

National Unionists

Ḥasan 'Awaḍallāh: *Education*

'Abd al-Mājid Abū Nassabo: *Works and Mineral Resources*

Ḥusayn al-Sharīf al-Hindī: *Irrigation and Power*
Muḥammad Aḥmad al-Mardī: *Commerce, Industry and Supply*

Naṣr al-dīn al-Sayyid: *Communications*

Ibrāhīm al-Muftī: *Finance and Economy*

Southern Members

Andrew Wieu: *Agriculture*

Benjamin Laukie: *Animal Resources*

Chief Alfred Wol Akoc: *Minister Without Portfolio*.

David Cole Choter was appointed the Southern representative to the Supreme Council of State.

June 25: Maḥjūb denied press reports of troop confrontations on the Sudan-Chad border following recent deterioration in relations between the 2 countries.

Kuwait offered a loan of £S 8.5m of which the first £S 3.5 is to be used for the purchase of machinery to harvest the cane crop for the recently completed sugar refinery at Khashm al-Girba and for the construction of an airport at Port Sudan, it was reported.

June 26: Maḥjūb was criticized by various members of all parties in the Constituent Assembly for tabling a proposal to amend the temporary constitution. The amendment would make acting president al-Azharī the Supreme Council's permanent president.

'Alī 'Abd al-Raḥmān, president of the People's Democratic Party, was arrested after 14 people were killed in pre-election clashes in the Khashm al-Girba area.

June 28: The government started implementing sterner policies aimed at regaining prestige and security in southern Sudan.

July 2: The coalition government stated its policies would be to "liberate the economy from foreign influence"; foreign banks would be "supervised" and insurance companies "Sudanized." Maḥjūb said the state's aim would be to "control all economic organizations and direct them to its interest." In domestic policy, the government planned to introduce free education, establish a national council for agrarian reform and strengthen the army. The coalition will uphold the Organization for African Unity, the UN and the Arab League.

Aḥmad al-Sayyid Ḥamad, secretary of the PDP and former Cabinet member, and 18 PDP supporters were arrested on a march protesting the imprisonment of al-Raḥmān.

July 3: The High Court ordered the immediate release of 8 members of the government of former president Ibrāhīm 'Abbūd including former foreign minister Aḥmad Khayr and former security chief Aḥmad Abbarb and 6 generals. The move provoked demonstrations which were broken up with tear gas.

Maḥjūb appealed to Southern leaders to seek a

- democratic solution to problems in the South in cooperation with the government.
- July 5:* Secretary-General of the Sudan African National Union party (SANU) William Deng was received by President Jamāl 'Abd al-Nāṣir in Cairo.
- July 7:* Demonstrations continued against the decision not to try the former military leaders.
- July 12:* Rebels in the South attacked the government held city of Juba. The government claimed that about 128 people were killed; other estimates were much higher.
- July 13:* New military clashes between heavily-armed rebels and government troops were reported. The SANU party called for UN intervention and appealed to the International Red Cross to investigate "atrocities" committed in the South; SANU estimated more than 1,000 people had been killed.
- After talks with Mahjūb, Indonesia's Foreign Minister Dr. Subandrio announced agreement to exchanges of parliamentary, youth, economic and trade delegations. Indonesia was "possibly a good customer" for Sudanese cotton, he added.
- July 14:* The government charged that foreigners were arming Southern terrorists.
- July 19:* Minister of Interior al-Mahdī ordered "outlaws" in the South to relinquish their weapons within 2 weeks. He warned that government forces would use "the utmost means of punishment" in its efforts to restore order and unity in the Sudan.
- Minister of Finance al-Muftī resigned for reasons of health.
- July 21:* Minister of Information Al-Nūr announced that the government would not allow arms to be sent through the Sudan to insurgents in other countries.
- July 23:* Al-Muftī stated that extensive contacts with friendly states, the IBRD and the IMF would begin with a view to obtaining loans and credits for development projects.
- July 26:* Mahjūb, accompanied by Khalīl and al-Mahdī left for a visit to Ethiopia, Tanzania and Kenya.
- Al-Hindī announced that the government and the UAR had reached agreement on coordinating their cotton marketing.
- July 27:* Khalīl said that all outstanding questions between the Sudan and Ethiopia had been settled.
- July 30:* It was learned that SANU Cabinet members Wieu and Akoc had resigned earlier in the month.
- Aug. 2:* Al-Nūr charged that Congolese Air Force planes had dropped arms and food to the rebels, and said that orders had been given to shoot any intruders.
- Mahjūb said his government was willing to grant the South some "sort of autonomy within the limits and confines of our country" but that peace and security must first be established.
- Aug. 4:* The deadline on arms expired and was largely ignored by Southern rebels.
- Aug. 5:* The government announced full-scale army action "to quell Southern violence." Rebels warned all Arabs from the north to leave the 3 southern provinces by the end of August or face the consequences, it was disclosed.
- Aug. 7:* The USSR and Syria stated their support of the government; both blamed "imperialism" for causing the conflict in the South.
- Aug. 8:* US Ambassador William M. Rountree denied allegations that the US was supporting the rebels, either directly or indirectly.
- Aug. 9:* Mahjūb appealed to the Pope to advise the rebels to negotiate a peaceful settlement.
- Aug. 10:* East African neighbors of the Sudan have pledged not to let Southern insurgents operate in their territories, it was learned.
- Aug. 12:* Al-Mahdī accused Congo Premier Moise Tshombe of aiding the rebels and threatened retaliation.
- Aug. 15:* Reports spoke of continued fighting and the threat of famine in southern districts.
- Congolese rebel general Nicholas Olenga was placed under house arrest and ordered to end all political contacts.
- Aug. 16:* The government rejected an Opposition demand to break diplomatic relations with the US, Britain and Belgium on the basis that they were supporting the rebels.
- Aug. 17:* It was reported that the morale of government troops was low because of material shortages and "intolerable conditions."
- Aug. 20:* Mahjūb announced that no Sudanese political organization outside the Sudan would be recognized by the government.
- Aug. 21:* Commissioner of Police Sayyid Mahmūd Bukhārī claimed the government forces had full control of the fighting in the South.
- Aug. 26:* Discussions aimed at uniting all Southern parties and "normalizing" the situation in the South were held in Khartūm.

Syrian Arab Republic

(See also, Kuwait, Palestine Problem, Yemen)

1965

- June 1:* Minister of Planning Ghassān Ḥaddād went to Poland to visit the Poznan Fair in which Syria is participating, and to sign a scientific and technical cooperation agreement.
- June 4:* The government established a cotton marketing organization to be solely responsible for cotton exports.
- June 5:* Agreement was reached on all border questions with Turkey.
- In Cairo, *al-Abrām* accused Syria of "hysteria" following a charge by Munif al-Razzāz, secretary general of the Ba'th Party, that the UAR was intriguing against the government.
- June 6:* The government signed agreements with East Germany and Cyprus on the opening of commercial air routes.

June 7: The government presented Somalia with 285 tons of flour.

June 9: Premier Amin al-Hāfīz held a brief airport meeting with Prime Minister of the Chinese People's Republic, Chou En-Lai.

June 13: *Al-Ba'th* accused the Kuwaiti government of allocating funds "to conspire against Syria."

June 14: An East German expert has been enlisted to "reorganize the financial and administrative machinery of the Finance Ministry so that it may conform to the present phase of socialist evolution," it was announced.

June 15: A decree was issued providing for the payment of 5 per cent of the profits of nationalized industrial establishments to small shareholders.

June 18: The government concluded an agreement with Turkey whereby 200,000 tons a year of Turkish crude oil will be refined at the Homs refinery.

Minister of Communications Sāmi Fākhūrī approved the granting of a contract to Ericsson of Sweden for the supply of 50,000 automatic telephone lines, it was learned.

June 19: A protocol for financing a high-tension power network was signed between the General Establishment for Electrical Power and the Bank of Paris and the Low Countries.

Minister of Information Mashhūr Zaytūn announced that diplomatic relations at the embassy level will be established with the Philippines.

June 21: It was reported that a 1,200-kilowatt transmitting radio station will be established at Tartus.

June 22: The Presidency Council approved an agreement between the Central Bank and a consortium of British banks for financing a 400-mile pipeline between Karachuk and the port of Tartus; the cost is estimated at S£ 20m.

June 24: The Presidency Council established a "Syrian Arab News Agency" to be affiliated with the Ministry of Information.

The Ministry of Public Works signed an agreement with an East German firm whereby the firm will supply equipment worth £3m to control the flow of the Euphrates river.

The government concluded 2 agreements with the USSR and Czechoslovakia for the establishment of a nitrogenous fertilizer plant in Homs.

July 1: The government and Jordan ratified amendments to trade and transport agreements which will exempt certain animal and agricultural products from customs duties.

July 3: The Presidency Council issued a decree restoring 27 nationalized pharmaceutical firms to private ownership.

July 4: The Presidency Council issued decrees approving the Arab Cultural Unity charter, the constitution of the Arab League Organization for Education, Culture and Science and the Arab Radio Federation among Syria, Jordan, Algeria, Sudan, Saudi Arabia, Iraq, the UAR, Yemen, Kuwait, Lebanon, Libya and Morocco. Another decree approved a protocol signed between the radio and television

organization and East German television to promote technical cooperation and exchange television film.

July 5: Shākir al-Antākī, director general of the Grains Office, announced that the Lebanese Wheat Office would grant Lebanese traders permits to import wheat from the Syrian Grains Office.

July 8: The government and Indonesia signed a statement confirming their cultural agreement.

July 13: The second 5-year scientific program provides funds for 4,000 scholarship holders to study abroad in the fields of engineering, agriculture, medicine and electronics, it was reported.

July 16: Fākhūrī signed a contract with an Austrian firm for the supply of 3 locomotives to be used on the Kamishly-Aleppo railway which is being built with aid from the USSR. It was learned that the final stage of the project was made possible with the signing of a S£ 3m contract with the USSR.

A ministerial committee approved a recommendation to increase the number of oil storage tanks being built by the USSR.

July 18: A military spokesman claimed that its forces had damaged an Israeli tractor which crossed into the demilitarized zone on the southern border.

July 23: The Ba'th Party called for the nationalization of Arab oil and the placement of a portion of oil revenues into a common fund for Arab economic development and armament.

It was reported that East Germany will grant a loan of S£ 20m for the construction of a structural steel plant capable of producing 120,000 tons of steel annually.

July 28: The Ministry of Industry signed an agreement with an Italian firm SNAM under which SNAM will act as consultants and supervisors for the Karachuk-Tartus oil pipeline project.

July 29: A decree was issued establishing diplomatic representation at embassy level with Cuba.

Aug. 2: The government signed a protocol with East Germany for trade and payments, maritime transport, technical and scientific cooperation. The Die Machinen Export Company also agreed to supply construction machinery for the production of prefabricated houses and a contractors' plant worth \$4m.

Aug. 8: The government approved a request by Iran to allow Air Iran planes to cross Syria twice a week provided Iran will grant Syria the same privilege.

Aug. 9: The government banned Freemasonry and Rotary Clubs and threatened members with military trials on charges of belonging to secret international organizations if they persisted in activities.

Aug. 12: Government and Israeli forces clashed at the Jordan River and several deaths were reported.

Aug. 21: The Ba'th Party named a 16-man national command:

Hāfīz: *Premier*

Šalāh al-Jadīd: *Chief of Staff*

Nūr al-Dīn Atāsī: *Deputy Premier*

Yūsuf Zuwayn: *member of Presidency Council*

Jāmid Shayyā: *Supply*
 'Abd al-Karīm Jundī: *Agrarian Reform*
 Muḥammad 'id Ashāwī
 Ḥusām Hiza
 Fāyiz al-Jāsim
 Muḥammad al-Zu'bi
 Ḥamad 'Ubayd
 Muṣṭafā Ṭallas
 Muḥammad Rabah al-Ṭawīl
 Salim Hatūm
 Muṣṭafā Rustum
 Marwān Ḥabash

This is the first time that members have been named publicly.

Aug. 23: The Presidency Council announced that the National Revolutionary Council has been expanded to include 95 members and will act as a legislative body. Atāsī said that its first duty would be to draw up a draft permanent constitution which would be submitted to a national referendum.

It was reported that identity cards will replace passports for travel between Syria and Jordan.

Aug. 25: The government condemned the Fayṣal-Nāṣir agreement on Yemen.

Aug. 28: Diplomatic relations with East Germany were upgraded from the consular to Consulate-General level.

Aug. 31: Diplomatic relations at embassy level will be established with Colombia.

Tunisia

(See also, Algeria, Palestine Problem)

1965

June 1: It was learned that on May 26, the government delivered a note to Arab League chiefs of state saying that Tunisia declined to participate in Arab League activities until an atmosphere of "mutual respect for the sovereignty and opinions of member states" is reestablished.

The 4-year plan for economic development was launched.

June 11: The trade agreement with Rumania was renewed from May 1, it was learned.

The trade agreement with the Congo (Leopoldville) was renewed for another year from May 30.

June 16: The National Assembly voted to provide free medical services for students.

The EEC decided to open negotiations with the government and Morocco to establish a free-exchange zone between them and the 6 European members.

June 27: Ḥabīb 'Ashūr, General Secretary of the General Federation of Tunisian Workers (UGTT), said that the government wanted to eliminate him in order to "domesticate" the UGTT. 'Ashūr is charged with contempt of court and accused of forging an insurance policy to cover a UGTT-owned ferryboat which sank, killing 7 tourists.

June 28: The National Assembly voted to remove 'Ashūr's parliamentary immunity as a Deputy.

June 29: International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU) appealed to President Ḥabīb Bourguiba (Bū-Raqībah) for a "reestablishment of excellent relations based on mutual respect" between the government and UGTT.

Secretary of State for the Interior Ṭayyib Mahri died.

July 2: AID announced a loan of \$6,750,000 to help finance road maintenance and modernization.

Société Nationale des Petroles d'Aquitaine formed a subsidiary, Aquitaine Tunisie.

Signal Oil and Gas Company contracted Seacat-Zapata to drill on its behalf in the Gulf of Tunis.

The government signed a trade agreement with Pakistan. The trade agreement with Austria was renewed for another year from May 1.

West German Development Bank will grant the government a loan of DM 20m, it was reported.

July 4: Munaji Salim, Bourguiba's personal representative, returned from a tour of Lagos, Monrovia, Accra, Addis Ababā, Bamako and Dakar in which he noted "identical views" with his own government.

'Ashūr was placed under arrest pending trial.

July 5: The UGTT removed 'Ashūr from his post of General Secretary.

July 6: Qā'id al-Sebsi was appointed Minister of Interior.

July 14: West Germany agreed to give the government £6,600,000 for construction of a textile factory and for various projects in agriculture, tourism and industry.

Bourguiba warned of a new imperialism in the Afro-Asian world, "not an imperialism of the Western colonial powers, but a colonialism camouflaged by an ideology, like, for example, that of China."

July 16: The UN Special Fund will provide over \$1m toward an educational project.

July 21: Secretary of State for Public Works and Housing Aḥmad Nūr al-din left for visits to the USSR, Bulgaria and Czechoslovakia to discuss economic relations.

The government concluded an agreement with the German Krupp firm for construction of a shipyard at Menzel-Bourguiba.

July 23: Switzerland signed an agreement for the nationalization of Swiss-controlled land in Tunisia.

July 29: The Political Bureau of the Destourian Socialist Party (PSD) "excommunicated" 'Ashūr and 'Ashūr's allegedly appointed successor Aḥmad Tlili for "acts of insubordination designed to discredit our republican régime."

July 30: 'Umar Becu, General Secretary of the ICFTU, met with Bourguiba after which he said that "the ICFTU must remain within the bounds of legality and respect the autonomy of the UGTT."

July 31: The UGTT Congress elected Bashīr Ballagha

as Secretary General and adopted a new charter which calls for forming a "pact" with the PSD.

The first home-assembled cars have been produced with the help of the French Renault-Saviem firm, it was learned.

The National Assembly voted for the abolition of the Hijri calendar in favor of the Gregorian calendar for official purposes.

Aug. 4: The government has agreed that 3,000 of its workers may seek employment in West Germany, under West Germany's "Foreign Guest Workers" scheme.

The West German government announced a decision to strengthen cooperation between the province of Rhine-Westphalia and the Bizerte and Cap-Bon districts of Tunisia because of their similar economic interests.

Turkey

(See also, Cyprus, General)

1965

June 4: The government announced that AID will no longer finance these commodities: nitrogenous fertilizers, crude oil, petroleum products, asphalt, iron-ore concentrate, ferro-manganese, nickel, mercury, silver, dye and tanning preparations, refined lead and zinc, wool and jute. They will be paid for by Turkey.

June 7: The government denied that it had asked Greece for the equivalent of a 386 mile zone for agreeing to the union of Cyprus with Greece.

June 11: The government signed a \$5m loan agreement with the European Investment Bank for financing a hydro-electric power project in the Antalya region.

June 18: The Land Reform Bill underwent several changes in amendments: the maximum areas of land left in the hands of big landowners was increased by at least 100 per cent, the areas maintained as state property were increased, the rôle of the cooperatives was revised and it was decided to pay for requisitioned land at the ruling market rate.

June 25: The Turkish Petroleum Corporation (TPAO) reportedly struck oil in the Siirt area of southeast Turkey.

It was announced that all establishments, excepting agriculture, which employ labor, are subject to a new law providing for the setting up of a commission to fix minimum wage rates and the introduction of a 5-day week.

July 1: AID authorized a \$40m loan to help build a major power dam at Keban on the Euphrates River and transmission lines costing \$331.8m.

July 2: A Bulgarian trade mission has returned home after discussions of expanded economic relations with Turkey.

The Ministry of Commerce announced that for the year ending March 31, 1966, \$13.5m is avail-

able for imports of industrial machinery and plant from the clearing account countries.

July 16: AID has granted a credit of \$2.75m for the development of the timber industry. The government will contribute T£ 20.45m.

Karabuk's second structural steel plant, supplied by Demag, will begin production later this month, it was reported.

July 21: The government announced that, for economy reasons, it will reduce by 12 per cent the salaries of the president, ministers, presidents of the boards of directors of official institutions and army officers.

July 23: The government abolished the "treasury tax" on imported petroleum products and has increased the rate of "production-turnover" tax on these items from T£ 450 to T£ 600 a ton.

July 27: In a protest to the government of Cyprus on changes in the electoral laws, Turkey said she was prepared to "take any necessary measures" to protect the Turkish Cypriots.

July 28: The Interior Ministry said that an Iraqi air force plane bombed and strafed a Turkish border town, apparently having strayed over the border in pursuit of Kurds. One man was killed and 10 people wounded. An Iraqi spokesman said that his government would indemnify Turkey for the loss suffered in the attack.

July 30: Parliament approved an agreement between CENCO and the government granting diplomatic status to the Organization and its staff.

A committee has been established to review tobacco policy.

The Minister of Finance said that the present system of agricultural taxation was completely inadequate, it was reported.

Aug. 1: The National Assembly enacted 3 bills: one reforms the penal system, another introduces a "modern" civil service system and the last abolishes the National Security Organization and establishes the National Intelligence Agency, which is also to use more modern concepts in intelligence work.

Aug. 6: Britain and Imperial Chemical Industries (ICI) granted a license to the Turkish company Petkim, Petrokimya to manufacture polythene; a plant with an initial capacity of 12,000 tons is to be built by Simon-Carves of Britain.

The Ministerial Council of the ECM approved a credit of \$30m by the EIB to help finance the Keban Dam project.

Aug. 7: Premier Suat Hayri Ürgüplü accepted the resignation of Minister of Defense Hasan Dincer and Minister of Rural Affairs Seyfi Öztürk, and appointed Hazım Dağil as Minister of Defense and Mustafa Ketir as Minister of Rural Affairs.

Aug. 13: The State Planning Organization published a survey of foreign capital investment in Turkey, the main conclusion of which was that the operations of foreign companies bring little financial benefit to the country.

Aug. 15: David E. Bell, Director of AID, announced

that the US would provide half of the \$400m loan to be made available to Turkey by the Consortium for Turkey's economic development.

The Mineral Exploration Institute (MTAK) struck "rich" oil deposits in the Erzurum region, it was reported.

AID offered the government a \$6,400,000 loan for the installation of 32 municipal electrical substations.

Aug. 17: Ürgüplü returned from the USSR after an 8-day visit during which he met with Premier Kosygin, Party Leader Breshnev and Chairman of the Presidium Mikoyan. Reportedly, economic co-operation between the 2 countries will increase.

Aug. 30: The US will give Turkey \$8.5m worth of highway machinery in addition to the \$18m worth previously agreed upon.

United Arab Republic

(See also, Algeria, Palestine Problem, Syria, Yemen)

1965

June 4: Prime Miinster 'Alī Şabrī held a brief airport meeting with Premier Chou En-Lai.

June 9: Indian Premier Lal Bahadur Shastri conferred briefly with President Jamāl 'Abd al-Nāşir in Cairo.

June 11: The government drew \$5m from the IMF to help finance economic and social development projects aimed at raising the national income.

June 15: The government established a Consulate General in East Germany.

June 16: The government decided to institute a forced savings plan to help meet the budget deficit and combat "rampant" consumer spending, it was reported. Civil servants and employees of nationalized companies would be required to contribute a half-day's pay monthly to a savings plan.

June 18: Barreiros, of Spain, agreed to supply 1,000 trailer trucks to the UAR and to train Egyptian mechanics.

The government signed an agreement with Denmark for the payment of reparations for nationalized or sequestered Danish property worth E£400,000.

It was reported that the government agreed to exchange ambassadors with Turkey after being represented by *chargés d'affaires* since 1963.

June 19: Premier Chou En-Lai arrived for talks with Nāşir.

June 21: The government signed 2 protocols with Czechoslovakia. Under the first, Czechoslovakia will contribute to the oil and other industries, and to the establishment of a steel plant at Aswan; the second covers economic cooperation in several fields.

June 22: The US ended a six month suspension of aid and agreed to send \$37m in surplus farm products.

June 23: After a visit in Cairo by a Viet Cong delegation, the government expressed support for "the

struggle of the South Vietnamese people for their independence."

June 25: *Al-Abrām* reported that the USSR would meet a demand for the immediate supply of 300,000 tons of wheat.

An official delegation from the National Assembly is visiting London for the first time since Suez, it was learned.

July 1: Suez Canal tolls were increased by 1 per cent from this date.

July 2: *Al-Abrām* reported that Zagh'lūl 'Abd al-Rahmān, former army officer who fled to Syria and pledged support to an anti-Nāşir group, returned to Cairo and has given himself up to authorities.

The government negotiated the purchase of 400,000 tons of wheat and 100,000 tons of maize from Mexico, it was reported. The Chinese People's Republic will supply 250,000 tons of maize; and the government is considering the purchase of some of Jordan's surplus wheat.

July 6: Muḥammad Fāyak, an advisor on African affairs, left for a tour of West Africa as a special envoy of Nāşir. Reportedly, he carried personal messages from the president to the leaders of Mali, Guinea, Ghana, Congo (Brazzaville), Mauritania and Cameroon.

The government signed a protocol agreeing to give technical aid to Tanzania.

July 8: Trade and cultural agreements were signed between the government and Sierra Leone.

Dr. Wolfgang Pilz, leader of a team of West German scientists, left Cairo.

July 9: The government and Pan American became partners in a joint oil development company, Gulf Petroleum, formed to operate in the Gulf of Suez.

July 11: One of Cairo's largest flour mills, valued at over E£ 50,000, was completely destroyed by fire.

July 12: Yugoslav Foreign Minister Marko Nikezich met with Nāşir and government officials to discuss developments in the world situation.

July 13: The government signed an agreement providing for the reclamation by the USSR of 10,000 acres of desert land.

Nāşir announced he will visit the USSR on August 27.

July 15: It was reported that the government has started a campaign to persuade people to curb their spending.

July 16: Minister of State 'Alī Sayyid 'Alī headed a delegation which left to attend celebrations in Cuba marking the Castro revolution.

Canada agreed to lend the government \$3.8m for the purchase of Canadian television and broadcasting equipment to expand communications facilities in the Nile Valley to provide a microwave chain linking Cairo with Aswan.

A decree established a ministerial committee to supervise planning of the city of Cairo and the execution of development projects.

The manufacturing plant Societe Swiss-Pharma,

built at a cost of E£ 750,000, was completed in Cairo and will begin to produce drugs and medicine.

July 21: Muṣṭafā al-Amīn, editor of *al-Akkbār*, was reported arrested on charges of giving information to US authorities.

July 22: Nāṣir warned Saudi Arabia of the danger of an open war over Yemen. He accused the US of repeated political pressure to prevent the UAR from building up an armory of modern weapons. He also criticized the Ba'thists for "empty talk over Palestine."

July 24: Nāṣir made his first official visit to a Coptic cathedral ceremony and promised Christians equal treatment and opportunities under his régime.

Fāyak left for a tour of East African countries carrying messages from Nāṣir to the leaders of 6 countries.

July 25: Bruce T. Odell, a US Embassy attaché, was implicated in espionage allegations against Amīn, and left for Washington.

Minister of Culture and Information 'Abd al-Qādir Haṭīm opened a new short-wave transmitter in Cairo with a power of 250kw.

July 27: Amīn confessed that he worked for the CIA with Odell as his contact, it was reported.

July 28: Wolfgang Lotz, a West German citizen on trial in Cairo on charges of spying for Israel, testified that letters he had sent to German rocket and aircraft experts here had contained small amounts of explosives.

July 29: The government charged the CIA with attempting to wreck the régime of Nāṣir and replace it with a "stooge and traitor régime" that would do its bidding in the Arab world.

It was disclosed that West German aircraft experts would be prevented from leaving the UAR until they were replaced.

Lotz denied at his trial that he was an Israeli citizen.

July 31: The government passed a measure requiring all foreign students to guarantee a monthly payment of E£ 15 for living expenses or forfeit studying in the UAR.

United Arab Airlines established offices in Tanzania, Uganda and Kenya, it was learned.

The government offered Mexico customs free facilities at Port Said.

It was reported that the jet aircraft program was reduced to three months of materials and "in a state of anarchy." Earlier in the week, Ferdinand Brandtner, its director, submitted his resignation.

Aug. 3: Nāṣir has inquired about terms for peace negotiations in the Vietnamese war, it was learned.

Aug. 5: 'Abd al-Hamid al-Badawī, who served in the International Court of Justice, helped to draft the UN charter and represented the UAR in the Security Council, died in Cairo.

The government signed a civil aviation agreement with Holland.

Aug. 6: Salt refineries will be expanded to produce 600,000 tons of table salt annually, 80 per cent of

which will be exported to African countries, it was reported.

Aug. 11: The government reopened diplomatic relations at embassy level with Turkey.

Aug. 12: The Ford Foundation announced grants of \$293,500 for training and research in family planning and reproductive biology in the UAR, \$93,000 for graduate business training at Alexandria University, \$218,000 for fishing training and research.

Aug. 13: *Al-Abrām* reported that 'Ali Amīn, its London correspondent, had been summoned in connection with his brother's trial.

Aug. 17: A 5-man military delegation left for an official visit to Moscow.

The first shipment of 24,000 tons of US wheat arrived in Alexandria.

Vice President Ḥasan Ibrāhīm left for a 10-day visit to East Germany.

Aug. 22: The government announced that tourists will be granted a 25 per cent premium on the foreign currency they carry.

Nāṣir arrived in Jiddah for talks with King Fayṣal on Yemen.

Aug. 23: Muṣṭafā Nahās died in Alexandria.

Aug. 27: Nāṣir arrived in Moscow for a 5-day visit.

Deputy Premier for Industry and Mineral Resources 'Azīz Ṣidqī resigned; no reason was given. He will retain his post as member of the Arab Socialist Union's higher executive committee.

Aug. 28: Nāṣir ordered the lifting of sequestration imposed on the properties of some Saudi Arabians in the UAR.

Aug. 30: Nāṣir announced that a conspiracy by the outlawed Muslim Brotherhood had been exposed; arms were seized and about 1,000 persons arrested.

A contract was signed for the supply of Soviet equipment and materials for the main electric transmission line between Aswan and Cairo.

Yemen

1965

June 5: It was learned that on May 28, two decrees were issued, one forming a 16-man Supreme Defense Council, and the other setting up a 7-man committee for tribal affairs. The Council is headed by Ḥammūd al-Jayfī and includes Aḥmad Muḥammad Nu'mān (Premier), Muḥammad al-Ra'īnī (Minister of War), Shaykh 'Abdallāh Ḥusayn ibn al-Aḥmad (Minister of Interior), and Muḥsin al-'Aynī (Foreign Minister); Ḥusayn al-Difa'i will head the committee for tribal affairs.

June 8: Royalist tribes in the north and east launched new attacks against Egyptian positions, it was reported.

Nu'mān arrived in Cairo for talks with UAR officials on ending the war. His son, Muḥammad Aḥmad Nu'mān, announced in Kuwayt that Kuwayt had been asked to mediate the dispute with King Fayṣal of Saudi Arabia.

June 19: King Ḥusayn submitted compromise proposals for a peace settlement to the governments of Saudi Arabia, Yemen and the UAR. Fayṣal and the Kuwaiti Crown Prince and Foreign Minister agreed on steps toward a solution; Algerian mediation efforts continued.

June 23: It was reported that the UAR is allegedly attempting to force the removal of 6 ministers and bring about the downfall of Nu'mān's government.

July 1: Nu'mān and his Cabinet resigned, but have been asked to remain in power pending negotiations with the UAR.

July 3: 'Aynī arrived in Cairo as well as 18 shaykhs from various parts of Yemen reportedly to help solve the political struggle between Nu'mān and President 'Abdallāh al-Sallāl.

July 4: Qāḍī 'Abd al-Raḥmān Iryānī, a member of the Republican Council, arrived in Cairo with 12 shaykhs and tribal leaders. He stated that "We want to try to persuade Mr. Nu'mān to withdraw his resignation." It was announced that the Aden People's Socialist Party had sent cables to Arab leaders asking them to intervene in support of Nu'mān.

July 6: It was reported that Sallāl had formed a new Cabinet dominated by military officers and had named himself Premier.

July 7: An undetermined number of Nu'mān supporters were reported arrested.

July 9: Sallāl flew to Cairo for talks with Nāṣir.

July 11: Sallāl revoked an order naming himself Premier and setting up a new Cabinet, allegedly under pressure from Nāṣir.

Nu'mān's son, Muḥammad Aḥmad, claimed that the Embassy had taken his passport and thereby detained him in Cairo.

July 12: 'Aynī said that he was also prevented from leaving Cairo.

July 13: *Al-Hurriyah* in Beirut charged that Nu'mān and members of his Cabinet had plotted to assassinate Sallāl while he was in Cairo, but the plot was discovered and therefore, many people were arrested in Yemen.

July 18: Sallāl asked former Premier Ḥasan al-'Amrī to form a government, and announced a national pact.

July 20: A group of 37 Republican leaders including former ministers, senior government officials and tribal shaykhs, crossed the border into the SAF.

'Amrī announced the members of his Cabinet:

Muṣṭafā Ya'qūb: *Foreign Affairs*

Muḥammad al-Ra'īnī: *War*

Qāḍī 'Abdallāh al-Iryānī: *Local Government*

Aḥmad al-Raḥūmī: *Treasury*

Ḥusayn al-Siyāghī: *Religious Endowments*

Shaykh Muḥammad 'Alī 'Uthmān: *Deputy Premier*

'Abdallāh al-Jizaylān: *Deputy Premier*

Qāḍī Muḥammad al-Zuhayr: *Interior*

Qāsim Ghalīb: *Education*

Muḥsin al-Sirrī: *Economy*

'Abd al-Laṭīf Ḍayfallāh: *Works and Municipality*.

'Alī Muḥammad 'Abduh: *Agriculture*

Qāḍī Muḥammad al-Ḥājī: *Justice*

Muḥammad 'Alī al-Aqwā: *Information*

Muḥammad al-Ahnumī: *Presidential Affairs*

'Alī Nāṣir al-Ansī: *"Occupied South Yemen"*

Muḥammad 'Alī al-Aswadi: *State*

July 23: It was learned that the Yemen Drug Company has been established to handle the sale and distribution of pharmaceutical products and has been granted a monopoly in this field.

'Amrī announced that he had been warned that UAR forces would not back up the Republicans if they continued to fight among themselves.

July 26: A delegation of Republican leaders was received by Fayṣal in Tayif.

July 29: UAR First Vice President 'Abd al-Ḥakīm 'Āmir and Speaker of the National Assembly Anwar Sadat flew to San'ā' for talks with Sallāl and 'Amrī.

Special envoy to Nāṣir, Ḥasan Ṣabrī al-Khulī left for talks with Fayṣal.

Fayṣal received a Royalist delegation led by Prince Sa'īd al-Islām 'Abdallāh ibn al-Ḥasan and including 30 tribal leaders, it was reported.

It was learned that Nu'mān and Qāḍī 'Abd al-Raḥmān, a member of the Presidency Council, were also "restricted" in Cairo.

Aug. 1: 'Āmir told UAR troops that there was "a complete plan to overcome their enemies and it will come into effect at the appropriate time."

Aug. 2: 'Amrī said that relations between Yemen and the UAR are "stronger than ever."

'Amrī and 'Āmir met in San'ā'. It was reported that 'Āmir had met earlier with Yemeni shaykhs and leading merchants, and later with UAR army officers in Yemen.

'Amrī claimed that arms and military plans were being provided to the Royalist enemy by CENTO.

Aug. 3: 'Amrī stated that the Republicans were prepared "to wage decisive war with their only enemy, Saudi Arabia." He charged that, since 1948, Saudi Arabia had contributed toward crushing Yemeni revolutions.

San'ā' radio reported that 'Amrī met with the military attaché of the Soviet Embassy and the deputy chief of a team of Russian experts on August 1. It also reported that dissident Republican leaders who had fled the country have been expelled from Yemen.

Sallāl announced that Yemen was ready to fight the British or Saudi Arabia if they wanted "to enslave us." He urged the shaykhs to remain armed and ready to face "reactionaries and colonialists," and said that Nāṣir had delegated 'Āmir and Sadat to "stand by us and cooperate until we solve our problems."

Aug. 4: Saudi Arabian sources said that if the UAR attacked any point in Saudi Arabia, she would immediately join forces with Yemen in waging war against UAR forces in Yemen.

In a letter to the Security Council, the government accused British forces in Beihan of firing on the Yemeni town of Qatabah on 5 occasions, causing fatalities and destroying homes.

Aug. 5: The Khamer Youth Organization distributed a statement in Aden claiming that an abortive attempt to assassinate Sallāl was made last week in the town of Dhamar. Sallāl was in Dhamar allegedly on orders from 'Amrī because of his "interference" in state affairs. The statement said that "The Yemeni people have passed the death sentence on Sallāl for being the stooge number one of foreign occupation forces in Yemen."

Aug. 8: Sallāl returned to San'ā' after a 10-day visit to Dhamar.

The government warned Britain to stop acts of aggression along the border or take the consequences. The statement said that on August 4, British troops had fired on the town of al-Biada causing considerable damage to private property.

Aug. 9: Sources in Beirut said that Republicans and Royalists were working together on a new constitution in Tayif, Saudi Arabia. Reportedly, the immediate objective of the conference was to form a united Yemeni national front to oppose "the Egyptian-supported puppet government in San'ā'."

Aug. 10: The Yemeni Higher Military Council under the chairmanship of Sallāl set up a higher security court to deal with "saboteurs, diversionists and those opposing the Yemeni revolution." The Council also discussed the formation of a popular army.

Aug. 11: Nāšir and Fayṣal exchanged messages believed to concern Yemen.

The Cabinet approved a law modernizing the judiciary. It calls for the independence of the judiciary, the creation of a supreme tribal council headed by the Minister of Justice, the creation of courts of appeal in San'ā', Hodeida and Zamar and the establishment of a prosecution system.

Sallāl conferred with the commander of UAR forces in Yemen, 'Alī Aḥmad al-Kabīr; no details of the meeting were announced.

Aug. 12: Nu'mān said in Cairo that the only way to end the conflict in Yemen would be to hold a national peace conference in Yemen attended by all Yemeni factions; the participants should be free from any foreign influence.

Sallāl flew back to Dhamar.

Al-Akbbār reported that Nāšir and Fayṣal would meet soon.

The Higher Military Court met under 'Amrī and discussed "a number of military subjects." It was reported that 'Amrī also received the Soviet military attaché and discussed matters of mutual interest.

Aug. 15: *Al-Abrām* reported that 3 factors paved the way for peace efforts in Yemen. One was that a recent attempt by "enemies of the Yemeni revolution" to seize an area of the country had been crushed. Secondly, the editorial said, documents

had proved that CENTO was behind most of the conspiracies against the republic, other documents showing the "British imperialist administration in Aden" as responsible for operations directed from the SAF against Yemen. Thirdly, new developments in the situation with Israel made it necessary for the UAR to withdraw her troops from Yemen.

Aug. 16: The exchange of messages between Nāšir Fayṣal has continued. Saudi Arabian Ambassador to the UAR Muḥammad 'Alī Riḍā commented: "We have been using a different approach. Our idea is to rebuild relations between Saudi Arabia and the UAR and put them on a more frank and solid basis which would ultimately reflect on subsidiary problems."

Aug. 18: The UAR Ambassador to Saudi Arabia left for Jiddah to prepare for a visit by Nāšir.

Sallāl flew to Alexandria for talks with Nāšir. Attending the confrontation on the Yemeni side were 'Amrī, Iryānī, Nu'mān and his predecessor al-Jayfī. UAR representatives included 'Amīr, Vice President Zakariyā Muḥyī al-dīn and Ambassador to Yemen Aḥmad Shuqayrī.

Aug. 20: It was reported that all but 8 of the 37 Republican leaders who left Yemen have returned after attending the Tayif conference. Sources in Aden said that Nāšir and Fayṣal are expected to discuss the agreement reached at Tayif.

Aug. 23: Al-Jayfī said in Cairo that preparations were underway in Yemen to form a popular army to defend the revolution and the Republican régime.

Aug. 24: In Jiddah, Nāšir and Fayṣal signed an agreement to end the 3 year old war in Yemen. The agreement provides for an immediate ceasefire, the withdrawal of 50,000 Egyptian troops from Yemen within 13 months and an end to Saudi aid to the Royalists. A national plebiscite is to be held not later than November 23, 1966 at which time Yemenis will decide on what kind of government they want.

Aug. 25: Syrian newspapers severely criticized the agreement and accused Nāšir of "liquidating Arab revolutions, particularly the Yemeni revolution."

It was reported that the Royalists have ordered their forces to stop fighting in accordance with the terms of the peace pact. Prince 'Abd al-Rahmān said that Royalist troops have been ordered to hold their fighting positions until a conference of 50 Yemeni leaders at Haradh, at which Royalist representation will be insisted upon.

It was learned that the Haradh conference would include both Republican and Royalist tribal leaders who would select a coalition government. Both Sallāl and the Imām would be excluded from the transitional government.

Aug. 26: Republican officials praised the peace pact and said there had been no clashes with the Royalists since the agreement was signed.

Aug. 28: UAR troops have started withdrawing, it was reported.