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tional funds were received and he reported the 1969 deficit for refugee operations as \$4.9m.

Eban met with Jarring in London for talks on the Middle East situation.

Thant called on the Foreign Ministers of the US, the USSR, France and Great Britain to meet to stiffen their support for the Jarring mission.

Oct. 16: *The International Herald Tribune* reported that peace negotiations between Israel and Jordan were in the process of starting through Jarring.

Heavy artillery fire between Israeli and Jordanian forces was reported north of the Dāmiyah Bridge, near the Jawlān area and near the Allenby Bridge in which 3 Jordanians were killed and 16 wounded.

Dayan said "we must prepare ourselves actively for a new war, but in the meanwhile, without proclaiming formal annexation as such, we must create a *fait accompli* in the occupied territories."

Oct. 17: Israeli authorities reported that 6 Arab infiltrators were killed and 6 others captured in a skirmish near the Dāmiyah Bridge.

Oct. 19: Al-Faḥḥ issued a policy statement rejecting negotiations with Israel and described its goal as the establishment of "a free, open, nonsectarian, nonracist society in Palestine."

Oct. 20: Military Governor of the West Bank Vardi said that about 15,000 residents of Arab countries had spent their summer vacations in the occupied West Bank.

The Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO) announced that it had agreed with al-Faḥḥ and the Vanguard of the Popular Liberation to set up a military coordination council.

Oct. 21: The Jordanian government decided to issue provisional Jordanian passports to all refugees from the Gaza sector applying for them if they had valid Palestinian travel documents.

Palestinian commando leader Ṣubḥī Muḥammad Yāsīn (Abū Khālid), assassinated October 19, was buried in Cairo.

Oct. 22: A Syrian Foreign Ministry spokesman stated his country's "firm rejection of all political solutions based on surrender and all international ways of bargaining to liquidate the Palestine question."

Oct. 23: Egyptian and Israeli jets clashed over the Canal. Egypt reported that 2 of the 4 Israeli jets had been shot down after the planes had violated Egyptian airspace. Israel denied losing any planes and said their planes had not violated Egyptian airspace.

After demonstrations in Rāmāllāh and Bīrah in the occupied West Bank, curfews on the towns were imposed.

Oct. 24: A PLO-sponsored conference in Baghdad ended after declaring the conference "rejected all UN resolutions concerning the Palestine issue" and called for commando unity.

Israeli authorities reported Arab student demonstrations in Nābulus and Janīn. Both areas were placed under curfew.

Oct. 25: Syria reported a clash with Israeli forces over

the cease fire line after a reported Israeli attempt to enter the village of Samadaniya.

Israeli Deputy Prime Minister Allon said "I am afraid that peace is not within our reach" and that Israel must continue to maintain the cease fire lines and to develop the armed forces.

Israel reported that Muḥammad Tawfiq Ḥasan, Deputy Mayor of Janīn, and 3 other Arabs were expelled from the occupied West Bank for alleged incitement in recent demonstrations.

Oct. 26: A UN spokesman announced that Jarring's mission had been extended to December 1.

Artillery fire was exchanged along the length of the Canal, killing 6 Israeli soldiers and wounding 7. Both sides blamed the other for the incident in which the UAR claimed to have destroyed Israeli missile sites. Israeli gunners reported setting Suez oil refineries on fire.

Israel reported its police dispersing about 50 students in Jerusalem demonstrating during a business strike in the Arab sector of the city. The government also reported imposing a curfew on Jericho after demonstrations there.

Dayan met with mayors from the principal towns in the occupied West Bank and expressed Israel's determination to put an end to the demonstrations and disorder.

Oct. 27: Israeli military officials reported that about 50 Egyptian commandos had crossed the Canal on the night of October 26 and had penetrated a mile beyond the east bank of the Canal, killing 2 Israeli soldiers and losing 1 Egyptian soldier.

The Lebanese national news agency said that Israeli fire from across the border wounded 2 Lebanese soldiers and damaged 3 houses at Majidiyyah.

Odd Bull reported that the October 26 incident at the Canal was begun by Egypt.

Israel reported her death toll from the October 26 incident rose to 15 with 34 wounded.

An Egyptian official reported that "little or no damage at all" had been done to the Suez oil refinery on October 26.

Oct. 28: Dayan said that any West Bank resident "who is dissatisfied can sell his property, cross the Allenby Bridge and go to Jordan or Egypt or any other country whose régime he prefers."

Jericho was placed under a total curfew following student disorders there.

Oct. 29: Dayan said that "neither aggression on the cease-fire lines with Jordan and Egypt, nor demonstrations in the towns of Samaria can ever compel us to accept settlement we do not want," and warned that "if Egypt continues to violate the cease fire she must be prepared for severe military blows."

The Amman daily *al-Dustūr* reported that Israeli authorities had expropriated all land and houses of the al-Ibrāhīmī mosque in Hebron.

Oct. 30: The curfew on Jericho was lifted after town leadership reportedly promised to prevent further disorders.