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Chronologies of Major Developments in Selected Areas of Foreign Affairs

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FOREWORD

The need for up-to-date factual information about international events and developments is implicit in the legislative responsibility of the Committee on Foreign Affairs and, indeed, of the Congress itself.

To help fill that need, since 1974 the committee has requested the Foreign Affairs and National Defense Division of the Congressional Research Service to prepare for it monthly chronologies of significant international events in selected areas of particular interest. Currently, these areas are: Strategic arms limitation talks (SALT), arms control, energy, the Middle East, Iran, the Arabian Peninsula and Iraq, sub-Saharan Africa, the Panama Canal, United States-Asian Relations, United States relations with the Soviet Union, and Western Europe. Chronologies are published by the committee each month and in a cumulative edition for the period beginning January 1 of the current calendar year.

Analysts are cited in a footnote at the beginning of each chronology. The project is coordinated in CRS by Robert G. Sutter.

Through these constantly updated chronologies it is hoped that a substantial amount of current, pertinent information on selected subjects can be provided to committee members and other interested Members of Congress.

CLEMENT J. ZABLOCKI,
Chairman, Committee on Foreign Affairs.

STRATEGIC ARMS LIMITATION TALKS (SALT)[1]

January 3—A House Armed Services Subcommittee report on the emerging SALT treaty said that SALT II could have adverse effects on the U.S.-U.S.S.R. strategic balance and that rather than solving the causes of the arms race it might cause new arms races. The first official critique of the agreement by a congressional committee, the report was released at a luncheon sponsored by the Coalition for Peace Through Strength.

January 6—After 2 days of talks between President Carter and the leaders of Britain, France, and West Germany in Guadeloupe, statements were issued by Prime Minister Callaghan and Chancellor Schmidt endorsing the SALT II agreement and calling for its speedy ratification by the U.S. Senate. (President Giscard d'Estaing made a similar statement on January 10). Some critics of the emerging treaty had argued that it would not be supported by U.S. allies.

January 9—In a hearing on civil defense before the Senate Committee on Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs, former ACDA Director Paul Warnke said that a U.S.-U.S.S.R. civil defense race might upset the strategic balance and that both nations should consider limits on their civil defense preparations as part of future arms control negotiations.

January 10—A group of six Republican Senators, in Moscow to collect information for the forthcoming SALT II debate, reported that President Brezhnev and Foreign Minister Gromyko "badly want" an agreement. Brezhnev was quoted by Senator Howard Baker as having warned of a serious setback in U.S.-U.S.S.R. relations in case of Senate rejection of the pact.

January 12—Defense Department sources said that the United States had not yet removed from Iran sensitive radar systems and other military equipment used to monitor Soviet missile testing, but that even if the Iranian equipment was not operating, U.S. ability to observe Soviet testing would not be impaired.

January 14—President Carter announced in Atlanta that he would submit the forthcoming SALT II agreement to the Senate as a treaty and not as an executive agreement.

January 17—Dr. Harold Agnew, departing head of the Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory, told a Washington meeting of the American Security Council that the best way to reduce vulnerability of U.S. ICBM's is to increase "by a factor of 10" the capability of detection satellites rather than develop new missile systems such as the proposed MAP system.

January 23—In his state of the Union address before Congress, President Carter said that "nothing is more important" in 1979 than to insure

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[1] Prepared by Dagnija Sterste-Perkins, Analyst in International Relations.

the momentum of arms control with the Soviet Union through a SALT II treaty "based on self-interest." He stated that he would only sign an agreement that would improve U.S. security, keep the U.S. nuclear deterrent "overwhelming" in strength, and which could be verified to insure Soviet compliance.

January 30—Administration officials disclosed that the Soviet Union had agreed to a SALT II provision to give a breakdown of their strategic weapons covered by the treaty, including the total number of land missiles and the number of warheads carried by each, and to report additions and subtractions of weaponry every 6 months. The officials said this would make verification easier and more reliable.

February 3—A conference of Republican leaders in Easton, Md., adopted a resolution calling for the Senate debate on SALT II to be an occasion for examining the "total military and foreign policy relationship" between the United States and the Soviet Union.

February 11—The Associated Press (AP) reported that an AP–NBC News poll showed 81 percent popular support for a new SALT treaty, based on increasing perceptions that such a treaty would enhance U.S. security (57 percent) and reduce the chance of a nuclear war (60 percent).

February 14—The *Washington Post* reported that in a February 13 meeting with Soviet Ambassador Dobrynin, Secretary Vance had presented three proposals to resolve the remaining SALT negotiating issues: (1) to define "new types" of ICBMs to refer to a system whose principal characteristics would be no more than 5 percent greater or 5 percent less than those of an existing system, (2) U.S. agreement to a ban on cruise missiles that can carry multiple warheads aimed independently at different targets, and (3) U.S. acceptance of including unarmed pilotless vehicles (UPVs), used to gather intelligence but similar in design to cruise missiles, within the SALT limitation on cruise missiles.

February 23—In response to questions prompted by the publication of a magazine interview with President Carter, White House press secretary Jody Powell confirmed that the President intended that were the Senate to reject SALT II and were the Soviet Union to exercise restraint on strategic weapons, the United States "would be willing to match that restraint to the extent that it is verifiable." Administration officials said that President Carter could use his executive authority to observe the terms of the treaty as long as he was in office.

February 24—Senate Majority Leader Robert Byrd stated that the President's attitude as described in the magazine article, "complicates, for the moment at least, the prospects of Senate approval."

March 1—State Department and DOD spokesmen said that all U.S. personnel and sensitive equipment had been removed from a CIA intelligence site at Kabkan, Iran, and that all U.S. monitoring of Soviet military activity from Iran had come to a halt; but the absence of Iranian facilities would not impair U.S. ability to verify Soviet compliance with SALT provisions.

March 4—Senators McGovern, Hatfield, and Proxmire announced that they had written a letter to President Carter concluding that the proposed SALT II treaty would be "difficult, if not imposible" for them to support

because it would not "fundamentally curb the arms race," but would redirect the arms race "into new arenas of technological exploitation."

March 9—In a Houston speech, Senator Jackson asserted that the loss of Iranian monitoring facilities had made it impossible to fully verify Soviet compliance with SALT II provisions. Administration officials disputed that statement, saying that a much broader range of verification tools would be used.

March 14—The *New York Times* reported that U.S. intelligence had monitored a Soviet test of the SS–18 missile that indicated the missile could carry up to 14 warheads, although the projected SALT II treaty would limit the number of warheads on this missile to 10.

March 15—The Committee on the Present Danger released results of a commissioned public opinion telephone poll which indicated 8.3 percent strong support of SALT II, 8.6 percent strong opposition, and 41.1 percent favoring "more protection for the United States." Other analysts reportedly viewed the poll as having used "unbalanced" questions.

March 23—The *New York Times* reported that senior administration aides, after extensive White House meetings, had concluded that further talks with Moscow would be necessary before concluding SALT II.

March 30—The State Department announced that additional meetings between Secretary Vance and Soviet Ambassador Dobrynin would be necessary before completion of SALT II. During a March 29 meeting, Vance had presented the latest U.S. statements on telemetry, or the encoding of missile test data, and on the definition of new missile systems permitted in the treaty, reportedly the only major outstanding issue.

March 31—The White House released a transcript of a March 30 talk by the President with American Press Institute editors in which he said that U.S. failure to ratify SALT II would damage efforts to prevent other nations such as India, Pakistan, and South Africa, "from turning to the nuclear option."

March 31—The *New York Times* reported that in response to serious concerns expressed to Secretary Vance by several Senators earlier in the month about SALT verification after the turmoil in Iran, the administration had formulated a plan using an unspecified "combination of devices" including satellites and aircraft to fill the intelligence gap created by the loss of the Iranian stations for monitoring Soviet strategic military developments.

April 3—The House Armed Services Committee approved a supplemental request of $75 million for development of the MX missile. The committee report included language that urged Defense Secretary Brown to "proceed immediately" with the development of multiple protective structures (MPS) for the new ICBM, unless he could certify to Congress that an air-mobile basing mode would be superior.

April 3—The *New York Times* reported that according to a secret Pentagon study, the cost of an airborne ICBM, as an alternative basing mode for MX, could be as high as $40 billion, at least $10 billion more than for a ground-based MPS system. Defense Department research and development officials were expected to recommend to Defense Secretary Brown later in the week that a "shell game" basing system for MX would be

the best solution for dealing with growing vulnerability of U.S. land-based ICBMs.

April 4—In a major administration address to the Chicago Council on Foreign Relations, National Security Adviser Brzezinski said that SALT would provide the "needed strategic stability for progress in political relations between" the United States and the Soviet Union. He said the treaty would place an "effective upper limit" on the most dangerous Soviet strategic forces, their land-based MIRVed ICBMs.

April 4—The U.S. and Soviet SALT delegations met in Geneva for 1 hour; the next session was scheduled for April 11.

April 5—In New York, Defense Secretary Brown spoke at a joint session of the Council on Foreign Relations and the Foreign Policy Association where he said that SALT II would have to be accompanied by "substantial U.S. defense programs," asserting that SALT would permit U.S. development of the Trident, the MX, and the cruise missile. He said that the Soviet Union did not have a military advantage over the United States and that without SALT, the two countries would enter a period of great uncertainty with increased strategic forces on each side.

April 5—A group of 12 Republican Senators issued an open letter to the Senate which listed serious reservations about several elements of the prospective SALT II treaty.

April 7—The first Trident submarine was launched in Connecticut. Mrs. Carter spoke at the launching and said that the President would not accept a SALT treaty that was not in U.S. interests or which was not verifiable. Senator Glenn's remarks at the launching called for verification to be "better designed" in order to insure Senate approval of the treaty.

April 7—The *Washington Star* reported that despite the fact that Turkish sites had gained importance for monitoring compliance with the SALT agreement, there was concern in the intelligence community that the sites will not be modernized sufficiently to meet the requirements for SALT monitoring. Reportedly, increased U.S. aid to Turkey had been linked to continued U.S. use of the Turkish sites; the current agreement permitting their use expires in October 1979.

April 8—The Soviet newspaper *Pravda* reported that more than 70 percent of Americans favor the SALT agreement, "despite the intimidation and brainwashing campaign conducted by its opponents."

April 8—The *Washington Post* reported that after a 40-minute meeting between Secretary of State Vance and Soviet Ambassador Dobrynin on the previous day, the two sides were very close to a final SALT II agreement, Another session was scheduled for April 9.

April 9—The *New York Times* reported that in an article in the winter issue of *Strategic Review*, former CIA Analyst David Sullivan wrote that President Nixon and Secretary of State Kissinger had been deceived by the Soviets during the SALT I negotiations, and that the resulting loopholes had allowed for Soviet expansion of its strategic nuclear forces.

April 11—The Coalition for Peace Through Strength issued a publication entitled "Analysis of SALT II," which recommended that the SALT II treaty be rejected because it would "lock the United States into strategic inferiority."

April 12—Appearing before the Overseas Writers Club, CIA Director Turner said that during the Senate debate on the SALT agreement, he would give his estimate of the U.S. ability to monitor Soviet compliance, but verifying compliance would remain a policy judgment for the President and the Congress. He would not discuss plans to compensate for the loss of the Iranian sites, and said it was imperative to keep SALT monitoring capabilities secret.

April 12—The *Washington Star* reported that some intelligence analysts believed that the Soviet Union had a secret stockpile of as many as 1,000 missiles. The following day, the *Washington Post* reported that the prevailing conclusion regarding the missiles was that they were earlier models being replaced.

April 12—Senator Baker said that unless the Senate received the SALT treaty within 30 days, it could not complete work on it this year. He said he was leaning against the proposed agreement, and urged the administration to negotiate further on certain issues about which he sad reservations. Senator Church, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, in a separate statement, said that time was "running out" for the treaty, and that it would probably take at least 6 months for the Senate to take action on it.

April 17—Citing "congressional sources," the *New York Times* reported that in closed Senate testimony, CIA Director Turner had said that it would take the United States until 1984 to restore fully the intelligence capability lost in Iran. Sites in Iran were used to monitor Soviet missile tests, a key method of verifying compliance with the SALT treaty, which is expected to expire in 1985. On the same day, Senator Garn accused the administration of selectively leaking information about the possible use of U–2 spy planes to monitor Soviet missile tests.

April 17—Secretary of Defense Brown said that it would take the United States about a year to regain the ability to verify adequately Soviet compliance with SALT; he added that it would take much longer for the Soviets to complete tests on a new missile system that might violate SALT.

April 18—White House Press Secretary Powell accused Senator Garn of leaking information about CIA Director Turner's congressional testimony on the impact of the loss of the Iranian sites on U.S. SALT monitoring capabilities. Powell later said he "understood" that Garn was the source of the information, but denied that he knew the source of the press report on Turner's testimony. Garn denied the charges. Powell attempted to correct the leaked information by stating that while it might take 5 years to replace the Iranian sites, not all of these intelligence assets were needed to monitor compliance with SALT II.

April 19—In a speech in Bonn, Willy Brandt appealed for approval of SALT II.

April 19—The White House made public the contents of a letter from the President to Senators Hatfield, McGovern, and Proxmire, assuring them that the SALT II agreement would not start a new strategic arms race. In March, all three Senators had criticized the proposed treaty on these grounds.

April 19—According to the *Washington Post*, Chinese Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping [Teng Hsiao-ping] told a group of U.S. Senators visiting Peking that China was willing to use American equipment on Chinese soil to monitor Soviet compliance with the SALT treaty; the facilities would have to run by the Chinese who would share the collected data with the United States.

April 19—The *New York Times* reported that all major outstanding problems at SALT had been virtually eliminated. On the question of modifying existing missiles, administration officials reportedly said that the two countries had agreed that existing missiles would not be increased or decreased in weight and size by more than 5 percent. The previous day, Vance and Dobrynin met to discuss SALT for the fourth time in 2 weeks.

April 19—The *Washington Star* reported that there were four unresolved SALT issues concerning: definition of cruise missiles, numbers of warheads on land-based Soviet ICBMs, definition of new types of missiles, and making missile test data intelligible to monitors.

April 20—Secretary of State Vance and Soviet Ambassador Dobrynin held talks on SALT to resolve the few outstanding issues. An announcement regarding a summit to sign the agreement was expected by the end of the month.

April 21—The *Washington Post* reported that despite Chinese offers to provide the United States with a site to monitor Soviet missile tests, the Carter administration was not interested in such an arrangement.

April 22—Appearing on "Face the Nation," Senator John Glenn said that administration assurances regarding adequate verifiability of SALT II, despite the loss of Iranian monitoring sites, left him unconvinced that the pact would be verifiable.

April 22—The *New York Times* reported that Soviet officials stressed during talks with a visiting delegation of 18 Members of the House of Representatives, the importance to the Soviet Union of achieving a SALT agreement.

April 23—The *Baltimore Sun* reported that on April 19 the United States had been able to monitor the test of a Soviet SS–18 missile, tracking its entire flight, without the help of the recently lost Iranian monitoring sites.

April 23—In a press conference, SALT critic Paul Nitze said that the terms of the prospective SALT treaty were so favorable to the Soviet Union that they would have no reason to violate it; he called for public debate to focus on the merits of the treaty, rather than on issues concerning adequate verification of its terms.

April 23—In a speech in Portland, Senator Hatfield, who has opposed SALT II because he feels it will spur a new arms race, suggested that SALT II be put aside and that the negotiations move into SALT III.

April 24—The *New York Times* reported that the Soviet Union had begun to deploy a new tactical nuclear missile, designated the SS–21, with its forces in East Germany. This class of weapons caused concern among Western European leaders, many of whom called for their inclusion in SALT III.

April 24—In response to press reports about Soviet deployment of the SS–21, White House Press Secretary Jody Powell held a press conference where he stated that the awareness of the missile should prompt support for the administration's defense budget proposals and SALT. Without a SALT II agreement, he said, it would be difficult to seek control of the SS–21 in SALT III.

April 25—The *New York Times* reported that Secretary of State Vance and Soviet Ambassador Dobrynin had resolved virtually all outstanding SALT issues, but that two more meetings were necessary.

April 25—In a New York speech to the American Newspaper Publishers Association, President Carter said that the United States would be able to verify the SALT II treaty from the day it was signed. He said that U.S. strategic options would remain flexible under the treaty and that rejection of SALT would "mean a radical turning away from America's long-term policy of seeking peace."

April 25—A 2-day meeting of NATO's Nuclear Planning Group ended in Florida, where a final communique was issued which expressed the hope that decisions on NATO nuclear force modernization would be made by the end of the year because of recent Soviet modernization of its theater nuclear forces "which is being undertaken on a scale well in excess of defensive requirements."

April 25—The *New York Times* reported that the loss of Iranian monitoring sites would present a setback for monitoring the earliest stages of Soviet missile development, which were said to be not directly related to the SALT treaty.

April 27—In a speech at Carleton College in Minnesota, Defense Secretary Brown said that the Soviets would face a formidable task if they tried to violate SALT II, since the United States would be able to detect any violation before they could harm U.S. security.

April 29—The *New York Times* reported that 2 years ago, Soviet intelligence agents purchased information about U.S. satellites which are expected to be used to verify the SALT II agreements. The purchase had not been made public by the administration.

April 29—The *Baltimore Sun* reported that the Soviet Air Force had begun operation of the Backfire bomber from a base in the Far East about 500 miles north of Vladivostok. A contentious issue in the SALT negotiations, the Backfire was expected to figure prominently in the SALT II debate in the United States.

April 30—In a press conference, the President reiterated his argument that the SALT II agreement could be adequately verified, without the recently lost Iranian monitoring sites. He denied that he would delay signing the treaty for political purposes, and said that if the treaty were not approved, it would not be "proper" to immediately launch into "a massive nuclear arms race."

April 30—In a speech to the National Chamber of Commerce, Senator Nunn said that with or without the SALT II treaty, the United States should pursue a defense program of accelerated acquisition of planes, ships, ICBMs, shorter range nuclear weapons, conventional weapons, and research and development into future weapons. He promised his support of SALT II on these conditions.

May 2—Press articles reported a State Department official to have said that all remaining SALT II issues would be settled through Vance-Dobrynin talks in Washington and by the Geneva negotiating terms before scheduling a Carter-Brezhnev meeting. The reports said that the decision was made because Mr. Carter was concerned that critics of the arms accord might speculate that he was giving unnecessary concessions at the meeting to obtain the treaty, and because the questionable state of Brezhnev's health would preclude serious bargaining at a summit meeting.

May 9—Secretary Vance announced that agreement had been reached on SALT II and that a Carter-Brezhnev meeting would be held in June to sign the treaty. The Geneva SALT delegations were to resolve "a few remaining secondary items" and finalize the draft of the 70-page treaty prior to the summit meeting.

May 10—Senator Church, in his first major address on SALT II, outlined the principles he said the Senate should adopt in its debate on the treaty: nonpartisanship, a willingness to vote the treaty up or down rather than killing it with modifications, appreciating the Soviet stake in SALT, and debating the treaty on its own merits rather than in terms of unrelated issues.

May 11—The Administration announced that the Carter-Brezhnev summit to sign the SALT II agreement would take place June 15–18 in Vienna.

May 12—In an *Izvestia* article that was the first substantive pronouncement on the SALT II treaty, the Soviet Government called the agreement a "triumph of patience and endurance, a triumph of reason" that would improve U.S.-U.S.S.R. relations and would lead onward to SALT III.

May 13—In an appearance with Secretary Brown, on Meet the Press, Secretary Vance said that amending any part of the SALT II treaty would run "the grave risk of killing the treaty completely." On Issues and Answers, Senator Baker said that without amendments, he thought it "very unlikely" that the Senate would approve the treaty.

May 14—The Turkish Foreign Ministry issued a statement responding to a U.S. request for permission to send U–2 reconnaissance planes over Turkey to help verify Soviet compliance with SALT II. The statement, while described as generally "positive" by U.S. officials, included a proviso that "the requested contribution advances the objectives and concurs with the understanding of the parties to the treaty"—meaning that Turkey would want assurance that the Soviet Union would not object to such flights.

May 16—The NATO defense ministers, after a Brussels meeting of the Defense Planning Committee, issued a communique welcoming the SALT II treaty as an "equitable limitation of nuclear weapons capabilities of the Soviet Union and the United States" that would improve the security of NATO. Secretary Brown said that Senate rejection of the treaty would lead to an "all-out arms race" and expressed hope that the NATO endorsement would affect the Senate debate.

May 20—Admiral Elmo R. Zumwalt, U.S.N. (Ret.), said on Meet the Press that many U.S. military leaders have deep reservations about SALT II, which they see as a "watered-down" version of what they had recommended, but that most of them would support the treaty despite their reservations.

May 25—A *Washington Post* telephone poll showed that more people approve an arms limitation treaty that would equalize U.S. and Soviet military strength (50 percent) than those who think that U.S. military superiority should be maintained (42 percent); while those who think that the United States should get "tougher" with the Soviet Union (53 percent) outnumber those favoring more efforts to relax tensions (31 percent).

May 25—In a speech, ACDA Director Seignious said that Senate approval of the SALT II treaty would expedite other arms control efforts, such as limiting space weapons, nuclear testing, and forces in Europe.

June 1—*Aerospace Daily* quoted a senior Pentagon official as saying that the Joint Chiefs of Staff favored deploying the MX mobile ICBM in underground railroad cars rather than the common missile alternative. The official said the underground alternative would call for 200 MX missiles, each moving on a 20-mile track, and 8,000 hardened stations in the system; and that the problem of verification would be solved without ambiguity.

June 4—ACDA Director George Seignious told the United Nations Association in New York that without SALT II, U.S. additional spending on strategic systems alone would be about $30 billion in 1985, "to say nothing about the probable need to expand conventional forces in a world that would be so much more threatening"; but that the current defense budget would not be decreased by SALT II.

June 6—Senator Howard Baker told the National Press Club that he was concerned that "deadline diplomacy" might become a factor in completing the SALT II treaty before the June 18 signing date. He said that unresolved points which might be affected included definitions of new weapons, the number of warheads allowable on a missile, data encoding, and mobile missile development.

June 8—The White House announced that President Carter had decided to approve full-scale development of the new MX mobile ICBM. The announcement said that the United States could not "have serious discussions with the Russians on arms reductions if they have any advantage in the arms race," and that developing the MX would strengthen the U.S. hand in SALT II negotiations.

June 9—Senator Robert Byrd told a news conference that President Carter's decision to develop the MX missile had improved chances for Senate approval of SALT II.

June 9—The *New York Times* said that the planners of the Vienna Carter-Brezhnev summit had ruled out the possibility of signing any agreements except the SALT II treaty during the meetings, reportedly due to Brezhnev's ill health and a mandate limited to what had already been agreed on within the ruling Politburo.

June 11—Senator Hatfield said that the administration's MX decision had overlooked a less costly way of solving the Minuteman vulnerability problem. He argued that a mobile type deployment for the Minuteman itself would be less dangerous than switching to the counterforce capability of the MX. "Once you have moved from the present deterrent base" to a counterforce arsenal, Hatfield said, "it becomes a fiction" to talk of future arms control agreements.

June 12—In a speech to the Coalition for a Democratic Majority, Senator Jackson asserted that the 7 years spent negotiating SALT II were "becoming a decade of appeasement" and compared U.S. policy toward the Soviet Union with Britain's policy toward Nazi Germany in the 1930's.

June 13—The *New York Times* reported the results of a joint survey with CBS News in which 27 percent favored the SALT II treaty, 9 percent were opposed, and 64 percent undecided. Of those polled, only 30 percent knew which countries were involved in the SALT II negotiations.

June 13—The Defense Department announced the retirement on June 30 of Lt. Gen. Edward L. Rowny, the JCS representative on the SALT negotiating team. Reportedly, Rowny had said he could not support the treaty as it stood.

June 13—In a news conference, Secretary Vance characterized Senator Jackson's June 12 speech as "misguided and simply wrong" and amounting to "emotionally charged rhetoric." White House Press Secretary Jody Powell said that the timing of Jackson's statement, coming on the eve of the Vienna summit, was "hardly helpful."

June 15—Army Chief of Staff Gen. Bernard W. Rogers, prior to assuming the post of Supreme Commander of Nato, said that the United States will have lost "the level of strategic ability to insure essential equivalence" with the Soviet Union during a period beginning with the early 1980's, when Soviet rockets will be accurate enough to knock out U.S. Minuteman ICBM's, and ending in 1986, when U.S. deployment of mobile missiles will begin. During this "critical window," Rogers said, the United States could expect to be militarily "tested" by the Soviet Union.

June 17—The *New York Times* reported that the issue of the Soviet TU–26 (Backfire) bomber had been the subject of a Carter-Brezhnev exchange of letters. The Carter letter stated that no more than the current level, 30, of the Backfires could be produced per year, while the Brezhnev letter reiterated that the plane is not a strategic weapon but an intermediate one. The U.S. negotiators warned that Soviet violation of the Carter letter's terms would be considered abrogation of the SALT II treaty.

June 17—In remarks at a dinner for President Carter at the Soviet Embassy in Vienna, Lenoid Brezhnev warned that "any attempt" by the Senate to amend the SALT II treaty "would be an unprofitable exercise. The entire structure might then collapse," and that there would then be "grave and dangerous consequences for our relations and for the situation in the world as a whole."

June 17—Senator Jackson said that he would plan to introduce a motion to recommit the SALT II treaty along with specific instructions on how the treaty should be renegotiated.

June 18—The Carter-Brezhnev Vienna summit ended with the signing of the second strategic arms limitation treaty between the United States and the Soviet Union. The major provisions included: (1) A ceiling of 2,250 strategic missiles or bombers for both by 1981; a top level of 2,400 to be reached within 6 months of the treaty going into effect; (2) within the ceiling, no more than 1,320 to be equipped with multiple warheads or cruise missiles; of those, no more than 1,200 land-based, sea-based or air-to-surface ballistic missiles; of those, no more than 820 land-based ICBM's with multiple warheads; (3) Soviets to dismantle 270 missiles to reach the initial 2,400 ceiling; (4) Soviets to stop production and deployment of the SS–16 missile; (5) both may build and

deploy a single new type of strategic missile; (6) on that new missile, no more than 10 warheads if land-based, no more than 14 if sea-based; (7) cruise missiles launched from the ground, ships, or tactical fighters limited to a range of 366 miles; (8) 1972 ABM Treaty remains in effect; (9) protocol restricts deployment of land-based mobile ICBM's, sea-launched and ground-launched strategic cruise missiles and ICBM's carried in aircraft until after December 31, 1981; (10) agreement to be monitored by spy satellites and other intelligence means; and (11) exchange of letters in which Soviets agree not to deploy Backfire bomber at Arctic bases nor to increase its current production.

June 18—President Carter returned from Vienna and addressed a joint session of Congress, asking for appoval of the SALT II treaty—"the most detailed, far-reaching, comprehensive treaty in the history of arms control." He stated that the treaty would reduce the danger of nuclear war; place equal ceilings on both sides' strategic arsenals, "ending a previous numerical imbalance in favor of the Soviet Union"; reserve U.S. options to build forces necessary to maintain the strategic balance; enhance U.S. ability to monitor Soviet actions; and lead to further steps in controlling nuclear weapons. Rejection of the treaty, he said, would result in increased spending for nuclear arms, uncertainty about the strategic balance, greater dangers of worldwide nuclear proliferation, increased East-West tension and international instability, and "a damaging blow to the Western alliance."

June 25—Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko told a Moscow news conference that if the Senate amended or rejected the SALT II treaty, it would be "the end of negotiations, the end, no matter what amendments would be made."

June 27—Senator Baker repeated his objection to the "fatally flawed" SALT II treaty and urged President Carter and the Soviet Union to consider "reasonable amendments."

June 29—Attorney General Griffin Bell, after a Moscow visit with Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin, said that Kosygin had told him that the Senate should promptly ratify the SALT II treaty. "I counseled some understanding of our system," Bell said.

July 1—Representative Les Aspin released a statement saying that U–2 flights over Turkey were "the least sensitive" of at least five alternative methods of SALT II verification. He said that evidence presented at closed hearings of his Intelligence Oversight Committee had showed "a multiplicity of other intelligence methods" that might be more effective than the proposed U–2 flights.

July 3—Senator Robert Byrd arrived in the Soviet Union for meetings concerning SALT II and told a Moscow luncheon that "any suggestion from a U.S. President or from Soviet officials that the role of the Senate should be that of a rubberstamp would not contribute to a constructive discussion of the treaty."

July 5—The *Washington Star* reported the U.S. Air Force to be pressing within the Pentagon for a "hybrid" basing system for the MX missile, having the ability to change hiding places on warning of attack, but without trenches. Reportedly, there was concern among officials that environmental considerations, or State opposition to the denial of land use by local citizens, would be an important determinant of the ultimate basing mode decision.

July 8—On the CBS program, "Face the Nation," Senator Robert Byrd expressed support for three amendments to the Senate's resolution of ratification of the SALT II Treaty: not extending the protocol without the assent and consent of the Senate; including in the resolution the Soviet assurance that the rate of production of the Backfire bomber would not be increased; and stating that U.S. military cooperation with its European allies would not be impeded by the noncircumvention article. He said that attempts to amend the treaty itself, however, would likely open the treaty for renegotiation and Soviet demands for concessions.

July 9—Secretaries Vance and Brown appeared before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee in the first day of hearings on the SALT II treaty. Secretary Vance said that amendments and reservations to the treaty could not realistically be expected to "shift the bargain more in our favor," but that some understandings might be acceptable. Secretary Brown said that defense spending on strategic systems should be increased by 25 percent—from the current $10 billion a year to $12.5 billion in each of the next 5 years—but that without SALT II, required spending would be about $15 or $16 billion a year.

July 10—In the second day of SALT II hearings, Secretary Vance and ACDA Director Seignious told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that failure to approve the treaty would make it more difficult to negotiate other arms control agreements—those dealing with antisatellite weapons, the nuclear test ban, and reduction of conventional forces in Europe. Vance also said that rejection of the treaty would be a "terribly severe blow" to NATO.

July 11—In the third day of SALT II hearings, the Joint Chiefs of Staff expressed overall support for the treaty, describing it as a "modest but useful contribution." Gen. David C. Jones said the "ultimate test for SALT II" would be whether the Nation would undertake the necessary arms modernization programs to insure U.S.-U.S.S.R. nuclear parity, and that SALT II should not become a "tranquilizer." Without additional military spending, the Chiefs said, the treaty might be a "net loss" to the United States.

July 12—The *Washington Post* reported U.S. officials to have said that the Soviet Union had refused to agree to U.S. reconnaissance flights over Turkey to help verify the SALT II treaty, but that further talks on the question would take place with the Soviet Union and with Turkey.

July 12—In the fourth day of SALT II hearings, former JCS SALT negotiator Lt. Gen. Edward Rowny said that the treaty, which "is not in the interest of the United States," should be sent back for renegotiation; and Paul H. Nitze said that the treaty would "incapacitate our minds and wills to redress the strategic balance," which he saw as favoring the Soviet Union.

July 16—Gerard C. Smith, U. Alexis Johnson, and Paul C. Warnke, who were instrumental in U.S. arms control policy from 1969 to 1978, all strongly urged the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to approve the SALT II Treaty. They said that the treaty was the only realistic way of getting Soviet agreement to future, deeper arms reductions. Jeremy Stone and Richard Barnet supported the treaty but urged a resolution instructing U.S. negotiators to seek a much stronger future agreement that would embody annual reductions in strategic arms.

July 17—Former admirals and JCS members Elmo Zumwalt and Thomas Moorer strongly denounced the SALT II Treaty before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Zumwalt said that the Carter administration had "unilaterally given the leverage away" rather than "maintaining strategic forces for negotiational leverage." Moorer said that the treaty, a product of "the world's worst" negotiators, would "freeze the United States into a position of inferiority and simply serve to augment and reinforce this growing perception [of U.S. weakness] which other countries—friend and foe alike—have of us." Three other retired military commanders—Air Force Gen. Russell Dougherty, Adm. Noel Gayler and Adm. Isaac Kidd—gave strong endorsement of the treaty.

July 17—The Senate Foreign Relations Committee held a closed hearing on Salt II verification. Testifying were Defense Secretary Brown, CIA Director Stansfield Turner, and ACDA Director Seignious.

July 18—In an open hearing on SALT II verification, Secretary Brown told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that while there would be some uncertainty about Soviet compliance with certain sections of the treaty, U.S. intelligence would be able to detect any cheating that could significantly alter the strategic balance, and that such cheating would be considered grounds for abrogation of the treaty.

July 19—The Senate Foreign Relations Committee heard testimony from W. Averell Harriman, who said that approval of SALT II would tend to support "the more reasonable group" in the Soviet Politburo, that Soviet leaders could be trusted "to do what they think is in their interest," and that SALT II was perceived by them to be in their interest. Former Under Secretaries of State George Ball and Eugene Rostow also testified.

July 23—The Senate Armed Services Committee began hearings on SALT II, receiving testimony from Secretary of Defense Brown.

July 24—In the Armed Services Committee hearings on SALT II, Gen. David Jones, JCS Chairman, denied a suggestion by Senator Henry Jackson that the Joint Chiefs had changed their testimony to support SALT II in response to pressure from the Administration.

July 26—Retired NATO Commander Gen. Alexander Haig told the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that ratification of the SALT II Treaty should be withheld until firm commitments were made to strengthen and modernize U.S. strategic, theater nuclear, and conventional forces and "until the Senate has assured itself that the flaws in SALT II have been resolved."

July 27—President Carter told a group of visiting editors that he would give "adequate defense recommendations to the Congress" but that he would not inflate his defense spending requests for the sole purpose of gaining Senate approval of the SALT II Treaty. "If I try to escalate defense requests substantially above what they are needed just to get Senate votes, which I would not do, the Congress would not approve them," he said.

July 31—Former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger testified on SALT before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, stating that he would have signed the SALT II Treaty himself, but that its ratification should depend on three conditions: a new military strategy and an expended defense program, three understandings or reservations that would not require renegotiating the treaty, and a Senate statement linking future SALT negotiations with restrained Soviet behavior around the world.

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August 1—At a press conference, Senator Alan Cranston reported that out of 46 Senators who had indicated to him how they would vote, there is a 3-to-1 ratio of Senators favoring ratification of the SALT II treaty. He observed that no major flaws had been pointed out by the treaty's critics, and that the debate had shifted to the need for greater attention to national security programs and insuring actual arms reductions in SALT III.

August 2—The Senate Armed Services Committee, continuing hearings on SALT II, was read a letter signed by Senators Nunn, Jackson, and Tower requesting President Carter to make public how an increased Pentagon budget would be spent. The letter stated that real increases of "at least 4 to 5 percent" were necessary, but did not detail how the money should be spent. The committee also heard testimony from Henry Kissinger.

August 3—Senators Cranston, Leahy, Levin, Metzenbaum, McGovern Pell, Pressler, Proxmire, Riegle, Stevenson, Tsongas, and Weicker signed a letter to President Carter advising him of their concern over "attempts to tie arms procurement to arms control" and warning him not to increase the defense budget just to get ratification of the SALT II treaty.

August 7—The *Baltimore Sun* reported that the Administration had set up a committee, made up of high-level officers from the State Department, Defense Department, National Security Council and Office of Management and Budget, to examine what increases in defense spending may be necessary to insure approval of the SALT II treaty.

August 7—The AFL–CIO Executive Council voted to support the SALT II treaty if the Senate would take steps "to remedy the emerging strategic imbalance and to move toward genuine strategic arms control," by calling for the modernization and development of the MX missile and by directing SALT III negotiators to achieve mutual cutbacks in nuclear warheads.

August 8—The Defense Department announced that Secretary Brown would recommend to the President a "racetrack" system of deploying the MX missile, in which the 200 missiles would be located on Federal land in the southwest United States, on circular roadways equipped with 23 concrete shelters.

August 9—Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Gen. David C. Jones told reporters that the Defense Department needs a 5 percent real increase in its budget over the next few years, and that anyone who claims the money could not be usefully spent "doesn't know what he is talking about." The funds should not be used for the "glamour weapons" discussed in connection with SALT, he said, but rather to fortify and modernize conventional forces.

August 22—The annual convention of the American Legion passed a resolution supporting "any SALT agreement which is genuinely equitable, which actually halts the nuclear arms race, reduces tension and guarantees full compliance by both sides." Leaders of the convention said the resolution was worded to allow negotiation between themselves and Senate leaders before committing the 2.5 million member organization to a final position.

August 28—After meetings with Soviet officials in Moscow, Senators Biden, Lugar, Boren, Bradley, Levin, and Pryor reported that the officials

seemed willing to consider "significant" cutbacks in strategic arms during SALT III, and that more comprehensive verification procedures than those under SALT II might be acceptable for SALT III.

August 31—Press articles reported that during a meeting with Senator Biden's delegation in Moscow, Soviet Premier Kosygin had verbally, but not in writing, assured the group that the Brezhnev pledge restricting production of the Backfire bomber was part of the SALT II treaty. "If we build more than 30 Backfires, we violate the treaty," Kosygin had reportedly said.

September 4—Senator Frank Church said that although he had hoped to keep SALT II separate from the question of the recently publicized presence of Soviet "combat troops" in Cuba, the Senate might find it necessary to link favorable consideration of the treaty with Soviet removal of the troops from Cuba. He postponed SALT II hearings and scheduled a special session of the Foreign Relations Committee for September 5 to question Secretary Vance and CIA Director Turner on the Soviet presence in Cuba.

September 5—Senator Church said to reporters that while Soviet combat troops remained in Cuba, there would be "no likelihood whatever" of Senate approval of the SALT II treaty. Senate Jacob Javits indicated that such predictions were premature.

September 7—President Carter announced approval of the "racetrack" method of basing the new MX missile, and said the basing system would make the missiles less vulnerable to attack, would be verifiable by the Soviets, would have a minimum impact on the environment and a "reasonable cost," would be consistent with U.S. goals to negotiate a reduction in the number of strategic nuclear weapons, and would not be a "bargaininfi chip" for future U.S.-U.S.S.R. negotiations

September 10—A *Pravda* front-page editorial said that "totally groundless" U.S. reports of a Soviet brigade in Cuba had been fabricated by opponents of the SALT II treaty and by the U.S. media.

September 12—In a television interview, Senator Russell B. Long said that he would vote against ratifying the SALT II treaty because he questioned both its verifiability and Soviet good faith as manifested in the presence of Soviet troops in Cuba.

September 13—The *New York Times* and the *Baltimore Sun* reported administration sources to have said that the plan to use U–2 flights over Turkey to monitor Soviet SALT II compliance had been abandoned due to Turkish and Soviet opposition. The *Washington Post*, however, quoted a Turkish official to have said that Turkey would yet approve the flights if given assurances that the Soviets would not object.

September 18—During House debate of the military procurement authorization bill, Representative Jim Santini of Nevada objected to administration plans to place a large part of the MX missile system in his State, saying that there would be a problem supplying water for the planned 22,000–30,000 personnel to be employed in the construction effort. He offered an amendment to disperse the project among four States, which was defeated, 289–84. During the debate Representative Melvin Price said it would be "foolish" to think that SALT II would be approved without going ahead as planned on the MX.

September 22—At his weekly news conference, Senate Majority Leader Rovert C. Byrd said that there was "plenty of time" for the SALT II treaty to be marked up in committee, debated for 6 weeks in the Senate, and passed before the end of the year; but that if it were put over to next year, it would probably "get caught up in the emotion of the Presidential election campaign" and such a delay "could very well result in the defeat of the treaty."

September 26—In a speech delivered at the Army War College in Carlisle, Pa., former President Gerald Ford said that the Senate should delay voting on the SALT II treaty until "well into next year," and then only after Congress has voted a 5 percent increase after inflation in the 1980 defense budget. Although he acknowledged that most of the terms of the treaty were agreed on during his administration, he said that he participated in the 1975 Vladivostok accord "in full expectation of a significantly stronger American strategic posture than what was actually in effect or programmed when this SALT II treaty was signed."

October 1—In a speech outlining the U.S. response to the presence of Soviet troops in Cuba, President Carter renewed his call to the Senate to ratify the SALT II Treaty, saying that U.S.–U.S.S.R. disagreements and conflicts such as those over Cuba were what made SALT II necessary "to reduce the possibility of nuclear war," and that if SALT II were rejected, "these disagreements and conflicts could take on a new and ominous dimension."

October 4—President Carter told a group of visiting citizens that the next defense budget would be developed "early enough to give the Senate a good idea of its contents before voting on SALT II."

October 5—The Senate Intelligence Committee released a report which concluded that monitoring Soviet compliance with most provisions of the SALT II Treaty could be accomplished with "high or moderate confidence," that "there are some provisions of the treaty which can be monitored with only a low level of confidence," and that on the whole, the treaty "enhances the ability of the United States to monitor" development and deployment of Soviet strategic weapons.

October 9—The *Washington Post* reported that a forthcoming Senate Foreign Relations Subcommittee staff study concluded that rejection of the SALT II Treaty would weaken the NATO Alliance and might destroy plans for a NATO response to the recent Soviet strategic buildup in Europe. Allied leaders "regard the ratification of SALT II as a major test of U.S. reliability as leader of the West," according to the study.

October 9—In a Senate Armed Services Committee hearing on SALT II, Paul Nitze proposed that ratification be delayed until 1980, and only after increased spending on military programs had taken place. Senator Stennis responded that he was opposed to such a delay, and that prompt action was called for because the issue was now clearer in the public mind that it might be next year.

October 10—The Senate Foreign Relations Committee concluded its hearings on the SALT II Treaty, and scheduled the committee markup to begin October 15. Secretary Brown told the committee that the Defense Department would give the Congress a preview of the fiscal year 1981 defense budget and highlights of the fiscal year 1981–85 defense plan "prior to the vote on the SALT Treaty."

October 15—The *Baltimore Sun* reported that in an interview, Gen. Bernard W. Rogers Commander of NATO military forces in Europe, said that rejection of the SALT II Treaty would jeopardize the West European allies' willingness to station essential modernized missiles on their soil as well as attempts to negotiate limitations on East-West forces in central Europe.

October 15—The Senate Foreign Relations Committee approved two reservations to the SALT II Treaty, one making the "Agreed Statements and Common Understandings" to be "of the same force and effect as the provisions of the treaty itself," and another restating the U.S.–U.S.S.R. goal of making cuts in strategic offensive arms in future negotiations.

October 16—The Senate Foreign Relations Committee approved a reservation declaring that written and oral assurances by Soviet President Brezhnev about Backfire bombers "are legally binding upon" the Soviet Union under SALT II.

October 17—The Senate Foreign Relations Committee rejected an attempt to include the Backfire bomber under the SALT II Treaty's numerical limits on strategic weapons systems.

October 18—In a breakfast session with reporters, former President Gerald Ford said that for SALT II ratification to be influenced by the desires of European allies "would be irresponsible," and that the treaty should not be approved before an increased 5-year defense spending plan materializes.

October 18—The Senate Foreign Relations Committee rejected a proposed reservation that would have required the Soviet Union to count the missiles on the older, diesel-powered Golf-class submarines as strategic weapons under the SALT II Treaty.

October 22—The Senate Foreign Relations Committee approved a declaration reinforcing the noncircumvention article in the SALT II Treaty, reasserting U.S. rights to supply nuclear and conventional weapons to NATO allies.

October 23—The Senate Foreign Relations Committee Rejected a proposal to permit the United States to build and deploy 308 heavy land-based ICBMs to match the Soviet Union's allotment under the SALT II Treaty.

October 24—The Senate Foreign Relations Committee rejected two proposals to require the Soviet Union to abandon its 308 heavy SS–18 missiles, and to terminate the SALT II Treaty 4 years early, at the end of 1981, unless an agreement were reached to eliminate the SSX18s.

October 25—Senator Robert Byrd announced his support of the SALT II Treaty and said that, by voting for ratification, the "Senate has an opportunity to help diminish the potential for nuclear destruction, to help make the world a more secure and safer place."

October 25—The Senate Foreign Relations Committee rejected a proposal that would have banned the encoding of radio messages sent back to Earth from missile test flights and another that would have required advance notification every time the Soviet Union planned to test a land-based missile. The committee approved a reservation urging the administration to negotiate for advance notification in the next SALT agreement, and another informing the Soviet Union that encoding of missile

radio messages could be justification for U.S. protests and withdrawal from the SALT II Treaty.

October 26—The North Atlantic Assembly at its 25th annual fall meeting in Ottawa passed a resolution calling for early Senate ratification of the SALT II Treaty.

October 31—The Senate Foreign Relations Committee approved SALT II reservations, declaring that: the proposed MX missile system is considered to be permitted by the treaty; the United States should seek increased access to information on strategic weapons deployment and development in future negotiations; the treaty's terms cannot be extended beyond 1985 without two-thirds Senate approval; and restrictions on the MX and cruise missiles in the treaty protocols are not precedents for future negotiations.

November 1—The Senate Foreign Relations Committee approved a declaration stating the Senate's intention not to approve future SALT agreements unless they provide for "significant and substantial" reductions in nuclear weapons.

November 1—During his announcement of candidacy for the Republican Presidential nomination, Senator Howard Baker said "If we defeat the [SALT II] treaty, we will be saying: We intend to be masters of our own fate again. And we have the confidence to negotiate a new SALT treaty that is safe for this country under a new President who will be safe for this country."

November 2—The Senate Foreign Relations Committee approved an understanding to the SALT II treaty that would require the President to "affirm" that Soviet troops in Cuba "are not engaged in a combat role and will not become a threat to any country in the Caribbean or elsewhere in the Western Hemisphere."

November 6—The Senate Foreign Relations Committee adopted an understanding that any significant improvements in the range and capability of the Soviet Backfire bomber would justify U.S. withdrawal from the SALT II treaty; it rejected an understanding that would have required the Soviet Union to agree not to carry out such improvements. The committee also adopted an understanding that Soviet use of antisatellite weapons against U.S. intelligence satellites would justify U.S. withdrawal from SALT II, and rejected an understanding that would have required explicit Soviet agreement to that effect.

November 7—The Senate Foreign Relations Committee rejected a proposal to amend the SALT II treaty by limiting both countries to reserve stockpiles of no more than 200 missiles beyond the number of missile launchers permitted by the treaty. Senator Glenn announced that he would vote against the treaty in committee, but that he hoped to support the treaty when it comes to a floor vote.

November 9—The Senate Foreign Relations Committee voted 9–6 to approve the resolution of ratification of the SALT II treaty.

November 19—The Senate Foreign Relations Committee made public its 551-page report on the SALT II treaty (Exec. Rept. No. 96–14), calling the treaty an "acceptable balance of compromises" that would protect U.S. and allied security.

December 1—Senate Majority Leader Robert Byrd said that Senate debate on the SALT II Treaty would probably not occur until 1980 and would likely be on the floor during the Presidential primaries.

December 4—The *Washington Post* reported that executives of a number of defense contracting firms had been contacted by White House staffers to help persuade Members of the Senate to support the SALT II Treaty. The White House said that future defense contracts would "absolutely not" be linked to SALT II support.

December 6—Senator Byrd formally announced that there would be no SALT debate in 1979.

December 12—In a White House speech to the Business Council, President Carter committed his administration to a 4½-percent annual increase in defense spending, after inflation, during the next 5 years.

December 16—President Carter agreed to begin meetings with a group of 19 Senators who had written to him requesting elaboration on areas of concern to them within the U.S. defense posture and who had indicated that their support of the SALT II Treaty would be affected by the President's response.

December 20—The Senate Armed Services Committee voted 10–0, with 7 members voting "present," to approve a report concluding that the SALT II Treaty "is not in the national security interests of the United States."

ARMS CONTROL[1]

January 9—The *Christian Science Monitor* quoted Libya's head of the Foreign Affairs Office, Ahmed Shehati, as saying that Libya has not the will, the inclination, nor the potential to acquire nuclear weapons, and that the nuclear exporting nations should cease to transfer nuclear weapons technology to Israel, South Africa, and Rhodesia.

January 9—A four-man Senate delegation in the People's Republic of China announced that Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping [Teng Hsiao-p'ing] had assured them that reunification of Taiwan with the mainland would not require disarming Taiwan or disbanding its own autonomous armed forces. The delegation also reported the endorsement by Chinese officials of the rearming of Japan.

January 11—The *Washington Post* reported that U.S.-U.S.S.R. negotiations to ban hunter-killer satellites in space would resume January 23 in Bern, Switzerland.

January 13—Administration sources said that Defense Secretary Harold Brown had recommended to the President and the National Security Council changes in the targeting of nuclear missiles and bombs to emphasize Soviet military targets. The recommendations were the product of the first thorough review of strategic planning since 1974 and were viewed as likely to arouse debates about possible development of a U.S. "counterforce" strategy.

January 19—The Nuclear Regulatory Commission announced that its 1975 Reactor Safety (Rasmussen) Study—which had concluded that the chance of a serious nuclear reactor accident was as remote as that of a meteor strike on a city—was not reliable. A spokesman said that the announcement meant only that the bounds of error of the 1975 study were greater than initially believed.

January 24—Before making France's first speech to a disarmament committee in almost two decades, Foreign Minister Francois-Poncet said at the newly constituted U.N. Committee on Disarmament in Geneva, that France would proceed to improve its nuclear forces and hold tests when necessary, and would maintain its nuclear military abilities independently from other developments.

January 26—Fifty members of the House sent a letter to President Carter urging him to press Deputy Prime Minister Deng Xiaoping [Teng Hsiao-ping] to suspend China's testing of nuclear weapons in the atmosphere. China is currently the only nuclear power that continues atmospheric testing.

January 31—The Senate Foreign Relations Committee voted 11 to 2 to approve the appointment of George M. Seignious to be Director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.

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[1] Prepared by Dagnija Sterste-Perkins, Analyst in International Relations.

January 31—The Research Institute of Swedish Defense, which monitors U.S.S.R. nuclear testing, reported that the Soviet Union detonated 27 nuclear underground blasts in 1978, more than all other nuclear powers added together.

February 6—A Defense Department spokesman said that the government of Iran had requested the cancellation of U.S. arms orders worth about $7 billion, and the reduction of U.S. Military Assistance Group (MAAG) personnel from 950 to 250.

February 13—During meetings with visiting Defense Secretary Harold Brown, Israeli military officials said that because of expectations of an Egypt-Israel peace treaty, they would plan to make a 25-percent cut in their military requirements over the next decade.

March 9—A Wisconsin Federal judge issued a temporary restraining order requested by the U.S. Government against publication of an article entitled "The H-Bomb Secret: How We Got It, Why We're Telling It" by *The Progressive* magazine. Arguments in favor of suppressing the article were that it would violate the Atomic Energy Act, and that it would make available to other nations, sooner than otherwise, information that could hasten nuclear weapons proliferation.

March 23—In a 3–2 vote, the NRC approved the export of 18.5 tons of slightly enriched uranium fuel to the Tarapur nuclear power station in India. The Commission's prevailing opinion was that India had met the requirements of U.S. legal provisions aimed at curbing the spread of nuclear weapons.

March 25—The *New York Times* reported that the head of Argentina's Atomic Energy Commission said his country would consider accepting full IAEA inspection of its nuclear facilities if foreign suppliers would guarantee access to the technology for Argentina's nuclear power program.

March 26—A Federal judge removed a temporary restraining order and issued a preliminary injunction to stop *The Progressive* magazine from publishing an article on the hydrogen bomb. The injunction was to stay in effect while the magazine challenged it in the 7th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals.

April 6—The United States cut off all economic and military assistance to Pakistan after intelligence sources concluded that Pakistan might be seeking to acquire a nuclear weapons capability.

April 9—A Pakistani Foreign Ministry spokesman denied that Pakistan sought to acquire a nuclear weapons capability, and said that the U.S. decision to cut off aid was an act of discrimination.

April 10—The Iranian Government announced that it would cancel two nuclear powerplants being built by the French in Iran. Two West German nuclear powerplants under construction would not be affected.

April 11—The *Washington Post* reported that according to informed sources, the United States would explore the possibility of an agreement to suspend testing of antisatellite (ASAT) weapons for 1 year. This issue reportedly might be raised at the proposed United States-Soviet summit later this year.

April 16—A staff study of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee was released which concluded that the President's efforts to curb conventional arms sales had not lessened transfers to the Third World, and that there is "universal skepticism" about the future of the policy.

April 18—The *Washington Post* reported that the United States was seeking a way to prevent a nuclear arms race on the Indian subcontinent, a policy given new urgency in the wake of a cutoff of U.S. aid to Pakistan because of U.S. belief that Pakistan was moving toward acquiring a nuclear weapons capability. The previous day, the *New York Times* reported that the United States had offered to sell fighter planes and give assistance with nuclear power if Pakistan agreed to restrictions on the production of nuclear weapons.

April 20—Defense Secretary Brown told the *Washington Post* that the Soviet Union had not tested an ASAT weapon for the past 11 months. The pause may have indicated Soviet willingness to pursue an ASAT arms control agreement; negotiations on such an agreement were scheduled to resume in Vienna on April 23.

April 23—In testimony before a House Armed Services Committee subcommittee, ACDA Assistant Director Barry Blechman discussed the impact of directed energy weapons on East-West arms control efforts.

May 1—State Department Assistant Secretary Thomas R. Pickering told a Senate Governmental Affairs subcommittee that Pakistan had accumulated the equipment necessary to build a nuclear bomb within 2 to 4 years by making "end run" purchases around existing controls, i.e., by buying equipment that could be used for ordinary industrial purposes as well as for manufacturing nuclear weapons.

May 7—At a meeting with U.S. antinuclear leaders, President Carter said that it would be "out of the question" to shut down all the U.S. nuclear generating plants, but that his administration would try "to minimize the requirement" for nuclear power through conservation and the use of alternative energy sources.

May 9—The *New York Times* reported that France had agreed to replace the nuclear research reactor destroyed by saboteurs in Paris April 5 shortly before it was to have been shipped to Baghdad, Iraq. The destruction had the effect of putting off delivery of the reactor for 2 years.

May 22—The *Washington Post* reported administration officials to have said that a major effort would be made during the June summit meetings to break the impasse in U.S.-U.S.S.R. negotiations to curb the sale of conventional arms.

June 2—The *New York Times* cited testimony given the previous week by the Director of the Office of Export Administration to a closed hearing of the House Armed Services Subcommittee to the effect that the existing system of advanced technology export controls was "a total shambles" and that it was difficult to make sure that such exports to the Soviet Union were not being diverted to military purposes.

June 5—Egypt's President Sadat announced that China had agreed to supply weapons to his nation. The potential sale was reported to involve as many as 60 Mig-19 jet fighters.

June 9—The *New York Times* said that the planners of the Vienna Carter-Brezhnev summit had ruled out the possibility of signing any agreements except the SALT II treaty during the meetings, reportedly due to Brezhnev's ill health and a mandate limited to what had already been agreed on within the ruling Politburo.

June 19—The *Washington Star* reported that Saudi Arabia had agreed to provide $100 million for Egyptian purchase of U.S. jeeps and trucks, despite the Arab economic boycott of Egypt for signing the peace treaty with Israel.

July 6—The Administration announced a proposal to extend $594 million in credits to Egypt for the purchase of 35 F–4E Phantom fighter planes and an accompanying assortment of missiles; and said that the proposed sale to Egypt of 50 F–5E planes had been "postponed" because of failure of Saudi Arabia to provide $525 million in funding.

July 10—After 2 years of negotiation, the United States and the Soviet Union presented a draft treaty to ban the use of radiological weapons to the Geneva Committee on Disarmament.

July 10—In the second day of SALT II hearings, Secretary Vance and ACDA Director Seignious told the Foreign Relations Committee that failure to approve the treaty would make it more difficult to negotiate other arms control agreements—those dealing with antisatellite weapons, the nuclear test ban, and reduction of conventional forces in Europe.

July 13—The State Department announced a proposal to sell $1.2 billion in military equipment to Saudi Arabia to modernize its paramilitary national guard. The Department denied that the timing of the decision was related to the recent Saudi announcement of a million barrel a day increase in oil production.

July 18—The *Washington Post* reported that the U.S. Army had let a $2.3 million contract to a research laboratory to devise a plan to dispose of some 50 tons of a delirium-producing anticholonergic drug known as BZ. The 1975 order by President Ford banning most chemical and biological weapons development had allowed the BZ bomb stockpile to remain for possible use in civil disturbances, but it was later found that the drug in bomb form was "not tactically effective," according to the Defense Department.

August 3—The *New York Times* said that State Department and congressional sources had indicated a possible policy shift that would permit the sale to Morocco of military equipment for use against guerrillas in the Western Sahara.

August 6—The *Washington Post* reported that House Foreign Affairs Committee members Zablocki, Findley, Broomfield, Bingham, and Hamilton had written a letter to Secretary Vance asking him to "understand and more effectively treat Pakistan's underlying security concerns" and possibly to supply conventional arms, in order to lessen that nation's perceived need to develop a nuclear military capacity.

August 9—The Defense Department reported that basic United States-Egyptian agreement had been reached on a plan to assist Egypt in revitalizing its arms industry. The administration reportedly regarded such assistance as necessary to enable Egypt's President Sadat to survive politically and to prevent Egypt from seeking Soviet aid.

August 14—The State Department said that Pakistan would be informed that the United States has no plan or intention to use "cover operations" to disable a uranium enrichment plant under construction near Islamabad. A *New York Times* article of August 12 listed covert actions among those being considered by U.S. officials attempting to dissuade Pakistan from pursuing its nuclear programs, prompting a protest by the Pakistani Government.

August 15—India's new Prime Minister Charan Singh said that "if Pakistan persists in its efforts to complete the nuclear bomb and continues to collect material for it, we shall have to reconsider our earlier view." Under the previous government of Prime Minister Desai, India's position had been that it would not produce the bomb nor join in a regional race for nuclear armament.

August 17—The *New York Times* said that the Carter administration had received reports, not confirmed by U.S. intelligence, that Pakistan was preparing an underground test site for detonating a nuclear weapon, and that its first bomb might be tested by the end of 1979.

August 24—The *New York Times* reported the Defense Department to have said that United States-Iranian talks were being conducted on the possibility of resuming large-scale shipments of American arms to Iran.

August 25—The *New York Times* reported an aide to King Hussein to have said that Jordan would probably no longer be interested in purchasing 300 M–60 tanks from the United States, because of a condition attached to the proposed deal that Jordan must sell or scrap 300 other tanks and because of the long estimated delivery time. Reportedly, Jordan was negotiating with Britain to buy 300 Chieftain tanks.

September 14—After talks with visiting Israeli Defense Minister Ezer Weizman, Secretary Brown said that the Defense Department would be "willing to consider" Israel's proposal for coproduction of U.S. warplanes but that any decision would be at least 6 to 8 weeks away.

September 16—The Madison, Wis., *Press Connection* published a letter containing information on the hydrogen bomb that the Justice Department claimed to be secret and restricted. The author, Charles Hansen, claimed to have researched the article from public sources. The Berkeley, Calif., *Daily Californian* had received an injunction on September 15 not to publish the same document.

September 17—Press articles reported that recently released Defense Department documents disclosed that the Defense Department during a 6-day period in 1950 sprayed the San Francisco area with a smog containing the bacteria Serratia marcescens, thought at the time to be harmless but determined later to cause an often fatal form of pneumonia. The test, conducted from a Navy ship in the bay, had the purpose of studying "the offensive possibilities of attacking a seaport city with a BW aerosol generated from a ship or other source located some distance off shore." It reportedly resulted in an outbreak of the rare form of pnuemonia, and one death, in the area.

September 17—The Justice Department dropped its legal efforts which had prevented *Progressive* magazine from publishing an article about the hydrogen bomb, because it said the case had been made moot by the September 16 publication of similar information by the *Press Connection*.

September 23—The *New York Times* reported that in an interview, Pakistan's President Zia ul-Haq had said that "Pakistan is not in a position to make a bomb and has no intention of making a bomb." He added that uranium enrichment was being worked on as part of his nation's energy program, and that he had appealed to President Carter to review the policy that had resulted in a cutoff of U.S. aid to Pakistan in April.

October 1—The State Department approved a Westinghouse application to export a $118 million reactor vessel to the Philippines' Nabot Point nuclear powerplant. Due to the plant's proximity to active volcanoes and susceptibility of the location to earthquakes, controversy was expected during NRC consideration of the export application.

October 2—J. Dexter Peach of the GAO told the Senate Government Affairs Subcommittee on Energy, Nuclear Proliferation and Federal Services that, from 1971 to 1976, the Atomic Energy Commission declassified 1.5 million out of 2.8 million documents in "inactive" files in a manner that had violated the agency's own security procedures and that had resulted in the erroneous declassification of at least eight highly sensitive papers dealing with the hydrogen bomb.

October 2—In a speech before the U.N. General Assembly, Pope John Paul II denounced the "unbridled" arms race, and he declared that "the life of humanity today is seriously endangered by the threat of destruction" by modern weapons. The Pope urged a "continuing and even more energetic effort to do away with the very possibility of provoking war."

October 4—The *New York Times* reported having acquired a secret Defense Department staff study, "Consolidated Guidance No. 8: Asia During a Worldwide Conventional War" which recommended that the United States establish military ties with China and help strengthen its military capabilities in order to tie down Soviet forces in Asia in case of a Soviet-Western conflict. The Defense Department described the study as "purely a think piece" and in no way reflective of U.S. policy. Secretary Vance in a televised interview said that U.S. policy against arms sales to China had not changed.

October 4—President Carter named McGeorge Bundy, President of the Ford Foundation and National Security Assistant to Presidents Kennedy and Johnson, to be Chairman of the General Advisory Committee to the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency.

October 17—Two days of discussions on the nuclear issue between Secretary Vance and Pakistan's Foreign Affairs Adviser Agha Shahi ended inconclusively. To end the aid cutoff to Pakistan, President Carter would have to certify that he has "reliable assurances" that Pakistan will not "acquire or develop" nuclear weapons or help other nations do so. Officials said that the bilateral talks would continue at a high level.

October 18—Two Soviet underground nuclear test explosions occurred, according to the Swedish National Defense Institute Observatory.

October 22—The State Department announced that President Carter had decided to propose the sale of armed reconnaissance planes and helicopter gunships to Morocco for use against Polasario guerrillas contesting control over the Western Sahara, while encouraging King Hassan to negotiate with the guerrillas for a solution to the conflict.

October 25—Following a report on the incident by ABC News, the State Department issued the following statement: "The U.S. Government has an indication suggesting the possibility that a low-yield nuclear explosion occurred on September 22, in an area of the Indian Ocean and South Atlantic, including portions of the Antarctic Continent and the southern part of Africa. No corroborating evidence has been received to date. We are continuing to assess whether such an event took place." South African Government spokesmen dismissed the report as erroneous.

October 28—The Department of Energy said that seismic signals indicated a Soviet underground nuclear test occurred on October 27.

November 1—Britain's Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher informed visiting Chinese Premier Hua Guofeng that Britain would be willing to sell China its Harrier jump-jet fighter plane.

November 2—The *Washington Post* reported that White House science adviser Frank Press had called together seven experts on atmospheric science for discussions on whether natural events might have caused the September 22 flash of light, in the vicinity of South Africa, which had been described as a probable nuclear test.

November 4—The *New York Times* reported that a draft final report of the Nuclear Fuel Cycle Evaluation Conference, convened in 1977, predicted that there may be as many as 1,000 nuclear plants in the world by the year 2000, that the broadening of nuclear power technology would increase the dangers of nuclear weapons proliferation, and that there were no technical means of preventing the growth in numbers or the potential danger. Victor Gilinsky of the NRC said the report's findings were "a blow to the efforts of two Presidents to control international access to nuclear explosive materials," but the State Department said that a positive aspect of the conference was the reaching of consensus on the notion that nuclear power posed a risk of weapons proliferation.

November 10—The *New York Times* reported that the administration had halted the shipment of $300 million worth of military spare parts to Iran and that none would be shipped until the crisis caused by Iranian seizure of the U.S. Embassy in Teheran and its personnel had been resolved.

November 13—New Zealand's Institute of Nuclear Science at Gracefield reported an increase in radioactive fallout that could have been an indication of a recent atomic explosion in the atmosphere of the Southern Hemisphere. A White House source said that detection of the fallout had been "the key missing element in what we thought originally was a clandestine nuclear test," widely attributed to South Africa, and that the fallout in New Zealand might turn out to be that missing element.

November 14—The *New York Times* reported that the Defense Department's tentative budget for fiscal year 1981 would include $19.3 million for the Army to develop a program to produce a new generation of binary chemical weapons.

November 26—New Zealand's Institute of Nuclear Science reversed its report of November 13. It indicated that no radioactive fallout had occurred at the New Zealand observatory in the past 3 months.

November 29—The Department of Energy announced that the United States conducted its 13th underground nuclear test of the year in Nevada.

December 1—The *Washington Star* reported that Iraq, using the threat of an oil price increase as leverage, was pressuring Brazil to provide it with access to nuclear technology.

December 3—The *Washington Post* reported that a 20-page draft summary of the conclusions of the International Nuclear Fuel Cycle Evaluation Conference, which had been circulating among the participating countries, indicated that the final report would go against U.S. positions on the need for advanced fast-breeder reactors and reprocessing plants and on the likely future growth of nuclear power.

December 5—On account of efforts by Nigeria and other African nations opposed to South Africa's policy of apartheid, South Africa was not permitted to participate in the 23d Annual Conference of the IAEA in New Delhi. The action which was reportedly also influenced by the phenomenon widely believed to have been a South African nuclear explosion in September 1979 (see October 25 entry), was the first in the 22-year history of the Agency.

December 11—The Defense Department notified Congress of plans to sell Saudi Arabia $120 million worth of missiles and bombs.

December 12—The House Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on Asian and Pacific Affairs heard testimony indicating that Vietnamese forces were conducting attacks in Laos with chemical weapons obtained from the Soviet Union. An Army investigator said that "the reported effects of these agents suggest the use of a nerve agent, a riot control agent and an unidentified combination or compound."

December 12—After a 2-day meeting of NATO Defense Ministers, a communique announced that the allies had "decided to modernize NATO's long range theater nuclear force by the deployment in Europe of U.S. ground-launched systems comprising 108 Pershing-2 launchers, which would replace existing U.S. Pershing-1A launchers, and 464 ground-launched cruise missiles, all with single warheads." The allies stressed the need for United States-Soviet talks on limiting these types of weapons and said that "arms control as part of détente was essentially complementary to the safeguarding of security by military means and that these objectives must be pursued in parallel."

December 19—George M. Seignious resigned as ACDA Director, and President Carter said he would nominate Ralph Earle, chief U.S. SALT negotiator, to the post.

ENERGY—INTERNATIONAL ASPECTS [1]

January 1—Jorge Diaz Serrano, Director General of Petroleos Mexicanos (Pemex) said that estimates of Mexico's proven reserves had risen to 40.1 billion barrels, up from the estimate of 20.2 billion barrels made in July 1978; the probable reserves were 44.6 billion barrels, and the potential reserves were 200 billion barrels. Mexico's production reached 1.4 million barrels per day (MMb/d), about one-half of which was for export.

January 1—Oil production in Iran was completely shut down because of oil worker strikes and the continuing political crisis in the country. Several thousand foreign oil technicians began leaving Iran during the last week in December 1978, and by the first week in January only a handful remained.

January 3—The Government of Trinidad and Tobago began an investigation of rumors that Texaco was closing down its refinery operation in the island nation.

January 4—The Israeli Energy Ministry announced that Israel, which received about 50 percent of its 160,000-barrel-per-day oil needs from Iran, would not be hurt by the Iranian shutdown because it has substantial reserves.

January 5—Occidental Petroleum announced an oil strike on its Amazon Basin concession in Peru. Previously, Belco Petroleum brought in a gas well off Peru's northwest coast.

January 8—At Bantry Bay, Ireland, a French supertanker exploded and burned, killing 43 crewmembers.

January 11—Venezuelan Energy and Mines Minister Valentin Hernandez said the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) would hold a meeting with non-OPEC oil producers in London in late February or early March to discuss production, exporting, pricing, and technological problems.

January 12—Canada's National Oil Co. announced that a delegation would visit China in March to discuss offshore oil development.

January 17—The American Petroleum Institute (API) reported that U.S. consumption of oil rose to 18.7 MMb/d in 1978, up from 18.4 MMb/d in 1977, and that oil imports fell to 8.1 MMb/d in 1977.

January 17—U.S. Energy Secretary James Schlesinger said the U.S. oil shortage of about 500,000 b/d caused by the Iranian shutdown was "serious" but not yet "critical." Other producers made up about 300,000 b/d of the 800,000 b/d in crude oil and refined products lost by the Iranian crisis.

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January 18—World Bank officials announced that by 1983, $1 billion would be available annually for funding oil development projects and $4 billion would be available annually for other energy projects in third world nations.

January 18—Venezuela assured Canada of "priority treatment" in purchasing light and medium crudes. Canada and Venezuela also announced cooperation in heavy oil exploitation and nuclear energy development.

January 29—Two years after discovery, the Philippines first oilfield went on stream. The Government also opened a geothermal powerplant on the Island of Luzon.

February 3—It was reported that a Belgian company signed a contract with a South African firm for delivery of 2,000 tons of South African enriched uranium over 11 years beginning in 1980.

February 5—According to the Soviet news agency *Tass*, recent oil discoveries 16,000 feet below Azerbaijan Province could make that region the Soviet Union's primary oil-producing area in the future.

February 6—Charles Dibona of the American Petroleum Institute said the Iranian oil shutdown had created a 2 million b/d shortage in the world.

February 13—Assistant Secretary of State Harold Saunders told the Foreign Affairs Committee that Israel was short about 40,000 b/d because of the Iranian oil industry strike. Although Israel keeps secret its oil consumption and sources, it was estimated that about one-half of its 160,000 b/d oil needs were supplied by Iran, 30,000 b/d came from Mexico, between 20,000 and 30,000 b/d came from the occupied Sinai oilfields, and the remainder from other sources.

February 13—It was reported that Saudi Arabia and Aramco had agreed to the Saudi purchase of the remaining 40 percent of the company still owned by Aramco. An Aramco spokesman denied that an agreement had been signed but said the two parties were close to reaching one.

February 17—Iranian oil workers ended their strike. The National Iran Oil Co. said the first exports would leave Iran on March 5 and that production would be up to 3 million b/d within 2 weeks.

February 19—In Paris, International Energy Agency Executive Director Ulf Lantzke said the Iranian shutdown had caused an overall drop in supplies of less than 4 percent, not enough to trigger the automatic emergency sharing system. Lantzke also said the member-state stockpiles were "marginally higher" than in January 1978, which suggested that the IEA members were better prepared to withstand any oil shortage caused by the Iranian strike.

February 22—Libya raised the price of its oil by 5 percent, following similar increases by Venezuela, Kuwait, Abu Dhabi, and Qatar.

February 25—Defense Secretary Brown said the United States would consider using force to protect its vital interests in the Middle East. The same day, Energy Secretary Schlesinger said the United States was considering a United States presence in the Middle East to protect its interest.

February 27—It was announced in Mexico City that France would purchase 100,000 b/d of oil from Mexico beginning in January 1980.

February 28—Hassan Nazih, head of the National Iranian Oil Company (NICO) said Iran would no longer honor the consortium arrangement and would deal directly with oil companies offering to purchase oil.

March 1—At its regular meeting in Paris, the IEA announced a conservation program to reduce oil consumption by 2 million b/d, 1 million of which is to come from the United States.

March 1—U.S. Congressman Albert Gore released figures that suggested the actual shortage caused by the Iranian shutdown was much less than the 2 million b/d claimed by the Department of Energy.

March 2—Ashland Oil of the United States signed a contract to purchase Iranian crude at prices "somewhat" higher than the fixed price.

March 3—A spokesman for the NIOC said Iran's target was a production level of 4 million b/d.

March 4—Libya added another 3 percent to the 5-percent increase announced last month. The next day, Oman and Iraq increased their prices by $1.20 per barrel.

March 5—Taiwan reported an oil discovery off its northwest coast.

March 5—A tanker left Kharg Island, Iran, bound for Japan. According to reports, the Japanese paid $18.50 per barrel for heavy crude and $20 for light.

March 7—NIOC announced that production had reached 2 million b/d, and that the export target was 3 million b/d.

March 9—The Middle East Economic Digest reported that major U.S. oil companies decided to boycott Iranian oil because the asking price was too high.

March 13—Exxon announced that it would stop selling crude to non-affiliated companies in 1981.

March 13—The U.S. Nuclear Regulatory Commission closed five nuclear powerplants and stopped construction of two others because the plants were not designed to withstand earthquakes.

March 16—It was reported that the United States and Mexico were negotiating a natural gas purchase at $3.15 per Tcf, compared to the $2.60 per Tcf the Mexicans offered to sell gas to the United States 2 years ago.

March 19—Mexico announced that it would raise its prices to keep pace with other producers. (Subsequently, the price for a barrel of Mexican crude went to $17.10 on April 1.)

March 26—At the OPEC meeting in Geneva, Iraq advocated a price rise of 24 percent to keep up with inflation, while the Saudis maintained that OPEC should hold to the price increase of 3.8 percent scheduled for April 1. The OPEC compromised by raising prices up to the 14.5 percent scheduled for October 1979, which meant an increase of 9.5 percent for April 1.

March 28—A series of mechanical failures, allegedly compounded by a human error, led to a partial meltdown of a reactor core at the Three Mile Island, Pa., nuclear power station.

March 30—As technicians tried to cool the crippled Three Mile Island nuclear plant in Pennsylvania, the Governor of the State closed nearby schools and ordered the evacuation of pregnant women and preschool children to avoid contamination from radioactive leaks.

April 1—In reaction to the Three Mile Island accident, European Community officials said that nuclear power was necessary for Europe's future energy needs. Italian energy officials said the danger at the Three Mile Island accident was exaggerated. Officials from Finland, Sweden, West Germany, Britain, and Belgium said their safety standards were higher than U.S. standards. Meanwhile, protesters in Europe demonstrated against nuclear power, most notably in Gorleban at the proposed site of the reprocessing plant in Hanover, West Germany.

April 4—Wang Ping, a Chinese geologist, told a Houston meeting that the Gudao field at the mouth of the Yellow River held 700 million barrels of crude oil, the first such public disclosure of Chinese reserves by a Chinese official.

April 5—The U.S. House of Representatives rejected an amendment to the foreign aid bill that would have prohibited assistance to OPEC nations. Gabon, Nigeria, Indonesia, and Ecuador are the only OPEC nations receiving U.S. aid.

April 9—According to the Middle East Economic Survey, Saudi Arabia and Iraq banned shipments of their oil through the Suez Canal and the Sumed pipeline as part of the Arab League boycott of Egypt. Saudi Oil Minister Yamani denied the story during an interview on April 30.

April 10—Iranian oil production reached 4.4 MMb/d and an export level of about 3.5 MMb/d.

April 10—The immediate danger at Three Mile Island passed and families returned to their homes around the stricken plant.

April 11—A Kuwaiti newspaper reported that the United States was pressuring Britain and Norway to provide oil to Israel to replace Iranian supplies. U.S. Vice President Mondale denied the story during his April 16 visit to Norway.

April 13—Ali Jaida, Director of the Qatar General Petroleum Corporation and former Secretary General of OAPEC, denied charges filed in a Miami court that he had accepted a $1.5 million bribe for offshore drilling rights near Qatar.

April 13—A fire shut down the Barseback nuclear powerplant in Sweden. In Copenhagen, 20 miles from Barseback, demonstrators demanded that the plant be closed permanently and that Denmark hold a referendum on nuclear power. Meanwhile, Swedish politicians continued their negotiations on holding a nuclear referendum in Sweden.

April 14—The U.S. Senate Committee on Foreign Relations released a report which said Saudi Arabia would not raise production above 12 MMb/d in the late 1980's. Most industry observers have accepted Saudi statements made over the years that production would be held below 12 MMb/d.

April 16—Venezuela averaged 2.348 MMb/d for the first quarter of 1979, compared to 2.166 MMb/d during 1978.

April 16—Saudi Arabia announced that it was dropping its production to the previously established ceiling of 8.5 MMb/d. The Saudis had been producing at 9.5 MMb/d during the first quarter of 1979 to offset the Iranian production shutdown.

April 17—OAPEC expelled Egypt and embargoed shipments of butane and lubricating oils to Egypt.

April 24—According to reports circulating in Europe, Israeli agents sabotaged components of two French nuclear plants which were to be delivered to Iraq.

April 24—Nuclear power became an issue in the Austrian election as opponents charged the socialists with trying to reverse the November 1978 referendum which stopped nuclear power.

April 30—Yugoslavia began a gasoline conservation program, which included banning all automobile driving on certain days.

May 7—Venezuelan President Luis Herrera stated in an interview that OPEC should devise a scheme to help Third World countries pay for oil imports. Energy Minister Humberto Calderon visited Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Qatar, the United Arab Emirates, Libya, Algeria, and Iraq to discuss proposals for helping the Third World.

May 7—In the wake of the Lower Saxony state government rejection of the Gorleben nuclear fuel reprocessing plant, West Germany signed an agreement with France for reprocessing German nuclear fuel.

May 7—Canada and Mexico signed a 10 year energy agreement providing for an exchange of Mexican oil for Canadian nuclear technology and coal.

May 10—According to unconfirmed reports from New York, Saudi Arabia will reduce production to its ceiling of 8.5 MMb/d and will limit Aramco to 7 MMb/d.

May 15—Kuwaiti Oil Minister Shaykh Ali Khalifa al-Sabah blamed the United States for the rising oil prices because the United States continued to increase its consumption and did not have a conservation program.

May 16—In an interview published in the *Washington Star*, Oil Minister Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani said Saudi Arabia would maintain production levels above its ceiling for the rest of the year in order to support the U.S. peace efforts, but if the United States failed to arrange a comprehensive peace, the Saudis would cut back their production.

May 18—The European Community Energy Minister meeting in Brussels rejected Energy Commissioner Guido Brunner's appeal for stringent efforts to meet the 5 percent conservation goals, and agreed instead to less stringent voluntary methods. The EC Energy Ministers also rejected a French proposal to suppress the Rotterdam spot market. The French maintained that the spot market distorted international oil prices.

May 22—The IEA Governing Board, meeting in Paris, reaffirmed its intention to reduce oil consumption by 5 percent, or 2 MMb/d. In its 12-point communique, the IEA recognized that economic growth could not be sustained without a resolution of current energy problems and that oil could not meet medium term energy needs in the future.

May 29—Sweden awarded contracts for the construction of two prototype electric power generating windmills. Sweden is considering a plan to generate 10 percent of its electrical needs for the year 2000 with 700 windmills that would cost $3 billion.

May 30—Nigeria warned the United States and Britain that it would retaliate—supposedly stop oil exports—if the two countries recognized the new government of Rhodesia.

May 31—During the month of May, Oman, Ecuador, Iran, Abu Dhabi, Libya, and Venezuela raised prices to the level of $17 per barrel of marker crude. It was also reported that OPEC would raise prices at its meeting in June between 20 percent and 35 percent.

June 3—A 30,000 b/d runaway well caught fire and destroyed an exploratory platform 50 miles offshore in Campeche Bay, Mexico.

June 4—Pemex head Jorge Diaz Serano said Mexico would not join OPEC although Mexican-OPEC interests were similar.

June 5—It was reported from Tokyo that Saudi Arabia, Venezuela, Kuwait, Mexico, and Britain would meet in late June to discuss oil supplies, demand, and conservation.

June 7—National Iranian Oil Company head Hassan Nazih said that Iranian oil production ws holding steady at about 4 million b/d with exports at about 3.2 million b/d, despite the political disruptions in Khuzistan Province where most of the oilfields are located. Nazih also announced an increase in prices up to $18.47 for Iranian light and $17.74 for heavy. Nazih said Iran was accepting no new oil customers because the country was receiving enough revenue for its needs.

June 13—EC Energy Commissioner Guido Brunner proposed to the European Commission that the EC freeze oil imports at current levels through 1990 and increase the use of coal and nuclear power. Brunner estimated that the EC would be spending about $50 billion per year by 1990 for energy research and development and for conservation.

June 18—Venezuela announced that it would invest $25.3 billion over 10 years to develop the Orinoco heavy oil belt.

June 19—Saudi Oil Minister Yamani said Saudi Arabia might raise its production ceiling to 9.5 million b/d in the near future.

June 20—Saudi Crown Prince Fahd said Saudi Arabia would not raise the production ceiling above 8.5 million b/d.

June 20—EC Energy Commissioner Brunner proposed registering all oil spot market transactions in an effort to control spot market prices.

June 20—France adopted a 27-point energy conservation plan that included subsidies for low-mileage automobiles, truck/car speed limits set at 56 mph, expanded rail facilities, a horsepower tax on automobiles, and lowering winter temperatures in public buildings from 69 to 62 degrees.

June 21—Saudi Oil Minister Yamani said Saudi Arabia would not increase its production unless the industrialized nations reduced consumption by 4 percent.

June 22—It was reported that Japan and Mexico were arranging a 10-year oil deal.

June 22—France raised gasoline prices for the third time this year, up to $3.10 per gallon of premium.

June 22—The European Community agreed to freeze oil imports at 470 million tons per year through 1985.

June 26—The British Government told the British National Oil Company to ask its customers for "voluntary" cuts in purchases of British North Sea oil.

June 28—OPEC agreed to raise the price of Saudi light from $14.54 up to $18 and to place a ceiling of $23.50 for higher grade crudes. The Saudis held to the $18 price but most other OPEC members added surcharges to raise the price of their comparable crudes up to $20.

June 29—Italy, France, West Germany, Britain, Canada, Japan, and the United States, meeting in Tokyo, agreed to set limits on their oil imports through 1985. The EC members had wanted a 5-year overall ceiling, but the United States and Japan held out for 2-year individual country ceilings on imports.

June 29—In an interview, Muamar al-Qadhdhafi said Libya was considering halting all oil exports for 2 to 4 years in an effort to control inflation caused by imports and to stop the "provocations" of the Western countries.

June 30—Saudi King Khalid said that a U.S. military intervention in the Persian Gulf would create "confusion and instability" and would not secure oil supplies for the United States. The same day, Libyan leader al-Qadhdhafi said a Western attempt to seize oilfields would be "suicide."

July 2—News reports from Saudi Arabia said the Kingdom would increase oil production, but did not say when or how much. One week later the Saudis announced that production would be raised to 9.5 MMb/d for the rest of the year.

July 5—The OECD reported that U.S. oil consumption decreased 0.7 percent for the first quarter of 1979 while consumption in Japan and Western Europe increased.

July 5—Bulgaria announced fuel conservation measures which included gasoline rationing and automobile mileage limits. In May, Bulgaria doubled the price of gasoline, up to $4.32 per gallon.

July 8—Explosions interrupted gas and oil flows on the pipeline to the Abadan refinery in Iran. Three days later, another series of explosions closed the pipeline after repairs on the first explosion had been completed. Additional Iranian troops were stationed in the oil fields to protect the facilities.

July 9—Saudi Oil Minister Yamani said Palestinians might try to sink an oil tanker in the Strait of Hormuz. Yamani also said Saudi Arabia had discovered another large oilfield in the northern part of the country.

July 17—A GAO report stated that OPEC nations held $12.4 billion of the U.S. public debt of $789.2 billion and $32 billion of the total $1,111.6 billion in U.S. bank deposits. GAO concluded that the OPEC holdings were no threat to the U.S. economy.

July 20—According to news reports in Japan, U.S. defense officials warned Japan that Palestinians would attempt to hijack or sink an oil tanker in the Strait of Hormuz on July 23 (the anniversary of the Egyptian revolution). Japanese officials passed the warning on to all Japanese tankers.

July 21—Two oil tankers collided off Trinidad, spilling, by some estimates, as much as 2 million barrels of the 3.5 million barrels the two ships were carrying.

July 25—Romania announced fuel conservation measures which included reducing the number of Government automobiles, raising taxi fares, raising gasoline prices, instituting odd-even days on weekends, and blocking urban thoroughfares to encourage use of public transportation.

July 27—It was reported in London that Nigeria intended to drop its oil production from the current 2.3 to 2.4 MMb/d level down to 2 MMb/d. Two days later, other reports said Kuwait would reduce its production from 2 MMb/d down to 1.5 MMb/d, but Kuwaiti officials denied the reports.

July 31—A spokesman for British Petroleum said the company had been notified that its assets in Nigeria were nationalized effective immediately. Nigeria was retaliating against a British decision of late June to provide North Sea oil to South Africa.

August 2—It was reported in Beirut that Saudi Arabia and Aramco were considering closing Tapline permanently because they were losing $40 million per year.

August 13—A CIA study on world oil predicted that the Soviet Union may become an oil importer by 1982.

August 14—Britain reached oil self-sufficiency in June, producing enough North Sea oil to meet domestic demand. Britain will continue to import low grade, low cost crude and export high grade, high cost North Sea crude to help its balance of payments problem.

August 21—In Los Angeles, a union's antitrust suit against OPEC was thrown out of court, but the union's suits against individual state members of OPEC was allowed to stand. The union claims OPEC violates U.S. antitrust law by fixing prices.

August 21—The U.S. Department of Commerce approved export licenses for 2 million barrels of kerosene and heating oil, worth $47 million, for shipment to Iran for "humanitarian" reasons to meet shortages caused by the closure of the Iranian refinery at Abadan.

August 22—An explosion at a pumping station near Ras Tanura, Saudi Arabia, caused a fire which burned for 3 days, although without any serious interruption in the oil flow.

August 23—Hasan Nazih, director of the National Iranian Oil Co., said Iran did not need the fuel oil from the United States, but was buying it as a precaution and might resell it later at a profit.

August 27—There was another explosion at a Ras Tanura pumping station.

August 30—Saudi Oil Minister Yamani said in Mexico that OPEC would welcome Mexican membership.

August 30—Israeli Energy Minister Modai said Israel would not return the Egyptian oilfields in November as called for in the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty unless the Egyptians agreed to the Israeli demands on the price and quantities of oil to be purchased from the fields.

September 5—Egypt agreed to furnish Israel with 2 million tons of crude oil per year (about 40,000 barrels per day) after Israel returns the al-Tur

oilfields in the Sinai on November 25, 1979. The price was still to be negotiated; Israel was asking for the OPEC price of about $22 per barrel, or according to some reports a discounted price, while Egypt was asking for the spot market price of about $32 per barrel. Egyptian oil minister Hilal announced that production at the al-Tur fields would be cut from 36,000 b/d back to 20,000 b/d to protect the field.

September 6—The Nonaligned Conference in Havana urged oil producing states to invest more in developing countries, urged other commodity producers to form "OPEC-like" groups, and called for a resumption of the "North-South" talks.

September 6—At the Nonaligned Conference, Pakistan confirmed that it was proceeding with its uranium enrichment plant.

September 7—Japan's Mitsubishi signed a 5-year contract with Algeria's Sonatrach for a total of 3.8 MM bbls. of natural gas liquids.

September 11—During the visit of Israeli Energy Minister Modai, Norwegian Energy Minister Bjartmaar Gjerde said that Norway had no oil to spare and was not in a position to supply Israel with oil.

September 11—The Japanese Government and Mitsui agreed to complete the remaining 15 percent of the Bandar Shahpur (recently renamed Bandar Khomeini) petrochemical complex if the Iranian Government would guarantee oil supplies for Japan and would promise not to nationalize Mitsui's 50 percent interest in the plant. According to some reports, the Japanese Government would provide $240 million and Mitsui $350 million and the Iranian Government would provide $230 million to complete the $3.5 billion project (up from the original $2.7 billion because of inflation and the work suspension caused by the revolution).

September 14—An international conference of oil executives, meeting in Bucharest, concluded that government interference was the largest obstacle to increasing energy resources.

September 21—Mexico agreed to furnish the United States with 300 million cubic feet of natural gas daily at $3.625 per thousand cubic foot. In 1977, the U.S. Department of Energy rejected a Mexican offer of 2.2 billion cubic feet at $2.60 per thousand because the price was too high and the agreement included an inflation clause. The current price for Canadian natural gas is $2.80, expected to rise to $3.30 in the coming year.

September 26—Prince Fahd announced that Saudi Arabia would maintain its 9.5 MMb/d production level for the remainder of 1979.

September 28—Hassan Nazih was fired as head of the National Iranian Oil Company.

September 28—An IEA study released in Paris stated that the United States and Canada should increase gasoline and fuel oil prices to encourage conservation and urged the Japanese to increase their conservation efforts. The study listed the three leading oil users (tons of crude oil per capita per year) : Luxembourg 10.77; Canada 8.7; and the United States 8.28. For comparison, West Germany uses 4.25 and Japan 2.4.

October 1—Ali Akbar Muinfar, Iran's new Oil Minister, pledged to purge Iran's 40,000 oil workers of "non-Islamic elements." Meanwhile, unrest and threatened strikes slowed Iranian oil exports to about 3 MMb/d, down from the 3.3 MMb/d average.

October 2—British Energy Minister David Howell warned that Britain will face energy shortages in a decade when the North Sea reserves begin to play out.

October 3—Mana Said Utaiba, Oil Minister for the United Arab Emirates, told the opening session of a 3-day OPEC energy seminar that inflation and the declining value of the dollar would lead to another OPEC price increase.

October 3—China informed its Japanese oil customers that it would reduce its exports by 22 percent for the month of October. No explanation for the cut was offered.

October 4—According to news reports, Iran raised the price of its spot sales of crude to Japanese companies to $40 per barrel. Japanese observers saw the Iranian move as a step toward another major price increase at the December OPEC meeting and as a hint that Iran would not offer long-term supply contracts.

October 4—News sources in Japan said South Korea had purchased "thousands of tons" of coal from North Korea, the first trading between the two Koreas since 1948. South Korean officials denied the story.

October 5—Mexico announced that it would raise the price of its crude. The move appeared to trigger a series of price increases of about 10 percent among most of the major oil producers.

October 11—China announced an oil strike offshore near the Pearl River at a depth of over 9,000 feet. According to the announcement, the oil is high gravity and low sulfur, with no parafin.

October 18—Saboteurs blew up two pipelines in southern Iran, but oil officials said the destruction would not affect Iranian exports.

October 22—Tanzania announced an offshore oil strike near Songo Songo Island. The field will be developed with funding from the World Bank.

October 30—Reports from Iran stated that Iran had sold a cargo of 100,000 barrels of crude for $43.30 per barrel, the highest price thus far.

October 30—Mexico announced that production had reached 1.7 MMb/d, up from 1.5 MMb/d at the start of the year.

November 5—India announced an offshore oil discovery 50 miles southwest of Bombay, which the Indians hoped would be as fruitful as the "Bombay High" field discovered 4 years ago.

November 7—Kuwait announced that it would reduce its contract sales by 500,000 barrels per day; this tended to confirm rumors that Kuwait would reduce its production from 2 MMb/d down to 1.5 MMb/d.

November 7—Japan and Peru signed an agreement for 26,000 b/d of Peruvian oil at $27.50 per barrel.

November 14—President Carter froze the assets of Iran held in American banks in response to the seizure of the American Embassy in Teheran on November 4. Oil producing states protested the U.S. move on the assets

because they feared that the United States would set a precedent to freeze assets of foreign countries in any future disputes with the United States.

November 19—A Swedish oil consulting company reported that the Soviet Union's oil reserves were understated by one-half and that the Soviets had more oil than Saudi Arabia.

November 20—Officials in the Netherlands announced that one of the country's two nuclear plants had been eroded by a seawater leak. The discovery was made during a shutdown for fuel replacement.

November 25—Israel returned the Sinai oilfields to Egypt in accordance with the peace treaty agreement of last March.

November 26—A member of the United Nations Conference on Energy Resources said that Venezuela had 500 billion barrels of heavy crude oil in the Orinocio belt, more than the world's current supply of conventional oil.

November 27—The United Arab Emirates announced that it would construct an oil pipeline across the Musandam Peninsula to the Bay of Oman to bypass the Strait of Ormuz.

November 27—Greece announced that production from the Prinos field off Thassos Island would begin in 1981.

December 3—Following a 3-day meeting of the OPEC strategy committee (Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Iran, and Venezuela), Saudi Oil Minister Yamani announced that OPEC could consider replacing the dollar as the medium of exchange for international oil transactions with a "basket" of currencies as protection against currency fluctuations.

December 4—Iran asked all companies and governments purchasing Iranian oil to pay in French francs, Swiss francs, British pounds, West German marks, or Japanese yen rather than in U.S. dollars. Economics Minister Abdolhassan Bani Sadr said Iran would sell oil to developing countries for half price.

December 10—The International Energy Agency, meeting in Paris, voted to reduce the total oil imports of its 20 members to 24.6 MMb/d by 1985, down from the original ceiling on imports of 26 MMb/d set in 1979. Guido Brunner, Oil Commissioner of the European Community, told the IEA meeting that the EC would support the United States in its confrontation with Iran and would refrain from purchasing Iranian oil on the spot market.

December 13—Saudi Arabia, the United Arab Emirates, Qatar, and Venezuela raised their oil prices by $6 per barrel in an attempt to forestall a larger increase at the OPEC meeting due to begin on December 17. Saudi marker crude was set at $24 per barrel.

December 14—Saudi Oil Minister Yamani said Saudi Arabia would maintain its current production level of 9.5 MMb/d through March 1980. The Saudi ceiling was set at 8.5 MMb/d, but the Saudis had produced at the higher level since June 1979.

December 17—The OPEC meeting opened in Caracas, Venezuela. Libya announced a price increase of $4.75 per barrel, up to $30; Iran raised its prices by $5 barrel; and Indonesia went up $4.40. These increases were an apparent response to the Saudi, Venezuelan, Qatari, and Emirate increases announed on December 13.

December 20—The OPEC meeting ended without an agreement on prices for the coming year. Apparently, each member state would set its own prices according to the market, much as they did for the previous 6 months. Many oil analysts suggested that such open pricing would create a glut on the market, which would drive prices down.

December 21—India announced a gas strike near Narsapur, on the southeast coast.

December 26—A U.S. Department of Energy report released in Washington stated that licensing new nuclear reactors would not displace the need for imported oil in 1980. The report supposedly was presented to the President on December 6, the day before the President endorsed expanded nuclear power as a means to reduce American oil imports.

MIDDLE EAST [1]

January 1—Both Israel and Egypt announced they were willing to resume the stalled peace treaty negotiations, probably some time in mid-January.

January 2—Israeli religious leaders warned that allowing theaters to open on the Sabbath could lead to a government crisis.

January 2—Members of the Israel Gush Emunim ("Bloc of the Faithful") tried to establish a settlement on a hill near Jerusalem but left after the Israeli Defence Force (IDF) threatened to evict them.

January 2—Turkey's Interior Minister, Irean Ozaydinli, resigned, adding to the government crisis caused by the year-long civil strife in Turkey.

January 3—Israeli aircraft flew over southern Lebanon for the third straight day.

January 7—Lebanese Christian Phalangist forces and a Syrian contingent in the Arab Deterrent Forces (ADF) exchanged fire near Beirut.

January 9—In Cairo, Abd al-Qawi Maqawi, exiled leader of the United National Front for South Yemen, said his forces were in "open warfare" against the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen (PRDY) Government troops.

January 9—Iraq announced that it would resume oil shipments from its Kirkuk fields through the pipeline to Syria after a 2-year interruption.

January 10—U.S. Deputy Secretary of State Warren Christopher arrived in Turkey for discussions on Cyprus and U.S.-Turkey security issues.

January 11—United Nations sources reported that an Irish contingent of the United Nations Interim Force in Lebanon (UNIFIL) exchanged fire with a Lebanese Christian militia unit near the town of Tibnine.

January 12—The Beirut independent daily newspaper *al-Nahar* quoted Salah Khalaf, second in command in the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), as saying the PLO had rejected secret contacts with the United States.

January 13—Three Palestinian guerrillas were killed attacking a guest house in the Israeli town of Maalot.

January 16—Israeli seaborne commandos destroyed a Palestinian guerrilla base and Israeli artillery shelled other bases in southern Lebanon.

January 16—The Shah of Iran arrived at Aswan, Egypt.

January 17—U.S. Ambassador-at-Large Alfred L. Atherton, Jr. arrived in Israel to begin a new round of shuttle diplomacy aimed at finding compromises to end the stalemated peace talks.

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[1] This section includes Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia, Libya, Sudan, Egypt, Israel, Jordan, Lebanon, Syria, Turkey, and the Palestinians, and was prepared by Clyde R. Mark, Specialist in Middle Eastern Affairs.

January 17—Five Lebanese Shiite Moslems hijacked a Beirut-to-Amman flight, then surrendered to Lebanese authorities after holding a press conference to voice their concern over the August 1978 disappearance of their leader Iman Musa Sadr.

January 17—U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations Andrew Young said the United States should view the PLO more "realistically."

January 19—The United Nations Security Council voted 12–0 (the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia abstained, China did not participate) to extend the 5,852-man UNILFIL until June 19, 1979. The resolution also deplored the lack of Israeli cooperation with the peacekeeping group.

January 19—Former U.S. President Gerald Ford arrived in Syria for talks with Syrian President Hafiz al-Assad. Ford had met with Egyptian President Muhammad Anwar al-Sadat and Muhammad Reza Pahlavi, the Shah of Iran, in Egypt, and planned to go on to Saudi Arabia, Jordan, Israel, Oman, Qatar, and the United Arab Amirates.

January 19—The Palestine National Council, meeting in Damascus, approved a political platform, which included encouraging renewed talks between the Palestinians and Jordan.

January 22—A remote-controlled bomb killed Fatah Security Chief Abu Hassan Salamah, four of his bodyguards, and six bystanders in Beirut. PLO officials blamed Israel for the assassination because Salamah was believed to have been the mastermind behind the 1972 Olympic massacre.

January 22—The Shah of Iran arrived in Marrakesh, Morocco. Within a few days, most of the Shah's family arrived in Morocco from the United States.

January 25—U.S. Ambassador at Large Atherton arrived in Cairo and held talks with Egyptian leaders. The discussions centered around article 4 of the draft peace treaty which called for a review of security measures in the Sinai once the region reverts to Egyptian control, and article 6 which deals with Egypt's bilateral and multilateral relations with other Arab States. The other unresolved issue is the so-called "linkage" between the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty and a resolution of the West Bank and Gaza Strip problems.

January 29—After returning to Israel from Egypt, Ambassador Atherton flew to Washington, apparently having failed to find the necessary compromises in the dispute over the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty.

January 31—Col. Ben. Jadid Shadli was nominated by the National Liberation Front political convention to be the next President of Algeria, replacing Huwari BuMidyan, who died on December 27, 1978.

January 31—Syria and Iraq agreed in principle to unite the two countries.

February 1—Sudan President Jafaar Numayri merged or abolished 7 Cabinet posts and dismissed 7 Cabinet Ministers.

February 1—In a speech to the B'nai B'rith, Foreign Relations Committee Chairman Frank Church accused Saudi Arabia of impeding Middle East peace efforts and said the United States should review its relations with the Arab nation, particularly the sale of F–15 aircraft scheduled for 1981.

February 6—The United States invited Egypt and Israel to send their Foreign Ministers to Camp David on February 21 for a new round of negotiations on the peace treaty. Both countries accepted the invitation on February 8.

February 7—A *Washington Post* story said the State Department report on human rights to be issued shortly contained allegations of systematic torture of Palestinian Arab prisoners by Israeli authorities. Israel denied that the Palestinians were tortured.

February 8—Ben Jadid Shadli was elected President of Algeria. He was the only candidate.

February 11—During Secretary of Defense Brown's visit, it was announced in Saudi Arabia that the United States would provide F–5 aircraft to Sudan and the Yemen Arab Republic. Saudi Arabia will pay $350 million for the arms. Brown went on to Jordan on his four-country visit to the Middle East.

February 12—Radio Khartoum reported heavy fighting in Chad between the southern forces supporting President Felix Maloum and the northern forces supporting Prime Minister Husayn Habri. The reports stated that French troops and planes were protecting President Maloum's forces.

February 13—In his welcoming statement to Defense Secretary Brown, Israeli Defense Minister Weizman said Israel was prepared to enter into a partnership with the United States to insure the stability and posperity of the Middle East. The statement was viewed as an offer to become the American policeman to replace Iran.

February 13—Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan said: "* * * there are the other problems, like the PLO, which is not a state, but we cannot deny their position on their value on the conflict * * *." Some Israelis viewed the Dayan statement as a reversal of the Israeli policy of refusing to recognize the PLO.

February 14—After a second night of shelling in Beirut, Lebanese officials expressed fears that the unsteady cease-fire would collapse and a new round of warfare would errupt.

February 16—Defense Secretary Brown left Israel for Egypt. According to news reports, the Israeli had presented Brown with a modified version of the "Matmon C" plan, the 10-year, $10 billion defense procurement program begun in 1976.

February 20—Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dyan, Egytian Prime Minister and acting Foreign Minister Mustafa Khalil, and Secretary of State Cyrus Vance met at Camp David, Md., to begin a new round of negotiating the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty.

February 25—After the inconclusive results of the Foreign Ministers' meetings at Camp David, President Carter suggested that the talks be advanced to the head-of-government level, which would involve Prime Ministers Begin and Khalil. The Israeli Cabinet rejected the Carter invitation because President al-Sadat would not attend.

February 27—It was announced in Israel that Prime Minister Begin would fly to Washington to meet with President Carter.

March 1—Prime Minister Begin left Israel for the United States and a meeting with President Carter to discuss the possible compromises needed to break the peace talk deadlock.

March 5—After 3 days of meetings with Begin, President Carter announced that he would go to Israel and Egypt to negotiate directly with the principal leaders of the two countries. It was reported from Israel that the Cabinet had approved some of Carter's proposals.

March 6—National Security Council Adviser Brzezinski and Ambassador-at-large Atherton arrived in Cairo to brief the Egyptians on the proposals President Carter would bring with him on March 8.

March 6—PLO elements exchanged artillery and small arms fire with Israeli-supported Christian groups in southern Lebanon.

March 6—The Arab League called for a renewal of the 3-day-old cease-fire in the war between North and South Yemen.

March 6—It was reported that 1,000 Libyan troops had arrived in Uganda to assist the Government forces in the battle with Ugandan rebels and Tanzanian soldiers.

March 7—News sources in Israel stated that the United States would ask Egypt for a military base in the Sinai after the Israelis had withdrawn.

March 8—President Carter arrived in Cairo to begin the negotiations over his compromise proposals with President al-Sadat. The same day, Prime Minister Begin arrived in Israel after his visit to New York.

March 10—Apparently with al-Sadat's approval of his compromise proposals, President Carter arrived in Israel.

March 12—Israel decided to complete parliamentary debate on the peace treaty proposals before initialing the treaty.

March 13—President Carter left Israel for Egypt, where he met with President al-Sadat at the airport for an hour before announcing that the compromise proposals had been accepted by both sides and that the treaty was completed. The next day, Egypt announced that the treaty would be submitted to the People's Assembly for approval.

March 13—Arabs on the West Bank and the Gaza Strip continued their strikes and demonstrations against the proposed treaty. Israel and the PLO exchanged fire across the Lebanese border. On March 15, two Arabs were killed by Israeli troops in Halhul during a demonstration.

March 14—In Paris, Israel exchanged 76 Palestinians for one Israeli soldier in the first exchange between the PLO and the Israelis.

March 15—Libya claimed Egypt was massing troops along their border.

March 16—Presidential National Security Adviser Brzezinski and Deputy Secretary of State Warren Christopher left for Saudi Arabia, Jordan, and Egypt to explain the treaty. They returned to the United States on March 19.

March 16—Israeli Defense Minister Weizman arrived in Washington to complete negotiations on security aspects of the treaty and to discuss with U.S. officials arms deliveries for the future. Egyptian Defense Minister Ali arrived in Washington for the same purpose the next day.

March 18—PLO Chairman Arafat said the United States had betrayed the Palestinians, and called for an Arab oil embargo against the United States for its role in the treaty negotiations.

March 19—The U.S. aircraft carrier *Constellation*, a missile cruiser, and three destroyers began cruising off the Arabian Peninsula in what appeared to be a show of strength aimed at discouraging foreign intervention in the war between the two Yemens.

March 19—The Israeli Cabinet approved the peace treaty with Egypt. The next day, the Israeli Knesset began debating the treaty. In his opening statement, Prime Minister Begin said Israel would never leave Jerusalem, would never permit the formation of a Palestinian state in the West Bank and Gaza, and would never withdraw from the occupied territories.

March 22—Israeli Armed Forces were put on alert to stop possible terrorist acts or military attacks triggered by the peace treaty signing.

March 22—The Arab League announced a meeting in Baghdad on March 27 to discuss actions to be taken against Egypt for signing a separate peace treaty with Israel.

March 22—The Israeli Knesset approved the peace treaty.

March 25—Begin and Al-Sadat arrived in Washington for the signing ceremonies. The two leaders met briefly to discuss last minute details and final wording of the document.

March 26—On the White House lawn, President al-Sadat and Prime Minister Begin signed the peace treaty. President Carter witnessed the document.

March 26—Most shops, stores, and businesses were closed on the West Bank and Gaza as Arabs protested the peace treaty signing. A bomb exploded outside the U.S. Embassy in Damascus with little damage. The Egyptian Embassy in Teheran was seized by Arab students. A bomb in the old city of Jerusalem injured several people. A restaurant at the Jewish student center in Paris was bombed. Palestinians demonstrated in Yugoslavia, Spain, and the Soviet Union.

March 27—Egypt announced that it would boycott the Arab League. The next day, the Arab League, meeting in Baghdad, agreed to sanctions against Egypt, and most Arab States announced the recall of their Ambassadors to Cairo.

March 28—The Sultan of Oman voiced his approval of the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty.

March 29—The U.S. House of Representatives voted to cut off aid to Jordan, scheduled for $121 million, unless Jordan agreed to enter the peace negotiations over the West Bank and Gaza.

April 2—President Carter asked Congress to authorize $4.8 billion in assistance for Egypt and Israel: Egypt is to receive $300 million in economic development loans and grants and $1.5 billion in military credits; and Israel is to receive $800 million in military grants and $2.2 billion in military credits.

April 2—Israeli Prime Minister Begin began a 2-day state visit to Egypt.

April 4—The Egyptian Cabinet approved the peace treaty for ratification.

April 5—Thirteen people were injured when a bomb exploded in the Arab section of Jerusalem.

April 9—The House of Representatives approved $45 million in economic aid to Syria providing the President determined such aid to be in the national interest of the United States. The House agreed to $60 million

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in economic aid to Jordan if the President determined that Jordan was cooperating with the peace efforts.

April 10—One man was killed by a bomb in a Tel Aviv market. Israeli planes bombed southern Lebanon in reprisal. The next day, Palestinians and Israelis exchanged rocket and artillery fire across the Lebanese border.

April 13—More than 250 were killed in a 3-day battle between Moroccan troops and guerrillas from Polasario, the organization trying to gain control of the former Spanish Sahara territory.

April 13—Israel named Ministers Weizman, Dayan, Tamir, Sharon, Nissim, and Burg (chairman) as its "autonomy" negotiating team.

April 16—Israeli Foreign Minister Dayan said Israel might give up the Golan Heights in exchange for a peace treaty with Syria, but that the West Bank and Gaza were part of Israel's sovereign territory. Dayan was criticized in Israel for suggesting withdrawal from Golan.

April 16—Palestinians attacked an El Al plane at the Brussels airport, wounding 12. Israelis killed six Palestinians trying to cross into Israel from Lebanon. The next day, a bus was bombed in Israel.

April 17—Israeli Energy Minister Modai and Egyptian Energy Minister Hilal met at al-Tur to discuss the transfer of the oilfields after the Israeli withdrawal.

April 18—Major Sad Haddad declared the area of southern Lebanon under control of his Christian militia to be an independent state. Haddad's militia fired on the Lebanese Army battalion and the UNIFIL forces sent south of the Litani River to establish control of the region for the Lebanese Government.

April 19—An American trade delegation, led by Ambassador Robert Strauss, left Egypt for Israel.

April 19—In a nationwide referendum, Egyptian voters approved the peace treaty and agreed to new elections for the People's Assembly.

April 22—Palestinians killed three people in Nahariya, Israel. Israel retaliated by bombarding Palestinian camps along the Lebanese coast as far north as Tripoli.

April 24—President Carter named Robert Strauss to be the U.S. Ambassador at Large for the West Bank/Gaza negotiations. Alfred Atherton, the current Ambassador at Large, will become Ambassador to Egypt.

April 25—The Senate Foreign Relations Committee approved the supplemental authorization for $4.8 billion for Egypt and Israel, and sent the bill to the Senate. The House Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on Europe and the Middle East began hearings on the supplemental aid bill.

April 26—It was reported that Mauritania signed a peace treaty with the Polasario and agreed to surrender the Mauritanian region of the Saharan territory to Polasario on May 26.

April 26—Egypt and Israel exchanged ratification documents in the Sinai.

April 29—The Israeli cabinet approved capital punishment for Palestinian guerrillas.

May 3—During its consideration of the foreign aid bill, the Senate Foreign Relations Committee cut $38 million from Jordan (the Maqarin Dam

project), $15 million from Syria, and $6.1 million from the Sinai Support Mission, and added $15 million for Morocco, $15 million for Oman, and $50 million for Sudan. The Committee also changed $50 million from grant to credit for Turkey, added $40 million for Greece, and raised the funds for Cypriot refugees from $2 to $15 million. On May 8, the Committee approved the bill and sent it to the Senate floor.

May 6—Israeli planes bombed Lebanese villages near Tripoli, wounding 20 people and killing six, five of whom were from the same family attending a wedding.

May 7—Prime Minister Begin told the Knesset he was willing to go to Beirut for peace talks with President Sarkis.

May 7—Israeli hospital, rail, and post workers went out on a 3-day strike to protest against the Government's failure to stop inflation, which is running at an annual rate of 60 percent.

May 8—Ambassador-at-Large Alfred Atherton was named Ambassador to Egypt.

May 8—According to Israeli press reports, Begin's proposal to the 11 member Ministerial committee on West Bank/Gaza negotiations included a statement that Israel would not accept a Palestinian state, that Israel would claim full sovereignty over the territories after 5 years, and that Israel would allow the Palestinian Arabs administrative autonomy but not legislative autonomy.

May 8—Secretary Vance, testifying before the House Foreign Affairs Committee, said the oil agreement being negotiated with Israel would run for 15 years starting from September 1975, that the oil would come from U.S. reserves, and that Israel would pay current prices for the oil, if and when Israel implemented the agreement. Vance said the administration would seek congressional approval and legislative authority for the oil agreement. The oil agreement negotiations are to be completed by May 26.

May 9—For the fourth straight day, Israeli planes and artillery bombarded Palestinian and Lebanese positions in south Lebanon, and a 450-man force entered Lebanon in pursuit of a terrorist team that struck an Israeli village.

May 9—The Islamic Foreign Ministers Conference meeting in Fez, Morocco, voted to exclude Egypt.

May 9—Deputy Secretary of State Warren Christopher ended a 2-day visit to Turkey where he discussed economic aid, NATO, a prisoner exchange, Cyprus, and a new defense cooperation agreement.

May 10—According to press reports, Kuwait asked Egypt to release $1 billion in Kuwaiti deposits held in Cairo banks.

May 11—Gunmen opened fire on 22 U.S. millitary personnel at a bus stop near Istanbul, killing one and wounding two. The leftist Turkish People's Liberation Army claimed credit for the attack.

May 11—Gaza Major Rashad Shawa arrived in Beirut to discuss with PLO officials his ideas for an independent Palestinian state in Gaza. Shawa was scheduled to go to Jordan and Syria.

May 12—Seven Lebanese children died when an Israeli cluster bomb exploded near Zahrani.

May 14—The Senate added a sense of the Congress resolution to the Egyptian-Israeli supplemental aid bill which called for a multinational peace development fund to help underwrite the peace treaty. The supplemental aid bill, which provides for $4.8 billion for Egypt and Israel, was approved by a vote of 73 to 11.

May 15—President al-Sadat said Egypt was willing to "reciprocate friendship with friendship" with the U.S.S.R., the first suggestion since 1972 that Egypt was interested in renewing relations with the Soviets. The statement enhanced rumors circulating in the Middle East that the Geneva Peace Conference would be reopened.

May 16—Lebanese Prime Minister Salim al-Huss and his 8-man "technocrat" cabinet resigned.

May 17—According to press reports, William Quandt resigned his position as the Middle East specialist on the National Security Council.

May 19—After 2 days of discussions with U.N. Secretary General Waldheim, leaders of the Greek and Turkish communities on Cyprus agreed to open negotiations on June 15.

May 21—The Israeli cabinet approved Begin's autonomy proposal for the West Bank/Gaza negotiations.

May 21—A news report from Cairo stated that Egypt had approved a return to the Geneva Peace Conference but other Arab states rejected the suggestion.

May 22—The U.S. Senate defeated an attempt to cut all aid to Syria.

May 22—It was reported in Cairo that the U.S.S.R. told the United States that it would veto any attempt to broaden UNEF's manadate to police the Israeli withdrawal under the Egptian-Israeli peace treaty.

May 23—In retaliation for a bombing in Tel Aviv that killed three people, Israeli planes bombed several cities in Lebanon, killing 10 and wounding 50.

May 24—Israeli settlers clashed with Israeli troops sent to evict them from al-Arish. The settlers agreed to leave after Deputy Prime Minister Yadin promised compensation for the settlements and also agreed to ask Egypt if the settlers could continue farming their 500 acres for 3 years. Reportedly, Israel was going to request that all 17 Israeli settlements be allowed to remain for the 3 years until the final Israeli withdrawal.

May 24—Al Sadat repeated his belief that West Bank/Gaza autonomy should lead to independence.

May 25—Israel withdrew from al-Arish. Israel, Egypt, and the United States, represented by Secretary of State Vance, opened the West Bank/Gaza negotiations at Beersheba, Israel.

May 28—In a good will gesture, Israel released 16 Palestinian Arab prisoners.

May 30—During a week-long artillery duel across the Lebanese-Israeli border, some 100,000 Lebanese and Palestinians fled southern Lebanon.

May 30—The House of Representatives passed the Egyptian-Israeli supplemental aid bill by a vote of 347 to 28.

May 31—The United Nations Security Council met to discuss the situation in southern Lebanon.

June 3—The Israeli Cabinet approved the construction of Elon More settlement near Nablus on Arab-owned cultivated land requisitioned for "security" reasons. Construction of the civilian settlement began on June 7.

June 5—Al-Sadat said Egypt had signed an arms deal with China for Mig-19 fighters and had asked the United States for an arms coproduction agreement. It was announced later that China would supply Mig-21's to Egypt.

June 6—The PLO announced that it would vacate the city of Tyre in southern Lebanon so that the Israelis would stop bombing civilians in the area.

June 7—In the Egyptian elections, 1,600 candidates, representing 4 political parties, vied for the 346 elected seats in the Peoples' Assembly. An additional 30 seats were appointed by the President, 10 of which were Coptic Christians. Of the 376 seats, 30 were reserved for women and 173 for workers and farmers. The Socialist Labor Party won 34 seats, and the rest were won by the National Democratic Party of President al-Sadat. A new Cabinet under Prime Minister Mustafa Khalil was sworn in on June 21.

June 7—Lebanon announced that since April, Israeli planes and artillery had killed 70 and wounded 150 Lebanese and Palestinians in southern Lebanon.

June 11—The second round of the West Bank/Gaza negotiations began in Alexandria, Egypt, with disputes over the role of the United States and Israeli settlements in the occupied territories. It was agreed to form a committee to draw up an agendum for future meetings.

June 14—The United Nations Security Council voted to extend UNIFIL for 6 more months, until December 19, 1979. The Security Council had extended the 1,250-man UNDOF for 6 months on May 30.

June 15—Israeli Agriculture Minister Ariel Sharon said the United States was working against Israeli control of the occupied territories and was trying to establish a Palestinian state.

June 16—Fifty Syrian Army cadets were killed in an attack on their barracks near Aleppo. The attackers were members of the Muslim Brotherhood, a secret conservative, religious order opposed to the Syrian Government.

June 1: Under Secretary of State David Newsom visited Libya in an attempt to ease Libyan-American relations.

June 19—Iraq and Syria announced the signing of an agreement in principle to merge.

June 20—The Israeli Supreme Court ordered a halt to the construction of Elon More and a second settlement begun 2 days earlier because the Government could not justify requisitioning the land for "security" purposes.

June 21—According to reports from Israel, Defense Minister Weizman threatened to resign after refusing to sign an affidavit stating that Elon More was necessary for security reasons.

June 21—The U.S. House of Representatives voted to oppose the Senate amendment to the foreign aid bill, passed on May 22, which contained $50 million in grant assistance for Turkey. The House insisted that the $50 million be credits.

June 25—The third session of the West Bank/Gaza negotiations began at Herzliya, Israel. The negotiators could not agree on the agendum.

June 26—A Syrian court sentenced 18 to death, 1 to life in prison, and 1 to 3 years in prison for the Muslim Brotherhood attack on the Syrian Army cadets of June 16. On June 28, 15 were executed and 3 had their death sentences commuted to life.

June 27—Syrian and Israeli planes fought an air battle over Lebanon. Israel claimed to have shot down six Syrian Mig-21's and hit two others while losing none of its own planes. Syria claimed to have shot down two Israeli planes while losing four. U.S. Secretary of State Vance sent a message to the Israeli Government protesting the use of American-built F–15 aircraft in the attack. Prime Minister Begin said the air battle was "legitimate self defense."

June 28—According to reports from Paris, 2,500 Libyan troops were advancing into northern Chad. The Libyans had crossed the border 2 days earlier in what many expected to be a short, punitive raid.

June 29—Ms. Terre Fleener, a 24-year-old airline attendant from Texas, was released from an Israeli prison and deported after serving 2 years of a 5 year sentence for helping the PLO.

July 2—Israeli officials allowed Bir Zeit University on the West Bank to reopen after being closed for 2 months following an anti-Israeli student demonstration.

July 2—It was reported from Beirut that China would provide 90 Mig–21's to Egypt in lieu of the 50 F–5's scheduled to be delivered by the United States.

July 3—Robert Strauss said in Jerusalem that he had met with Palestinians but not with the PLO. Strauss was on a "get acquainted" trip to Israel, Egypt, Jordan, and Saudi Arabia.

July 3—The Egyptian People's Assembly passed a law which gave women more rights in divorce cases.

July 4—During a Knesset debate, Israeli Chief of Staff Raphael Eitan was accused of commuting the sentence of an IDF officer because he was the boyfriend of the daughter of Gen. Danny Matt. The officer had been given a 12 year sentence, reduced to 2 years by Eitan, for murdering 4 Arabs during the March 1978 invasion in Lebanon. In April 1978, General Eitan had been accused of reducing from 20 years to 3 years the sentence of another soldier convicted of murdering an Arab in Jerusalem.

July 5—Ahmad Ben Bella was released from house arrest after 14 years. Ben Bella was a leader of the Algerian revolution and the country's first president until overthrown by Huwari BuMidyan in 1965. BuMidyan died in December 1978.

July 6—The fourth round of West Bank/Gaza negotiations ended in Alexandria with an agreement to form two working groups, one to prepare for the election of the administrative council, and one to discuss the responsibilities of the council once it is elected. Robert Strauss headed the American delegation as, in his words, a "full partner."

July 6—A Mexican television official interviewing Yasir Arafat said Mexico was providing 100,000 barrels of oil per day for Israel. The next day, the Mexican Ambassador to Israel said the amount was "more than 30,000 b/d."

July 8—In an interview broadcast over Hungarian radio, Muhammad Lamine Ould Ahmad, the "Prime Minister" of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic (SDAR) and member of the Executive Committee of the Popular Front for the Liberation of al-Saguia, al-Hamra and Rio de Oro (Polasario), said there were 700,000 Saharawi and not 50,000 as reported in the West, that Algerians or other foreigners were not fighting with the Polasario, and that the French were to blame for prolonging the war by supplying the Moroccans.

July 8—Yasir Arafat ended his first visit to Western Europe where he met in Vienna with Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky and former German Chancellor Willy Brandt, both representing the Socialist International. Israel withdrew its Ambassador to Austria to protest.

July 9—Israeli troops entered south Lebanon to blow up houses used by Palestinian resistance members. The day before, Israeli forces killed 3 Palestinians trying to infiltrate into northern Israel.

July 10—*Al-Watan*, the Kuwaiti newspaper, said OPEC and several major international companies had paid "millions of dollars" to Waddi Haddad in "protection" money. Haddad had been head of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) until his death in March 1978.

July 12—Prime Minister Begin, ending his 2 day visit to Egypt, said the Egyptians had agreed to provide Israel with 36,000 b/d of Sinai oil but that al-Sadat had not agreed with the Israeli positions on autonomy or settlements.

July 12—The Israeli Supreme Court issued an injunction halting work on expanding the Israeli settlement of Ariel near Salfit on the West Bank.

July 13—Four Palestinian guerrillas seized 17 hostages in the Egyptian embassy in Ankara, Turkey, demanding that Turkey renounce the Egyptian-Israeli treaty and break relations with the two countries and that Egypt release 2 Palestinians serving life sentences. Two Turkish police officers died during the takeover, one hostage fell to his death, 4 were released by the Palestinians, and 3 escaped before the Palestinians surrendered to Turkish officials and released the other 9 hostages on July 15.

July 13—Polasario announced an end to the year-long cease-fire with Mauritania because, according to Polasario, the Mauritanians had failed to withdraw their troops from the former Spanish Sahara.

July 13—At the end of a 3 week, 11 country tour of the Middle East, Libyan leader al-Qadhdhafi said U.S. disregard for 100 million Arabs for the sake of 3 million Israelis endangered U.S. investments in the Middle East and U.S. access to oil. Al-Qadhdhafi appealed to the other Arabs to boycott Egypt, including use of the Suez Canal and the Sumed pipeline.

July 16—Iraqi President Hassan al-Bakr resigned. Saddam Husayn became President, Chairman of the Revolutionary Command Council, Secretary-General of the Baath Party, and General of the Army.

July 16—Lebanon's interim Prime Minister Salim al-Huss formed a new 12 man cabinet composed of both technocrats and politicians.

July 19—Israeli Prime Minister Begin was hospitalized with a small blood clot on the brain that affected his sight and balance.

July 19—An Israeli Government press release charged that UNIFIL was cooperating with the PLO on attacks against Israel.

July 21—The UN Security Council passed a resolution condemning settlements in the occupied territories. Israel rejected the resolution because the resolution was based on the findings of a committee report by representatives of Bolivia, Portugal, and Zambia, which did not include Israeli viewpoints. Israel had refused to cooperate with the committee.

July 23—Yasir Arafat told an interviewer in Beirut that if invited, the PLO would send a delegation to the United States to talk to U.S. officials.

July 23—It was reported that the United States and the Soviet Union had agreed to a compromise to place the United Nations Truce Supervisory Organization (UNTSO) in the Egyptian-Israeli buffer zone in lieu of UNEF.

July 24—UNEF's mandate expired. The 4,000 man force was told to suspend operations and await transportation for withdrawal. Israel rejected UNTSO because it was too small (300 men total), it was under the Secretary-General and not the Security Council, it was an observer force and not a peacekeeping force, and because from the Israeli point of view, the United States had violated its commitment to provide an international peacekeeping force to patrol the buffer zone.

July 24—Israeli opposition leader Shimon Peres ended a 3 day visit to Egypt.

July 25—Zuhair Muhsin was assassinated in Cannes, France. Muhsin was head of al-Saiqa, the Syrian-backed Palestinian group, and head of the PLO's military department.

July 27—Chad reported that Libyan troops were withdrawing from the northern part of the country.

July 30—The UN Security Council postponed a debate on the Palestinians until August 23.

July 31—Israeli Foreign Minister Dayan said the United States should send troops to the Sinai to patrol the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty buffer zones. Dayan said Israeli and Egyptian military elements should be part of the American force.

August 1—According to Israeli radio, the U.S. proposal to be presented to the West Bank/Gaza negotiations called for Palestinians to elect an administrative council and a legislative council. The radio said the Israeli Government would reject the proposal because it was an endorsement for a Palestinian state.

August 3—Israeli ground forces attacked 2 PLO bases in southern Lebanon.

August 5—It was announced in Algiers that Mauritania and the Polasario had signed a peace treaty in which Mauritania renounced all claims to Sahara.

August 6—The 5th session of the West Bank/Gaza negotiation opened in Haifa. Israeli delegate Burg complained that U.S. comments about the Palestinians and the proposal for an elected legislative council were cast-

ing "clouds" over the meeting. The next day, Foreign Minister Dayan said the United States was turning away from Israel for the sake of Arab oil.

August 7—In a letter to the House Foreign Affairs Committee, Secretary Vance said Israel violated the 1952 arms supply agreement not to use U.S. arms in offensive attacks against southern Lebanon. *Maariv*, the Tel Aviv newspaper, reported the next day that Israel did not violate weapons procurement contracts and that the United States did not care about the loss of civilian lives in Lebanon but wanted the Israelis to stop the raids in order to allow the PLO the opportunity to plan and launch attacks against Israel.

August 8—Iraq executed 21 men implicated in a plot to overthrow the Government.

August 9—The Lebanese cabinet won a vote of confidence from the Parliament.

August 12—In his report to the Palestine Central Council, meeting in Damascus, Yasir Arafat said the United States was colluding with Israel in its terrorist attacks on southern Lebanon.

August 13—*Newsweek* reported that U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations Andrew Young had met "accidentally" with Zehdi Tarazi, the PLO representative to the United Nations.

August 14—Israeli Foreign Minister Dayan sent a letter to Secretary Vance protesting the Young-Tarazi meeting as a violation of a U.S. commitment to Israel not to negotiate with the PLO unless the PLO recognized Israel and accepted U.N. Resolution 242. In an interview with Israeli television, Young said the meeting with Tarazi was not "accidental" as he had originally claimed.

August 14—Morocco claimed to have killed 400 members of Polasario in a battle at Bir Enzaran.

August 15—Andrew Young resigned as Ambassador to the United Nations.

August 15—Elements of the Lebanese army moved into the commercial and port districts of Beirut to stop fighting between PLO and right wing Lebanese military units.

August 15—Israeli artillery shelled the Lebanese city of Tyre. Over the previous 2 weeks, Israel shelled, bombed or sent troops into southern Lebanon on 9 different days. UNIFIL reported that its forces had been involved in 15 skirmishes with Palestinian, Lebanese, and Israeli troops.

August 17—Egyptian Prime Minister Khalil said self-determination for the Palestinians may not mean an independent state but could mean an autonomous region linked to Jordan or Israel.

August 17—Robert Strauss said the United States would veto any U.N. resolution that recognized Palestinian rights.

August 17—President Numayri of Sudan changed several members of his cabinet. The next day, dissidents complained that Numayri was arresting Sudanese leftists.

August 20—Both Egypt and Israel rejected the U.S. compromise on a draft resolution for the U.N. Security Council that would have recognized

Palestinian rights. Egypt clarified its position by stating that it wanted a resolution that recognized Palestinian rights in exchange for recognition of Israel, did not change the Egyptian-Israeli Peace Treaty, and ended Israeli attacks in southern Lebanon in exchange for the end to Palestinian attacks against Israel.

August 21—After 3 days, the West Bank/Gaza working groups could not agree on the method of electing the administrative council or the responsibilities the council would have after it was elected.

August 23—For the seventh straight day, Israel attacked villages and towns in southern Lebanon.

August 23—The U.N. Security Council opened its debate on the Palestinians, but adjourned after 3 days without voting on the draft resolution that would have changed Resolution 242 by adding the recognition of the rights of the Palestinians. (Andrew Young had met with PLO representative Tarazi to discuss procedural problems with the debate.)

August 27—Right wing Christians and the PLO agreed to a cease-fire in Lebanon.

August 28—Polasario claimed to have killed 562 Moroccans in a 2-day battle in southern Morocco.

August 30—Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan met with Dr. Haydar Abd al-Shafi, a PLO supporter from Gaza.

August 31—Two Alawi leaders were assassinated in Latakiyah, Syria, ostensibly by members of the Muslim Brotherhood. In the following week, some 20 people were killed in clashes between the conservative Muslim Brotherhood and the Alawi religious faction.

September 1—The parade celebrating the 10th anniversary of the Libyan revolution featured Soviet T–72 tanks and Mig-25 fighters, the first time these weapons had been seen in Libya although they have been reported in Syria and Iraq.

September 3—Israeli Foreign Minister Dayan met with Dr. Ahmad Hamzah Natshi of Hebron, a member of the Palestine National Council.

September 5—During their meeting in Haifa, Egyptian President al-Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Begin agreed to form joint patrols to police the Sinai buffer zone, agreed to transfer 2 million tons of crude oil per year from Egypt to Israel, although they did not agree on the price, and agreed to an Israeli withdrawal from Santa Katerina (Mount Sinai) two weeks earlier than called for in the peace treaty. The two leaders did not agree on recognition of Palestinian self determination or Jerusalem.

September 6—The Nonaligned Conference, meeting in Havana, passed a resolution recognizing the right of the Palestinians to a state but did not accept a proposed clause approving "armed struggle" against Israel and Egypt.

September 11—U.S. Ambassador Strauss arrived in Israel from Egypt for two days of talks on the stalmated West Bank/Gaza negotiations. According to reports, Strauss changed his tactics in the talks, concentrating on "easy" technical questions rather than the more difficult problems of Palestinian elections or the future of the West Bank after five years.

September 12—For the third day, Armenian Christians battled conservative Christian Arab factions from the Phalange and National Liberal Party blocs in Beirut. Thirty people were killed, according to reports. In the past, Armenians had remained out of the communal fighting in Lebanon.

September 13—Libya seized 4 armored personnel carriers bound for Lebanon aboard an American freighter when it docked at Benghazi.

September 16—The Israeli cabinet approved a statement permitting Jews to buy land in the occupied territories. Both Egypt and the United States said that Israeli action violated the "spirit and letter" of the Camp David agreements.

September 18—Congressman Paul Findley stated that Israeli Defense Minister Weizman told the House of Representatives Foreign Affairs Committee that Israel would discuss with the United States the use of American-made weapons prior to any attacks against Lebanon. Congressman Findley had questioned whether the Israeli use of such weapons in Lebanon was a violation of the Israeli-U.S. agreement. Weizman said the next day that Israel would "discuss" use of weapons with the United States but would not act only with U.S. approval. Meanwhile, the Israelis continued their almost daily bombardment of southern Lebanon begun in May and intensified in mid-August.

September 19—A delegation of American blacks, led by Joseph Lowry, President of the Southern Christian Leadership Conference, and including Walter Fauntroy, Delegate of the District of Columbia, visited Damur, Lebanon, as part of their week-long trip through the Middle East to discuss with national and PLO leaders prospects for an Arab-Israeli peace.

September 19—Two people were killed and 40 injured by a terrorist bomb in the Ben Yahuda shopping area of Jerusalem. Two other bombs were defused before they exploded. Two days earlier, a Jew was shot in east Jerusalem.

September 19—According to reports from Cairo, Egypt requested about $2 billion in assistance from the United States for FY 1981, double what the Egyptians are scheduled to receive for FY 1980. Reports from Washington said Israel was asking $3.5 billion for FY 1981, up from $1.8 billion for FY 1980.

September 19—Egypt, Israel, and the United States agreed to an Egyptian-Israeli joint patrol along the Sinai buffer zone with a contingent of American civilians to act as observers and U.S. reconnaissance flights to verify adherance with the peace treaty. The U.S.-Egyptian-Israeli arrangement will serve until a more permanent multinational force is created.

September 21—Israeli tanks and armored personnel carriers advanced into southern Lebanon to Marjayun and Nabatiyah to attack PLO bases.

September 24—Syrian and Israeli planes clashed over southern Lebanon. Israel claimed to have shot down 4 Syrian Mig-21's and Syria claimed to have shot down 2 Israeli planes. The State Department confirmed that Israel had used F–15's in the battle.

September 25—Israel completed the third phase of its withdrawal from Sinai.

September 26—Turkish police reported that 10 people were killed in sectarian clashes, bringing the total for the past two years to 2,200 killed in the political conflicts.

September 26—The United States proposed that a peace conference on Lebanon be held that would involve "all belligerents," presumably including the PLO and Israel.

October 1—Jesse Jackson, the American black civil rights leader, met with Anwar al-Sadat in Cairo before going on to Israel, Lebanon, and Syria in his "independent mission" to search for peace. Israeli officials refused to meet Jackson.

October 3—A Soviet Olympic official denied reports that the PLO had been invited to compete in the 1980 Olympics stating that the PLO was not a member of the International Olympic Committee and the invitations would not be sent until January 1980.

October 3—Moshe Arens, chairman of the Israeli Knesset Committee on Foreign Affairs and Defense, said the Egyptian-Israeli-American plan to monitor the Sinai, announced on September 19, was inadequate to meet Israel's security needs.

October 5—Josef Burg, Israel's Interior Minister and head of the Israeli negotiating team, agreed with Foreign Minister Dayan and Defense Minister Weizman that private Arab land should not be expropriated for Israeli settlements. Burg's statement threatened to divide the coalition that supports Prime Minister Begin's Cabinet.

October 8—Fighting among Lebanon's rightwing Christian factions increased as supporters of former President Franjiyah attacked Phalangists who supportedly had kidnaped 40 of their followers. The next day, some 30 more people were abducted and about 10 killed. By October 11, more than 200 people were missing and presumed kidnaped.

October 10—The Senate Appropriations Committee deleted aid for Syria because the Syrians refused to join the Camp David peace talks.

October 10—For the third time in a week, Jewish settlers defied Israeli authorities and moved on to Arab land in the West Bank. Israeli Armed Forces evicted the squatters without violence.

October 12—The Senate rejected an amendment that would have cut Israeli aid by 10 percent, or $100 million. The amendment was intended to show American displeasure at the Israeli settlements in occupied territory and the Israeli bombing of southern Lebanon.

October 15—Six American blacks arrived in Israel to demonstrate their disagreement with other blacks who had met with the PLO. Bayard Rustin, leader of the group, said the PLO was similar to the Ku Klux Klan. The group met with Prime Minister Begin on October 17.

October 16—Turkish Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit resigned after defeats in five bielections weakened his left-of-center minority Government. Former Prime Minister Sulayman Demirel began consultations among the right-of-center factions to form a new government. Neither the left nor right coalitions have a majority in the 450-seat Parliament.

October 16—The tenuous 6-week-old cease-fire in southern Lebanon collapsed completely as Israeli, conservative Lebanese, liberal Lebanese, and Palestinian forces exchanged artillery fire.

October 18—Observers were puzzled by the absence of any mention of the Palestinians in a joint Syrian-Soviet communique issued at the end of a 4-day visit to Moscow by Syria's President Assad. Some commentators noted that the lack of a Palestinian clause could mean the Soviets were retreating from their support for a Palestinian state, while others suggested that the omission signaled a change in PLO-Syrian relations.

October 22—American diplomat Philip Habib began a trip to the Middle East to search for a way to extend the Lebanese cease-fire and to promote the September 26 U.S. plan for a Lebanon summit meeting.

October 22—The Israeli Supreme Court banned seizure of private land for the expansion of an Israeli settlement because the military could not prove to the Court that the settlement was necessary for security reasons. The Israeli Court had issued similar decisions in the past for the expansion of Elon More and for the seizure of Arab land for the construction of new air bases in Negev—but Israeli authorities had ignored the Court orders.

October 22—The United States announced that it would supply Morocco with "defensive" arms to assist the Moroccans in their battle with the Polasario over control of the territory of the former Spanish Sahara. Algeria, which backs the Polasario, denounced the arms sale and claimed the weapons would be used in a war against Algeria.

October 23—Moshe Dayan resigned as Israel's Foreign Minister because he did not agree with the Government's settlements policy and the way Israel was approaching the West Bank/Gaza negotiations.

October 30—The Commerce Department fined Cameron Iron Works of Houston $65,500 for furnishing information to Arab governments in violation of U.S. antiboycott laws.

October 31—PLO officials claimed that Palestinians recruited in West German jails by Israeli agents had tried to assassinate PLO leaders. The story created a controversy in West Germany over the alleged cooperation between German and Israeli intelligence services.

November 4—A group of "students" demonstrating against the United States for allowing the Shah to enter a New York hospital seized the U.S. Embassy in Teheran and held some 100 people hostage. The attackers demanded that the Shah be extradited to Iran.

November 5—Israeli Defense Minister Weizman and Israeli Energy Minister Modai arrived in Egypt to begin negotiations on the price of oil Egypt will sell to Israel after the Sinai oilfields are returned on November 25. Egypt and Israel agreed to a compromise price of $30 per barrel, between the OPEC price of about $20 per barrel and the "spot market" price favored by the Egyptians of nearly $40 per barrel.

November 6—President Carter named Robert Strauss, the U.S. representative to the West Bank/Gaza talks, to be the chairman of the President's reelection committee. Ambassador Sol Linowitz was named to replace Strauss in the Middle East negotiations.

November 6—Morocco launched its largest attack against the Polisario sending 7,000 troops and 1,500 tanks and armed personnel carriers into the Western Sahara region.

November 7—Representative Paul Findley requested assistance from the PLO in negotiating the release of the hostages in the U.S. Embassy in Teheran. Arafat sent a two-man team to Teheran to speak with Ayatollah Khomeini, the de facto head of the Iranian Government. The PLO representative in Ankara, Turkey, was in contact with a two-man American delegation sent by President Carter en route to Teheran to coordinate the PLO efforts on behalf of the United States. The State Department issued a statement that help "from any quarter" was welcome to secure the release of the hostages, presumably meaning the PLO. Israel said it would not protest the American contacts with the PLO in the Embassy incident.

November 7—The Israeli Knesset approved the appointment of Yigael Hurvitz to be Minister of Finance. Former Minister of Finance Erlich became the Second Deputy Prime Minister.

November 10—Bassam al-Shaka, the mayor of the West Bank town of Nablus, was arrested by Israeli military authorities for making remarks sympathetic to the PLO.

November 12—The Israeli Knesset defeated a Government-backed bill which would have restricted abortions. The defeat raised speculation that the Begin government might fall.

November 12—The PLO denied that its representatives in Teheran were mediating between the United States and Iran, but said they were only inquiring after the hostages as a "humanitarian gesture."

November 13—Seven Arab mayors of West Bank towns resigned to protest an Israeli order to deport Nablus mayor al-Shaka to Jordan.

November 14—President Carter froze Iranian assets in U.S. banks. Most Arab countries, particularly the oil producing states, opposed the U.S. move because they have assets in U.S. banks and feared that the United States would seize those assets in any political or economic conflict with the Arab countries.

November 15—Israel withdrew from the area around St. Catherine's monastery at the foot of Mount Sinai.

November 19—President al-Sadat celebrated at Mount Sinai the second anniversary of his trip to Jerusalem. Two bombs exploded in Jerusalem, injuring 11 people.

November 20—For the second day, Israeli and Lebanese Christian artillery bombarded Palestinian and Lebanese army positions in southern Lebanon.

November 20—The 10th Arab Summit opened in Tunis. Iraq called for the Arabs to use their "oil resources" as a weapon in international relations. A controversy arose when an Iranian delegation appeared hoping to attend the Summit (Iran is not an Arab State) to appeal for Arab support in its conflict with the United States. Apparently, Syria and Libya favored allowing the Iranians to attend.

November 20—To coincide with the first day of the year 1400, according to the Islamic calendar, a group of gunmen, led by a self-annointed "Mahdi" (savior), seized the Grand Mosque in Mecca, Saudi Arabia, the holiest shrine in Islam and home of the Kaaba, traditionally held by Muslims to be the foundation stone of the first mosque built by Abra-

ham. News of the incident was scarce because communications with Saudi Arabia were interrupted. A rumor that the United States was responsible for the attack triggered a wave of anti-American protests across the Islamic world. A mob burned the U.S. Embassy in Pakistan.

November 21—The Israeli military government returned 30 acres to Arab landowners near the Elon More settlement in response to the Israeli Supreme Court decision that Israeli settlement of the land was illegal.

November 23—U.S. Treasury Secretary William Miller left for Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, and Abu Dhabi to extend the Saudi-American technical cooperation agreement and to discuss energy problems.

November 25—Israel returned the Sinai oilfields to Egypt.

November 25—The new government of Prime Minister Demirel received a vote of confidence from the Turkish Parliament.

November 26—The State Department ordered the withdrawal of unnecessary personnel from U.S. Embassies in the United Arab Emirates, Iraq, Lebanon, Syria, Qatar, Kuwait, Oman, Libya, Bahrain, and North Yemen because of the threat of more anti-American demonstrations.

November 26—The United States vetoed a U.N. Security Council resolution that would have recognized Palestinian rights. The next day, PLO political chief Faruk Qaddumi told the U.N. General Assembly that the United States should be condemned for blocking the resolution.

November 28—President Carter reported to the Congress that there was no progress in the Greek-Turkish negotiations over Cyprus.

November 29—The State Department expressed its regrets at the announcement that the Soviet Union would supply arms to North Yemen.

December 2—Apparently angered by rumors that the United States was behind the attack on the mosque in Mecca on November 20, a mob attacked the U.S. Embassy in Tripoli, Libya. Libyan apologies for the attack were rejected by the United States.

December 3—Lebanese rightists and Palestinian guerrillas exchanged fire in southern Lebanon.

December 5—With the approval of the Israeli Government, the West Bank Military Governor canceled the expulsion order against Nablus Mayor Bassam al-Shaka. Al-Shaka's arrest and imprisonment had triggered demonstrations, general strikes, and the resignation of 29 Arab mayors.

December 6—Ambassador Sol Linowitz began his first trip to Israel and Egypt since becoming the U.S. representative to the West Bank/Gaza negotiations.

December 6—U.S. Army Secretary Clifford Alexander ended a tour of Israel and Egypt.

December 11—According to press reports, Libya reversed its December 5 threat to curtail oil deliveries to the United States which had followed a warning from the United States on December 4, to "review" United States-Libyan relations.

December 11—News sources in Washington reported that Assistant Secretary of Defense David McGriffert would go to Cario to discuss U.S. assistance to rebuild the Egyptian military industry.

December 12—The House Foreign Affairs Committee held a hearing on the proposed sale to Saudi Arabia of $120 million worth of Sidewinder and Maverick missiles, laser-guided antitank bombs, and cluster bombs. The formal request was scheduled to be submitted to the Congress in January 1980.

December 15—Two PLO officials were assassinated in Nicosia, Cyprus. In response, Arafat blamed "Carter and Begin" for plotting against the Palestinians.

December 16—Reginald Bartholomew of the State Department and Robert Murray of the Defense Department began a trip to Saudi Arabia, Oman, Kenya, and Somalia to discuss U.S. use of bases in those countries in times of crises. The Pentagon said the trip and the search for bases was not connected to the continuing crisis in Iran.

December 17—The Israeli Knesset voted in favor of an amendment that would strike a clause from the law permitting abortions for some social reasons. The amendment was offered by the four-man Agudat Israel Party, a member of Begin's coalition. If the amendment had failed, Agudat Israel reportedly would have withdrawn from the Government and forced Begin's resignation.

December 19—Israeli delegate to the West Bank/Gaza talks, Yusef Burg, said at the opening of the 7th session of the talks that there would be no progress in the negotiations until February 26, 1980, when Egypt and Israel exchange ambassadors.

December 19—Arab mayors in the Israeli-occupied territories rejected Egyptian President al-Sadat's proposal for Egyptian liaison offices in their towns.

December 19—Sharaf Abd al-Hamid Sharaf replaced Mudar Badran as Jordan's Prime Minister.

December 20—The U.N. Security Council extended the mandate of the 6,000-man U.N. Interim Force in Lebanon for 6 months until June 19, 1980.

December 20—Arab students of Bir Zait University in Ramallah clashed with Israeli police for the second time in 3 days.

December 25—The Begin government won a no-confidence vote in the Israeli Knesset by a comfortable margin of 66–44.

December 26—Israeli Defense Minister Weizman arrived in Washington to begin talks on Israel's request for $3.5 billion in economic and military assistance for fiscal year 1981.

December 26—The Israeli Knesset voted down a motion to annex the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. But Begin later told an audience of Jewish settlers near Hebron that the West Bank would remain under Israeli control indefinitely.

December 26—According to reports from Beirut, another in the series of clashes between the conservative Muslim Brotherhood and the Syrian Government left 25 dead as a result of an attack on a mosque in Damascus.

December 30—The Government of Israel postponed the evacuation of Elon More for 5 weeks, until the new settlement at Jabal al-Kabir was completed and until it was decided whether or not the Elon More settlers would move to Jabal al-Kabir.

IRAN [1]

January 1—Iranian Prime Minister Gen. Qolam Reza Azhari resigned in order to pave the way for the installation of a civilian government under Prime Minister-designate Shahpur Bakhtiar.

January 1—Iranian Prime Minister-designate, Shahpur Bakhtiar, said in an address to the nation that he was determined to form a new civilian government that would bring to an end the current civil strife.

January 1—In his first public appearance for several weeks, the Shah of Iran said that he would like to take a rest abroad if conditions in the country permitted.

January 1—*Pravda* accused the United States of spreading "new provocative fabrications" about Soviet threats to Iran in order to justify its own use of "gunboat diplomacy" in that country, stating that the United States was interfering in Iran's civil strife and citing reports that U.S. aircraft carriers were heading for the gulf.

January 2—Near Paris, exiled Shi'i leader Ayatollah Khomeini denied reports that he was receiving aid from Libya and the PLO.

January 2—With military control at Mehrabad International Airport, international airlines evacuated foreign nationals from Iran as violence continued throughout the country.

January 4—An imperial decree formally appointed Shahpur Bakhtiar as Prime Minister in Iran. (It was reported that Gen. Gholam Reza Oveisi, commander of the Imperial Iranian Ground Forces and martial law governor for Teheran, had resigned and left the country in protest against "excessive concessions" given by the Shah to the opposition.)

January 4—State Department spokesman Hodding Carter said that the Carter administration had offered to cooperate with the new government of Iranian Prime Minister Bakhtiar, and that the administration had no intention of influencing the Shah either to stay or to leave Iran.

January 4—Exiled Shi'i leader Ayatollah Khomeini said in an interview that the Shah and his family must be jailed for life as a "minimum punishment."

January 5—Deputy Commander of U.S. forces in Europe, Gen. Robert Huyer, arrived in Teheran for consultations with Iranian armed forces commanders.

January 6—Iranian Prime Minister Bakhtiar presented his 14-man civilian government to the Shah, and he subsequently told reporters that "the Shah will maintain his position as a constitutional monarch." (Teheran radio quoted the Shah as welcoming the new government and as noting that "after a long time suffering from heavy burdens, I am certainly

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[1] Prepared by Richard M. Preece, Specialist in Middle Eastern Affairs.

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suffering from fatigue and need a rest." The opposition National Front was reported as stating it would not approve a government that was not endorsed by exiled Shi'i leader Ayatollah Khomeini. A national mourning strike was scheduled throughout Iran as a first test to the new government.)

January 7—In an interview published in the Lebanese English-language newspaper *Monday Morning*, exiled Shi'i leader Ayatollah Khomeini declared that the oil strike in Iran would continue until the Shah left the country, and was quoted as saying that President Carter was "one of the enemies of Iran," and that the Soviet Union had "misrepresented the sacred Islamic movement of Iran." (Khomeini also deplored the Iraqi Government for "refusing to help the people of Iran within Iraqi borders," and said that Chairman of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee Hua Kuo-feng "walked over the bodies of our people * * * and admired the Shah.")

January 7—PLO Chairman Arafat declared at a rally in Beirut that 1979 would be a year of "fire and brimstone," and that the situation in Iran would allow the PLO to turn the tables on U.S. National Security Adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski when "our allies, the Iranian people, tell Brzezinski: 'Bye-bye to American interests in the most sensitive part of this region.' "

January 8—Iranian Prime Minister Bakhtiar postponed the presentation of his Cabinet to the Majlis as anti-Shah demonstrations and violence erupted in several Iranian cities.

January 8—In Detroit, Representative John D. Dingell warned that the oil crisis in Iran would have a significant impact—much larger than anticipated—on U.S. energy supplies. (The previous day, Energy Secretary James Schlesinger said the Iranian oil shutdown might lead to the rationing of gasoline in the United States.)

January 8—In London, Sudanese opposition leader Sadiq al-Mahdi expressed his support for the anti-Shah movement in Iran and indicated that his support was in response to a call by exiled leader Ayatollah Khomeini for world Muslims to back the revolution against the Shah.

January 8—*Nidal al Shaa'd*, organ of the Syrian Communist Party, reported that 10 pro-Soviet Arab Communist Parties had met in December 1978 and had issued a manifesto calling for the establishment of a pan-Arab Progressive Front to embrace Communist and other Arab leftist groups with the aim of confronting "the fierce imperialist-Zionist offensive" embodied in the Camp David accords and of preparing for a new stage of developments in light of the upheavals in Iran and the Iraqi-Syrian alliance.

January 9—The Beirut newspaper *An Nahar* commented on Egyptian President al-Sadat's remarks to a group of U.S. Congressmen in which he said that Iran "has disappeared" as a buffer against the Soviet Union, and it was now the duty of the United States to arm Egypt in order to enable it to take over Iran's role in the region. (*Al Anwar* stated in an editorial that those "who rely on the U.S. stand are frightened by what is happening in Iran and feel that their destiny is linked to that of the Shah," and that they were "also astonished and disappointed with the position of the United States which has been moving quietly and steadily from one defeat to another.")

January 10—Iranian Prime Minister Bakhtiar warned that there was a danger of a military coup d'etat in favor of the Shah, stating "the country is facing on the one hand corrupt governments of the last 25 years which violated the rights of the Iranian people, and on the other hand is facing the threat of a military coup." (In Paris, exiled Shi'i leader Ayatollah Khomeini denounced what he called the government-inspired plot to spread terror in Iran, possibly leading to a military coup.)

January 11—Secretary Vance told reporters in Washington that the United States fully supported the government of Iranian Prime Minister Bakhtiar, and that the Shah's decision to form a regency council before leaving the country on a vacation abroad was "sound" and the United States concurred in that decision.

January 11—Iranian Prime Minister Bakhtiar announced in a policy statement before the Majlis that oil supplies would be discontinued to Israel and South Africa, and he promised support to the Palestinian cause. He also promised to: (1) Dissolve SAVAK and replace it with an intelligence organization "to serve the independence and security of the country"; (2) bring to early trial looters of public funds and violators of national rights through existing or special courts; (3) appoint a special commission to study past activities of SAVAK agents; (4) free all political prisoners and those convicted by military courts; (5) rehabilitate all political prisoners jailed since August 1953; (6) compensate political prisoners; (7) end gradually martial law in cooperation with religious leaders; (8) end strikes through cooperation with religious leaders, intellectuals, leaders of social groups, workers and industrialists; (9) create close cooperation between government and religious leaders, with supervision by religious leaders of the implementation of state business; (10) plan for free elections for village and town councils, and for eventual free elections for both Houses of Parliament; and (11) expel unnecessary or unathorized foreign workers.

January 15—Martin Berkovitz, an American engineer working for the Jurden-Parsons Construction Co., on a copper mine project in Kerman, was stabbed to death in the kitchen of his home. (The Iranian newspaper *Kayhan* reported that a note had been pasted on the front door of Berkovitz's home stating "Go back to your own country!" and that Berkovitz had been killed because he was Jewish.)

January 15—Ten diplomatic personnel at the Iranian Embassy in Washington, led by Minister Counselor Djafar Faghih, signed a letter that was dispatched to Teheran declaring they would no longer serve under Ambassador Ardeshir Zahedi because he was "conspiring against the interests and will of the Iranian nation." (A State Department spokesman subsequently said the United States considered Zahedi to be the rightful representative of his government.)

January 16—In his farewell message to the Iranian people before leaving Teheran, the Shah appealed for the preservation of the monarchy and support for the government of Prime Minister Bakhtiar, stating: "With the vote of confidence given by the Parliament today, I hope the government will be able to make corrections for the past and also succeed in laying the foundation for the future." The Shah also urged revival of the economy. (When news of the Shah's departure had become known,

the streets of Teheran were crowded by demonstrators hailing his leaving the country and voicing support for exiled Shi'i leader Ayatollah Khomeini.)

January 16—The Shah and Empress Farah arrived in Aswan, Egypt, where they were received by Egyptian President al-Sadat.

January 17—President Carter appealed to exiled Shi'i leader Ayatollah Khomeini to give Iranian Prime Minister Bakhtiar's government a chance to succeed.

January 17—In testimony before the House Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on Europe and the Middle East, Assistant Secretary of State Harold H. Saunders acknowledged that "there had been relatively few contacts with religious elements" in Iran by CIA of State Department personnel, and that restrictions on contacts with elements in opposition to the Shah would have come from the U.S. Embassy in Teheran and not from the State Department.

January 17—Iranian troops clashed with large numbers of anti-Shah demonstrators in Ahwaz and reports indicated that some 30 persons had been killed or wounded by soldiers firing on marchers and buildings displaying portraits of Ayatollah Khomeini in apparent anger over the Shah's departure from Iran.

January 17—The English-language Saudi Arabian newspaper *Arab News* commented on the Shah of Iran's departure from his country, stating there was "no reason to fear that the trouble in Iran will spread to neighboring countries, because the grievances of the Iranian people are not shared by their neighbors." It also said that the "Shah caused his own problems * * *. He embarked on regional and international ambitions before putting his own house in order. The result was that the Iranian people saw billions of dollars squandered on defense, instead of being allocated for more important needs such as schools, medical care, industry, and road construction that lagged behind."

January 18—Appearing before the House Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on Europe and the Middle East, Deputy Director of the CIA National Assessments Center Robert R. Bowie confirmed that one of the two CIA monitoring stations in Iran had been dismantled but that the other was still functioning, stating the loss of both stations would "lower confidence" in U.S. intelligence on Soviet missile launchers, but would not be a crucial loss since the information obtained by the stations was already being gathered by other means.

January 18—In Paris, exiled Shi'i leader Ayatollah Khomeini rejected President Carter's appeal to give Iranian Prime Minister Bakhtiar's government a chance to succeed, and declared that the big powers should stay out of Iran's internal affairs. (Bakhtiar said in Teheran that he had no intention of giving power to Khomeini, but he did state that the religious leader was free to return to Iran in the same way as any other Iranian living in exile.)

January 18—The Syrian newspaper *Tishrin* welcomed the departure of the Shah from Iran, describing it as "the downfall of an essential pillar of American policy in the Middle East." (The newspaper commented that the development "constitutes a significant reinforcement for the Arab

struggle against imperialism and Israel." Referring to the meeting between the Shah and Egyptian President al-Sadat at Aswan, it said "both leaders have been strategically linked with American imperialism and stood against the interests of their peoples.")

January 18—Former President Gerald R. Ford met in Aswan, Egypt, with the Shah of Iran.

January 18—In an interview with the BBC, Libyan leader Qaddafi predicted that the regimes in Saudi Arabia and Egypt would experience the same upheavals which had overthrown the monarchy in Iran. (In Beirut, Lebanese Christian leader Chamille Chamoun warned that Saudi Arabia was the main target in the current unrest in the Gulf region.

January 19—Ayatollah Muhammad Kazim Shariatmadari said in an interview in Qom that the immediate formation of an "Islamic revolutionary council" to oppose the government of Prime Minister Bakhtiar would risk reaction from the military and more violence in the country, stating: "In considering the present situation of the country, I'm afraid if the government is condemned, the country will enter into more violence and trouble. I fear that if the Bakhtiar government collapses, there might be nobody around to take over." (Shariatmadari said he was awaiting further details from Ayatollah Khomeini concerning his revolutionary council proposal before giving an opinion on it. He also stated there was "a possibility of a reaction from the army if the Islamic revolutionary council is established in Iran. Recent events in Ahwaz and Dezful show that there are some people in the army who are not happy." His main concern over the proposed Islamic government was that it should be established legally, have full domestic support, and be recognized by other countries.)

January 19—In an interview published in the Beirut newspaper *As Safir*, exiled Shi'i leader Ayatollah Khomeini discussed his concept of an Islamic republic in Iran. Speaking on foreign policy, Khomeini declared that "as a matter of principle, we will not take part in or enter into any military pacts. Our policy will be one of nonalignment." And he also stated: "Regarding the question of security in the gulf region, or in the Middle East as a whole, there are two contradictory concepts—one American and the other is our Islamic concept. The former was what the Shah sought to apply, and it was not in the interest of the people of Iran * * *. American alliances do not serve the interests of peoples."

January 20—The *Washington Post* reported that, according to testimony before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, the White House had ordered U.S. intelligence agencies to produce a worldwide study of Muslim religious movements, and that the existence of the request was considered highly sensitive by the administration because of the growing political impact of Muslim fundamentalism in many areas of the world.

January 21—Reports from Teheran indicated that Iranian leftists, including Marxist elements, staged a demonstration with banners saying, "Neither with God nor against Him," and "We did not rid ourselves of the Shah's dictatorship to fall under an Islamic dictatorship." The reports spoke of minor clashes between the demonstrators and supporters of Ayatollah Khomeini.

January 21—Members of the Lebanese Shi'i community staged marches in West Beirut in support of Ayatollah Khomeini and burned effigies of the Shah and Iranian Prime Minister Bakhtiar.

January 22—The Shah and Empress Farah arrived in Morocco as guests of King Hassan II.

January 22—The Chief of Staff of the Iranian Armed Forces, Gen. Karim Abbas Gharbaghi, denied at a news conference in Teheran that the army would stage a coup d'etat and take over control of the country in the event of further opposition to the government of Prime Minister Bakhtiar. (Gharbaghi stated that any uprising would be crushed and the army will continue to support the government and the constitution. He denied there was a split in the armed forces, despite reports that air force personnel were on strike at two airbases over the past 2 days. And he expressed hope that there would be no disturbances when Ayatollah Khomeini returned to Iran on January 26.)

January 22—The Chairman of the Iranian Regency Council, Jalal Tehrani, resigned in order to meet in Paris with exiled Shi'i leader Ayatollah Khomeini. (Khomeini had refused to receive Tehrani unless the latter announced his resignation in writing and declared that the Regency Council was illegal.)

January 22—In Paris, exiled Shi'i leader Ayatollah Khomeini received former U.S. Attorney General Ramsey Clark.

January 24—All airports in Iran were closed and military personnel took up positions around Teheran's Mehrabad International Airport.

January 24—At the conclusion of its 10-day conference in Damascus, the Palestine National Council issued a statement on its deliberations that included a decision to support "the Iranian revolution under the great struggler Ayatollah Khomeini" as a result of his role in backing the Palestinian cause and the Arab people's struggle against Zionism.

January 25—Several thousand pro-government demonstrators marched in Teheran to voice support of Prime Minister Bakhtiar. (In Paris, exiled Shi'i leader Ayatollah Khomeini said he would postpone his return to Iran until at least January 28.)

January 28—Exiled Shi'i leader Ayatollah Khomeini refused to accept Prime Minister Bakhtiar's request for a meeting in Paris unless Bakhtiar first resigned from office.

January 29—Iranian Prime Minister Bakhtiar called off scheduled talks in Paris with exiled Shi'i leader Ayatollah Khomeini, but he said Khomeini could return to Iran at "any time he wishes."

January 29—The Beirut newspaper *An Nahar* carried an article by its economic affairs specialist stating that the "events in Iran have shown the vulnerability of the oil industry to disturbances and sabotage, and the futility of intensive spending or armaments. It would not be surprising for Iran to be a stimulant for important political developments in the Arab oil states in the region."

January 30—The United States began to evacuate all American dependents and nonessential personnel from Iran. (The Department of Defense announced that the United States and Iran were discussing cutbacks in

arms sales that could involve up to two-thirds of the $12 billion in weapons which Iran has on order. And the Soviet Union said the United States was responsible for the conflict in Iran and charged that a U.S. Air Force general had been assigned the role of "vice regent" and was running the country's armed forces.)

January 30—The Iranian Government granted permission to Air France to fly exiled Shi'i leader Ayatollah Khomeini to Tehran.

January 31—Ayatollah Khomeini returned to Iran and was greeted by several thousand supporters. (U.S. citizens in Iran continued to depart from the strife-torn country. And Prime Minister Bakhtiar warned that he would resist any move to topple his government.)

February 1—Ayatollah Khomeini, in an address at Teheran's Behesht Zahra Cemetery, warned the Government of Prime Minister Bakhtiar that if it refused to resign, he would arrest its leaders and appoint a provisional government. Khomeini also appealed to the military to join the revolution. (Bakhtiar earlier had told reporters he hoped to confer with Khomeini within the next 2 days "to explain my position and its basis in legality.")

February 1—The United Kingdom reportedly stood to lose some $4 billion in arms orders, including Rapier ground-to-air missiles, Chieftain tanks, naval support vessels, and a military industrial complex. (Other projects thought to be near cancellation included six Lupo class frigates with Italy, and six 209 class submarines with West Germany. In addition, West Germany and the Netherlands had been expecting to sell Iran 12 frigates for almost $2 billion.)

February 2—In a radio interview, Prime Minister Bakhtiar offered to accept followers of Ayatollah Khomeini into what he described as a government of national unity, and he renewed his offer to meet with Khomeini. (Khomeini subsequently issued a statement to be read by mullahs throughout the country calling on the people to "destroy the terrible monarchy and its illegal Government.")

February 3—Ayatollah Khomeini announced that a constitution for his planned Islamic republic had been drafted and would be submitted to Iranians in a referendum for approval.

February 3—In an interview published in the Paris newspaper *Le Figaro*, the Shah of Iran said he had been blamed for overthrowing the structures of an essentially traditionalist and conservative nation: "Our effort was too radical and too rapid, perhaps. The mass of the people did not support it * * * they did not accept this fantastic leap forward." (The Shah stated he had no intentions of going to the United States, which, he felt, had "turned its back on him.")

February 3—Minister of Economic Affairs and Finance Rostam Pirasteh said in an interview published by the London *Financial Times* that Iran would pay compensation to companies whose contracts were cancelled as part of the Government's austerity drive.

February 4—The Government of Prime Minister Bakhtiar and the Islamic movement led by Ayatollah Khomeini made conciliatory gestures amidst reports of secret contacts between the two sides. (Ibrahim Yazdi, aide to Khomeini, said a transfer of power from the present government to a

provisional Islamic government could be implemented within the framework of the 1906 Constitution. And Chief of Staff Gen. Abbas Qarabaghi together with high-ranking military officers were reported endeavoring to swing the loyalties of their colleagues from the Shah to the Constitution.)

February 4—CIA Director Stansfield Turner said over the ABC program "Issues and Answers" that Iran was experiencing "a truly national revolution" that had caught the United States and almost everyone else by surprise, particularly the strength of the opposition movement. Turner stated his agency must "do a better job of looking at the sociopolitical happenings in countries."

February 4—Iranian Minister of Economic Affairs and Finance Rostam Pirasteh said in an interview that the Bakhtiar Government planned to undertake a critical review of all foreign contracts signed by the Shah.

February 4—In an interview published in *Trialogue*, former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger said that making human rights a vocal objective of U.S. foreign policy risked encouraging revolutions in friendly countries, and he cited Iran as an example.

February 5—Ayatollah Khomeini announced his choice of Mehdi Bazargan as Prime Minister of a provisional Islamic government, and called on the Iranian people to express their support "through the media and peaceful gatherings and marches all over Iran." Khomeini told a press conference that opposition to his government would be considered as "opposition to Islamic law and punishment would be harsh," and he urged the people and armed forces to cooperate with Bazargan, who had been charged "with managing the affairs of state to organize a referendum on changing the regime to an Islamic republic and to hold elections for a constituent assembly and, later, for a new parliament."

February 5—The Defense Department announced that, following an agreement between Iranian military officials and Defense Department representative Eric von Marbod, $7 billion of the $12 billion in arms scheduled for delivery to Iran had been cancelled, including 160 F–16 fighter aircraft, 7 E–3 AWACS, 16 RF–4 reconnaissance aircraft, and 2 of 4 Spruance class destroyers.

February 6—State Department spokesman Hodding Carter said that the United States did not wish to be in direct communication with Ayatollah Khomeini, but there had been contact with opposition groups in Iran: "What we are doing is to support the government and the constitutional process. We recognize Bakhtiar as the head of the government of Iran. We continue to deal with that government on an official basis." Carter also stated the United States was "not urging the Iranian Army to take active steps in any direction," and that USAF Gen. Robert E. Huyser had returned from completing his mission of discussing Iran's military relationship with the United States and of counseling the Iranian military "about our support for the constitutional process and the Government and to hope they would support it as well."

February 6—Supporters of the provisional Islamic regime proclaimed by Ayatollah Khomeini demonstrated peacefully in Iran as Iranian Air Force aircraft and helicopters flew overhead in an apparent show of

support for the Government of Prime Minister Bakhtiar. (In the Majlis, Bakhtiar reiterated his determination not to step down, and he declared that even if all members of Parliament were to resign, as Khomeini had demanded, he would remain as Prime Minister "until the next elections.")

February 6—Ayatollah Shariatmadari declared his support for the appointment of Mehdi Bazargan as Prime Minister of a provisional Islamic government, but he expressed reservations concerning the unilateral way in which Bazargan had been nominated. (The English-language *Teheran Journal* published a commentary stating: "We have promised there would be freedom in the Islamic republic. But so far, the evidence of freedom of choice has been remarkably lacking.")

February 6—Foreign Minister Ahmad Mir Fendereski announced his government's intention to withdraw from the Central Treaty Organization (CENTO).

February 6—The Majlis approved legislation introduced by Prime Minister Bakhtiar abolishing SAVAK and setting up special courts with juries to try cases of corruption.

February 7—Thousands of supporters of Ayatollah Khomeini marched in the major cities of Iran, and government employees demonstrated an increasing reluctance to serve ministers currently in office. Marshals appointed by Muslim leaders were reported to have taken control of administrative and some police functions in several cities, including Isfahan, Qum and Shiraz. (The *New York Times* reported that, according to an aide of Prime Minister Bakhtiar, ministers had been blocked from their jobs by their staffs, and the armed forces were so divided that it was doubtful they could be counted upon any longer.)

February 7—In an interview published in the Beirut newspaper *An Nahar*, Ayatollah Taleghani—a close associate in Khomeini's Islamic movement—declared his support for the Palestinians. He said the current events in Iran "will have their impact on the neighboring countries" as well as on other Islamic states in the world. And he stated that Islam had been diluted since the Prophet Muhammad, saying: "For example, in Saudi Arabia, the rule of one family exists, which cannot be considered an Islamic regime."

February 7—In Marrakesh, Morocco, the Shah of Iran stated that "some people have profited from the situation, from their power to steal, to swindle, and to ridicule the law. Those are the people who ruined Iran. They will be severely punished."

February 7—In Tokyo, Chinese Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping criticized the Carter administration for having shown indecision in its policy toward Iran, and he said that Washington's handling of the crisis lacked direction. He rebuked the administration for having failed to take a tougher stand against Soviet interference in Iran, Africa, and elsewhere.

February 7—An Iranian Embassy spokesman in Washington said that Ardeshir Zahedi would give up his post as Ambassador to the United States on February 17.

February 8—Prime Minister Bakhtiar said that Iran's future should be settled by the formation of political parties and the holding of free elec-

tions. Refusing to resign or to recognize the provisional Islamic republican government, Bakhtiar stated he was prepared to negotiate any kind of coalition, alliance, or solution with provisional Prime Minister Bazargan.

February 8—Hundreds of thousands of Iranians marched in Teheran and other cities in support of Ayatollah Khomeini and provisional Prime Minister Bazargan, and several hundred unarmed soldiers and air force technicians took part in the demonstrations.

February 8—Responding to U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations Andrew Young's remark the previous day that Ayatollah Khomeini should be made a saint, White House Press Secretary Jody Powell said at a news briefing it was President Carter's view that "the United States is not in the canonization business and he is not in a position to make such judgments."

February 9—Mehdi Bazargan announced the objectives of his government once it achieved power through the resignation of Prime Minister Bakhtiar as being: The appointment of a provisional cabinet; a referendum to be held on the Islamic republic demanded by Ayatollah Khomeini; the reconstruction of the Iranian economy; the appointment of a constituent assembly to be followed by general elections for a new parliament; and the ultimate transference of power to a permanent government to complete the process of terminating the monarchy.

February 9—Iranian Air Force technicians (homafars) and cadets supporting Ayatollah Khomeini clashed with Imperial Guard troops at Doshan Tappeh Air Base in Tehran, with 210 reportedly killed and 870 wounded. In Shiraz, 34 air force personnel were killed and 310 wounded in fighting against troops loyal to the Shah.

February 9—U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations, Andrew Young, following a meeting with representatives of Ayatollah Khomeini, said he had been assured the "human rights of all Iranians would be protected" under an Islamic republic.

February 10—Clashes between the Imperial Guard and mutineering soldiers supported by guerrillas intensifies in Teheran. More than 1,000 persons were reported killed or wounded. The insurgents stormed police stations, military installations, and several prisons, and large quantities of arms were distributed to civilians. Several hundred more persons were reported killed in other Iranian cities, and members of the armed forces joined pro-Khomeini forces.

February 10—Teheran news reports indicated that Prince Shahryar, son of the Shah's twin sister, Princess Ashraf, had been arrested with a number of officials in the foreign regime, including Gen. Hassan Toufanian, former Vice Minister of War, Maj. Gen. Ali Nejat, commander of the Immortals Brigade, and Gen. Amir Hossain Rabii, former commander of the air force.

February 11—Prime Minister Bakhtiar reportedly submitted his resignation, together with all remaining members of the Majlis. (Mehdi Bazargan in a telecast address urged all Iranians to refrain from attacking the armed forces. Subsequently, Iranian Chief of Staff Gen. Qarabaghi pledged his loyalty to the new government.)

February 11—The Iranian Army's Supreme Council broadcast a statement over Teheran radio saying that, "in order to prevent further anarchy and bloodshed," it had decided "to announce the army's neutrality in the present political crisis and ordered the troops to return to their garrisons." (In Washington, U.S. Government officials stated they had been informed by Iranian military officers that the decision to return to the barracks was intended to prevent further divisions among the armed services.)

February 12—President Carter announced at a news conference that the United States had "been in touch with the people in charge of the Iranian Government, and we expect to work with them." He said the U.S. Embassy in Teheran already had reported that the Government headed by Prime Minister-designate Bazargan was "being very careful in insuring the safety of Americans in Iran." Carter cited U.S. goals concerning Iran as being the minimization of bloodshed and violence, and the prevention of outside interference "from any source." He expressed the hope that the new Government would retain the military capability to maintain the country's integrity.

February 12—In his first major appointment, Prime Minister Bazargan replaced Chief of Staff Gen. Abbas Karim Qarabaghi with Gen. Muhammad Ali Qarani, a dismissed former army intelligence chief.

February 12—The Soviet Union formally recognized the government of Prime Minister-designate Bazargan.

February 12—State Department spokesman Hodding Carter said at a briefing that the question of formal U.S. recognition of the new Iranian Government had not yet arisen, stating, "We have relations with countries rather than governments."

February 12—Ousted Prime Minister Bakhtiar was reported to have gone into hiding under the protection of his successor, Mehdi Bazargan.

February 12—Former commander of the Iranian Air Force Lt. Gen. Amir Hossain Rabii said at a news conference that aircraft and other sophisticated weapons systems remained in the country, intact, and under the control of the new government.

February 12—Revolutionary forces seized from prisons a number of high-ranking former officials who previously had been arrested on charges of corruption, including former Prime Minister Amir Abbas Hoveyda and former SAVAK Chief Gen. Nematollah Nassiri, who was placed on public display at Ayatollah Khomeini's headquarters in an "interview" broadcast over television.

February 12—Teheran radio reported that the commanding general of the Iranian ground forces, Gen. Abdul Ali Baderi had been killed by fellow officers at the military staff offices because he had intended to capitulate. Others reported killed included Gen. Bohrat Jafarian, the military governor of Khuzestan Province, whose helicopter was reported shot down near Ahwaz; and Lt. Gen. Muhammad Amin Biglari, deputy commander of the Imperial Guard's elite Immortals Brigade, who was found shot to death in his Teheran residence.

February 12—A detachment of 69 U.S. Marine Corps personnel dispatched by the Defense Department to stand by at Incirlik, Turkey, for possible

duty at the U.S. Embassy in Teheran, was held up at a refueling station in the Azores because the Turkish Government had declined to give immediate clearance for the detachment.

February 13—Iranian Prime Minister-designate Bazargan named seven members of his Cabinet, including two leaders of the National Front—Karim Sanjabi, as Foreign Ministers, and Darius Forouhar, as Minister of Labor and Social Affairs. (The new government sought to recover large quantities of weapons taken from captured armories and military garrisons during the eclipse of the former caretaker government. And in a televised address, Ayatollah Khomeini threatened to "cut off the hand of traitors" and deal ruthlessly with armed revolutionaries who refused to turn in their weapons.)

February 13—State Department spokesman Hodding Carter said that President Carter's public offer of cooperation with the new Iranian Government had been "well-received in Teheran by those who represent the new Government." He also stated the administration was confident that the new Government had as much interest in the security of the Iranian F–14 aircraft as did the United States, and would not want the aircraft "to fall into unfriendly hands."

February 13—Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Bahrain, Jordan, the UAE, and Iraq extended recognition to the new Iranian Government.

February 13—*Pravda* reported that Politburo alternate member Boris Ponomarev, in a speech depicting the successes of the "socialist camp," had said that "anti-imperialist revolutions have won in Ethiopia, Angola, Mozambique, and Afghanistan. The last fascist strongholds in Europe have been brought down. The government of Bakhtiar has fallen in Iran. The army took the side of the people. The revolution is winning."

February 14—The U.S. Embassy in Teheran was attacked by Marxist guerrillas, who killed an Iranian employee and wounded a U.S. marine guard, and held more than 100 hostages, including Ambassador Sullivan, for about 2 hours, before forces supporting Ayatollah Khomeini and the new government arrived to disperse the attackers.

February 15—The U.S. Embassy in Teheran announced that it no longer could protect American lives in Iran and strongly recommended that all Americans leave the country. (State Department spokesman Hodding Carter announced in Washington that two Pan American World Airways 747 charter aircraft were scheduled to begin evacuation of Americans on February 16.)

February 15—Following secret trials by an "Islamic revolutionary court," four generals were executed near Ayatollah Khomeini's headquarters, including Gen. Nematollah Nassiri, former head of SAVAK, and Lt. Gen. Mahouchehr Khosrowdad, commander of army aviation. (The new Government started a major purge of the military, retiring several dozen officers and arresting many others. The new chief of staff of the armed forces Gen. Muhammad Vali Qarani stated the Government's policy was to create a new national army with young officers.)

February 15—Reports published by *Pravda* and *Tass* suggested that the attack on the U.S. Embassy in Teheran had been engineered by agents of SAVAK, "the creation of the CIA," in an effort to create a pretext for open military intervention by the United States in Iran. (The

American Embassy in Moscow subsequently denounced the *Tass* reports as "tendentious and very unhelpful * * * not likely to contribute to improved relations between the United States and the Soviet Union.")

February 15—Fighting continued in various parts of the country between leftists and forces supporting the new Government, and between elements loyal to the Shah and revolutionary groups. In Tabriz, some 700 persons reportedly had been killed.

February 15—French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing called for a summit conference of West European, Arab, and African leaders. (A French radio and analyst commented that d'Estaing was suggesting the establishment of a medium-power triangle to deal with those world problems neglected by the great-power triangle of Washington, Moscow, and Peking.

February 15—Turkish radio reported that during a meeting with Turkish Ambassador to Iran, Turgot Tulumen, Ayatollah Khomeini called on all Muslim nations to "join hands in the struggle against the great powers."

February 16—State Department spokesman Hodding Carter announced that the U.S. Ambassador to Iran, William H. Sullivan, had "relayed to the government in Iran our intention to maintain diplomatic relations with that government. This is a formal declaration that our relations do continue."

February 17—U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim appealed to the Iranian Government to spare the life of former Prime Minister Hoveyda "on humanitarian grounds."

February 18—Prime Minister Bazargan said he was legalizing all political parties banned by the Shah, including leftists and Communists "provided they carry on their activities in a peaceful manner"; if any parties "conduct nonpeaceful activities, they will be treated accordingly."

February 18—The Iranian Government severed diplomatic relations with Israel in a move timed to coincide with the arrival in Teheran of PLO Chairman Arafat. (Prime Minister Bazargan said over Teheran radio that the break with Israel was "fully in keeping with the policy announced before we came to power." The Israeli Embassy building, which had been sacked and looted the previous week, reportedly would be turned over to the PLO.)

February 19—Ayatollah Khomeini banned a march on his residence by militants and leftist elements planned for February 22, and urged that people boycott it, stating: "These people are not Muslims and are against Islam."

February 19—Prime Minister Bazargan told militant oil workers that if Iranian oil was not exported and sold, "meaning that if the whole of the National Iranian Oil Company, with all its departments and installations and related organizations such as customs and railroad workers, do not start working—we will have no money," and the revolution would fail.

February 19—UAE Minister of Petroleum and Mineral Resources Mani Ibn Saud al-Utayba announced that OPEC oil ministers would meet in Geneva on March 26. The loss of Iranian oil supplies and its impact on world prices was reportedly to be a main topic for discussion.

February 20—A "constituent committee" of the National Front, headed by Foreign Minister Sanjabi, called for the establishment of a "true government of national unity" with the participation of Marxist guerrillas, leftist writers, and others in addition to members of the National Front. The committee also called for the creation of a national guard, independent from the army, to provide a check on the army's power.

February 20—A special mission headed by Minister of Labor and Social Affairs Dariush Forouhar was dispatched to Kurdestan Province to investigate reports that the Kurds were forming a secessionist movement. (Other reports indicated that the Kurds were demanding autonomy within the framework of the Iranian nation.)

February 20—Four Iranian generals, including Maj. Gen. Parviz Amir Afshar, a commander in the Imperial Guard, Brigadier Nematollah Motamedi, military governor of Qazvin, Brigadier Manouchehr Malek, commander of the armored brigade in Qazvin, and Brigadier Hossain Hamadanian, chief of SAVAK in Kermanshah, were executed in Teheran following a secret trial and conviction by an Islamic revolutionary court.

February 20—British Foreign Secretary David Owen informed the House of Commons that cuts in Iranian orders and oil exports would place jobs in jeopardy in the United Kingdom and "the consequences for oil are going to react around the world." Owen justified the British Government's support for the Shah on the grounds of the economic consequences for Britain, and took a guardedly optimistic view of future trading relations, including defense contracts, with Iran.

February 20—The Iranian Foreign Ministry announced that the Government planned to request the extradition of the Shah from Morocco to face trial.

February 20—It was reported that 17 members of the crew of the Shah's Boeing aircraft that had taken him out of Iran had flown the aircraft back to Teheran.

February 20—Texan millionaire H. Ross Perot disclosed that, without U.S. Government knowledge, he had financed a "private enterprise" raid on Teheran's maximum security Oasr prison that had led to the escape of 11,000 prisoners.

February 21—U.S. Ambassador to Iran, William H. Sullivan, met for the first time with Prime Minister Bazargan. (State Department spokesman Hodding Carter, in announcing the meeting, expressed the administration's thanks to Bazargan's Government for having released U.S. Marine Sgt. Kenneth Kraus who had been held for a week and threatened with trial by Ayatollah Khomeini's Revolutionary Council.)

February 21—Iranian Chief of Staff Gen. Qarani announced that, in the future, the United States would not be permitted to operate its monitoring installations in northern Iran. And he stated that, because of defense equipment purchased from the United States, Iran would continue to rely on supplies of American spare parts and on technical assistance personnel.

February 21—Adviser to Secretary Vance on Soviet Affairs, Marshall D. Shulman, said at a State Department conference that the Iranian com-

munist Tudeh Party was "a weak part" of revolutionary leftist elements in Iran, ranking "perhaps third or fourth in strength" among Iran's leftists parties. He stated that Soviet influence with Tudeh was considerable.

February 21—A State Department spokesman said that between 3,000 and 4,000 American citizens remained in Iran who had no immediate plans to leave, following evacuation of Americans by chartered flights by Pan American World Airways. Many of those remaining possessed dual citizenship or were married to Iranians.

February 21—Former ACDA Director Paul C. Warnke said at a State Department conference that U.S. intelligence-gathering installations in Iran would not be needed to monitor a new SALT agreement with the Soviet Union.

February 22—A spokesman for the Government of Prime Minister Bazargan said the Government had requested Ayatollah Khomeini's Revolutionary Council to send all military personnel arrested in connection with crimes committed during the Shah's regime to military tribunals, and all nonmilitary offenders to be dealt with by the Ministry of Justice.

February 23—Several thousand leftists held a rally on the campus of Teheran University and clashed briefly with supporters of Ayatollah Khomeini when the latter attempted to gate-crash the rally. (Marxist Fedayeen-e-Khalq speakers called for: dissolution of the armed forces and their replacement by a "people's army"; open "people's courts" to try members of the old regime in place of Khomeini's secret Islamic tribunals; return of all land to farmers with free electricity and water and interest-free loans; and nationalization of banks and foreign capital. They also challenged Khomeini to reveal if his Islamic Revolutionary Council contained any oil workers, trade union members, white collar workers, soldiers, or guerrillas.)

February 23—Teheran radio reported that a police captain had been tried by an Islamic revolutionary court and executed for his part in the burning down of the Red Cinema in Abadan in August 1978 where 377 persons perished. (Subsequently, in Rud Sar, on the Caspian Sea, the family of the captain came forward with documents and friends to show he had been a traffic warden and had not been in Abadan at the time of the fire.)

February 23—The *Middle East Economic Digest* reported that Iranian companies had been instructed to pay off Afghan workers so that they could return home. An official announcement stated that some 600 Afghans had already been escorted to the border and a further 7,000 had been told they will have to leave. (An estimated 100,000 Afghans reportedly were legally working in Iran, but a further 1 million were believed to be there without permits, working mainly in construction and agriculture.)

February 23—A statement issued on behalf of Iranian Minister of Justice Assadollah Mobacheri in Geneva announced that the Shah had sent $15 billion abroad before his departure from Iran, his sister, Princess Ashraf $3 billion, and members of his entourage a further $3 billion.

February 23—South African Minister of Economic Affairs, Chris Heunis, announced that his country will double the output of its second oil-from-coal refinery to offset the loss of crude oil from Iran.

February 24—Iranian Deputy Prime Minister for Revolutionary Affairs, Ibrahim Yazdi said that, because of the Iranian revolution, "all Islamic movements that were dormant or apologetic in their approach to change or action will come out into the open in the Arab world and in the Muslim world"; and he stated he felt the situation in Egypt, under President al-Sadat, had many parallels to the political situation in Iran before the Shah's overthrow. (Yazdi said that "economically, Egypt is in a very critical situation. Politically, al-Sadat has lost the game." And he believed the Muslim Brotherhood movement, which had grown immensely in Egypt since 1973, would lead the upheaval there.)

February 25—A spokesman for Ayatollah Khomeini's Revolutionary Council said Khomeini had met with Soviet Ambassador to Iran Vladimir M. Vinogradov and had informed him Iran would defend its independence and integrity against any power, and had asked all foreign powers "not to interfere in our domestic affairs." Khomeini also had stated that Iran's future economic and commercial relations with other states would be conducted "only with Iran's interests in mind."

February 26—In Tehran, Ayatollah Khomeini counseled the Minister of Justice to review the 1975 Family Protection Act that had granted Iranian women the right to request divorce under certain conditions and that had restricted polygamy. Khomeini declared that all provisions of the law that "contravene Islam" should be stricken. (In another directive to the Justice Minister the same day, Khomeini urged the removal of "all European criteria built into the judicial system," and demanded the swift application of justice and the elimination of appeals in the judicial process, stating "every hearing must end in a final, absolute decision in a single phase.")

February 26—The new Chairman of the National Iranian Oil Co. (NIOC), Hassan Nazih, visited Iran's southern oilfields in an effort to promote the resumption of exports of crude oil. (NIOC indicated it plans to rehire foreign oil workers, nearly all of whom had left the country in recent months.)

February 26—In reaction to secret Islamic revolutionary tribunals and executions of persons associated with the Shah's regime, Ayatollah Ghami of Mashhad called for a halt of "unauthorized arrests of would-be suspects and agents of SAVAK," and asked the new Government "not to trespass on the rights of innocent citizens." (It was reported that the maximum security prison at Qasr had been filled with "political prisoners and counter-revolutionaries"; and Deputy Prime Minister Amir Entezam, when asked when the trials of principals in the Shah's regime would be turned over to the "legitimate court," replied that it would take "one to twenty years for a case to go through the Ministry of Justice. The will of the people would not accept this during these revolutionary times."

February 26—Al Fatah official Hani al-Hassan, who had been selected by PLO Chairman Arafat as the PLO representative in Iran, said in an interview in Tehran that the new Iranian Government had made "the liberation of Jerusalem from Israeli occupation one of its foremost re-

ligious and moral commitments," and that the Iranian revolution had created a pincer movement around Israel that would be completed when "a fundamental change takes place in Turkey soon." (Al-Hassan also stated the Iranian revolution had left Egyptian President al-Sadat "totally isolated in the region now, and the Egyptian people are very near revolt.")

February 27—The Iranian news agency *Pars* reported that the Government planned to sell crude oil to the highest bidder beginning on March 5, and that such sales were expected to fetch as much as $10 per barrel above the price fixed by OPEC. (Government officials reportedly indicated Iran would produce about 60 percent, or some 3.6 million barrels per day, of its former output, and of the new production level, about 2.8 million barrels per day would be available for export.)

February 27—An editorial published in the *Teheran Journal* declared that the Iranian people "did not rise and make supreme sacrifices in order to revert to another type of oppression, which bears the scent of 50 more years of despotic rule."

February 28—Prime Minister Bazargan, in a broadcast over Teheran radio, criticized the "committee of aides" around Ayatollah Khomeini and the activities of radical political groups, stating: "they persecute people, they arrest people, they issue orders, they oppose us, they are against our appointments. Our day has been turned into night." And he said if these groups continued their activities, the Government would be forced to resign.

February 28—Ayatollah Khomeini, in a speech broadcast over Teheran radio, declared that the "expulsion of foreign hands" was one of the principal goals of the Iranian revolution, stating the "Shah handed this nation over to foreigners and we came under the economic, military, and cultural domination of America." And, in an apparent reference to Iranian Marxist elements, Khomeini criticized their activities in making inroads with Iranian workers and defying his efforts to rebuild the armed forces and turn the country into an Islamic republic saying: "We must isolate them and foil their propaganda."

February 28—NIOC Chairman Nazih announced that the new Iranian Government would no longer deal with the London-based Western oil consortium, Iran Oil Participants, Ltd., describing it as "strangling the throat of Iran," and declaring that "now we are cutting off those fingers." (Nazih subsequently indicated NIOC was willing to deal individually with consortium companies.)

February 28—Former Senator James Abourezk said that Ayatollah Khomeini's representatives in Washington had asked him to become a legal and political adviser to the new Iranian Government. (Abourezk said that the representatives had uncovered documents at their Washington Embassy indicating widespread payments to prominent Americans, including Members of Congress and the press, by the deposed government of the Shah.)

February 28—A Swiss Government spokesman stated authorities were considering conducting an inquiry among commercial banks with assets held by the Shah, but, in the meantime, the Shah could dispose of his property as he desired.

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March 1—Ayatollah Khomeini arrived in Qum for the first time since his exile in 1963 and, in a speech, reaffirmed his support for the government of Prime Minister Bazargan, "despite the mistakes it had made." Khomeini insisted on the creation of an Islamic republic and attacked those who sought a "democratic republic," stating that such a system would be Western oriented and, therefore, must be rejected.

March 2—The Iranian Government legalized the Kurdish Democratic Party (KDP) which had been proscribed since the short-lived Mahabad Republic of 1946.

March 2—The Paris-based Lebanese magazine *As Sayyad* reported that Ayatollah Khomeini had turned over to PLO Chairman Arafat documents seized at the Israeli mission in Teheran describing the links and cooperation between SAVAK and the Israeli intelligence service, MOSAD.

March 3—It was reported that the Iranian Government had decided to recall all forces deployed abroad, including Iranian troops serving in Oman and those with the United Nations Observer Force on the Golan Heights. (Iranian units with the U.N. Interim Force in Lebanon already had begun to return to Iran.)

March 3—In Teheran, the newly appointed Governor of Iran's Central Bank, Dr. Muhammad Ali Mowlavi, said the new revolutionary government would honor all foreign debts, which amounted to about $5 billion. Mowlavi also stated that studies were underway to eliminate interest rates in order to bring the nation's banking system into line with Islamic law.

March 4—In an interview published in the Teheran English-language newspaper *Kayhan*, Interior Minister Ahmad Sadr Haj Seyed Javadi stated a referendum would be held on March 30 to decide on an Islamic republic. Javadi also said a seven-man committee comprising "prominent Iranian jurists" was currently working on a draft constitution that would be based on the principles and teaching of Qur'an.

March 4—Teheran radio reported that the South African Consul General had been summoned to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and informed of the Government's decision to sever diplomatic and economic ties with Pretoria.

March 4—Iranian Foreign Minister Karim Sanjabi warned Egypt against giving political asylum to the Shah of Iran.

March 5—Five army officers, former Majlis Deputy Saller Ja'af, and a SAVAK official accused of having conducted torture of political prisoners, were executed in Iran.

March 6—Iran resumed exports of oil to the outside world after a 10-week halt, auctioning consignments to the highest bidder at spot market prices for immediately delivery. National Iranian Oil Company deputy chairman, Muhammad Ali Narviq, however, said that Iran would prefer to conclude long-term contracts with reliable customers rather than continue to sell on the spot market.

March 6—The grandson of former Iranian Prime Minister Mussaddiq, Hadaitollah Daftari, read a proclamation before a mass rally in Ahmadabad, near Teheran, announcing the formation of a "National Democratic Front," which will seek to "protect democracy" in Iran against

"any form of ideological and religious fanaticism." Daftari charged that the National Front of Foreign Minister Sanjabi had "lost its role" in the realization of the aims and aspirations of the Iranian people.

March 6—Nine persons were executed by firing squads in Iran for various crimes, including sex offenses.

March 6—The Iranian Government announced that the exiled Shah of Iran would be tried in absentia before an Islamic revolutionary court in Teheran for "crimes against the Iranian people."

March 6—In an interview with ABC television, the Shah of Iran said that if he had been given 3 more years, all his programs would have been working and the Iranian people would have seen what he had been trying to accomplish for the country. The Shah also stated he would not abdicate.

March 7—Ayatollah Khomeini criticized the Iranian Government for its lack of determination in establishing an Islamic republic, saying some ministers had "weak characters" for believing "everything should be copied from the West." And he referred to Prime Minister Bazargan by stating: "You are weak, sir; you are weak, and as long as you are weak, you will remain under the influence of the strong ones!"

March 7—Minister of Health Kazim Samii announced that abortion and coeducation will be banned in Iran, but birth control will be allowed and women will have the right of divorce.

March 7—In a statement published in the Lebanese Communist newspaper *An Nida*, the central committee of the Iranian Communist Tudeh Party, following a meeting in East Germany, declared its support for the establishment of a "united political front" for the entire Iranian people, including supporters of Ayatollah Khomeini.

March 8—Senator Jackson said the loss of electronic surveillance installations in Iran left the United States unable to check Soviet compliance with any new SALT treaty, and he urged the Carter administration to admit the treaty would contain this and other "verification" loopholes so that Americans could "decide whether to accept the risks that the administration is inviting us to share."

March 9—In Qum, Ayatollah Khomeini refused to accept the resignations of Prime Minister Bazargan and several members of his Cabinet, and he subsequently announced his support for Bazargan and assured the Prime Minister of his confidence.

March 9—In Iran, three former chiefs of police were executed by a firing squad following trials by an Islamic revolutionary court.

March 9—The Kuwaiti newspaper *Al Watan* reported that Iran had decided to cut assistance and loans to Egypt in protest over Egyptian President al-Sadat's support to the deposed Shah, and to break diplomatic ties with Cairo if al-Sadat signed a peace treaty with Israel.

March 11—In the oil-rich Khuzestan region of southwest Iran, an "Arab People's Organization" demanded self-rule and adequate representation in the central government in Teheran. The organization declared the region should possess its own courts, schools and local councils, and a radio/television station to broadcast in Arabic.

March 11—An Iranian Kurdish delegation representing the Kurdish Democratic Party arrived in Beirut reportedly to seek Palestinian mediation

with Ayatollah Khomeini and support for the Kurdish aim of autonomy within the framework of a "unified, democratic Iran." The delegation's spokesman, Karim Hussami, said recent press reports about a separatist movement in Kurdestan were "exaggerated and aimed at forcing the new authorities in Teheran to take a tough stand" against the Kurds.

March 11—Several thousand Iranian women demonstrated in Teheran for the third consecutive day against restrictions which the new revolutionary authorities planned to impose on Muslim women.

March 12—The Iranian Government officially announced its decision (along with that of Pakistan) to withdraw from CENTO, stating that Iran "cannot remain committed to the provisions of a treaty that not only fails to protect the interest of the Iranian people and that of its partners, but it even may be detrimental to the interest of the region as a whole."

March 13—Firing squads executed 13 more persons accused of supporting the Shah's regime, including two former Iranian state news executives.

March 14—The Iranian Government served notice on armed groups to turn in their weapons or "be dealt with as counterrevolutionaries." (A spokesman said the Government was giving top priority to the formation of a national guard to restore order shattered by the months of fighting against the Shah.)

March 14—In a series of articles published by the *Washington Star*, former Under Secretary of State George Ball blamed the Nixon administration and former Secretary Kissinger for having encouraged the Shah of Iran in "delusions of grandeur" that led to the revolution and his downfall.

March 14—Iranian Second Deputy Prime Minister Abas Amir Entezam said that *Time* magazine and several other foreign newspapers and magazines had received payments from the Court of Shah Muhammad Reza Pahlavi.

March 16—Ayatollah Khomeini ordered a halt to the closed trials and summary executions by Islamic revolutionary courts. (The decision stopped the trial of former Prime Minister Hovaida. Prime Minister Bazargan reportedly was "elated" by the decision; earlier, over national television, he had called the summary trials and executions "irreligious, inhuman and a disgrace.")

March 19—Teheran radio reported a cease-fire had been achieved between Government forces and Kurdish rebels in Sanandaj, after the rebels reportedly had seized the local radio station, military headquarters and police barracks in a demand for autonomy. (Ayatollah Khomeini broadcast an appeal stating the "people of Kurdestan should know we have no differences with our Sunni brothers." and accusing "foreign-inspired agents" of provoking the fighting.)

March 19—The *New York Times* reported that, according to author Jerry Kosinski, a director of the International League for Human Rights, former Iranian Prime Minister Hovaida had made possible the release of Reza Barahani, an Iranian poet and scholar imprisoned by SAVAK.

March 21—The Iranian Government sent two Cabinet Ministers to the Kurdish city of Sanandaj in an attempt to end the fighting between Kurdish rebels demanding autonomy and Government forces. (Aya-

tollah Taleghani, a close aide to Ayatollah Khomeini, appealed for an end to the fighting in order to allow discussion on ways to end the conflict.)

March 24—Former Prime Minister Bakhtiar sent a tape-recorded message, reportedly from his place of hiding in Iran, criticizing the "new dictatorship" and the planned referendum on establishing an Islamic republic—"an absolutely unknown quantity * * *. I consider it against social progress, national pride, economic prosperity, and the real fulfillment of human rights."

March 26—The *New York Times* reported that the constitution for the Iranian Islamic republic secretly being drafted called for a powerful, separate religious body that would review, ratify, or reject legislation and government policies.

March 26—It was announced in Teheran that nine former leading generals and 27 other supporters of the Shah's government will shortly stand trial in judicial court proceedings.

March 26—Armed Arab students took over the Egyptian Embassy in Teheran to protest the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty.

March 28—State Department spokesman Hodding Carter said the United States would be willing to consider buying back advanced weapons systems sold to Iran under the Shah, but so far, talks with Iranian authorities had been tentative.

March 28—Turkoman tribesmen, supported by Marxist guerrillas, were reported battling Iranian Government forces in northeastern Iran for the third consecutive day, ending a tenuous cease-fire.

March 29—Turkoman tribesmen were reported by Teheran radio as having seized the police headquarters and several police outposts at Gonbad-e Qabus in northeastern Iran. (The Government dispatched army reinforcements in an effort to restore order after the collapse of a second ceasefire.)

March 29—The State Department announced the United States would be willing to assist the Shah of Iran find a new refuge, but it had been suggested that a number of difficulties would be raised if he took up residence in the United States, including security problems for him and his family and "problems that may be raised for Americans in Iran."

March 30—The *Washington Post* reported that, according to U.S. officials, President Carter had decided to replace Ambassador William H. Sullivan in a move intended to improve relations with the Iranian revolutionary government.

March 30—The Shah of Iran accompanied by his family ended his temporary exile in Morocco and flew to the Bahamas.

March 31—The 2-day referendum to determine whether Iran would become an Islamic republic ended with reports indicating an overwhelming number of the electorate in favor of the proposal.

March 31—French Ambassador-at-Large Michael Poniatowski said in Paris that former Iranian Prime Minister Bakhtiar was living near the Alpine resort of Megeve.

April 1—Ayatollah Khomeini in a broadcast speech called April 1 "the first day of the Government of Allah," and he declared that vestiges of the Shah's "stinking regime" were still active in the country, with the support of "international oil thieves and parasites."

April 1—Minister of National Defense Rear Adm. Ahmed Madani resigned and was replaced by Gen. Taqi Riahi. (No reason was given for Madani's resignation, but it was reported he had had little success in getting troops who had deserted during the revolution back to the services, and he also had been criticized for being pro-American.)

April 1—It was announced that natural gas supplies to the Soviet Union had resumed after several months' disruption.

April 2—Representatives of Turkoman tribesmen, who had clashed with Government troops for 8 days at Gonbad-e Qabus in northeastern Iran, signed a four-point agreement with central authorities after the army had threatened a counter-offensive and had moved reinforcements into the area. (Teheran radio announced the Turkomans had agreed to withdraw from occupied positions in the city, release hostages, and hand over control to the army.)

April 2—Greek Catholic Archbishop Hilarion Capucci, who had been imprisoned in Israel for alleged gunrunning for the PLO, met with Ayatollah Khomeini in Qum.

April 2—The Chinese Embassy in Teheran accused the Soviet Union of trying to sabotage Sino-Iranian relations by charging that Peking's intelligence service had collaborated with SAVAK.

April 3—Prime Minister Bazargan flatly rejected any separate political deal with regional tribal or ethnic minorities or groups pressing for autonomy, and he warned against "autonomy in the guise of separatism which threatens national unity."

April 4—The Iranian Government announced that of a total of 20,228,021 persons who had cast ballots in the previous week's referendum, 20,147,055 had voted in favor of an Islamic republic.

April 5—It was announced that the draft constitution for an Islamic republic would be unveiled by Ayatollah Khomeini in a few days; a constituent assembly, yet to be elected, will adopt the constitution, and an Islamic parliament will be elected within 3 months' time; and all "laws harmful to the people will be scrapped."

April 5—Islamic revolutionary courts resumed summary trials of persons associated with the former regime of the Shah, following the publication by the Government of new trial procedures.

April 5—Second Vice Prime Minister Abas Amir Entezam confirmed that all arms purchases orders by the Shah's regime from the United States and Western Europe that had not as yet been delivered were canceled.

April 5—Prime Minister Bazargan denounced leftist elements for undermining the Government, calling them "Trotskyites, Maoists, and Marxists * * * aided by remnants of the Satanic regime."

April 5—Armed members of seven Islamic guerrilla groups demonstrated at Teheran University in support of Ayatollah Khomeini, and announced their formal merger into a single organization called the "Mujtahidun of the Islamic Republic."

April 6—State Department spokesman Hodding Carter said that U.S. Ambassador to Iran William H. Sullivan was returning to the United States "for consultations."

April 6—In Isfahan, two former SAVAK officials and a policeman were executed by a firing squad.

April 6—An estimated 20,000 supporters of Ayatollah Khomeini gathered at Teheran University to denounce leftist guerrilla groups accused of breaking away from the revolutionary government.

April 7—Continuing the purge of civilian and military officials associated with the Shah's regime, former Prime Minister Hovaida and six air force and police officers were executed by firing squads.

April 9—Ayatollah Khomeini issued what he termed "a last warning" to merchants to lower their prices or face Islamic justice.

April 9—Firing squads executed nine persons in Teheran's Qasr prison, including former air force commander, Gen. Amir Hussain Rabii, who, during his summary trial before an Islamic court, said the Iranian military had surrendered to the revolutionary government on the advice of a U.S. general.

April 9—Several thousand unemployed marched in the streets of several Iranian cities. (Subsequently, the Government reported that an estimated 3 million Iranians had lost their jobs as a result of the economic slowdown caused by continuing political turmoil.)

April 9—Former Secretary of State Kissinger said in a speech before the Harvard Business Club in New York that the Shah of Iran should be granted political asylum in the United States, and he said he wondered whether or not the nation had lost its "sense of decency." (Kissinger noted that Ayatollah Khomeini's forces had executed more than 80 persons since the Shah's Government had been overthrown, and he said he was disturbed that the administration had not spoken out against the killings.)

April 9—It was reported that Iran's first Islamic bank, with an initial capital of $28.5 million, had been established, and that the bank's transactions would be interest-free.

April 10—The Government announced it had increased oil production to more than 4 million barrels per day in an effort to help the country's faltering economy.

April 10—Three officials of the former Government, including Gen. Ali Akhbar Ansari, were executed by firing squads.

April 11—Thirteen former high-level officials of the Shah's Government, including Foreign Minister Khalatbari and the Speaker of the Majlis, Abdallah Riyazi, were executed by firing squads. (Khalatbari reportedly said during his trial that the United States had "had no official role" in the formulation and implementation of Iranian foreign policy, and that the Shah had been motivated by self-interest, rather than the interests of Iran, in his cooperation with the United States.)

April 11—Foreign Minister Karim Sanjabi, in an interview published in the Czechoslovak newspaper *Rude Pravo*, said the Iranian Government desired good relations with the Soviet Union, and would never permit Iran to be used as a base against it.

April 12—Firing squads executed eight former members of the Shah's military and security forces, including Gen. Abbas Kahali, in four provincial cities.

April 12—State Department spokesman Hodding Carter said the United States "remains deeply disturbed by the execution of persons who are apparently denied internationally accepted standards of justice * * *. We earnestly hope that the standards of justice and human rights, which are the goals of the revolution, can soon be applied throughout Iran."

April 12—The Iranian Government announced the introduction of new measures to limit the number of foreigners in the country.

April 13—Seven former government officials, military officers and policemen were executed by firing squads.

April 13—Teheran radio announced that Prime Minister Bazargan had met with Ayatollah Khomeini in Qum, but disclosed no details of discussions.

April 13—The Central Bank of Iran, in a telex to the New York-based financial advisory publication *International Reports*, stated that "Iran has always fulfilled her obligations and is not about to change that tradition," and declared its foreign assets to be more than $15 billion, or three times its international obligations. (The telex also said Iran would resume exports of oil in the near future in quantities that "our foreign exchange revenues will thus be back to normal soon.")

April 16—Eight civilian and military officials of the former government were executed by firing squads.

April 16—Foreign Minister Karim Sanjabi submitted his resignation to Prime Minister Bazargan in protest to the "absolute breaking-up of the armed forces, distribution of weapons among incompetent individuals, confusion in all social and economic affairs, and failure of the Government to establish executive authority." (Sanjabi said that foreign policy decisions had been made over his head by Third Vice Prime Minister for Revolutionary Affairs Ibrahim Yazdi and by Shahriar Rouhani, a relative of Yazdi in charge of the Iranian Embassy in Washington. Sanjabi appealed for freedom of speech and of assembly.)

April 17—The *New York Times* reported that CIA Director Adm. Stansfield Turner, in testimony before the Senate Select Committee on Intelligence on April 10, said it will take until 1984 for the United States to restore fully its intelligence capability to monitor Soviet missile tests and development that had been lost with the shutting down of two electronic surveillance installations in Iran.

April 17—Second Prime Minister Entezam said that the PLO may not be allowed to open a representative office in Khorramshahr since the Government would first have to consider the "implications of an office within the context" of the local Arab ethnic population.

April 17—It was announced that Turkish Foreign Minister Gunduz Okcun had canceled a 3-day visit to Teheran because of the resignation of Iranian Foreign Minister Sanjabi.

April 17—Second Vice Prime Minister Entezam announced that elections for Iran's Islamic republic constituent assembly had been postponed indefinitely because of delays in preparing the final draft of the constitution for the new Islamic republic.

April 17—Several hundred students demonstrated in Teheran for the third consecutive day demanding the return of Ayatollah Taleghani from self-exile. (Taleghani had left Teheran for an undisclosed destination following the arrest on April 12 of his two sons and daughter-in-law by Islamic militiamen on unspecified charges.)

April 17—A Foreign Ministry spokesman announced that Iran opposed any interference in the Indian Ocean region by powers outside the region. (It was reported that Soviet Ambassador to Iran Vladimir Vinogradov, in a message to the Foreign Ministry, had warned about the strength of U.S. forces in the Indian Ocean, and had also described the dangers posed by an Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty.)

April 18—It was reported that Ayatollah Taleghani and Karim Sanjabi had issued a warning that Iran may sink into a repressive dictatorship unless the Islamic komitehs were brought under control and their militias disbanded.

April 18—Military parades were held in Teheran and several other cities in an apparent attempt by the Government to reassert its authority in the face of Islamic komitehs and their heavily armed militias. (Ayatollah Khomeini urged Iranians to show their respect for the reorganized armed forces which, he said, were in the "service of Islam" and not the Shah.)

April 19—Prime Minister Bazargan, together with his Cabinet, met with Ayatollah Khomeini in Qum for discussions that reportedly would focus on "the immediate policies of the executive machinery." Khomeini also met with Ayatollah Taleghani, after which Taleghani declared he had accepted Khomeini as his leader for all time.

April 19—The Iranian Government imposed a wide-ranging ban on imports of automobiles, luxury goods, bananas, and other "exotic fruits." (The ban also confirmed previous curbs on the import of liquor, pork, and other meats not processed according to Islamic ritual.)

April 20—Fighting broke out between Kurds and Turkic-speaking groups in Naghadah, with 5 persons reported killed and 15 wounded.

April 20—Ayatollah Khomeini, rejecting criticism from Iran's political leadership, declared the Islamic komitehs and their armed militias were necessary in order to defend the revolution and that they should not be replaced by the reorganized armed forces and police until all arms in the possession of citizens had been returned to the Government, and the Government itself had demonstrated it was able to enforce its will. Khomeini did, however, instruct the Teheran prosecutor's office to send a letter to the capital's 14 principal komitehs ordering them not to make arbitrary arrests.

April 20—Three officials of the former Government were executed by firing squads.

April 20—In Abadan, Islamic militiamen overpowered and arrested some 25 members of the Marxist Feda'iyyan-e Khalq.

April 20—The Athens newspaper *Eleftheros* published a letter, reportedly mailed from Teheran in March, from a group of Iranian Army officers, calling themselves the Military Salvation Council, stating that—as the Shah's sworn officers—they will fight for the salvation of the Iranian

Army and will "bring down the Khomeini-Bazargan regime and * * * exterminate all the ayatollahs, mullahs, imams, and all their followers."

April 20—Under Secretary of the Navy James Woolsey said in an interview that the purchase of two Spruance class destroyers canceled by the Iranian Government would speed lagging U.S. Navy shipbuilding schedules by 3 to 4 years. (Following cancelation of two destroyers in February, the Iranian Government had indicated in March it desired to cancel two others scheduled for delivery in late 1980 and mid-1981.)

April 20—The *New York Times* reported that President Carter had sent a private citizen to Morocco in March to explain to the Shah of Iran that his presence in the United States could endanger Americans living in Iran. (The newspaper reported that banker David Rockefeller and former Secretary Kissinger had been approached about conveying the message but had "angrily refused." U.S. Government officials reportedly said the Shah would like to go to Acapulco, Mexico, but had not been granted a visa.)

April 21—First Vice Prime Minister in Charge of Matters Related to the Transfer of Power, Muhammad Hashim Sabaqian, said the exiled Shah and his family took about $250 million out of their bank account in 1979 before the revolutionary government had frozen it, and that $1.37 million was left.

April 22—It was announced in Teheran that Third Vice Prime Minister in Charge of Revolutionary Affairs, Ibrahim Yazdi, would oversee the Foreign Affairs Ministry, and that Yazdi would be Acting Minister on behalf of Prime Minister Bazargan, who officially will hold the portfolio of Foreign Minister in addition to that of Prime Minister. (According to Second Vice Prime Minister Entezam, the decision to appoint Yazdi had been made by Ayatollah Khomeini and not Bazargan.)

April 22—Communist Tudeh Party leader Nourreddin Kianouri returned to Iran from a long exile in Eastern Europe.

April 23—The Iranians news agency *Pars* reported that former chief of staff Gen. Muhammad Vali Qarani had been assassinated at his home by two men carrying automatic weapons.

April 23—Several thousand persons marched through the streets of Tabriz to protest a newspaper article criticizing Ayatollah Shariat-Madari. (The article reportedly had been written by another ayatollah who was close to Ayatollah Khomeini. Shariat-Madari had raised some objections to Khomeini's objectives.)

April 23—The London *Financial Times* reported that the Foreign Ministry had informed South Africa shortly after diplomatic ties had been severed on March 3 that relations could continue at the consular general level, and that no efforts had been made to halt indirect supplies of oil to South Africa.

April 24—Prime Minister Bazargan severely criticized the Islamic komitehs of Ayatollah Khomeini and called for an end to anarchy and what he termed the "rule of revenge" in Iran, stating: "Without discipline, it will be impossible to start reconstruction in this country," and he called all those who had resisted the Government's authority, "anti-revolutionary."

April 24—The Iranian Government categorically denied reports that there had been an attempt to assassinate Prime Minister Bazargan while he marched in a funeral procession for slain former chief of staff General Qarani.

April 24—An extremist religious group, identifying itself as the Forghan (Qur'an) Fighters, announced it was responsible for the assassination of former chief of staff General Qarani, calling it "a revolutionary act" because of the general's collaboration with the Shah's regime and role he had played in suppressing the Kurdish revolt in Sanandjah during March.

April 24—Ayatollah Khomeini received members of a Cuban delegation at Qum, and he thanked them for Cuba's support for Iran's Islamic revolution.

April 25—A spokesman for the Kurdish Democratic Party, Jabil Qadani, said in Teheran that despite the cease-fire in Naghadah, where some 500 persons reportedly had been killed, fighting was continuing in neighboring villages between Kurds and the army. He charged that the army had "joined hands with the Turkish minority and the Islamic revolutionary guards in attacking our Kurdish villages."

April 25—Ayatollah Mahdavi Khani, the supreme commander of Iran's central komiteh, announced that Islamic vigilante groups would be purged and eventually phased out, and 4,000 of their armed militiamen would be incorporated into the national police force.

April 25—The *New York Times* reported that Defense Department officials had said the loss of two electronic surveillance installations in Iran had resulted in a setback to U.S. efforts to monitor the earliest stages of Soviet missile development not directly related to SALT.

April 26—In Naghadah, a truce imposed by Iranian Army troops reportedly was holding for the third day, and rival Kurdish and Turkic-speaking residents were reported exchanging hostages.

April 26—Ayatollah Khomeini ordered Islamic courts to accelerate trials of officials associated with the former Government.

April 30—The Iranian Government announced it would cut its military strength and sell is oil at premium prices in order to relieve money shortages and keep up with spiraling world inflation rates.

April 30—Iran severed diplomatic relations with Egypt in opposition to the signing of the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty. (It was reported that Ayatollah Khomeini soon would order a resumption of ties with Libya.)

April 30—The Iranian prosecutor-general barred revolutionary komitehs from interfering with Government trials. (According to Iranian judicial sources, there were 14 major komitehs in Teheran and some 1,500 others in parts of the capital.)

April 30—NIOC Chairman Hassan Nazih announced that the company had signed 35 contracts with foreign oil companies to supply about 2.3 million barrels per day (b/d) until the end of 1979, and a further 20 contracts were under negotiation to bring total exports to about 3 million b/d. (Production was to be held to between 3.5 and 4 million b/d, with 700,000 b/d for domestic requirements.)

April 30—Ayatollah Khomeini ordered dipomatic relations with Egypt to be terminated as a result of the signing of the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty.

May 1—Ayatollah Morteza Motaheri, a member of the Islamic revolutionary council, was shot to death in Teheran. (Responsibility for the assassination was claimed by a group calling itself Forqan, which had claimed credit for the April 23 shooting death of former chief of staff Qarani.)

May 1—The *Iraqi News Agency* reported that a delegation representing the Arab community in Ahwaz had submitted a 12-point petition to the Iranian Government demanding automony for Khuzestan (Arabestan) province.

May 1—In a cable to Libyan Prime Minister Abd al-Salam Jallud, Ayatollah Abdallah Shirazi expressed concern over the missing Lebanese Shi'ite leader, Imam Musa Al Sadr, and requested the Libyan Government to clarify Al Sadr's situation "so that friendly relations may be established between our two countries."

May 1—Firing squads executed three officials of the former regime.

May 3—In Qum, religious leader Ayatollah Hashemi Rafsanjani, during burial ceremonies presided over by Ayatollah Khomeini, blamed Communists for the murder of Ayatollah Motaheri, and he declared that the clergy were restraining the faithful from attacking the Communist "minority." Prime Minister Bazargan stated that Motaheri had been "slain by a counter-revolutionary counter-Islamic bullet in retaliation for his honest struggle against Marxism.")

May 7—The deputy chief of the central Islamic revolutionary council, Ayatollah Sayed Javad Gharavi, announced a nation-wide purge of komitehs, and he said komiteh members found guilty of counter-revolutionary acts would be tried in provincial Islamic courts.

May 7—According to an *Associated Press* report from Teheran, American companies, including Exxon, B. F. Goodrich and Kodak, were cautiously resuming operations in Iran. The report estimated the American community in the country to number about 1,500 and that an anticipated import boom in the next 3 to 6 months, together with a general revival of the Iranian economy, could open the way for a substantial American return.

May 7—The Foreign Ministry announced that all Iranian ambassadors and consuls in foreign missions appointed by the Shah had been recalled.

May 7—In a broadcast message to Libyan leader Qaddafi, Ayatollah Khomeini urged the people of Egypt to "cut off the hands of the criminal al-Sadat and put an end to the disgraceful subservience to the United States."

May 8–9—Twenty-nine persons—high-level civilian and military officials of the former regime and two prominent businessmen—were executed by firing squads. (One businessman, Habibollah Elghanian, who was Jewish, was accused by the Islamic revolutionary court of "spreading corruption" and of "treason through his connections with Israel and Zionism.")

May 8—The National Iranian Oil Company (NIOC) announced that oil production had reached 4.28 million barrels per day (b/d) but future output would be kept below a ceiling of between 3.5 and 4 million b/d.

May 9—Teheran radio broadcast a commentary criticizing the new British Conservative Government as a supporter of the exiled Shah, and declaring that the United Kingdom "must not demand compensation regarding the agreements signed by the former regime for the purchases of modern arms."

May 9—Ayatollah Khomeini urged a delegation of tribal leaders to hunt down supporters of the Shah who were hiding out in mountainous areas.

May 10—In an interview published in *Le Monde*, Ayatollah Khomeini accused U.S. agents of "engineering" the assassinations of former chief of staff Qarani and Ayatollah Motaheri, saying they were "the same agents who served behind the Shah and who are today hiding behind the name 'Forqan,' a pseudoreligious organization."

May 10—A prominent parliamentarian decorated by the Shah, Akhbar Bahadori, was executed in Teheran's Qasr prison and his property seized by the state.

May 12—The London *Financial Times* reported that, according to a survey conducted by a Western embassy in Teheran, Iran's economy was virtually stagnant: almost all construction companies investigated were closed, and manufacturing companies were experiencing severe problems; most importers who were questioned stated that sales were down, in some cases by as much as 90 percent; and the survey predicted a continued worsening of the economy, with unemployment exceeding its current level of 35 percent.

May 12—The independent Teheran newspaper *Ayandegan* suspended publication after Ayatollah Khomeini had assailed its reporting as "depraved" and "deviationist." (In announcing the shutdown, an article on the front page of a special edition of the newspaper said it was "impossible to continue until the government makes a clear stand for free press and speech." The newspaper's three provincial offices had been attacked the previous day by what was reported to be government-organized mobs and its distribution had been blocked.)

May 12—The head of the World Zionist Organization, Aryeh Dulzin, said in New York that Israel would be prepared "to take action" in order to protect the 65,000-member strong Jewish community in Iran, and he warned the Iranian Government against harming Jews of that country. (An aide to Dulzin said that Israel might undertake operations "both orthodox and unorthodox" to assist Iranian Jews in getting out of the country. Some 15,000 Iranian Jews had fled Iran before the overthrow of the Shah's government.)

May 12—*Pravda* blamed right-wing groups and "imperialists" for the assassinations of former chief of staff Qarani and Ayatollah Motaheri, and criticized Muslim leaders who had held Communists responsible for the shootings.

May 13—Ayatollah Khomeini said in a communique that death sentences would be limited to those persons "proven to have killed people" and to "any person who has issued orders for the killing of people or who has committed torture resulting in death. . . . No court has the right to issue death sentences and no person should be executed except under the above two conditions." (The announcement came shortly after the head of the Teheran revolutionary courts, Ayatollah Sadeq Khalkhali, had informed reporters that Western forms of justice had no place at

Islamic revolutionary trials, and that ultimate responsibility for the courts had been conferred on him by Khomeini who had told him "not to listen to anybody, not even himself" when passing judgment.)

May 13—Chief of the Islamic revolutionary courts, Ayatollah Sadeq Khalkhali called for the assassination of the Shah, members of his immediate family, Iran's last three prime ministers, former ambassador to Washington Zahedi, and other officials of the former regime. Those, he said, who assassinated the named targets would be "free anywhere to carry out the order of the court. They cannot be arrested by any foreign government as a terrorist because they will be carrying out the orders of Iran's Islamic revolutionary court."

May 13—Ayatollah Shariat-Madari criticized the summary trials conducted by Islamic revolutionary courts, and denounced what he called the revolutionary character of trial procedures, stating they should be based strictly on Islamic law or on international standards of jurisprudence. Shariat-Madari proposed that amnesty be applied to a large number of officials of the former government.

May 14—Senate Majority Leader Robert C. Byrd denounced the continuing executions in Iran and urged U.S. leaders and other nations to speak out against "this bloodbath." Byrd also said the order to assassinate the Shah was "an act of outrageous international arrogance," and declared that such "despicable conduct" be condemned.

May 14—Two persons, including a convicted rapist, were executed by firing squads.

May 15—Appearing before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on his nomination to replace Ambassador to Iran William Sullivan, U.S. Ambassador-designate Walter P. Cutler said "the Carter administration had expressed its concern to the Iranian Government over the continuing executions ordered by Islamic revolutionary courts, and U.S. views had been forwarded through a variety of channels" which he did not identify. Responding to questioning about the execution of Habibollah Elghanian, Cutler said it had not been "clear that the execution was a result of any one charge, such as supporting Zionism," and that after the United States had questioned Iranian authorities about the case, Teheran had renewed its pledge to respect the rights of all minorities in Iran, including Jews. (After the hearing, administration officials were reported to have stated that U.S. diplomatic personnel in Iran remained without direct contacts with Ayatollah Khomeini.)

May 15—Ayatollah Khomeini assured a delegation of visiting Iranian Jews in Qum that their co-religionists in the country would be given fair treatment. (Teheran radio said the delegation had expressed regrets to Khomeini for "plots of Zionism.")

May 15—The Government ordered the disbanding and disarming of all Arab groups in Khuzestan following clashes during May 12–13 between armed Arabs and revolutionary militia.

May 15—Ayatollah Sadeq Khalkhali called upon the PLO to execute the exiled Shah of Iran.

May 15—A group of newspaper workers calling itself "the Islamic Association of Employees" and supporting Ayatollah Khomeini's press policies precipitated a strike at the Teheran newspaper *Kayhan*. The group

blocked 20 reporters from entering their offices on the grounds they were "counter-revolutionaries," an action which prompted the editorial staff to walk out in protest against what they called Khomeini's repressive policies. (The following day, Khomeini praised the workers for having blocked the 20 reporters, saying they had acted bravely against "those who are writing against this revolution and going against the will of the people.")

May 15—The Swiss Government announced that former Iranian Ambassador to the United States Ardeshir Zahedi had requested and had been granted political asylum in Switzerland.

May 16—The International Institute for Strategic Studies, in its 1978 *Strategic Survey*, said the upheaval in Iran "pointed to a new and major security threat for the industrialized states of the West," with the likelihood of similar upheavals elsewhere in the third world during the 1980s, threatening the West's vital supplies of raw materials. The survey pointed to weakness of rulers possessing narrower power bases and the "appeal of fundamentalist ideas to those unable or unwilling to adapt themselves to the spread of modernization."

May 16—Prime Minister Bazargan said in a broadcast that the Government was short of money and needed the people's cooperation to commence the reconstruction stage of the revolution; and he criticized strike committees for preventing workers from returning to their jobs in factories, stating they had no right to interfere in management. (Earlier Ayatollah Khomeini accused the United States and the Soviet Union of financing industrial unrest in Iran. And subsequently, Second Vice Prime Minister in Charge of Public Relations Abas Amir Entezam stated he had evidence that factory workers had been paid $140 each to stay away from their jobs.)

May 16—A former SAVAK official was executed by firing squad.

May 17—The Senate adopted a resolution (S. Res. 164) condemning the summary executions in Iran.

May 17—Two former SAVAK officials were executed by firing squad.

May 17—The publisher of the Qum newspaper *Enghelab Birang* in an advertisement offered anyone who assassinated the Shah an expense-paid pilgrimage to Mecca.

May 18—Kurdish leader Shaikh Ezzeddin Husseini met with Ayatollah Khomeini to press for Kurdish autonomy. (Husseini subsequently declared at a press conference that Kurds, Arabs, Turkomans and Baluchis should unite in their struggle for autonomy.)

May 18—Two former military and police officers were executed by firing squads.

May 18—Teheran radio reported that gunmen of an "unofficial" militia had attacked revolutionary guards in Masjid-i Sulailman in Khuzestan province.

May 18—The *Middle East Economic Digest* reported that, according to London banking sources, several billion dollars of Iranian money had been transferred to the United Kingdom.

May 19—An estimated 50,000 persons gathered in Teheran to protest government measures against *Ayandegan* and *Kayhan* which had suspended publication under duress. (The rally, organized by the National Demo-

cratic Front, also demanded safeguards for freedom of speech and the press.)

May 19—The international edition of the Beirut newspaper *An Nahar* reported that the Islamic revolutionary court which had sentenced to death the Jewish businessman Habibollah Elghanian had drawn its evidence from seized records of SAVAK. The newspaper listed the eight charges that had been brought against Elghanian.

May 20—Ayatollah Khomeini, reacting to the Senate resolution (S. Res. 164), described the United States as "a wounded snake," and declared that Iran did not need the United States, but rather the United States needed Iran as a market for American exports and as a source of energy.

May 20—Chief of the Islamic revolutionary courts, Ayatollah Khalkhali, issued an attack on Senator and Mrs. Javits, accusing them of "bribes and squandering of public funds."

May 20—Former Secretary of State Kissinger said in Chicago that the United States owed the Shah a "debt of honor" and that he found it "an extremely disturbing fact that the Shah of Iran—a 30-year friend of the United States—has not found it possible to obtain permission to enter the U.S. Instead, he sits in exile in the Bahamas, searching for a place of refuge." Kissinger also stated the revolution in Iran and the collapse of the Shah's government had had a "devastating" effect on U.S. foreign policy, and had "given tremendous momentum to radical elements in the Middle East." He predicted that the 1980s would be "full of turmoil" because of the Iranian revolution and other "adventures" orchestrated by the Soviet Union, stating: "We cannot accept the premise that the Soviet Union can pick and choose where it will abide by detente and where it will openly challenge our foreign policy. The U.S. must insist that these adventures end."

May 20—The Iranian Foreign Ministry issued a statement requesting a delay in the arrival of U.S. Ambassador William Cutler "until the climate is cleared" between Iran and the United States.

May 21—Foreign Minister Yazdi announced that a note of protest against the Senate resolution condemning the summary executions in Iran had been handed to the U.S. charge d'affaires in Teheran stating that the resolution was an unacceptable interference in Iran's internal affairs.

May 21—State Department spokesman Kenneth Brown said in a statement the United States supported the Iranian "revolution's objectives of freedom, justice and democratic institutions for the Iranian people," but it intended to continue speaking out against what it viewed as human rights violations in the country. The statement wished the revolutionary leaders well and called on them "to put the past behind us." (Brown also said that the Iranian announcement that Senator and Mrs. Javits were considered criminals in that country was "a matter of concern," and stated that Javits, who had been given police protection at his New York residence, "will be protected wherever he is.")

May 21—Senate Majority Leader Robert C. Byrd again urged more nations, particularly Islamic countries, to condemn the executions in Iran.

May 21—Justice Minister Abdollah Mobasheri made public documents which he claimed to be letters and memoranda from officials of the former regime, including the Shah, to the American public relations firm of

Ruder and Finn representing Iran Air that discussed the objective of portraying the Shah's Government in a flattering light to influential Americans. (According to the documents, the firm would be paid $507,000.)

May 22—Ayatollah Khalkhali said in a statement rebutting Foreign Minister Yazdi's remarks the previous day that he had been and remained an Islamic judge: "I have signed orders for most of the executions and am proud of it. I have issued the execution order for the Shah and nobody can oppose it. Those who oppose it will be going against the people's wishes." Khalkhali said Ayatollah Khomeini had insisted that former prime ministers Bakhtiar and Sharif-Imami, together with the Shah, must die. (Subsequently, on May 23, Khalkhali announced without explanation his resignation as Islamic judge of the revolutionary courts; but he declared the courts were obeying religious law.)

May 22—The Cabinet and other government officials flew to Qum for an extraordinary 6-hour meeting with Ayatollah Khomeini to discuss the proposed constitution.

May 22—The Iran Plan and Organization chief, Ali Akhbar Moinfar, said that, despite greatly reduced exports, earnings from petroleum in the fiscal year ending March 20, 1980, were expected to be about $21.5 billion. (Over the past 5 years, oil income had averaged about $20 billion per year from production of about 6 million barrels per day.)

May 22—Assistant Director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, Barry Blechman, said the United States must assume that some of the classified technology involved in the F–14 aircraft and Phoenix missiles supplied to Iran had been compromised as a result of the Iranian revolution.

May 23—Nazi hunter Serge Klarsfeld met with Justice Minister Abdollah Mobasheri to discuss the execution of Jewish businessmen Habibollah Elghanian. Klarsfeld subsequently said he had handed the Minister a letter demanding that Iranian Jews facing trial on charges of assisting Israel to be given Jewish defense lawyers.

May 23—Three former military officers were executed by firing squads.

May 24—Ayatollah Khomeini called for a nation-wide purge of criminals and declared that members of the clergy who opposed the revolution would be punished, stating there was "no distinction in Islam between groups for the punishment of criminals and all are equal before law." In a decree issued from his headquarters in Qum, Khomeini ordered that five-member committees, consisting of "first-class clergymen" and "persons of confidence," be set up in each province to carry out checks on every person wearing the robes of Muslim priests.

May 24—Six persons were executed by firing squads.

May 25—Several thousand persons demonstrated in Teheran for the second consecutive day to protest the Senate resolution condemning summary executions in Iran.

May 25—Ayatollah Hashemi Rafsanjani, considered a member of the secret Islamic Revolutionary Council of Ayatollah Khomeini, was wounded by two gunmen in Teheran. (The following day, Ayatollah Khomeini condemned the shooting, declaring that "America and other superpowers must know that Iran's revolution is alive. Such idiotic attempts cannot kill our revolution.")

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May 27—A spokesman for Senator Javits said the Senator had received a letter from the acting Iranian charge d'affaires in Washington, Ali Ajah, stating that "neither the Government of Iran nor any person under its direction or control intends any physical harm toward you or toward your family."

May 28—Prime Minister Bazargan said in a television appearance that Iran had become a nation "of hundreds of chiefs," and that, at the present time, "the decision-making roles are so numerous in our country that they have paralyzed much activity . . . it would be impossible for any president or any government to work under such conditions."

May 28—NIOC chairman Hassan Nazih criticized Ayatollah Khomeini's declaration that all who did not subscribe to Islam and the leadership of the clergy should be considered enemies by stating: 'If you think that we can put all political, economic and judicial problems into an Islamic mold, even the religious leaders know that this is neither possible nor beneficial."

May 28—The governor general of Azarbaijan province, Rahmatollah Moqadam-Maraqi, submitted his resignation, complaining of the "division of power" within Iran.

May 29—Firing squads executed seven former military and police personnel, bringing the number of persons executed on the orders of Islamic revolutionary courts to 252 since Ayatollah Khomeini took power in February.

May 29—Ayatollah Khomeini tightened security for himself and other leaders of the Islamic revolution after a death list had been circulated by the clandestine organization calling itself Forqan.

May 29—A resolution adopted by the Iranian Bar Association at the conclusion of a three-day congress in Teheran called for elections to a constituent assembly, with "all political parties and groups . . . fully free to run for seats in the assembly," to consider a draft constitution. The lawyers had criticized Ayatollah Khomeini's secret efforts to railroad through a new constitution without serious political debate.

May 30—Iranian Arab groups, seeking autonomy in Khuzestan (Arabestan) province, fought with revolutionary militia and government forces in Khorramshahr in sporadic battles that left, according to official estimates, 21 dead and 71 wounded. Other clashes occurred at Abadan, with at least three persons reported killed. (The leader of the Arab community, Ayatollah Muhammad Tahir Khaqani, had been negotiating with the governor general, Adm. Ahmad Madani, to ease growing tensions over the past four days that had been generated by the occupation of buildings by the Arab Cultural League, when Revolutionary Guard (Pasdaran) elements had attacked the buildings.)

May 31—Iranian armored units moved into Khorramshahr during the second consecutive day of fighting between Arab ethnic groups seeking autonomy and Iranian authorities. Revolutionary Guard units also were deployed to protect the Abadan refinery and to prevent sabotage along important pipelines. The governor general of Khuzestan, Adm. Ahmad Madani, declared a state of emergency. (Exchanges of fire were reported near the Khorramshahr naval base and at the army base outside

the city. The leader of the Arab community, Ayatollah Khaqani, warned that "after so many Arabs have died, the Arab population will not remain quiet.")

May 31—*Reuter* reported that police guards in the Bahamas had said the Shah was planning to leave the islands on June 1 for an undisclosed destination.

June 1—The Kuwaiti newspaper *Al Qabas* reported that Iraqi officials had denied reports from Iran that Iraqi forces were massing at the border.

June 1—The Central Islamic Court in Teheran issued a communique condemning the United States Senate for its May 17 resolution which had denounced summary executions in Iran.

June 1—In Khorramshahr, revolutionary guards fired in the air to disperse several thousand ethnic Arab demonstrators who reportedly tried to attack the guards' headquarters.

June 1—Five former police officials were executed by firing squads.

June 2—The National Democratic Front, set up after the February revolution by activist lawyer Hedayatollah Matin-Daftari, issued an open letter directly criticizing Ayatollah Khomeini but declaring it accepted the Ayatollah's guidance of the revolution.

June 3—Following demands by two of Ayatollah Khomeini's aides—Ayatollahs Behesti and Muhammad Mofatteh—that NIOC Chairman Nazih be tried by a revolutionary court for his criticism of Khomeini's "Islamic solution," members of the NIOC Board of Directors tendered their resignations, stating that: "Conditions at present are such that no real service can be rendered by us." (An NIOC spokesman denied Teheran press reports that daily production had dropped below 4 million barrels.)

June 3—The Atomic Energy Organization of Iran (AEOI) Director Feridoun Sahabi said that formal cancellation of all nuclear powerplant construction contracts with West Germany and France was under consideration.

June 4—State Department spokesman Hodding Carter announced that the Iranian Government had requested the United States to withdraw Ambassador-designate Walter Cutler, but he stated the administration had no intention of withdrawing Cutler from his assignment. (Carter said: "If the Iranian request is a final decision, we anticipate a substantial delay in resolving the question of ambassadorial representation. The action of the Iranian Government is not helpful in helping restore a constructive relationship.")

June 4—Iranian authorities lifted a state of emergency, imposed on Khorramshahr on May 30, in an effort to ease tensions caused by an ultimatum on the part of ethnic Arab groups threatening to resume fighting if the Provincial Governor General, Admiral Madani, were not dismissed and Government forces were not withdrawn from the city. (Teheran radio reported Madani had met with representatives of Arab tribal groups and had received assurances of their support.)

June 4—Three former SAVAK personnel were executed by firing squads. (Teheran radio reported that a fourth SAVAK official had committed suicide before being sentenced to death.)

June 5—Foreign Minister Yazdi declared that the reason his Government had requested the United States to replace U.S. Ambassador-designate Walter Cutler was because Cutler had served to promote U.S. intervention in Africa, in particular, in Zaire.

June 5—Ayatollah Shariat-Madari, after having been heckled and jostled by alleged supporters of Ayatollah Khomeini, appealed to some 30,000 of his followers not to march on Qum. (Shariat-Madari's aides were quoted as saying he was anxious to prevent violence and desired the clergy to return to the mosques; his Muslim People's Republican Party renewed its call for constituent assembly elections.)

June 5—Teheran radio reported that four Iraqi aircraft bombed and strafed villages in Kurdistan, causing heavy damage and killing at least six persons.

June 5—Two persons were executed by firing squads.

June 6—The commander of the Iranian Air Force, Gen. Asghar Emanian denied Iraqi aircraft had violated Iran's airspace and said no such raids had been recorded on radar.

June 6—Addressing a rally in Qum, Ayatollah Khomeini declared that Iranians who rejected his Islamic rule were empty-headed intellectuals imbued with Western values that had caused them to stray from the true path of Islam, and he warned: "Sectors that oppose Islam should take our guidance. Otherwise, they will be destroyed by the same fist that destroyed the Shah. Their ideas and speeches should be in keeping with the masses, or else they should go."

June 6—Six persons, described as "counterrevolutionaries," were executed by firing squad. (Reportedly, the trial of the six was the first of persons not charged with crimes under the Shah's regime.)

June 7—NIOC Deputy Chairman Ali Narvegh said that all work on the construction of a second natural gas pipeline (IGAT 2) to the Soviet Union had been stopped, stating that NIOC regarded gas exports as uneconomical because of the investments involved, and against Iranian interests. (It was reported that the Soviet Union had failed to obtain agreement with Iran on long-term gas supplies, as well as several construction and heavy industry projects.)

June 7—It was reported that Iranian Army units had reinforced positions near the Iraqi border following a Government protest against the Iraqi air attack on Kurdish border villages on June 4.

June 7—The Kuwaiti newspaper *As Siyassah* commented on the deterioration of Iraqi-Iranian relations, stating that "the present authorities in Iran would do better to concentrate on solving the internal problems of the revolution instead of preoccupying themselves with external conflicts, such as picking disputes with neighboring countries such as Iraq and Kuwait."

June 7—The Iranian Foreign Ministry denied reports from Israel that a Jewish Iranian woman had been beheaded in her home in Shiraz and that Muslim hecklers had disrupted her funeral.

June 7—Ethnic Arab leaders and military and civil authorities in Khorramshahr announced agreement to end the weeks of violence in Khuze-

stan. The agreement included provisions for Arab representation in local government posts and promises of new public construction for Arab villages. The city of Khorramshahr would be controlled by both Arab and non-Arab authorities.

June 7—A former police officer was executed by firing squad.

June 8—Prime Minister Bazargan announced that the Revolutionary Council had decided to nationalize all banks in the country in view of the "unfavorable position of the private banks," and to counter a loss of confidence and a flight of capital from the country.

June 10—Minister of Information, Propaganda and Religious Endowments Naser Minatchi ordered all newspapers to identify their political positions on their front pages in order that readers can identify which publications were "anti-Islamic," and to avoid "deception by newspapers not truly committed to Iran's Islamic revolution."

June 10—Four persons were executed by firing squads.

June 11—Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PFLP) spokesman Bassam Abu Sharif denied his organization had had a role in the uprising by ethnic Arabs in Khuzestan following allegations by the Province's Governor General Admiral Madani, that PFLP leader George Habash had entered Iran clandestinely and had held contacts with the rebels.

June 11—Several thousand persons demonstrated outside the Iraqi Embassy in Teheran to protest alleged violations of Iran's borders by Iraqi troops and aircraft.

June 11—Teheran radio reported that more than 3,000 persons staged a sitdown protest, and shops and offices were closed in Zanjan in opposition to the number of armed revolutionary committee members in the area.

June 12—In Qum, during a conversation with Soviet Ambassador to Iran Vladimir M. Vinogradov, subsequently broadcast over Teheran radio, Ayatollah Khomeini accused the Soviet Union of suppressing the Islamic movement in Afghanistan and of possible interference in Iranian Affairs, including Khuzestan.

June 12—The Iraqi newspaper *Al Thawrah* cautioned Iranian revolutionaries against "playing with fire" in their relations with Iraq, stating the new Iranian regime had best stop playing the role of policeman of the gulf if it was sincere in its promise to assist the Arabs against Israel.

June 12—The Iranian news agency *Pars* reported that Iraqi authorities had arrested the Iraqi Shi'ite spiritual leader in Al Najaf, Ayatollah Muhammad Bakr Sadr.

June 13—In an interview published in the Teheran newspaper *Ayandegan*, Chairman of the government-owned Bank Melli, Jalil Shoraka, said that confiscation of foreign assets in the recently nationalized Iranian banks could lead to retaliation against Iran's far larger investments abroad, and that Iran should conform with international standards in taking over foreign capital. (Shoraka said foreign interests in Iranian banks were about $100 million whereas Iran had more than $10 billion on deposit in overseas banks.)

June 13—The Kuwaiti newspaper *Al Rai al-Aam* commented that "certain elements inside the Iranian revolution have been plotting to create an explosive situation with Iraq. The Iranian authorities commit a suicidal error if they think they can confront Iraq without provoking a collective Arab retaliation." And it called on mutual friends of Iran and Iraq to mediate in the dispute before it got out of hand.

June 13—Two persons were executed by firing squads.

June 14—The Baghdad newspaper *Al Thawrah* in an editorial declared its support for Iran's ethnic Arab minority and warned the Iranian revolutionary leadership "not to play the Shah's game. Anyone who does will pay a very dear price because the arm of the Iraqi revolution is very long—it is longer than many envisage." (In earlier editions, the newspaper accused Iran of maintaining a policeman's role in the gulf region and charged the new leadership with being "in a race to destroy Iraqi-Iranian relations.

June 14—The Governor General of Zanjan Province, Hadi Motameni, resigned in protest of armed revolutionaries defying his authority.

June 15—The Government announced that a draft constitution based on Islamic law had been forwarded to Ayatollah Khomeini. Provisions included: (1) A president and a unicameral parliament to be elected by universal suffrage every 4 years; (2) the President, with strong executive powers, will appoint a Prime Minister to carry on day-to-day affairs of government; (3) creation of a Council of Guardians dominated by religious leaders to assure that "no laws can be passed in contradiction to Islam"; (4) men and women are equal before the law; (5) parties, political organizations and unions are to enjoy full liberties providing "they do not harm the principles of independence, freedom national unity, and the bases of the Islamic Republic"; (6) freedom of press and speech; (7) respect for legally acquired private property; (8) nationalization of certain sectors of industry, agriculture and commerce; and (9) Islam is to be the official religion of the country, but recognition of Zoroastrianism, Judaism, and Christianity as official religious minorities.

June 15—Minister of State for Revolutionary Affairs Yadollah Sahabi said at a news conference in Teheran that official anouncement of the draft constitution for an Islamic republic had been postponed until it had been reviewed by Ayatollah Khomeini. Sahabi said that Khomeini desired to make "some suggestions" concerning the final draft. A 75-member committee, to be chosen by public election, would approve the final draft following its release and a 1-month period for the public to discuss the document and to express their views.

June 15—Teheran radio claimed that two Iraqi Air Force aircraft had strafed Iranian border posts on June 14, and that Iraqi patrols had fired on Iranian frontier guards. (Second Vice Prime Minister Entezam warned that Iran would take "serious decisions" if such raids continued.)

June 15—Ayatollah Sadeq Rouhani said in a news conference in Qum that because of recent Arab demands for the return to Arab sovereignty of the Persian Gulf islands of Abu Musa and the Tunbs, he felt the need to clarify the situation of Bahrain, which, he claimed, belonged to Iran

because the Iranian Parliament which had relinquished Iran's claim to the state in 1970 was illegal.

June 17—The commander of Iran's military police, Gen. Saif Amir Rahimi, said that Iran was presently threatened by two hostile regimes in Iraq and Afghanistan, and declared that the Iranian Army needed aircraft and tanks to meet the threat. Rahimi expressed his concern for the current state of the Iranian Army which, he said, had disintegrated after the revolution and was critically lacking in discipline.

June 17—The Baghdad newspaper *Al Thawrah* warned the Iranian Government that "the hand that seeks to seize any iota of gulf land or a handful of soil from the Arab homeland will definitely be cut off." (The Kuwaiti newspaper *Al Qabas* warned Iran against seeking a confrontation with Arab countries, stating that Iranian claims to Bahrain were unjustified and expressing concern that Iran eventually might lay claim to other areas on the Arab side of the gulf.

June 17—Prime Minister Bazargan called on young people to help build roads and houses and to improve public health in isolated regions, stating that $850 million had been set aside for that purpose in a single article bill by the Islamic Revolutionary Council. (On June 15, Ayatollah Khomeini declared that helping economic development in the country was even more important that performing the Hajj (pilgrimage) to Mecca.)

June 17—*Pravda* repeated Soviet concern over deteriorating relations with Iran, following Ayatollah Khomeini's warning against Soviet intervention in Afghanistan on June 12.

June 18—The Iranian Foreign Ministry issued a statement saying that claims to Bahrain did not represent the official view of the Government.

June 18—Iranian Air Force jets put on a show of force over Teheran and western border areas, but Government officials denied reports of ground forces reinforcement at the border.

June 18—Minister of State for Revolutionary Affairs Yaddolah Sahabi released the official text of the draft constitution for publication and debate following last-minute revisions by Ayatollah Khomeini.

June 18—Head of the Revolutionary Courts Ayatollah Khalkhali announced that a three-man assassination squad had reached Mexico to carry out his order to execute the Shah. (He said the three men were members of the Feda'iyyan-e Islam which the Shah had tried to crush during his rule.)

June 19—Ayatollah Shariat-Madari said in a broadcast he would agree to the holding of a referendum on the draft constitution only if the basic work on the document had first been completed by an elected assembly, stating he saw no objection to the 75-member assembly, proposed by Ayatollah Khomeini's aides, providing its membership were "capable and expert" people.

June 19—Foreign Minister Yazdi said that the Government was considering scrapping treaties between Iran and the Soviet Union and the United States, but he did not elaborate.

June 19—NIOC Chairman Nazih denied reports of technical and administrative problems in the oilfields and stated that Iran could produce 6 million barrels per day without help from foreign technicians.

June 19—Labor Minister Darius Foruhar withdrew his support of the National Front party.

June 19—Two former army sergeants were executed by firing squads.

June 20—Justice Minister Mobasheri tendered his resignation, stating he was "too tired to continue" in office and was replaced by Ahmad Sadr Hajj Seyed Javadi. (Mobasheri had tried to resign on several occasions in protest to the revolutionary summary trials and executions, carried out without his Ministry's knowledge.)

June 20—Prime Minister Bazargan reshuffled his Cabinet.

June 20—A former Governor was executed by firing squad.

June 21—A senior religious leader in northeastern Khorasan Province, Ayatollah Hassan Qumi, said that Muslins had a duty to aid their co-religionists in Afghanistan fighting against the Taraki regime.

June 22—Kurdish leaders warned that some 12,000 Kurdish tribesmen, uprooted by fighting in western Iran, had threatened a mass exodus into Turkey and Iraq to dramatize their situation.

June 22—Groups of rock-throwing Muslims claiming to support Ayatollah Khomeini broke up a rally in Teheran of moderates and leftists calling for an elected constituent assembly to draft a new constitution.

June 23—Egyptian President al-Sadat asked the People's Assembly to allow the Shah of Iran and his family refuge in Egypt.

June 24—Two former SAVAK officials were executed by firing squads.

June 25—The Iranian Government nationalized all insurance companies and seized the foreign assets of seven firms.

June 25—A bill submitted to the Government by the Islamic Revolutionary Council proposed the setting up of special government-controlled courts to replace revolutionary courts. The new courts would handle cases of espionage, murder, torture, armed robbery, opium cultivation, and industrial strikes. Those persons tried on charges of "counter-revolutionary crimes" would have the right of counsel and appeal.

June 25—Ten persons were killed and several wounded in several Kurdish towns during increasing unrest by the Kurdish population over the draft constitution. In Saqqez, several thousand persons demonstrated and leaders issued a five-point protest against an article in the constitution declaring Shi'ism as the official religion of Iran.

June 25—Four persons were executed by firing squads.

June 26—Prosecutor general for the Islamic revolution Mehdi Hadavi said that trials of former officials of the Shah's regime will be speeded up on the order of Ayatollah Khomeini, and all those who had not taken part in killings, torture, spying, and plotting against the country would be tried "as quickly as possible and released on sureties." But he said the move could not be regarded as an amnesty.

June 27—Mexican Government officials denied reports from Teheran that an assassination squad had tried to kill Shah Muhammad Reza Pahlavi in Cuernavaca.

June 29—Several thousand persons supporting the leftist Feda'iyyan-e Khalq staged a rally at Teheran University to protest increasing official efforts to control the organization. (An arms cache reportedly belonging to the Feda'iyyan had been seized by Government authorities on June 21. And Prime Minister Bazargan and the Islamic Revolutionary Council had scheduled talks for June 30 on tightening Government control over the Feda'iyyan.)

July 1—The Iranian Government ordered the expulsion of *Los Angeles Times* correspondent David Lamb because of the "general negative tone" of the newspaper's dispatches covering Iran.

July 2—Ayatollah Khaqani was reported by *Reuter* as stating that 20 of his ethnic Arab followers had been injured and 100 arrested when stick-wielding gangs of pro-Government supporters had broken up a peaceful demonstration in Ahwaz.

July 2—The Iraqi newspaper *Al Thawrah* in an editorial accused Iranian leaders of strengthening "anti-national forces" by inviting U.S. experts and advisers to be deployed at air bases and an American military delegation to discuss future military relations and the purchase of more sophisticated arms.

July 2—Ministry of National Guidance foreign press affairs director Ali Behzadnia outlined plans for a new code of behavior to be followed by foreign news correspondents in reporting on Iran's Islamic revolution. (Resident correspondents will have to renew visas every 2 months rather than annually; dispatches will be monitored by Iranian consulates abroad and evaluated before further accreditations or visas would be granted; and identification of sources not named in dispatches will be disclosed to the authorities.)

July 2—In Qum, the Islamic Revolutionary Council headed by Ayatollah Khomeini refused a request from Prime Minister Bazargan for greater authority over the Revolutionary Guard Corps.

July 6—Minister of State for the Plan and Budget Organization Ali Akbar Moinfar said that foreign investment was welcome under certain conditions, and that foreign participation would be acceptable for industrial projects, provided there was a transfer of technology.

July 6—A former policeman was executed by firing squad in Mashad.

July 7—Foreign Affairs Minister Yazdi declared that Iran's "short-term policy is to reduce tension with our neighbors, including those in the gulf, and to assure them that Iran does not intend to export its revolution . . . Iran will never act as a gendarme in the gulf and I believe that foreign forces should not interfere in the gulf." (Yazdi also stated that a "foreign military presence in the gulf will only aggravate the situation.")

July 7—According to British press reports, some defense contracts with the United Kingdom that had been canceled or suspended after February may be reviewed, and discussions had taken place in Teheran and in London between the Iranian Government and the Ministry of Defense.

July 8—Minister of Economic Affairs and Finance Ali Ardalan announced that Iran would accept payment for its oil in currencies other than the U.S. dollar. (NIOC Chairman Nazih, however, said he had not been informed of such a move, and suggested it might have been Ardalan's personal opinion.)

July 8—Two major pipelines carrying crude oil to the Abadan refinery were heavily damaged by an explosion and fire.

July 8—Two gunmen shot and killed Taqi Hajj Tarqani, a supporter of Ayatollah Khomeini, at his residence in Teheran. (Leaflets left at the doorstop of the home declared that Forqan was responsible for the slaying.)

July 9—Commander of the military police, Gen. Saif Amir Rahimi, warned at a news conference of a "major conspiracy to discredit the Islamic republic" within the armed forces, and he declared that "a nationwide hunt for a large group of senior army officers" was under way. Tehran radio subsequently announced that the Ministry of Defense had discharged General Rahimi from his duties. (Rahimi said he would refuse to obey the order and would not leave his post except by order of Ayatollah Khomeini himself.)

July 9—Ayatollah Khomeini declared a general amnesty for all "people who committed offense under the past regime" except those involved in murder or torture.

July 10—Prime Minister Bazargan gave up efforts to remove General Rahimi.

July 10—The railroad track between Ahvaz and Khorramshahr was blown up and dissidents damaged a building at the Khorramshahr railway station with hand grenades.

July 11—Teheran radio reported that revolutionary guards and national police units fought with an unidentified Arab group on Minou Island, near the Iraqi border.

July 11—A second explosion within a week put a pipeline to the Abadan refinery out of action. (An organization calling itself Black Wednesday, composed of ethnic Arabs, claimed responsibility for the explosion and vowed to continue attacks on Iranian oilfields until the "legitimate rights of the Arab Iranian population" had been achieved.)

July 12—Eight persons were executed by firing squads in various cities, including three prostitutes and a man convicted of encouraging prostitution. (The prostitutes were the first women to be executed since the February revolution.)

July 13—Former President Nixon visited the exiled Shah of Iran in Cuernavaca, Mexico.

July 14—The Iranian Foreign Ministry announced that Ayatollah Khomeini had exchanged conciliatory messages with Soviet Communist Party Chairman Brezhnev.

July 14—Twenty persons were reported killed in a clash between Kurds and revolutionary guards at Marivan, and several people were reported killed and injured during fighting at Mashkinshahr.

July 15—AP reported that defense spending had been cut by 60 percent in the first post-revolution budget, which was presented to the Islamic Revolutionary Council.

July 15—Two gunmen wounded Ayatollah Razi Shirazi, head of a revolutionary committee in north Teheran, in an apparent assassination attempt.

July 15—Unidentified attackers threw grenades into a crowded mosque in Khorramshahr, killing at least 6 persons and injuring 60. (In swift retribution, three men were executed by firing squards, and revolutionary guard units attacked the residence of Ayatollah Khaqani in apparent revenge for the bombing.)

July 16—The Iranian news agency *Pars* reported that Foreign Minister Yazdi had conferred with the Iraqi Ambassador to Iran and had reached agreement to halt the propaganda war between Iran and Iraq at the first opportunity.

July 16—Defense Minister Riahi tendered his resignation to Prime Minister Bazargan after the latter had declined to uphold the dismissal of generals who had defied the Defense Minister's authority.

July 16—Five Arabs were executed in Khorramshahr by Islamic revolutionary guards as tensions rose sharply between the Arab ethnic minority and the authorities throughout Khuzestan province.

July 17—Nine men were executed by firing squards, bringing the number of persons executed since the February revolution to 358.

July 17—Some 30 to 40 Arabs were arrested in Khorramshahr following the disappearance of Ayatollah Khaqani, who had been taken from his home on July 16. (Khuzestan Governor General Admiral Madani said that Khaqani had been "moved for his own safety" and taken to Ahwaz, from where he would go to Qum. Arab leaders had threatened violence unless Khaqani was returned and Islamic militiamen claimed to have found large quantities of weapons, including AK–47's, on the grounds of Khaqani's residence.)

July 17—Eight persons were killed and 14 injured when a bomb exploded during a demonstration in the Kurdish town of Baneh.

July 18—Thousands of persons were reported to have marched through the streets of several cities in a show of support for Ayatollah Khomeini.

July 19—Prime Minister Bazargan announced he had reached agreement with Ayatollah Khomeini on the sharing of power between his Government and the Islamic Revolutionary Council.

July 19—The London *Daily Telegraph* reported that Prime Minister Bazargan finally received agreement from Ayatollah Khomeini to dismiss military police commander General Rahimi.

July 19—A former police official was executed in Qazvin.

July 20—Prime Minister Bazargan announced that five members of the Islamic Revolutionary Council had been appointed to the Cabinet as deputy ministers, and that some members of the Government would become Council members, including Minister of National Guidance Naser Minatchi and First Vice Prime Minister Muhammad Hashem Sabaqian. (The limited merger was aimed at increasing cooperation between the Government and revolutionary authorities before the August 3 elections for a constituent assembly.)

July 20—Two persons were executed by firing squads in Khuzestan.

July 20—The Pepsi Cola Corp. filed suit in the New York District Court against three Iranians in an effort to recover more than $10 million in credit extended to 10 companies contracted to bottle its soft drinks.

July 21—Ayatollah Khomeini appointed Brig. Gen. Hussain Shaker as chief of staff following the resignation of Gen. Nasir Farbod for political reasons.

July 22—Government officials intervened to end a Kurdish siege of the national police base at Serow, 1 mile east of the Turkish frontier.

July 22—Ayatollah Khomeini ordered a ban on radio and television music broadcasts.

July 22—Two men and two women were executed by firing squads in Teheran for sex crimes.

July 23—*New York Times* correspondent Youssef Ibrahim was expelled for allegedly having filed false reports.

July 23—Deputy Minister of Economic Affairs Cyrus Ibrahimzadeh announced the Government's intention to issue new currency within a month and stated that foreign shareholders of nationalized industries would be compensated at the "book value," rather than the market value, of their assets at the time of the fall of the Shah's regime in February.

July 24—In an interview published in *Le Monde*, Khuzestan Governor General Admiral Madani confirmed that some 300 arrests of Arab dissidents had taken place in the province and some 14 "ringleaders" had been executed.

July 24—Five persons were executed in Khuzestan on charges of sabotaging an oil pipeline, treason, drugs and sex crimes.

July 26—A woman accused of prostitution and two men found guilty of blowing up a gas pipeline were executed by firing squads.

July 26—The 30,000 residents of Marivan in Kurdistan were reported to have abandoned their town the previous week, after the Government had sent revolutionary militia to take over security duties, and had set up tent cities in the nearby mountains overlooking the town.

July 27—The *Middle East Economic Digest* reported that fighting between Government forces and Kurdish and Arab groups had been heavier than reported, and that the recent merger between the Bazargan Government and the Islamic Revolutionary Council thus far had little effect in claiming the disturbances in western Kurdistan and in Khuzestan.

July 28—The *New York Times* reported that, according to a GAO study, the Defense Department's foreign military sales program was plagued with financial management problems that may have left the U.S. Government liable for billions of dollars in arms contracts canceled by Iran.

July 28—West German police arrested 20 suspects on charges stemming from a wave of extortion and beatings in the Iranian community reportedly by supporters of the Islamic revolutionary government.

July 28—-Kurdish dissidents were reported to have killed 20 Government soldiers and wounded 30 in western Kurdistan during a battle for control of a road leading to the Iraqi border.

July 30—In Paris, a spokesman for former Prime Minister Bakhtiar announced that Bakhtiar will lead a non-religious front in Iran's elections for a constituent assembly on August 3.

July 30—In an interview published in *Time*, Foreign Minister Yazdi stated the United States, at the Iranian Government's request, was assisting in investigating the transfer of several million dollars from Teheran to the Iranian Embassy in Washington to finance the activities of SAVAK in the United States. And he confirmed that his Government had begun negotiations with the United States to sell back F–14 aircraft purchased by the Shah.

July 30—A spokesman for the Ministry of Foreign Affairs denied reports of Iran's role in the coup attempt against Iraqi President Saddam Hussain.

July 31—One person was executed by firing squad in Isfahan for the murder of a revolutionary guard.

July 31—The head of the National Iranian Gas Co., Hassan Morshed, announced that the southern stretch of the IGAT–2 natural gas pipeline to the Soviet Union may be built after all. (This would link up with IGAT–1 at Kanjan, near Bushehr, increasing domestic supplies and allowing some exports to the Soviet Union.)

July 31—Kraftwerk Union of West Germany formally terminated its contract to build a twin-reactor nuclear powerplant at Bushehr.

August 2—The Muslim People's Republic Party, comprising followers of of Ayatollah Shariat-Madari, and the National Front, together with some 18 other political groups, announced they will boycott elections for a constituent assembly in order to protest voting arrangements.

August 2—Firing squads executed two former SAVAK officials.

August 3—Teheran radio reported that millions of Iranians had voted to select members of a constituent assembly.

August 3—In Qum, Ayatollah Khomeini declared that political groups, boycotting the constituent assembly elections were "enemies of the revolution and Islam." (Iranian Jewish, Christian and Zoroastrian communities voted in separate polling centers established for them.)

August 3—The *Middle East Economic Digest* reported that five governmental subsidies and favorable rainfall had helped to increase Iranian wheat production this season by some 10 percent.

August 6—Foreign Minister Yazdi said in Qum, following a meeting with a Cuban delegation, that Iran will reestablish diplomatic relations with Cuba, broken by the Shah in 1976.

August 6—Foreign Minister Yazdi was quoted in press reports in Teheran as having said that in January 1978, President Carter had warned Ayatollah Khomeini he should support Prime Minister Bakhtiar if he wanted to avoid a military coup or a bloodbath in Iran. Yazdi reportedly said Khomeini had replied that even if he had agreed to remain silent and support Bakhtiar, "my nation would not do likewise."

August 6—Vice Prime Minister for Executive Affairs Sadeq Tabatabia announced that a new intelligence-gathering agency, to be known as the Iranian National Information and Security Organization, will be set up in the Prime Minister's office and will be headed by Mustafa Chamran. (Tabatabia said the agency will operate domestically and abroad, but it would not be a revival of SAVAK.)

August 6—A former police official was executed by firing squad.

August 6—In Dallas, Tex., millionaire H. Ross Perot filed a $23-million breach of contract suit against the Iranian Government.

August 7—Leaders of 17 political groups complained that vote-rigging in the constituent assembly elections had led to sweeping victories for religious candidates backed by Ayatollah Khomeini.

August 7—Armed revolutionary guards occupied the offices of the Teheran newspaper *Ayandegan*, and a Government official announced its publishers and editors would be prosecuted for "counterrevolutionary policies and acts." (The previous day, a four-man NBC–TV crew was ordered to leave Iran shortly after the announcement of new press laws.)

August 8—Prosecutor General Hadavi resigned and was replaced by another religious leader, Ali Qodousi.

August 8—In Arumiyeh, in northwestern Iran, army troops protesting the execution of a colonel and a sergeant clashed with revolutionary guards. *Pars* reported a number of persons were wounded. (Other army units were reported to have protested executions in recent months.)

August 8—The satirical weekly magazine *Ahangar* was ordered to cease publishing.

August 8—Eight persons were executed by firing squads in Teheran and Tabriz.

August 9—Supporters of Ayatollah Khomeini clashed with thousands of demonstrators opposed to the Government's new press law as revolutionary guards fired into the air to disperse them.

August 9—Thirteen employees of the Teheran newspaper *Ayandegan* were arrested on charges of having published articles critical of the Islamic regime.

August 9—NIOC Chairman Nazih said that Iran will participate in a special OPEC meeting called by UAE Oil Minister Utayba "to discuss the problems arising from the decrease in the value of the dollar."

August 9—Three Americans and 14 other foreigners working for an American construction firm near Teheran were released by Iranian workers after having been held hostage for some 12 hours in a dispute over severance pay.

August 10—Government spokesman Sadeq Tabatabia, Vice Prime Minister for Executive Affairs, announced the cancellation of $9 billion in U.S. arms agreements made during the Shah's regime, and said that Iran had demanded $1 billion from West Germany to compensate for losses from a half-completed nuclear plant. (Tabatabai stated Iran had retained agreements with the United States to purchase spare parts for U.S.-made weapons already in use; and he said the Government had decided to dispose of its F–14 aircraft because "this kind of aircraft does not conform to the strategic planning of Iran's armed forces." On August 24, Department of Defense officials said Iran had been sending 747 transports to pick up arms stored in U.S. warehouses that had been purchased but not delivered.)

August 11—The Government released the official results of the constituent assembly elections and, while no overall totals were announced, they indicated that at least 60 of the 73 places in the assembly had been won by Muslim clergymen and Islamic conservatives.

August 12—The *New York Times* reported that a recent, as yet unpublished CIA study of world oil production estimated that Iranian oil production will be 4 million barrels per day in 1985. Such a projection, however, was termed "optimistic," and, realistically, production could begin falling below that figure within 2 years.

August 12—Representative Aspin said that, according to CIA analysts, Iran cannot maintain its current level of oil production beyond the forthcoming 2 years and might have to cut back to as low as 2.9 million barrels per day by 1985.

August 12—Several hundred persons were reported injured when Islamic militants clashed with leftists protesting suppression of the press in the most serious rioting in Teheran since the overthrow of the Shah's regime.

August 12—Revolutionary guards, acting under government orders, forcibly took over protection of the U.S. Embassy in Teheran from an allegedly independent militia group.

August 12—Teheran radio reported that hundreds of youths had looted shops in Tabriz and had placed the goods on sale at lower prices.

August 13—Former Secretary of State Kissinger visited the exiled Shah at Cuernavaca, Mexico.

August 13—Iran's press law was extended to foreign correspondents in a new 14-article code issued by the Deputy Minister of National Guidance. (One article holds a resident correspondent responsible for any report his organization published that is deemed "false, distorted or motivated against Iran's Islamic revolution, government or nation," and that the correspondent would be prosecuted "according to the relevant laws.")

August 13—Militant Muslims, seeking retribution for clashes with leftists the previous day, ransacked the headquarters of the Feda-iyyan-i Klalq, stormed the Teheran University law school and a campus library, and attacked several offices of leftist groups. Attacks on the headquarters of the progressive Muslim guerrilla group, Mujaheddin-i Khalq, were repulsed.

August 13—An Iranian economic delegation headed by Minister of Economic Affairs and Finance, Ali Ardalan, held talks in Brussels with senior EC officials on Iran's future relations with the 10-nation organization.

August 13—Foreign Affairs Minister Yazdi received a special emissary from the PFLO.

August 13—Militant Muslim supporters of Ayatollah Khomeini fought with leftist opponents in Teheran for the third straight day as the authorities ordered revolutionary guards to halt all unauthorized demonstrations.

August 14—In an interview with *Agence France-Presse*, former Prime Minister Bakhtiar declared that Ayatollah Khomeini's regime would last no more than 6 months "because of Government policies that are leading to an explosion," and he stated: "I will deliver the coup de grace."

August 14—The International Commission of Jurists issued a statement deploring Iran's new press code, saying that Iranian political life would suffer a "severe setback" because of the curbs on the opposition press.

August 14—The Iranian news agency *Pars* reported that agreement had been reached with the Soviet Union to triple capacity at the Isfahan steel mill, built by the Soviets in the 1960's.

August 14—Three persons were executed by firing squads.

August 15—Canadian Defense Minister Allen McKinnon said that his Government was interested in purchasing the 78 U.S.-built F–14 aircraft which Iran had stated it desires to resell to the United States.

August 15—Following 3 days of street clashes between leftist elements and supporters of Ayatollah Khomeini, the Government warned that unauthorized demonstrations would be broken up.

August 16—Kurdish rebels were reported to have seized the town of Paveh, near the Iraqi border, after 2 days of fighting with revolutionary guards and national police units.

August 16—Ayatollah Khomeini, in a nationwide broadcast, called on Iranians to mark August 17 as a day of solidarity with the Palestinian people, branding Israel and the United States as "enemies of Islam." And he warned Iranian leftists: "Unless you stop your follies, I shall give the final word."

August 16—Three former SAVAK officials were executed by firing squads in northern Iran.

August 17—In Teheran, visiting Syrian Foreign Minister Khaddam praised Iran for having joined the ranks against Israel, and he thanked Ayatollah Khomeini for his support for the PLO.

August 17—The U.S. Consulate in Teheran was slightly damaged by a rifle grenade attack. No injuries were reported.

August 20—Ayatollah Khomeini, after having banned the Kurdish Democratic party the previous day, urged Kurds to arrest and hand over their "treacherous" leaders to Islamic authorities.

August 20—Four former army officers, including two generals, were executed by firing squads.

August 21—The Government proscribed 22 newspapers and magazines belonging to left-wing or secular political groups.

August 21—The Ministry of National Guidance announced the expulsion of three European journalists and stated two others would be requested to leave Iran in the near future.

August 21—Firing squads executed 18 Kurds found guilty of having incited a rebel attack on Paveh.

August 21—A Swedish Foreign Ministry spokesman announced that the exiled Shah had privately requested the Swedish Government for political asylum.

August 22—Iranian air force F–4 aircraft were brought into action against Kurdish rebel tanks amidst new outbreaks of fighting near the Iraqi border.

August 22—The Kurdish Democratic party, in a letter to the Government, stated it did not object to the presence of the Iranian army in Kurdestan, but it demanded the immediate withdrawal of all revolutionary guards.

August 22—Three persons, including an 18-year-old woman, were executed by firing squads.

August 23—The news agency *Pars* reported that Foreign Minister Yazdi had invited U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations, Andrew Young, to visit Iran.

August 23—Rebellious Kurdish elements battled Government forces in Saqqez and vowed they would execute one prisoner for every Kurd lined up before Islamic firing squads. (Five more Kurds were executed by firing squads in Western Iran.)

August 24—Iranian Air Force F–4's and army helicopter gunships attacked rebellious Kurdish positions at Saqqez in renewed fighting; and in Sanandaj, Kurds sympathetic to the banned Kurdish Democratic Party clashed with a crowd loyal to Ayatollah Khomeini following demonstrations by both groups.

August 24—Five persons were executed by firing squads in Kermanshahr.

August 28—Ayatollah Khomeini rejected negotiations with Kurdish leaders aimed at bringing about a cease-fire. Talks between Government officials and the Kurds had begun the previous day amidst concern of a major battle provoked by Government attempts to restore authority in Mahabad. (Firing squads executed 20 Kurds accused of involvement in the revolt.)

August 29—The news agency *Pars* reported that agreement had been reached between Government officials and the Mahabad city council to allow Iranian army columns to enter the city.

August 29—Ayatollah Khomeini ordered prosecutors to review cases of newspapers closed down for having criticized the Islamic regime, and he stated that those newspapers which were not found guilty of plotting against national interests would be allowed to publish after the review had been conducted.

August 29—Kurdish villagers from Jaldian, Towan and Kotij fled into the mountains in advance of an army threat to bomb insurgents holding out in west Kurdestan.

August 30—Two Kurdish rebels were executed in Zanjan and 2 persons were executed in Bushehr, bringing the total number of persons officially put to death since the revolution in February to 546.

August 31—Prime Minister Bazargan offered his resignation to Ayatollah Khomeini, but subsequently withdrew it, stating in a television broadcast: "I handed over my resignation but stated that as long as this Government is in power and is your (Ayatollah Khomeini's) tool, it is your responsibility to strengthen it," and that "the Government has been a knife without a blade. * * * I plead with the people to request Ayatollah Khomeini to come to Teheran and take over."

September 1—The Teheran newspaper *Kayhan International* quoted NIOC Chairman Hassan Nazih as having warned that Iran might be forced to revise its agreement to sell oil to the United States because of controversy in Washington over the sale of U.S. diesel fuel and kerosene to Iran.

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September 3—Government forces seized the Kurdish stronghold of Mahabad following the evacuation of some 100,000 persons from the city and intense bombardment of Kurdish rebel positions. (The retreating Kurds were thought to be regrouping in the mountains and in towns near the Iraqi border, after having vowed to continue the guerrilla war.)

September 3—NIOC Chairman Hassan Nazih said that oil production was averaging 4 million barrels per day, and that there was no labor unrest in the oilfields.

September 4—The Soviet Union denied allegations by Ayatollah Taleghani of having assisted Kurdish guerrillas.

September 4—Ayatollah Khomeini conferred with Ayatollah Shariat-Madari, who had been urging negotiations to settle the situation in Kurdestan.

September 4—The Lebanese weekly *Al Hawadess* reported that Shaikh Izzeddine al-Hussaini, the spiritual leader of the Kurds, had called on PLO Chairman Arafat to intervene with Ayatollah Khomeini on behalf of the Kurds. (The weekly also reported that Kurdish units were preparing for a counterattack against Government forces, that they were equipped with Soviet arms, and that they were commanded by former Iranian generals, including Gholam Ali Oveissi, a former aide-de-camp to the Shah, and Hossein Ali Palizban, a former commander of the Shah's elite amored units.)

September 6—Foreign Minister Yazdi, attending the Nonaligned Conference in Havana, was reported to have invited Iraqi President Hussain to visit Iran.

September 7—Ayatollah Khomeini declared that the Kurdish rebel leadership had been crushed, and he called upon rank and file guerrilla forces to come out of hiding. (Prime Minister Bazargan visited the Kurdish region and promised help for reconstruction and development.)

September 7—In Havana, Foreign Minister Yazdi praised Cuban President Castro as being "closer to Islam than many who claim to be Muslims." (Yazdi also condemned the Israeli bombing of Lebanon.)

September 8—A commentary by foreign affairs specialist Aleksandr Bovin in the weekend supplement to *Izvestia* accused Ayatollah Khomeini of arousing "religious fanatics, anti-Communist hysteria and attempting to show the policies and intentions of a friendly country (the Soviet Union) in a false light"; and he criticized the suppression of freedom of expression and the denial of equal rights and autonomy to ethnic minorities in Iran.

September 8—Ayatollah Khomeini said in a speech that the country's universities would soon be "tied up with plots and problems," and he advised Islamic youth not to burn their non-Islamic books, but to stop buying and reading such books, "which they bring to Westernize you and impose the worst kind of dictatorship on you." (On September 11, 175 faculty and students were expelled from Teheran University for having had alleged connections with the Shah's regime.)

September 8—Three Lebanese Shi'ites Muslims, who had hijacked an Alitalia DC–8 on a flight from Teheran to Rome, gave themselves up to Iranian authorities after forcing the aircraft to return to Teheran. (The

hijackers were reported to have been trying to publicize the disappearance of the Lebanese Shi'ite community's spiritual leader, Imam Musa Sadr.)

September 8—An estimated one million persons commemorated the anniversary of Black Friday, when several hundred people had been killed in 1978, at Behesht Zahra cemetery in Teheran.

September 9—The news agency *Pars* reported that Minister of Education Qolam Hosein Shokuhi had resigned. No reason was given.

September 9—Minister of National Guidance Naser Minatchi, following a meeting with Saudi Arabian Crown Prince Fahd in Taif, said that Iran's regional foreign policy was based on cooperation with the Gulf states, and he stated that Saudi Arabia's role in the Gulf was "very important."

September 10—Teheran radio announced the death of Ayatollah Taleghani, the Shi'ite spiritual leader of Teheran. (Subsequently, Ayatollah Khomeini appointed Ayatollah Montazeri as his Teheran representative.)

September 10—Prime Minister Bazargan, attending Ayatollah Taleghani's funeral, criticized "reactionary" Shi'ite clergy as having deceived the public by changing the draft constitution, and he defended some Western values as being of benefit to Iran.

September 10—Foreign Minister Yazdi arrived in Damascus and conferred with Syrian President al-Assad.

September 11—Japanese Prime Minister Masayoshi Ohira announced that Japan will underwrite the $3.1 billion petrochemical project, presently 85 percent completed, at Bandar Khomeini (formerly Bandar Shapur).

September 12—By a 53–8 vote, with four abstentions; the Assembly of Experts, charged with amending a draft constitution for an Islamic republic, approved a constitutional clause giving supreme spiritual and political power in Iran to a trusted religious leader, or, in his absence, to a council of theologians. (The clause assigned overall authority to a religious leader in the absence of the Twelfth Imam, and would dispense with the need for elections to choose the country's effective head of state.)

September 12—Iranian press reports indicated that oil exports from Iran had averaged less than 2.1 million barrels per day (b/d) during the previous week—down from the recent average of 3.3 million b/d—stating that the decline may have stemmed from a slowdown by oilfield workers in Khuzestan.

September 12—*Pravda* reported that Soviet Prime Minister Kosygin had sent Ayatollah Khomeini a cable stating his Government's intention "to develop Soviet-Iranian relations on the basis of the principles of good-neighborness, mutual respect and non-interference in each other's internal affairs."

September 14—Ayatollah Hossein Ali Montazeri dispatched a note to Kuwaiti authorities protesting the treatment of Ayatollah Khomeini's special representative in Kuwait, Hojatoleslam Haj Sayyid Abbas Mehri. The representative had been arrested on September 8 for allegedly having delivered political speeches to mosque congregations. (Montazeri also warned leaders of neighboring Muslim states that Iran would export its revolution to counter plots against the Islamic republic. Subse-

quently, however, Foreign Minister Yazdi gave assurances to neighboring states that Iran did not intend to export its revolution.)

September 14—Ayatollah Khomeini reportedly declared that all candidates for parliamentary elections should be clergymen.

September 14—The *Middle East Economic Digest* reported that, according to Foreign Minister Yazdi, U.S. Government officials had assured the Iranian Government that the exiled Shah would not be granted asylum in the United States.

September 15—Teheran radio reported the repeal of a 1947 law authorizing the presence in Iran of a U.S. military mission.

September 16—Key aids to Ayatollah Khomeini, including Abolhassan Bani-Sadr and Muhammad Beshesti, charged that Prime Minister Bazargan's Government was falling apart and called for its replacement. (Bazargan responded with a charge that the Assembly of Experts, dominated by the clergy, had revised Iran's proposed constitution, despite previous agreements on a final draft.)

September 16—The Islamic Revolutionary Council, against Prime Minister Bazargan's protests, ordered a wide-ranging administrative purge, calling for the dismissal of all officials who were corrupt or had collaborated with SAVAK.

September 16—Acting Education Minister Muhammad Ali Rajayi announced the nationalization of all schools, stating that there was no room for private education in a monotheistic society and that Islam did not permit the existence of private schools in which education was monopolized by the rich.

September 16—In his first public appearance since February, former Prime Minister Bakhtiar spoke before a rally of several hundred supporters in London, stating that he needed such support to bring peace to Iran, but that the time was not yet right to form a government-in-exile.

September 16—The government banned the cultivation of the opium poppy in an effort to curb domestic and international trade in Iranian opium and heroin.

September 17—The homes of Ayatollah Shariat-Madari and Rouhani in Qum were attacked by two unidentified gunmen.

September 17—A shrine of the minority Baha'i religious sect was reportedly damaged in Shiraz.

September 18—The news agency *Pars* reported that Defense Minister Taqi Riahi had resigned.

September 18—In an interview published by the Tehran newspaper *Kayhan*, Hossein Kermani, appointed by Ayatollah Kohmeini to investigate Kurdish problems said that, despite the capture of rebel-towns, the Kurdish insurrection had not yet ended and that the rebels planned to intensify their guerrilla war during the coming winter.

September 18—The Assembly of Experts approved a clause naming Christianity, Judaism and Zoroastrianism as the only minority religions that officially will be recognized in Iran.

September 19—Deputy Economy and Finance Minister Cyrus Ebrahimzadeh said that expected price increases in 1980 and Iran's inability to

handle "such enormous oil revenues" may lead to a reduction in oil exports during the coming year. (Minister of State for the Plan and Budget Organization Ali Akbar Moinfar was quoted as saying: "We have the money, but we are worried about how to spend it. . . . In view of the existing economic conditions, we cannot absorb this money.")

September 19—Addressing a delegation of air force personnel from Isfahan, Ayatollah Khomeini declared: "You who are not well versed in Islam, do not get in the way. The nation has voted for the Islamic Republic and everyone should obey. If you do not obey, you will be destroyed."

September 19—Vice Prime Minister for Executive Affairs Sadeq Tabatabai criticized the new Afghani regime, stating the change in the Communist leadership of Afghanistan signalled a violent policy toward that country's Muslim population.

September 22—*Flight International* reported that Turkey had started negotiations with Iran for the purchase of 78 Iranian air force F–14 aircraft.

September 23—Ayatollah Khomeini, in a radio broadcast speech directed at Iranian students returning to school, ordered them to identify "corrupt elements" amongst their classmates, and to "point them out to other youths in order to know them and defy their plots."

September 23—It was reported that Ayatollah Khomeini's son, Sayyid Ahmad Khomeini, had denounced summary executions of persons accused of moral crimes.

September 24—Ayatollah Khomeini's son-in-law Hojatoleslam Sahab Eshraghi, whom Khomeini had appointed as his special representative in the oil industry, said in a radio broadcast statement that NIOC Chairman Hassan Nazih no longer enjoyed the confidence of Khomeini.

September 24—Kurdish rebels using rocket-propelled grenades and automatic weapons attacked a radio station at Qasr Shirin, near the Iraqi border, and clashed with revolutionary guards.

September 26—The Government ordered *Wall Street Journal* correspondent Ramachandra Moham to leave the country for having made "unauthorized contacts."

September 27—Two demonstrators were reported shot and killed when a crowd attacked the revolutionary guards' headquarters in Mahabad. (The demonstrators had been demanding the withdrawal of the army and revolutionary guards from the city.)

September 27—Kuwaiti newspapers reported that Ayatollah Khomeini's special representative in Kuwait, Hojatoleslam Haj Sayyid Abbas Mehri, and 18 members of his family had been expelled and stripped of their Kuwaiti nationality.

September 28—Prime Minister Bazargan shuffled his Cabinet, naming Mostafa Ali Chamran as Defense Minister, and creating a new post of Minister of Petroleum, to be filled by Planning Minister Ali Akbar Moinfar.

September 29—Hassan Nazih, dismissed the previous day as NIOC Chairman by Prime Minister Bazargan after oilfield workers and Islamic groups had denounced him as a "Westernized devil," refused to respond

to a summons from the national prosecutor. (Nazih's disappearance followed Ayatollah Khomeini's order to Prime Minister Bazargan to ensure that Nazih be put on trial for treason if sufficient evidence was produced against him.)

September 30—The *Pars* agency reported that saboteurs had demolished a microwave station in Khuzestan, severing all outside communications with the oil-industry center of Abadan and the port city of Khorramshahr.

September 30—Defense Minister-designate Chamran declared that the Iranian armed forces would be purged from top to bottom according to Islamic and revolutionary standards. Chamran also stated that Iran would continue to purchase spare parts for U.S.-supplied miiltary aircraft and helicopters, provided there were no political conditions attached.

September 30—U.S. Chargé d' Affaires Bruce Lanigen reportedly criticized the executions the previous week of three former Iranian senators during a meeting with Interior Minister Muhammad Hashem Sabaqian.

September 30—*Reuter* reported that the shutdown of Abadan refinery's main boilerhouse some 3 weeks previously was causing a domestic shortage of high grade fuel estimated at more than 20,000 barrels per day.

September 30—Two bombs exploded on the campus of Ahwaz University, shattering windows but causing no casualties.

September 30—Foreign Minister Yazdi declared that his Government had rejected a proposal by Oman for the joint defense of the Strait of Hormuz together with the United States and other Western Powers.

September 30—Ayatollah Khomeini called for a holy war (jihad) against Israel.

September 30—Ayatollah Khomeini sent a special envoy to Lebanon to assess conditions of areas which had come under Israeli attack.

September 30—Governor General of Khuzestan and commander of the Iranian Navy Adm. Ahmad Madani declared himself a candidate for the Presidency of the Islamic Republic.

October 1—Revolutionary guards fired over the heads of some 1,500 unemployed workers when they demonstrated outside the offices of Prime Minister Bazargan. (The London newspaper, *The Guardian*, of October 3 quoted senior Iranian Government officials as privately estimating the number of unemployed at 2.5 million.)

October 2—The news agency *Pars* reported that "fruitful talks" had taken place between Iranian and Iraqi officials on the Kurdish question, and that Iraqi officials had agreed to pay for rebuilding several Iranian Kurdish villages "mistakenly" bombed by Iraqi aircraft in March 1979.

October 2—Defense Minister Chamran said that Iran did not intend to export its revolution, but he declared that a "certain Arab country" had been threatening Iran militarily and that Iran was prepared to go to war.

October 2—*Le Monde* reported that all oil and gas production and the petrochemical industry, formerly solely controlled by NIOC, will be placed under direct government control.

October 2—Revolutionary guards leader Abu Sharif said the guards would never rest until the complete liberation of Palestine, Lebanon, Afghanistan, Eritrea, the Philippines and Iraq had been achieved.

October 2—Firing squads executed 2 men, thereby bringing to 613 the number of official death sentences carried out since February.

October 2—The Communist Tudeh Party newspaper *Mardom* was permitted to publish after having been closed down in mid-August together with some 40 other opposition publications.

October 3—Deputy Finance Minister Cyrus Ebrahimzadeh said at an OPEC seminar in Vienna that there was no basis for reports that Iran contemplated cutting oil exports; rather, it was the intention of the Government to maintain current levels for the next 5 years unless changed circumstances, such as a large leap in oil prices, induced it to reduce sales. (Ebrahimzadeh also stated that technical staff would not be affected by the "purge" proposed for NIOC by Oil Minister Moinfar, and that the Government hoped to recruit foreign technicians to replace those who had left after the revolution.)

October 3—The news agency *Pars* reported that a bomb had exploded on a passenger train near Khorramshahr, killing 8 persons and injuring 16 others.

October 3—Reports circulated in Teheran that military officials were concerned over the recently announced purge within the army.

October 3—The news agency *Pars* reported that a Muslim clergyman was executed after having been found guilty by a revolutionary court in Isfahan of rape, sodomy and seducing young girls.

October 4—Eight persons were executed by firing squads after having been convicted of sabotage and rebellion in Khuzestan.

October 4—An explosion slightly damaged a pipemaking factory in Ahwaz.

October 4—A former military aide to the exiled Shah, Lt. Gen. Parvis Voshmgir, died in a Teheran hospital following a suicide attempt.

October 4—*Kayhan International* reported that prostitution had reached "staggering proportions" in Iran, estimated that at least 50,000 members of the world's oldest profession were at work.

October 5—In an interview published in the Beirut newspaper *An Nahar*, Iranian Prime Minister Bazargan declared that Iran had no ambitions in the gulf region, stating his country had "no extraterritorial interests nor does it have any plans to strike anywhere." (Commenting on the call by Ayatollah Rouhani for revolution against the existing regimes of the Gulf Arab States and Rouhani's revival of Iran's claim to Bahrain, Bazargan stated that Rouhani was "not a first class religious leader, nor does he belong to the official line of Ayatollah Khomeini.")

October 5—The Department of Defense announced that the United States had resumed delivery of spare parts for Iran's United States-built military aircraft. (The Iranian Government sent its own aircraft to pick up the parts, most of them for F–4 and F–5 fighter aircraft and C–130 transport aircraft.)

October 5—A time bomb exploded in a Khorramshahr bazaar, killing at least two persons and injuring several others.

October 5—Discussions began in Moscow between Iranian Energy Minister Abbas Taj and Soviet Electric Power Development and Electrification Minister Pyotr Neporozhny on several joint power projects, including plans for an 800,000-kw power station at Isfahan.

October 7—At least 9 persons were reported killed and 26 injured in clashes and bombings in western Iran. Demolition teams dug up 27 mines planted on the Iran-Europe railway.

October 7—It was announced in Teheran that the United States and Iran had agreed on the appointment of a new U.S. Ambassador, Bruce Laingen, currently chargé d'affaires in Iran.

October 8—Foreign Minister Yazdi said at a news conference in Paris that Iran had no territorial ambitions in the Gulf, stating that "revolution is not something you can import or export," but that his Government could do nothing to reduce the impact of the Iranian revolution on neighboring Arab States in the gulf region. (Subsequently, however, Defense Minister Chamran warned that, while Iran did not wish to export revolution, a neighboring Arab state was threatening Iran. And Ayatolla Khomeini called upon Muslims traveling to Mecca to use the pilgrimage to set up an "international movement of the oppressed.")

October 8—Fifty-two revolutionary guards were reported killed in an ambush by Kurdish guerrillas near Sardasht.

October 8—Former NIOC Chairman Nazih published an open letter stating it would not be prudent for him to come out of hiding and face charges in a revolutionary court.

October 8—Leader of the Communist Tudeh Party, Noureddin Kianouri, said at a news conference in Teheran that he thought it possible there would be an intensification of fighting in such ethnic regions as Kurdestan, Khuzestan and Baluchistan but dismissed the possibility of civil war; and he stated the military could not attempt a coup because it would take too long for the armed forces to reorganize sufficiently under a politically united command.

October 8—The head of the Anglican Church in Iran, Bishop Hassan Deghani-Tafti, was held for 5 hours in Isfahan by revolutionary court officials who demanded $1.5 million belonging to a hospital formerly run by a Christian mission that had been taken over by a self-appointed Islamic committee.

October 9—Iranian Vice Prime Minister Tabatabai said in Beirut there now were five main authorities in Iran: the revolutionary committees, the revolutionary guards, the Revolutionary Council, the Government, and the revolutionary courts; and he praised the Iranian revolution's accomplishments, claiming that Iranian reserves presently amounted to about $11 billion. (Tabatabai commented on Iranian-United States relations by stating that the United States had "feared for its oil interests in the beginning, but now it realized it had to fulfill its arms commitments to Iran which Iran had paid for." And he declared that the exiled Shah had furnished $200 million to finance the Kurdish rebellion.)

October 9—Interior Minister Muhammad Hashem Sabaqian, in an interview published in the Teheran newspaper *Bamdad*, said the war against Kurdish guerrillas was to be extended into the countryside, stating:

"We must spread the fight to the mountains and roads. After investigations, we will send forces to the area because at the moment we are stationed in the towns."

October 10—On his return to Teheran, Foreign Minister Yazdi said his talks with Secretary of State Vance had resulted in no change in Iran's relations with the United States.

October 10—Teheran radio reported that Defense Minister Chamran was to fly to Kurdestan to supervise personally the prosecution of the war against Kurdish secessionists "from the towns to the mountains." (A revolutionary guards commander was quoted as saying that the Kurdish guerrillas would be crushed with artillery and air strikes within the next few days, but he admitted the job would be difficult since the Kurds controlled all local telecommunications and therefore had advanced warning of operations against them.)

October 10—Iranian Chief of Staff Maj. Gen. Hossein Shaker said that a column of revolutionary guards had been ambushed by Kurdish guerrillas on October 7 and almost wiped out.

October 10—A woman convicted of adultery was executed at Babol, on the Caspian Sea.

October 11—Kurdish guerrillas, supported by villagers, destroyed a frontier post at Hanigarmeleh after Government rural gendarmerie defenders had retreated to the surrounding mountains.

October 11—Head of the Drug Enforcement Administration Peter B. Bensinger said that a "tremendous harvest" of some 1,000 tons of raw opium, primarily from Iran, Pakistan and Afghanistan, was expected to arrive at illicit drug markets in 1979, thereby posing new problems for Western Europe and the United States.

October 12—In an interview published in the international edition of the Beirut newspaper *An Nahar*, Vice Prime Minister Tabatabai accused the Iraqi regime of harboring pro-Shah Iranians now active in a campaign against the Iranian revolution.

October 13—Oil Minister Moinfar denied reports attributed to him that Iran had cut oil production by 300,000 barrels per day (b/d). (On October 11, the English-language newspaper *Kayhan International* had quoted Moinfar as having said that production was 3.7 million b/d, down from its last reported daily average of 4 million b/d.)

October 13—The news agency *Pars* reported that Kurdish guerrillas had killed the chief of police and three other persons in a raid on the local police department of Mahabad.

October 14—A West German businessman was shot to death by two gunmen on a motorcycle in Teheran. The guerrilla organization Forqan claimed responsibility for the murder. (The British Embassy reacted by preparing a warning to its nationals to be on guard against similar attacks.)

October 15—The *Journal of Commerce* reported that former U.S. Ambassador to Iran William H. Sullivan, in a speech to the annual Virginia Conference on World Trade, said that Americans investing in overseas markets should study the causes and consequences of the Iranian revolu-

tion. (Sullivan said that, in retrospect, it was obvious that the seeds for revolution had been present in Iran; that the Shah had gone too far and too fast with his modernization program, which was based on poor logic; that the program "just wouldn't work. And when it didn't work, bottlenecks developed, and then corruption set in. And the corruption was rampant." Sullivan advised that the level of corruption was something that potential American investors should check in a country: "If there's any one thing that precipitated that revolution in Iran, it was the widespread corruption.")

October 15—Iran, together with Libya, increased the price of oil by more than 10 percent, thereby surpassing the OPEC official price ceiling.

October 16—Eighteen persons were reported killed and 40 to 50 injured when residents of Bandar Anzali, on the Caspian Sea, attacked revolutionary guards during a protest by fishermen against restrictions imposed by the Government on catching caviar-producing sturgeon.

October 16—Kurdish guerrillas released a Government emissary after having held him for 2 days of negotiations with Kurdish leaders toward a peace.

October 16—A Foreign Ministry spokesman said the Government had uncovered a plot by Afghanistan to assassinate Ayatollah Shariat-Madari because of his support for Muslim rebels fighting the pro-Soviet regime in Kabul.

October 17—Saboteurs blew up four oil pipelines near Ahwaz in Khuzestan. (The news agency *Pars* quoted a NIOC spokesman as saying that daily oil production remained at 4 million barrels per day despite the attacks, adding that Iran had the capacity to produce up to 6 million b/d.)

October 17—The Teheran newspaper *Kayhan* reported that the prosecutor general had identified the leader of the terrorist group Forqan as being Akbar Gudarzi, and that he had accused the group of having its origins in SAVAK.

October 17—A former beer brewer asked permission from the revolutionary authorities to resume producing beer and other forbidden spirits for non-Muslims and foreigners in the country.

October 18—In an interview published in *Bambad*, Ayatollah Shariat-Madari criticized the executions carried out by Islamic courts since February and warned that he was "being patient in the interest of the revolution." Shariat-Madari also said that the causes that had led to the Kurdestan crisis existed almost everywhere in Iran, and he warned that "if there is no speedy action, care or deliberation, God forbid, it will lead to a dangerous situation."

October 18—Prosecutor General Ayatollah Ali Qoddusi announced a ban on executions in Teheran and said the ban would be applied to all courts throughout the country. (A spokesman stated that, in the future, no death sentence would be implemented without the prosecutor general's signature.)

October 18—A review of bank records in Paris indicated that Iran had withdrawn all its deposits—a total of $300 million—from the Bank of France the previous week.

October 20—*Reuter* reported that, according to residents of Mahabad, Kurdish guerrillas had taken control over most of the city following heavy fighting during which they had captured the radio station and had destroyed a number of Government tanks.

October 20—The Association of Political Prisoners of Iran was reported to have claimed there were about 1,500 political prisoners currently being held in Iran, and many of them had been tortured.

October 21—Oil Minister Ali Akbar Moinfar strongly denied reports overseas that Iranian oil production and exports had dropped recently because of technical or political problems, but he did confirm that there were plans to reduce exports of crude and export more refined products when refining capacity increased. (Moinfar denounced the foreign reports as a "plot" by international oil companies to raise prices to their customers, and said he had instructed the Iranian Embassy in Washington to pursue the matter and take legal action against news agencies that "spread these rumors and intend to disturb world public opinion.")

October 21—Following talks on a negotiated settlement between Government representatives, including Minister of State Darius Foruhar, and Kurdish leaders, Ayatollah Khomeini reiterated his pledge of amnesty for all Kurdish guerrillas with the exception of the proscribed Kurdish Democratic Party leaders. (Several bombs exploded in Sanandaj.)

October 21—The Kuwaiti newspaper *Al Watan* reported that the PLO was mediating between the Iranian Government and the Kurdish Democratic Party to end the warfare in Kurdestan.

October 22—The exiled Shah arrived unannounced in New York from Mexico to undergo medical examinations at the New York-Cornell Medical Center.

October 22—*Reuter* reported that Kurdish Democratic Party (KDP) leaders had ordered Kurdish guerrilla forces holding most of Mahabad not to begin fresh offensives against Government positions until the outcome of peace negotiations had become known. (Interior Minister Muhammad Hashem Sabaqian had indicated that the Government might be prepared to negotiate an end to the Kurdish uprising with KDP leader Abdul Rahman Qasselman and Kurdish spiritual leader Ezzedin Hosseini.)

October 22—The KDP offered to release all its hostages if Chief Revolutionary Court Judge Ayatollah Khalkhali delivered himself for trial in a Kurdish people's court. (Khalkhali reportedly had offered on October 18 to give himself up to the KDP if the latter released its hostages, most of them being revolutionary guards.)

October 22—In an interview published in the Paris newspaper *L'Aurore*, Khuzestan ethnic Arab leader Makki al-Faysali declared that Iranian Arabs were not separatists and did not question that they were part of the Iranian nation. But he condemned the Khomeini regime, saying it was "a complete failure on all levels which has plunged Iran into the direct catastrophe. Khomeini has returned to Iran to wreak personal vengeance, not to govern. He is leading the country to disaster with the help of collaborators who support international communism. In addition, a terrorist movement financed by Libya has been installed in Iran under-

the aegis of Defense Minister Chamran helped by experts in the field: Hossein Khomeini * * * and Shaikh Montazeri * * *. However, I do not think the Iranian Army will tolerate any more of this anarchy but will put an end to it."

October 22—The grandson of Ayatollah Khomeini, Hossein Khomeini, after a week-long visit to Lebanon, emphasized Iran's total commitment to the Palestinian cause, and urged Lebanese Shi'ites to support the PLO.

October 23—State Department spokesman Hodding Carter said that the United States had notified the Iranian Government that the Shah would be admitted to the United States strictly for medical reasons and that he would return to Mexico after American and European doctors had finished treating him. (Iranian Foreign Ministry spokesman Ibrahim Mokalla said his Government would send a physician to New York as an observer; and he stated it was his understanding that "the deposed Shah has gone to the United States for treatment only, and that he and his wife do not have the right to conduct political activities of any kind in the United States.")

October 23—Eight soldiers were killed when their truck hit a landmine near the Kurdish town of Piranshahr, where, during the morning, one person had been killed when shooting broke out during a demonstration.

October 23—The *Teheran Times* reported that Oil Minister Moinfar had suffered a heart attack and had been hospitalized in the intensive care unit at Teheran's Enqelab hospital.

October 24—The exiled Shah underwent an operation at the New York Hospital-Cornell Medical Center to remove several gallstones that had blocked a bile duct and had caused jaundice and to remove his gallbladder. At the same time, a team of surgeons removed an enlarged lymph node and took a small piece of the Shah's liver for tests to determine the extent of cancer cell presence. (The following day, a spokesman announced that the Shah's cancer of the lymph glands was spreading, calling it a "serious disorder," but that "a potential for recovery does exist.")

October 24—In Qum, Ayatollah Khalkhali called on "all Iranians, Arabs, Palestinians and other Muslims" to demonstrate at the New York hospital where the exiled Shah was undergoing treatment, stating: "I warn the U.S. Government not to give him permanent residence. If it does, the consequences for the internal situation in the United States will be quite adverse."

October 24—The House Ethics Committee accepted a staff report which stated there was no evidence to support charges by spokesmen for the present Iranian regime that, during the reign of the Shah, some Congressmen had received payoffs or had engaged in improper activities involving drugs and sex at the Iranian Embassy in Washington.

October 24—Government forces were reported to have lifted a weeklong seige of Mahabad by Kurdish guerrillas in an apparent victory for supporters of a negotiated settlement with the Kurds.

October 25—In a broadcast speech, Ayatollah Khomeini said the exiled Shah had gone to the United States under the pretext that he was suffering with terminal cancer. Khomeini declared he hoped the Shah

would die, but expressed concern over the return to Iran of money taken by the Shah.

October 26—At the conclusion of mass rallies in Teheran to show support for Ayatollah Khomeini, a 12-point resolution issued by the ruling clergy denounced Prime Minister Bazargan's government for not following the Revolutionary Council's policies and called for a sweeping purge in the country that would include clergymen not with the mainstream of the Islamic revolution.

October 28—Ayatollah Khomeini declared in a speech that Iran's current problems were caused by the United States, and he warned Westernized Iranians to "either leave the country or reform themselves," stating: "These American-loving rotten brains must be purged from the nation * * *. These departments must be cleaned of these traitors."

October 28—The oil workers' union, the Joint Oil Workers' Syndicate, issued a statement threatening to impose an embargo on oil exports to the United States unless Washington extradited the exiled Shah to Iran.

October 29—Interior Minister Muhammad Hashem Sabaqian announced that all military operations had been suspended in Kurdestan to prepare for a Government good-will mission which aimed at achieving a negotiated settlement. (Kurdish spiritual leader Ezzedin Hosseini, however, denied having asked Kurdish guerrillas to cease fire during negotiations with the Government.)

October 29—Armed Forces Chief of Staff Maj. Gen. Hossein Shaker said that there was no military solution to the situation in Kurdestan and that the Government aimed to solve the crisis through political means.

October 29—Leftist students demonstrated in Teheran in support of the Kurds and to protest a ban on political discussion in classrooms. One person was reported stabbed to death in clashes between rival groups. And several thousand students occupied Teheran hotels to protest lack of accommodation in residence halls.

October 29—The Government accepted the resignation of Minister of Health Kazem Samii after he had published an attack on alleged disorganization and factionalism within the Government. (Samii, a member of the Islamic Movement of the Muslim People of Iran, informed Ayatollah Khomeini that the Cabinet of Prime Minister Bazargan was divided among power-seeking factions, and that it lacked unity and coordination with Government ministries to resolve the country's problems.)

October 30—Kurdish guerrillas were reported to have captured the town of Buqan following intense fighting with revolutionary guards.

October 31—The Islamic Republic Party—inspired by Ayatollah Khomeini—called for a march on the U.S. Embassy in Teheran for the following day to protest U.S. imperialism. (Foreign Ministry spokesman Ibrahim Mokalla said the United States should expect such a reaction from the Iranian people; and he stated that Iran had made no demand for the extradition of the exiled Shah hospitalized in New York with cancer. U.S. Embassy sources were reported to have said discussion would take place with Iranian police to insure the security of Embassy buildings during the demonstration.)

October 31—Foreign Minister Yazdi announced that the Government planned to terminate the 1959 United States-Iranian mutual assistance agreement and clauses in the 1921 Soviet-Iranian treaty.

October 31—*Reuter* reported that some 1,000 guerrillas loyal to the Kurdish Democratic Party had taken control of Mahabad and that officials in that city were preparing for a mass demonstration, to take place on November 1, designed to show popular support for the rebel cause.

November 1—Ayatollah Khomeini, in a statement issued in Qom, declared that it was "up to the dear pupils, students, and theological students to expand their attacks against the United States and Israel, so that they may force the United States to return the deposed and criminal Shah."

November 1—The Iranian Government rejected Iraqi demands for a voluntary amendment of the 1975 Algiers accord.

November 1—Ayatollah Tabatabai was assassinated in Tabriz.

November 3—The Iranian Foreign Ministry formally protested the U.S. decision to admit the Shah into the United States and the American refusal to allow Iranian physicians to examine him.

November 3—Baghdad radio reported that the Iraqi Embassy in Teheran had been attacked by Iranian revolutionary guards and that an Iraqi diplomat and three embassy employees had been kidnaped.

November 4—As several thousand persons demonstrated in Teheran, about 500 protestors, described as Iranian students, entered the U.S. Embassy compound and seized some 100 hostages, including an estimated 65 Americans. The attackers issued a demand that the United States extradite the Shah. (In Qom, a spokesman for Ayatollah Khomeini reportedly declared that the occupation of the Embassy had Khomeini's personal support.)

November 4—The State Department announced it had been assured by the Iranian Government that it would do its best to resolve the matter satisfactorily, but an Iranian Foreign Ministry statement was sympathetic in tone toward the Embassy's seizure. (U.S. chargé d'affaires Bruce Laingen was at the Foreign Ministry at the time of the occupation.)

November 4—The Beirut newsaper *An Nahar* reported that the Iranian religious leadership had been considering making the shrine city of Qom the seat of Shi'ism in place of Najaf in Iraq, and that a committee of theologians had been formed under orders from Ayatollah Khomeini to study the matter. (The highest authority of the Shi'ite sect reportedly is Abul Qassim Al Khou'i, who is resident in Najaf.)

November 4—Iranian Foreign Minister Yazdi charged that Iraq was trying to assume the role which Iran had played in the gulf region under the Shah, and he asserted that "Iraq was not the guardian of Arab rights."

November 4—The Beirut newspaper *An Nahar* reported that numbers of Kurdish families which had migrated to Iran with their weapons were returning to Iraq following the pardon issued by Iraqi President Hussain and the deteriorating situation in Iran's Kurdistan province.

November 5—Seyyid Ahmad Khomeini, son of Ayatollah Khomeini, arrived at the U.S. Embassy at the invitation of the attackers and endorsed the takeover; he warned the provisional government of Prime Minister

Bazargan that if it opposed the occupation, it therefore opposed the Iranian people.

November 5—So-called Iranian students occupied the British Embassy in Teheran, but departed several hours later. (The U.S. consulates in Shiraz and Tabriz were seized.)

November 5—Ayatollah Khomeini in a speech condoned the seizure of the American and British Embassies, stating that "if they do not give up the criminals (the Shah and former Prime Minister Bakhtiar) * * * then we shall do whatever is necessary."

November 5—The Iranian Government announced the abrogation of the 1959 cooperation agreement with the United States and the 1921 Treaty of Friendship with the Soviet Union.

November 5—The Baghdad newspaper *Al Thawrah* accused the Iranian regime of "oppression and terror"—the result of "political and ideological bankruptcy"; and it described Khuzestan Governor Adm. Madani as the "butcher of Arabistan."

November 6—President Carter sent former Attorney General Ramsey Clark and Senate Intelligence Committee Staff Chief William G. Miller to negotiate with the Iranian authorities for the release of the hostages.

November 6—Prime Minister Bazargan and his Cabinet offered their resignations which were accepted by Ayatollah Khomeini. Khomeini thereupon gave power to the Revolutionary Council, and he directed the Council to manage the transition government and prepare for new elections.

November 6—The occupiers of the U.S. Embassy asked Iranians to locate U.S. chargé Bruce Laingen and bring him to the Embassy.

November 6—Teheran radio reported that a wide spectrum of Iranian society, including the clergy and government and private employees, supported the seizure of the U.S. Embassy.

November 6—Iranian Ambassador to Kuwait, Ali Shamsi Ardakani, in an apparent reference to Iran, said that no Gulf State should try to assume the role of policeman in the region, and anyone attempting it would meet the same fate as the Shah.

November 7—President Carter convened the National Security Council to discuss the crisis in Iran.

November 7—A spokesman for the occupiers of the U.S. Embassy said that all U.S. moves aimed at negotiating the release of the hostages "cannot weaken the determination of the Iranian people."

November 7—U.S. Chargé Laingen was granted asylum at the Iranian Foreign Ministry which described his security "a legal and religious responsibility of the Government."

November 7—Ayatollah Khomeini's son, Seyyid Ahmad Khomeini, refused a request from Secretary Vance to intervene on behalf of the hostages.

November 7—Ayatollah Khomeini announced his refusal to meet with the U.S. special delegation of Clark and Miller, and he ordered the Revolutionary Council not to receive the American emissaries. (Khomeini declared that the United States was "far too impotent" to intervene mili-

tarily in Iran; and he stated the United States was wholly responsible for the situation in Iran.)

November 7—The State Department advised all Americans to leave Iran since their protection no longer could be guaranteed.

November 7—Brig. Gen. Sa'd Sajil and Abu al-Walid led a PLO delegation to Teheran with a message from PLO Chairman Arafat to Ayatollah Khomeini. (Arafat denied that the PLO was mediating between Iran and the United States for release of the hostages.)

November 7—U.N. Secretary General Waldheim expressed grave concern over the situation in Teheran to the Iranian chargé d'affaires in New York.

November 7—The State Department reaffirmed that the Shah would remain in the United States until the completion of his medical treatments. (The Mexican Government stated that the Shah could return to Mexico at any time.)

November 7—The Senate Foreign Relations Committee held a closed session on Iran; and several members of the House urged their colleagues to draft a letter to Ayatollah Khomeini demanding prompt release of the hostages.

November 8—President Carter ordered a halt of U.S. shipments of military spare parts that had been ordered previously by Iran.

November 8—Occupiers of the U.S. Embassy in Teheran paraded a blindfolded American hostage before chanting demonstrators because he had "refused to give his name." The so-called students declared they would "accept no negotiations with the PLO, Yasir Arafat or anyone else." And they reiterated their demand that U.S. Chargé Laingen be handed over to them by the Foreign Ministry.

November 8—Ayatollah Khomeini appointed Abul Hassan Bani-Sadr as Acting Foreign Minister. (Bani-Sadr visited the U.S. Embassy the same day.)

November 8—A representative of the International Red Cross reported that the American hostages appeared "in good health" following a visit to the U.S. Embassy compound.

November 9—The U.N. Security Council appealed for the immediate release of the American hostages and offered the "good offices" of the Secretary General toward this end.

November 9—The PLO observer to the United Nations Zehdi Terzi said that PLO Chairman Arafat was personally involved in efforts to free U.S. hostages in Teheran.

November 9—Egyptian President al-Sadat offered to fly the deposed Shah to Egypt.

November 9—Iran announced a 5-percent cut in oil exports to several large oil companies.

November 9—President Tolbert of Liberia—current Chairman of the Organization of African Unity—dispatched a telegram to Ayatollah Khomeini urging the immediate release of the American hostages.

November 9—The Beirut weekly *Al Hawadess* reported that PLO officers will train 1 million Iranian revolutionary guards to spearhead a pan-Islamic revolution.

November 10—President Carter, in response to the "international crisis created by the unlawful detention of American citizens in the American Embassy in Teheran," directed the Attorney General to take actions to identify Iranian students in the United States who had violated the terms of their visas and to take immediate steps to commence deportation proceedings against such students.

November 10—Ayatollah Khomeini canceled all appointments for the week of November 10–17.

November 10—Following an invitation from the so-called students occupying the U.S. Embassy in Teheran, the ambassadors of Syria, Algeria, Sweden, and France visited the Embassy and subsequently reported that the American hostages appeared to be in good health.

November 10—Members of the European Community collectively voiced the concern of their governments over the violation by Iran of diplomatic immunity and the unsatisfactory conditions under which the American hostages were being held.

November 10—In an interview published in the Beirut newspaper *As Safir*, Jalaleddin Farisi, a member of the Central Committee of the Islamic Republican Party and of the Assembly of Experts, said that the Cabinet of Prime Minister Bazargan was forced out of office in a move to get rid of pro-American elements in the Government, including Foreign Minister Yazdi, Abbas Amir Entizam, a spokesman for the Bazargan government, and Izzatollah Sahbani, head of the Planning Council.

November 10—Ayatollah Khomeini rejected a plea from Pope John Paul II to release the American hostages.

November 10—A Soviet broadcast asserted that the occupation of the U.S. Embassy in Teheran "was totally understandable and logical," because the Embassy had been filled "with agents of the CIA * * * U.S. imperialists who have not ceased their imperialism against Iran." (East Germany on November 15 supported Iran's contention that the U.S. Embassy was a center for a spy network covering Iran and the surrounding region.)

November 11—The so-called students occupying the U.S. Embassy announced they had initiated a 5-day hunger strike in order "to prove the Iranians' willingness to endure all possible sacrifices to achieve their purpose." And a spokesman declared that if the Shah died in the United States "we will keep the hostages, because we want him alive."

November 12—President Carter ordered a halt to U.S. oil purchases from Iran; and the Iranian Government announced that Iranian oil exports to the United States had been terminated.

November 12—The Kuwaiti newspaper *Al Rai al-Aam* reported that Arab oil-producing States were not prepared to increase production to cover the loss of Iranian oil to the United States. And *As Siyassah* reported that the United States-Iranian crisis would likely result in higher oil prices in December.

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November 12—Ayatollah Khomeini reportedly rejected the resignation of Khuzistan Governor Adm. Madani.

November 12—The news agency *Pars* reported that Kurdish rebels had launched a new offensive against a number of towns in Kurdistan despite reports of an agreement reached between Government representatives and Kurdish leaders.

November 13—In a letter to U.N. Secretary General Waldheim, Acting Foreign Minister Bani-Sadr said the United States should accept an investigation of the deposed Shah's "guilt" and return to Iran money and property the Shah possessed on U.S. soil. Bani-Sadr was reported as saying the United States must declare the Shah a criminal and agree to an international tribunal to investigate "the crimes he has committed" during his reign. The United States also was accused of stirring a "climate of war" in the world, and international peace was threatened by U.S. "war psychosis."

November 13—The Defense Department announced that the U.S. aircraft carrier *Midway* had departed from Mombasa, Kenya, for what was described as training exercises in the Arabian Sea. (Spokesman Thomas Lambert stated the United States-British-Australian naval and air maneuvers had no connection with the Iranian crisis and had been planned some 6 months ago.)

November 13—The so-called students occupying the U.S. Embassy continued to refuse any conciliatory measures concerning the hostages, and a spokesman urged Iranian students in the United States to continue their protests against U.S. Government policy.

November 13—By a 379–0 vote, the House voted to prohibit any foreign economic or military assistance to Iran.

November 13—Iran urged Arab oil-producing countries to halt petroleum exports to the United States.

November 13—A boycott of Iranian ships and cargoes bound for Iran was extended from U.S. east coast ports to the west coast by longshoremen of the International Longshoremen's and Warehousemen's Union "as long as Iran holds U.S. citizens hostage."

November 13—The Soviet news agency *Tass*, in response to U.S. criticism of Soviet Persian-language broadcasts beamed at Iran, stated that the United States knew "the true position of the Soviet Union with regard to the question of observing norms and principles of international law. The Soviet Union proceeds from the fact that these norms and principles apply to any situation."

November 13—The Teheran newspaper *Bamdad* reported that the Government had decided to establish diplomatic relations with Libya, and that a committee would be formed to investigate the disappearance of the spiritual leader of the Shi'ite community in Lebanon, Imam Musa al Sadre.

November 14—The Iranian Government announced its intention to withdraw its financial assets from the United States and American chartered institutions. On the same day, President Carter invoked the International Emergency Economic Powers Act to block the withdrawal. (The freeze would extend to all Iranian Government assets—financial and physical—

held in the United States, but would not apply to assets of private Iranian businesses or Iranian citizens.)

November 14—Director of the Union of Arab Chambers of Commerce Burhan Dajani said in New York that the U.S. freeze of Iranian assets would, in the long term, generate a number of negative processes among countries with investments in the United States, and that disruption of Iranian-United States economic relations would give ammunition to those members of OPEC who wished to replace the U.S. dollar as the basis for oil pricing.

November 14—The Immigration and Naturalization Service issued regulations requiring all Iranians with nonimmigrant student visas to report to the INS by December 14 to verify their maintenance of status and their residence. (Failure to report by that date would be considered grounds for deportation.)

November 14—Following a cut of telephone links between Iran and the United States on November 7, the Revolutionary Council ordered the restoration of communications.

November 14—The Iranian Government announced the closure of its airspace and territorial waters to U.S. aircraft and shipping.

November 14—The Baghdad newspaper *Al Thawrah* asserted that Ayatollah Khomeini, by his recent actions, was inviting imperialist intervention in the gulf region, and that the occupation of the U.S. Embassy in Teheran was but one aspect of Khomeini's policy of turning attention away from domestic difficulties to external matters.

November 15—President Carter, addressing the annual AFL–CIO convention in Washington, denounced the holding of American hostages by Iran as "an act of terrorism totally outside the bounds of international law," and he declared that the "actions of the Iranian leaders and radicals who invaded our Embassy are completely unjustified. They and all others must know that the United States will not yield to international terrorism or blackmail," and Iran would be held accountable for the well-being of the hostages.

November 15—White House Press Secretary Powell said that several U.S. allies had indicated they would limit oil imports from Iran.

November 15—Acting Foreign Minister Bani-Sadr and the head of state television and broadcasting, Sadeq Ghotbzadeh, told Western reporters that women and blacks among the hostages might be released in the near future. The so-called students occupying the Embassy "strongly rejected" such a possibility. (The Revolutionary Council appealed against the takeover of other embassies.)

November 15—It was announced that a 17-member Cabinet will replace that of outgoing Prime Minister Bazargan. Revolutionary Council spokesman Hassan Habibi said the new Cabinet would remain in power until general elections were held and a president of the Islamic republic installed.

November 15—In reaction to the U.S. freeze on Iranian assets, a spokesman for Bahraini Foreign Minister Muhammad bin Mubarak Al-Khalifa declared it was high time that Ayatollah Khomeini "got a taste of his own medicine * * * He has violated every principle of civilized conduct

between nations"; and Saudi Arabian Foreign Minister Saud Al Faisal said the U.S. action gave the Saudis no ground for concern whatever. But Iraqi Foreign Ministry Secretary General Abd al-Hussain Al Jamali stated the freeze created a "very dangerous precedent."

November 15—Kenyan President Daniel arap Moi issued a statement declaring that his government was deeply concerned by the situation in Iran and that Kenya could not accept the taking of hostages as a legitimate means of exerting pressure for any purpose. (Moi appealed to Iran for the immediate release of all the hostages.)

November 15—Three members of an NBC television crew in Teheran were taken prisoner but subsequently released.

November 16—Deputy Secretary of the Treasury Robert G. Carswell stated that Iranian assets would be released once American hostages were freed and relations between the two countries improved. (The same day, Chase Manhattan Bank and Bankers Trust Co. followed the lead of Citibank, taken on November 14, of seizing blocked Iranian assets in order to repay loans previously extended to the Iranian Government. The Treasury Department subsequently announced that such actions were legal.)

November 16—A spokesman for the so-called students occupying the U.S. Embassy warned that if the deposed Shah was permitted to leave the United States for any country other than Iran, "the hostages will find themselves in more difficult conditions," and that such a move would be "considered an even greater crime than having received" the Shah into the United States.

November 16—Ayatollah Khomeini announced he was beginning a religious seclusion for 3 weeks.

November 16—Ayatollah Montazeri criticized the Arab States for what he termed their "passive attitude" toward the "American imperialist campaign against Iran," and he specifically attacked Arab oil-producing countries for refusing to respond to Iran's appeal for moral support.

November 17—Ayatollah Khomeini ordered the release and immediate deportation of women and blacks among the hostages. (Teheran radio reported that the so-called students occupying the Embassy had accepted Khomeini's directive.)

November 18—A female employee and two black U.S. Marine guards were released from the U.S. Embassy. So-called students occupying the Embassy announced that other hostages would be released shortly.

November 18—Ayatollah Khomeini said that even if the Shah were extradited from the United States, "only as a sign of goodwill or as a special gesture would we consider releasing [the hostages] because they are spies." (The following day, Khomeini declared that because of the U.S. Embassy's espionage activities, its staff were "no longer diplomats" but "a certain number of spies who, according to our laws, should be tried and punished.")

November 18—Ayatollah Muhammad Beheshti, Secretary of the Revolutionary Council, said that plans had been prepared to sever diplomatic relations with the United States.

November 18—The Kuwaiti Government criticized the U.S. freeze of Iranian assets as "an extremely dangerous precedent" that raised "grave

concern about the future of international financial relations, thus exposing the world economy to unforeseeable dangers."

November 19—The Carter administration demanded the release of American hostages, stating that if any of them were placed on trial for espionage, the United States would consider it "a further flagrant violation" of human rights, religious precepts and international law. (Noting the release of three hostages, the administration declared that "the remaining hostages must also be released. Their detention is without justification.")

November 19—U.S. Government officials estimated the value of Iranian Government assets in the United States at more than $8 billion, including the following: (1) $1.8 billion held at the Federal Reserve Bank of New York, including $1.2 billion in Treasury securities and about $600 million in gold valued at current market prices; (2) $400 million on deposit at the U.S. Treasury against U.S. defense equipment orders; (3) more than $1 billion in deposits in domestic U.S. commercial banks; (4) more than $500 million on deposit in domestic nonbank U.S. companies; and (5) $4 billion on deposit in foreign branches of U.S. banks.

November 19—Ten hostages—four women and six blacks—were released from the U.S. Embassy. (Ayatollah Khomeini repeated his warning that the remaining hostages would be tried for espionage if the Shah was not returned to Iran.)

November 19—In separate press conferences, the released hostages said they had been tied up most of the time during their captivity and had been forced to ask permission for almost anything they wanted. They had been kept isolated and had not been permitted to communicate with each other.

November 20—The White House issued a statement citing that any trials of U.S. hostages in Teheran would be a "flagrant violation of international law and basic religious principles," and it indicated that, while the United States would continue to seek a peaceful solution "through the United Nations and every other available channel," under certain conditions, the United States might have to resort to articles 42, 43 and 51 of the U.N. Charter, which recognized "the inherent right of individual or collective self-defense if an armed attack occurs against a member of the United Nations, until the Security Council has taken measures to maintain international peace and security."

November 20—President Carter ordered a naval task force, comprising the aircraft carrier *Kitty Hawk*, a cruiser, two destroyers, a frigate and resupply ship, to sail from Subic Bay into the Indian Ocean south of Iran. (Officials in Washington reportedly said no U.S. Marine landing force was included in the task force.)

November 20—The Foreign Ministers of the nine European Community members released a statement strongly condemning the Iranian occupation of the U.S. Embassy in Teheran, and stated they would put "direct pressure" on Iranian authorities to release all hostages. (No decisions, however, were made with respect to specific actions to support the United States. And several EC Ministers ruled out the possibility of freezing Iranian assets in European banks.)

November 20—Ayatollah Khomeini declared that the U.S. hostages were persons "whose acts of espionage have been proven on the basis of

evidence," and that if President Carter did not return the Shah to Iran, "it is possible that the hostages may be tried and, if they are tried, Carter knows what will happen." Khomeini said that Carter did not have "the guts for military action nor would anyone listen to him."

November 20—The U.N. Security Council refused a U.S. appeal submitted the previous day to warn Iran that placing the remaining American hostages on trial for spying would constitute a violation of international law. (On November 19, Secretary General Waldheim issued a statement of concern, saying a trial of the hostages for espionage "would be a violation of diplomatic immunity"; and General Assembly President Salim Ahmad Salim on November 20 expressed gratification over the release of the 13 hostages and urged the remainder "be released without delay," stating his appeal "represents the collective concern of the international community.")

November 20—Ayatollah Khomeini's son, Seyyid Ahmad Khomeini, said that documents discovered at the U.S. Embassy revealed that "some of the hostages are officially CIA agents. We also have found documents showing that the Kurdistan and Khuzestan troubles were all conducted and controlled by the Embassy."

November 21—The White House warned Iran that the potential for U.S. military action should be taken seriously, and stated that the Iranian Government would be held "strictly accountable" if the hostages were physically harmed.

November 21—The occupiers of the U.S. Embassy declared that if American threats to employ military force against Iran were felt to become a reality, all hostages would be killed.

November 21—Apparently incited by Iranian radio reports that the attack on the Grand Mosque in Mecca had been initiated by "U.S.-Zionist imperialists," several thousand demonstrators sacked and partially burned the U.S. Embassy in Islamabad, Pakistan. Other demonstrators in Lahore attacked the U.S. Consulate General.

November 21—Commander of the Iranian Navy, Admiral Madani, placed his forces on alert, but he reportedly said he did not think the United States would launch a military attack against Iran.

November 21—The *New York Times* reported that U.N. officials had offered Iran two forums in which to state its case against the deposed Shah in return for the release of the American hostages: (1) Secretary General Waldheim would appoint a group of international legal experts to examine charges that the Shah stole billions of dollars from the Iranian people; and (2) the Security Council would grant Iran the opportunity to air its grievances against the Shah and the U.S. Government.

November 21—Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko, commenting in Spain on the takeover of the U.S. Embassy in Teheran, stated: "Let us hope that this problem is going to have a satisfactory solution, but I would prefer not to comment on what kind of solution."

November 21—The Soviet-controlled Persian-language radio station—the National Voice of Iran—operating out of Baku in Soviet Azarbaijan, called for the release of the American hostages on humanitarian and political grounds.

November 22—Five non-American hostages were released from the Teheran Embassy.

November 22—A statement by a spokesman for the PLO saying the Ayatollah Khomeini would release the hostages once the Shah had left the United States was contradicted by the so-called students occupying the U.S. Embassy in Teheran who insisted that the hostages would be placed on trial regardless of the fate of the deposed Shah.

November 22—Representative Hansen was turned back by Iranian guards at the gate of the U.S. Embassy in Teheran.

November 22—ABC News, in an interview by Barbara Walters, reported that Empress Farah had stated her husband, the Shah, desired to return to Mexico as soon as his radiation treatment had been completed and his gall bladder condition improved.

November 22—The Beirut newspaper *As Safir* reported that a ban on the establishment of foreign bases had been written into Iran's draft constitution, and that another provision prohibited the enlistment of foreign soldiers into the Iranian armed forces.

November 23—President Carter met with his political and military advisers at Camp David to discuss the Iranian crisis, and he subsequently stated that the consequences would be "extremely grave" for the Iranian Government should even 1 of the remaining 49 hostages be harmed. (Carter scheduled a meeting on the following day with the Joint Chiefs of Staff in order to deliberate on the military budget. The *New York Times* reported that discussion would also focus on the confrontation with Iran.)

November 23—Ayatollah Khomeini repeated the threat of the so-called students occupying the U.S. Embassy that the compound would be blown up and the hostages destroyed if the United States used military force against Iran. (Khomeini declared that the sacking of the U.S. Embassy in Pakistan was "a great joy," and he stated the Iranian Nation would gladly suffer "martyrdom" if the United States attacked it: "This is not a struggle between the United States and Iran; it is a struggle between Islam and blasphemy.")

November 23—The Department of Defense canceled all flight training for the estimated 273 Iranian military personnel receiving instruction at various U.S. Air Force and Navy bases around the country.

November 23—Several U.S. citizens living in Iran were reported to have joined thousands of militant Iranians during a pro-Khomeini demonstration in Teheran.

November 23—The Iranian Government announced it was repudiating all foreign debts.

November 23—Treasury Secretary Miller said in London that President Carter might propose mandatory measures to reduce U.S. oil consumption, including gas rationing. (Miller expressed confidence that OPEC members would postpone proposed production cutbacks for 1980 in order to make up for the Iranian oil cutoff; and he said he expected Saudi Arabia to maintain its current production of 9.5 million barrels per day.)

November 23—Turkish Prime Minister Sulaiman Demirel issued a statement strongly disapproving the holding of hostages in Teheran. Commenting on the possible use of Turkish bases in the event of U.S. military action against Iran, Demirel said there had been no such demand: "When such a demand is made, Turkey will adopt its attitude."

November 23—In Bonn, Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko said at a news conference that the Iranian situation was an "internal problem," and that it was Soviet policy not to interfere. He stated that the Soviet Union always stood by international conventions, particularly respect for the status of foreign diplomats, and that the Soviet position had been made clear to the United States and in the U.N. Security Council.

November 23—Chinese Communist Party Central Committee Chairman Hua Guofeng expressed concern over events in Iran, Saudi Arabia, and Pakistan, stating he feared an increase in Soviet influence in the Middle East if the crisis between Iran and the United States was not resolved.

November 23—In its first commentary devoted to the U.S. hostage situation in Teheran, the Chinese newspaper *People's Daily* expressed fears that the Soviet Union would benefit from the current crisis between the United States and Iran. And it demanded the immediate release of the hostages; expressed the hope for an end to the crisis to insure both regional and global stability; and cited the positions of the United Nations Security Council and the European Community with respect to the inviolability of diplomatic immunity.

November 24—Portuguese news media reported that U.S. forces at the Lajes Airbase in the Azores had been placed on alert to support possible military operations in the gulf region. (Lisbon radio earlier had quoted Prime Minister Maria Pintasilgo as saying on November 22 that Portugal would not consider the possibility of the Lajes base being used by the United States "in an indiscriminate way," and that use of the base would require consideration "not only by the Government, but also by the Chiefs of Staff of the Armed Forces, by the Council of the Revolution, and ultimately by the President of the Republic.")

November 24—The Secretary of Information for the ruling council of Pakistan, Gen. Munjib ur-Rahman, expressed his Government's regret for the attack upon the U.S. Embassy in Islamabad and said Pakistan would pay damages in line with "international conventions." At the same time, he urged the U.N. Security Council to meet on the Iranian crisis, stating that Pakistan was "deeply disturbed over the possibility of the use of force against Iran."

November 24—Ayatollah Montazeri, heading a three-man Government mission to negotiate peace with the Kurds, said he had been expressing his personal views when he had described Kurdish spiritual leader Hossaini and Kurdish Democratic Party leader Qassemlou as "evil men." The statement, reportedly to have had the approval of Ayatollah Khomeini, had threatened to scuttle the peace talks.

November 24—Niger President Seyni Kountche, in a message to Ayatollah Khomeini, demanded the immediate release of the American hostages, declaring that the taking of hostages "represents a grave strain on a universally respected principle, backed by international conventions and custom firmly established over the centuries."

November 25—Representative Hansen was permitted by the occupiers of the U.S. Embassy in Teheran to enter the compound and talk with American hostages.

November 25—A cease-fire was declared between Government forces and Kurdish guerrillas in order to improve chances for peace negotiations and to allow Kurds to "fight alongside" the Government against any "Zionist-imperialist" attack.

November 25—The Bank Markazi (central bank) issued a circular stating that, because of the international instability of the U.S. dollar and its decline in value, "all goods ordered from exporting countries should be paid in that country's currency." (On November 27, the Iranian Chamber of Commerce and Industries sent a circular to West European commercial organizations to reassure them about import payments but stating these would be in currencies other than the dollar.)

November 25—U.N. Secretary General Waldheim called for a meeting of the Security Council to consider the escalating tension created by the Iranian crisis and the "serious threat to international peace and security."

November 25—Iranian air force and naval bases reportedly were placed on alert for any possible military action by the United States.

November 26—White House Press Secretary Powell and Speaker of the House O'Neill criticized Representative Hansen for his one-man mission to Iran. Powell commented that Hansen's actions could "lead to misunderstanding" of the U.S. position with respect to the hostages.

November 26—The State Department announced it had begun a "precautionary evacuation" of non-essential personnel and dependents from posts in 8 to 10 unspecified Muslim countries.

November 26—The Western German magazine *Stern* reported that Ayatollah Beheshti, Secretary of the Revolutionary Council, had said the United States Government had inquired from the Iranian Embassy in Washington the possible consequences if the Shah was permitted to visit the United States.

November 26—U.S. Agriculture Secretary Bergland said at the conclusion of a tour of the Middle East and Europe that international companies were reluctant to sell grain to Iran because they feared they might not be paid. (It was reported that Iran was seeking supplies of grain and other staple foods from Canada, Brazil, Australia, Thailand, and Western Europe because of the embargo on shipments from the United States caused by the refusal of longshoremen to load cargoes bound for Iran in protest to the Embassy seizure in Teheran.)

November 26—It was reported that approximately 22,400 Iranian students had reported to the INS under the November 14 regulations, and, of this number, 17,600 were found in compliance with the law, 3,050 were found deportable, and the status of the remainder was in doubt.

November 26—The United States reportedly requested the Spanish Government not to increase its purchases of Iranian oil when Spanish officials meet with Iranian representatives in London to negotiate 1980 oil deliveries.

November 26—Oil Minister Moinfar said that Iranian oil production remained at 3.5 million barrels per day (b/d) with 700,000 barrels kept

for domestic use, and that Iran had earned $500 million from oil exports since deliveries to the United States had ceased on November 13. (Moinfar also stated that any country hostile to Iran would face an oil boycott, and that the Government had decided to cut production in 1980 because it received sufficient revenue and desired to conserve its oil reserves.)

November 26—In Cyprus, the British High Commission was reported to have assured the Cypriot Government that British bases on the island would not be used in the event of U.S. military operations against Iran.

November 27—Following 2½ days of informal discussions, the U.N. Security Council convened but remained in session only long enough for its President to issue another call for the release of the American hostages in Iran. The Council agreed to postpone its next session until December 1 in order to accommodate the Iranian Acting Foreign Minister Bani-Sadr. (Ayatollah Khomeini criticized initiatives by the United Nations, saying that "debate has been predetermined," and the Security Council was under the direct influence of the United States.)

November 27—President Carter declared that release of the American hostages would not "wipe the slate clean" when the current United States-Iranian crisis ended.

November 27—Acting Foreign Minister Bani-Sadr praised Representative Reuss for having held open the possibility of a House Banking Committee investigation of the Shah if the hostages were released. Ayatollah Khomeini, however, dismissed the idea, stating: "It is not possible to study the cases of the ousted Shah and the hostages at the espionage center in Iran because the evidence for the crime exists in Iran and cannot be transferred abroad."

November 27—Attorney General Civiletti urged Americans not to discriminate against Iranians in the United States "despite our justifiable anger."

November 27—The occupiers of the U.S. Embassy in Teheran warned that the compound had been mined and that people should stay away from its walls.

November 27—Ayatollah Khomeini called upon Iranian students to train themselves in the use of weapons.

November 27—Oil Minister Moinfar declared that Iran would destroy all its oilfields if the United States took military action to free American hostages.

November 27—Teheran radio reported that the airspace around Qom had been closed as a precaution against possible attack.

November 27—Iranian Ambassador to the Soviet Union, Dr. Muhammad Mikri, stated that in the event of a U.S. attack against Iran, "we do not want any friendly countries, including the U.S.S.R. to send troops."

November 28—President Carter reiterated at a press conference his insistence that the Iranian Government would be held responsible for the safety and well-being of the hostages, and he warned of "grave consequences" if they were harmed. Carter did suggest that the idea of an international forum in which Iran could state its grievances was, while unprecedented, "a matter that can be pursued."

November 28—The U.S. naval task force led by the *Kitty Hawk* entered the Arabian Sea to join other U.S. naval forces in the region.

November 28—Acting Foreign Minister Bani-Sadr was replaced as "supervisor" of the Foreign Ministry by Sadeq Ghotbzadeh. (Bani-Sadr retained his post as Minister of Economy and Finance.)

November 28—The Senate and House unanimously approved resolutions demanding "an immediate, safe, and unconditional release" of all the American hostages, and called on the United Nations Security Council to take "all measures necessary" to achieve that end.

November 28—The head of an Iranian delegation sent abroad to explain Iran's position in the current crisis, Muhammand Ali Hadi, claimed that his Government possessed the names of 15 Iranian students "who were killed in the United States during the last 3 weeks."

November 28—The PLO reportedly began organizing a special force composed of Palestinians and Iranians that was expected to leave for Iran to carry out operations in the event of war.

November 28—It was announced that December 2 and 3 would be national holidays so that Iranians could vote to approve the new constitution drafted by the Assembly of Experts.

November 29—The United States petitioned the International Court of Justice at The Hague for a speedy legal judgment that Iran must release the hostages immediately.

November 29—Ayatollah Khomeini, responding to President Carter's news conference the previous day, called for trials to pass judgment on Carter and former President Nixon, in addition to the Shah. Khomeini warned rulers of Arab oil-producing countries to "use their oil weapon against the United States or their people will make them suffer the same fate as the deposed Shah."

November 29—Mexican Foreign Minister Jorge Castaneda announced that his Government would not renew the Shah's tourist visa, or would it permit the Shah to return to exile in Mexico. (Egyptian Ambassador to the United States Ashraf Ghorbal reiterated that Egypt's invitation to the Shah remained standing.)

November 29—U.S. Treasury Secretary Miller told a press conference in London that he had consulted British Chancellor of the Exchequer Sir Geoffrey Howe and other West European financial leaders before the United States had frozen Iranian assets, stating the action had been taken as a measured reaction in response to attempts to destabilize the U.S. monetary system. (Miller had concluded visits to Saudi Arabia, the UAE and Kuwait where he had assured Arab leaders that the freeze was a response to "a unique circumstance" rather than a precedent, and that no expropriation was involved. Miller reportedly failed, however, to have obtained assurances from the oil-producing Arab States that present oil output would be maintained.

November 29—The so-called students occupying the U.S. Embassy warned that "if the Shah leaves the United States and goes to a country other than Iran, we will put the hostages on trial much sooner than the date we have discussed."

November 29—John White and Bill Brock, respectively chairmen of the Democratic and Republican Parties, pledged united support for President Carter "in seeking the immediate and safe release of all hostages in the United States Embassy in Teheran."

November 29—The *New York Times* reported that the aircraft carrier *Forrestal* had departed Norfolk for the Mediterranean. (With two carriers already in the Mediterranean and two in the Arabian Sea, the United States, upon the arrival of the *Forrestal* on or about December 6, would have five carriers in the crisis region, with a collective complement of some 350 aircraft.)

November 29—Israeli Prime Minister Begin said the crisis in Iran should serve as a grave warning to the free world.

November 29—Finance Minister Bani-Sadr expressed Iran's pledge of support for Polisario which reportedly will open a Teheran office.

November 30—Foreign Minister Ghotbzadeh declared that he would not be attending the December 1 session of the U.N. Security Council, stating that "we feel we cannot attend the meeting unless our legitimate demand for the return of the Shah is considered." Ghotbzadeh also stated there was "no room for negotiation at present" between the United States and Iran. In addition, he said that three senior American officials held at the Foreign Ministry—U.S. chargé d'affairs Laingen, Michael Holland and Victor Tomseth—were free to leave at any time.

November 30—The largest mass demonstration since February, coinciding with the Shi'ite celebration of Ashura, converged on the U.S. Embassy in Teheran.

November 30—It was reported in Paris that, while some 30 hostages were being held in the U.S. Embassy compound, some 20 others apparently had been taken to various locations around Teheran. (The so-called students occupying the Embassy had announced some days previously that some of the hostages would be moved to a nearby jail.)

December 1—Foreign Minister Ghotbzadeh clarified his previous statement that the three U.S. officials, including Chargé d'Affaires Laingen, under "protective custody" at the Foreign Ministry, were free to leave by stating: "I cannot guarantee their safety once they have taken one step outside the Ministry's doors. This means that in truth they are not free to leave."

December 1—In an interview published in *Le Monde*, Ayatollah Khoyeni, a member of the Revolutionary Council, in response to a question concerning Iran's reactions if the Shah were to leave the United States for a third country, declared: "Iran would never again restore any relations with the United States."

December 1—During a press conference at the U.S. Embassy, the so-called students occupying the compound showed reporters an alleged photocopy of a cable, classified secret, sent by U.S. Chargé d'Affaires Laingen to the State Department in Washington on August 9. The cable allegedly indicated that two CIA officers had been assigned to the Teheran Embassy and would work under cover as Embassy officials.

December 2—The Shah left the New York Hospital-Cornell Medical Center and was flown to a U.S. Air Force hospital at Lackland Air Base, near San Antonio, Tex. (President Carter announced that the move was

a temporary one for purposes of "recuperation," and he refused to comment on any action to permit the Shah any more than temporary asylum.)

December 2—A 2-day referendum began for the approval of the new draft constitution for an Iranian Islamic Republic. (Voter turnout was subsequently reported to have been light; and ethnic and religious minorities, notably in Azarbaijan, Kurdistan, and Baluchistan, boycotted the referendum.)

December 2—The Revolutionary Council announced the setting up of a "national mobilization headquarters" in order to organize armed forces "against international imperialism, led by the United States and its lackeys."

December 3—Following 3 days of discussions, the U.N. Security Council reached tentative agreement on requesting the Iranian Government to release the American hostages.

December 3—*Reuter* reported that, according to so-called students occupying the U.S. Embassy, eight of the American hostages had been singled out for intensive interrogation, and a spokesman had stated the interrogations were being carried out by "experts," and that they "could be the basis for trials if the Shah is not extradited." (While Foreign Minister Ghotbzadeh had said the hostages would be judged personally by their "student" captors, the so-called students stated the trials would be conducted by "competent Islamic judges.")

December 3—State Department spokesman Hodding Carter, in reference to administration efforts to find the exiled Shah a place of residence, declared: "We're not going to put a man in a rowboat and send him out beyond the Continental Shelf if he has no place to go!"

December 3—In a television interview broadcast from San Francisco, Senator Kennedy commented on the administration's role in the Iranian crisis, stating: "The Shah ran one of the most violent regimes in the history of mankind * * * I don't think we have to be pressed into a position of supporting the Shah if we want to release the hostages." (Kennedy denied the possibility) of his statements endangering the American hostages. Assistant Senate Republican leader Stevens criticized Kennedy's remarks; and Democratic leader Robert Byrd stated that Americans were united over the hostage issue.)

December 3—Nigerian President Al-Hadji Shehu Shagari appealed to Ayatollah Khomeini for the release of American hostages. (Shagari urged President Carter to seek a peaceful resolution of the dispute.)

December 4—By a unanimous vote, the U.N. Security Council approved a resolution calling for the immediate release of the American hostages in Teheran. The resolution also called on Iran and the United States to exercise restraint during the current crisis. (A spokesman for the occupiers of the U.S. Embassy declared that they did not recognize the Security Council, stating that the resolution had been "prescribed under the pressure of America," and Ayatollah Beheshti, secretary to the Revolutionary Council, said the Council would discuss the resolution.)

December 4—The *Washington Post* reported that the administration, during a 2-hour meeting of the National Security Council, had formulated a diplomatic-political-economic plan designed to secure the release of

the hostages. (The plan reportedly would be implemented "step by step" over the next 2 weeks, and might involve secret as well as public actions.)

December 4—The aircraft carrier task force led by the *Kitty Hawk* arrived on station in the Arabian Sea.

December 4—Teheran radio, quoting Senator Kennedy's comments on the Shah the previous day, stated that "regardless of the real goals behind Kennedy's statements, we realize that they reveal to us, as well as to the entire world, the real stand of the American people, who are beginning to understand the various dimensions of the crisis. The American people are now blaming those who agreed to accommodate the deposed Shah."

December 5—Teheran radio, referring to the U.N. Security Council resolution, commented that it "left the way open for continued activities in the framework of the U.N. Charter." And Foreign Minister Ghotbzadeh, after meeting with Ayatollah Khomeini, remarked that "this resolution is not a resolution condemning us and it is better than the previous resolution * * * it is a step forward."

December 5—Finance Minister Bani-Sadr called for the release of the American hostages by the so-called students occupying the Embassy.

December 5—The White House announced that Secretary Vance would visit Western Europe beginning December 10 to line up support from U.S. allies for future U.S. initiatives in the Iranian crisis.

December 5—*Pravda* accused the United States of following an "alarming and dangerous" path in the Iran crisis, stating there was no doubt the taking of diplomatic hostages in Teheran violated international law, but "this fact alone cannot be taken out of the general conflicts of the American-Iranian relations," and could not be justification for military action. The commentary was signed by Alexei Petrov. (State Department spokesman Hodding Carter called the article "deplorable," and declared that the Soviet Union could and should do more to obtain the hostages' release.)

December 5—Iran called on OPEC members to follow its example of raising oil prices while drastically reducing production.

December 6—National Security Adviser Brzezinski said he was cautiously optimistic about the U.N. resolution, stating: "We feel Iran is not immune to the attitudes and actions of the international community."

December 6—American hostage Thomas Ahern was named by the so-called students occupying the U.S. Embassy as being a CIA spy; the students showed reporters what they asserted to be Ahern's forged Belgian passport.

December 6—Reports indicated that although early returns from the constitutional referendum had shown 99.4 percent of those voting had given their approval, only 10.6 million of Iran's 18 million eligible voters had cast their ballots.

December 6—The Khomeini-inspired Islamic Republic Party called for increased demonstrations throughout Iran "to announce its victory and condemnation of the resolution of the Security Council for the action taken by the Muslim student followers of the Imam's policy."

December 6—An estimated 100,000 demonstrators in Tabriz demanded amendments to the new Islamic Republic and called for the execution

of Foreign Minister Ghotbzadeh whom, as Director of Radio and Television, they accused of being responsible for censorship.

December 6—Supporters of Ayatollah Shariat-Madari took over the broadcasting station in the Azarbaijani provincial capital of Tabriz, declaring they no longer would accept the authority of the Teheran Government.

December 6—In response to Iran's call to OPEC members to refuse payment for oil exports in U.S. dollars, Indonesian Energy Minister Subroto said his country would retain the dollar.

December 7—Foreign Minister Ghotbzadeh said at a press conference that the American hostages had been divided into two categories—those who were accused of spying and those who were not. Ghotbzadeh stated that hostages not accused of spying would be released "as soon as possible," but that "those who are guilty of espionage have reached the limit of their diplomatic immunity." He added that a trial date for the accused hostages would be announced within a few days. (The occupiers of the U.S. Embassy declared that no hostages would be released until the Shah was returned to Iran.)

December 7—At a meeting with relatives of the hostages at the State Department, President Carter announced he was considering a trade boycott against Iran.

December 7—The Voice of Palestine reported that PLO Chairman Arafat, in a speech before the PLO Executive Committee, had pledged his organization's military support to Iran.

December 8—Foreign Minister Ghotbzadeh called for the creation of an international tribunal composed of "anti-imperialists" and "anti-Zionists" to investigate U.S. intervention and "wrongdoing" in Iran. Ghotbzadeh still held out the possibility that some of the hostages might be released, but stated he was doubtful this would occur before the tribunal had been formed.

December 8—Finance Minister Bani-Sadr was reported to have called for the release of the hostages and to have said he was working to convince his colleagues on the Revolutionary Council to adopt this course.

December 8—Supporters of Ayatollah Shariat-Madari battled Government forces for control of the Azarbaijani provincial headquarters and television station in Tabriz. (Riots continued in Kurdistan and, in the southeastern province of Zahidan, Baluchi tribesmen took the Governor General hostage and demanded autonomy.)

December 9—Iranian Army units seized the provincial headquarters and broadcasting station in Tabriz. (The Revolutionary Council sent a delegation that included Finance Minister Bani-Sadr to Tabriz to negotiate with local leaders.)

December 10—U.S. Attorney General Benjamin R. Civiletti presented the U.S. case before the International Court of Justice at Hague. He urged the Court "to take the quickest possible action" to secure the release of the American hostages. (Iran boycotted the proceedings.)

December 10—A State Department spokesman, responding to Foreign Minister Ghotbzadeh's call for an international tribunal to investigate United States crimes in Iran, reiterated that only after the hostages' release would the United States be prepared to discuss with Iran the "differences which remain between us."

December 10—Secretary Vance embarked on a week-long mission to Europe to seek support for U.S. efforts to place economic pressure on Iran.

December 10—The White House announced it would regard the parading of American hostages before an Iranian-appointed international tribunal with the same gravity as it would regard a trial.

December 10—The United States accused Japan of having undercut efforts to place economic pressure on Iran. (Following President Carter's cut-off of U.S. imports of Iranian oil, some Japanese oil companies reportedly had purchased oil that would have been sold to the United States. On December 12 in Paris, Secretary Vance met with Japanese Foreign Minister Sonoda expressing U.S. dissatisfaction. Vance also accused Japanese banks of assisting Iran in overcoming the economic pressure imposed by the U.S. freeze of Iranian assets in American banks.)

December 10—NBC broadcast a 15-minute interview with one of the American hostages—Marine Cpl. William Gallegos. Gallegos stated that about 30 hostages were being held together and had not been mistreated, but he did not know the whereabouts of the other 20 hostages. (The occupiers of the U.S. Embassy had restricted editing of the interview, had prescreened questions, and had demanded that a spokeswoman, named "Mary," be allowed to make an uninterrupted statement during the filming as conditions for the interview. White House Press Secretary Powell subsequently claimed that Gallegos' statements "were made under duress and have no validity," and he repeated President Carter's assertions that some of the hostages had been interrogated at gunpoint.)

December 10—Finance Minister Bani-Sadr said at a news conference that Iran planned to cut oil production to 40 percent of levels existing under the Shah's regime. (Bani-Sadr stated that all U.S.-affiliated companies in Iran were under consideration for nationalization. He did state that his Government wished to develop its relations with Japan and European countries.)

December 10—Ayatollah Shariat-Madari called for the revisions of the new Iranian Constitution which gave unlimited power to Ayatollah Khomeini. Shariat-Madari said he supported a peaceful resolution of the prevailing conflict in Tabriz between his supporters and those of Khomeini, but he stated he was "not in a position to control the anger of his people." (Khomeini accused Shariat-Madari's followers of being "corrupters of Islam." And he urged Americans to turn President Carter out of office.)

December 11—U.S. District Court Judge Joyce Hens Green granted an injunction barring the Government from continuing deportation proceedings against Iranian students. Green ruled that to permit selective enforcement against Iranians rejected "constitutional precepts" and would "create a precedent of alarming elasticity." The Justice Department said it would appeal the ruling.

December 11—Secretary of Defense Brown, in Brussels for a NATO meeting, said that while expressions of concern from U.S. allies were appreciated, it now was time for "concrete economic and diplomatic steps" to secure the release of the American hostages. Brown stated he was not ruling out military measures, but it was "very much preferable to pursue economic and diplomatic approaches."

December 11—Foreign Minister Ghotbzadeh said that a commission of "neutral" observers was being organized to visit the hostages, stating: "We hope that these meetings will be regularly repeated in the future. However, we cannot guarantee this at the moment."

December 11—The House Foreign Affairs Committee unanimously approved a resolution (H. Con. Res. 221) sponsored by Representative Bingham calling for consideration by Congress of "appropriate compensation" for the hostages' ordeal after their release.

December 11—Administration and congressional leaders denounced the December 10 NBC interview of Marine Corporal Gallegos. Representative Bauman said NBC qualified for nomination for "the Benedict Arnold Award for Broadcast Journalism."

December 11—At the opening of the International Energy Agency (IEA) meeting studying plans for reducing Western petroleum imports, representative of the European Community Commission Guido Brunner reaffirmed the EC solidarity with the United States, stating: "It goes without saying that the special difficulties faced by the United States in the field of oil supplies must not be exploited by its industrial partners."

December 11—Ayatollah Shariat-Madari warned of the potential for civil war in Iran if Ayatollah Khomeini failed to consider seriously protests against his highly centralized Government, stating: "I have my viewpoints but I am not in conflict with Khomeini."

December 12—The State Department ordered all but 35 Iranian diplomats stationed in the United States to leave within 5 days "in view of the continued illegal detention of American personnel in Teheran."

December 12—A bill introduced in the House and referred to the Ways and Means Committee would give the President authority to raise tariffs on exports to the United States from those countries which did not cooperate with U.S. efforts to free American hostages.

December 12—Member of the Revolutionary Council Ayatollah Beheshti said that extradition of the Shah had become secondary to the international tribunal ordered by Khomeini to investigate U.S. crimes in Iran. (Referring to provincial revolts prevailing in the country, Beheshti said Iran may move toward a federal system of government "as soon as possible.")

December 12—Head of the Islamic Revolutionary Courts Ayatollah Sadeq Khalkahli said that even if the hostages were placed on trial, they would not be sentenced to death. He stated that he wished the hostages would be released soon: "They are our guests and we do not like to treat our guests like this."

December 12—Senator Kennedy denied responsibility for a telegram allegedly sent to Ayatollah Khomeini in his name. (Foreign Minister Ghotbzadeh reacted to Kennedy's statement saying "since he has denied it, we, too, naturally accept it as a denial.")

December 12—According to Bank Markazi (Central Bank) Governor Ali Reza Nobari, Iran was preparing to file lawsuits to recover money allegedly taken illegally out of the country by the deposed Shah.

December 13—Foreign Ministers of the 15 NATO countries issued a statement in Brussels condemning the seizure of the American hostages as a "flagrant violation of international law and human rights."

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December 13—A Senior official traveling with Secretary Vance in Europe said the United States was considering requesting the U.N. Security Council to impose economic sanctions against Iran until the hostages were released.

December 13—White House Press Secretary Powell called for regular and frequent visits by foreign observers to the American hostages until the latters' release; and a State Department spokesman said the observers should be "neutral, impartial, and qualified," that a doctor should be among them, and that the observers should see and speak with all the hostages.

December 13—Ayatollah Khomeini ordered that neutral observers be permitted to visit the American hostages. In a public response, the occupiers of the U.S. Embassy stated: "We obey what is ordered by the Imam; we are ready to see them." (12 foreign diplomats had been consulting with Foreign Minister Ghotbzadeh, but it had not been clarified who would be allowed inside the American compound.)

December 13—Following talks with President Carter, former President Ford said he "fully supported the President's various actions in handling the Iranian situation."

December 13—In response to criticism from U.S. officials, Japanese Prime Minister Ohira instructed his Foreign Minister to study measures by which Japan could support U.S. economic pressure against Iran. (Three Japanese firms suspended talks with Iran on direct deal crude oil imports because of high prices. The Japanese Embassy in Teheran received sniper fire shortly after Japan expressed a view critical of Iran regarding the seizure of the U.S. Embassy.)

December 14—Secretary Vance returned from Europe to Washington stating he was "heartened" by European support for the U.S. position vis-a-vis Iran.

December 14—The U.S. Court of Appeals ruled that the Justice Department could resume its screening of Iranian student visas but could not bring deportation proceedings against students found not in compliance with visa regulations. (The Court issued a temporary ruling pending a full hearing on December 20 of the Department's appeal.)

December 14—In a taped message released by the occupiers of the U.S. Embassy, Jerry Plotkin—one of the American hostages—informed his wife that he believed his captors "were right," and that "the only way we will be free is for the U.S. Government to return the Shah." (A State Department spokesman subsequently commented that Plotkin had been a prisoner for 6 weeks under duress, and "his statements should be viewed in that light.")

December 14—Teheran radio quoted Representative Nolan as calling for the return of the Shah to Iran to stand trial.

December 14—Following a meeting between Japanese Foreign Minister Okita and Minister of International Trade and Industry Sasaki, it was announced that Japan would curb its imports of oil from Iran to the level previous to the seizure of the U.S. Embassy in Teheran.

December 14—The Governor of Khuzestan, Admiral Madani, said that a group of armed Iraqis had crossed the border into Iran and had clashed with revolutionary guards.

December 15—The International Court of Justice ruled unanimously in favor of the United States and ordered the immediate release of American hostages and the restoration of U.S. property. (In Teheran, the decision was rejected by the so-called students occupying the U.S. Embassy who called it predetermined by American influence and stated: "The verdict of the Hague Court is not important to us.")

December 15—The White House announced that the Shah had departed Texas for Panama where he will establish residence. (The Panamanian Government issued a statement declaring the Shah had been offered residence on humanitarian grounds and in order to reduce tensions between the United States and Iran.)

December 15—Reacting to the Shah's departure from the United States for Panama, the Revolutionary Council issued a statement saying that Iran continued "to hold the U.S. Government responsible for the crimes committed by the Shah and for his escape * * * Panama is an accomplice in America's crime." And the occupiers of the U.S. Embassy repeated their threat that if the Shah were not returned to Iran, the American hostages would be placed on trial "as soon as possible."

December 15—The Iranian Government reportedly will ask members of OPEC at the December 17 meeting in Venezuela to place an oil embargo against the United States.

December 16—Interior Minister Akbar Hashemi-Ratsanjani said he would recommend to the Revolutionary Council that elections for an Iranian President be held during the third week in January 1980, and elections for a Chamber 20 days later. (The following day, Presidential elections were scheduled for January 25, 1980, and parliamentary elections for February 15, with some 11 political parties entitled to present candidates.)

December 16—Ayatollah Khomeini's son, Seyyid Ahmad Khomeini, declared that only the Ayatollah could free the American hostages, but he stated the "spies" would be placed on trial. (Foreign Minister Ghotbzadeh said it was "possible, but not certain" that some of the hostages would be released by Christmas, and he stated that international observers would be permitted to visit the hostages within 1 week.)

December 16—The Oil Ministry announced it would place an oil embargo against Panama if it discovered that Panama used Iranian oil. (Panamanian authorities said that the country's oil supplies came from Venezuela and Ecuador.)

December 17—Ayatollah Khomeini continued his anti-American rhetoric, and he again described all the American hostages as being "spies" and the Embassy as being "a nest of espionage." Khomeini gave no indication of when the hostages might be released.

December 17—A spokesperson for the occupiers of the U.S. Embassy in Teheran declared: "The hostages will be put on trial. None of them is going to be released before Christmas."

December 17—The Iranian Government ordered the expulsion of two *Time* magazine correspondents—Bruce Van Voorst and Roland Flamini—for "misleading reports on the national situation."

December 17—The exiled Shah stated he was vacationing in Panama and that he might move to another location after the first of the year.

December 18—A Defense Department spokesman announced that a joint State-DOD team had visited Saudi Arabia, Oman, Somalia, and Kenya to seek use of military facilities to support a heightened U.S. presence in the regions. (The mission was stated to be "completely unrelated" to the current Iranian crisis, except to the extent that the crisis had pointed out the need for such facilities in the region.)

December 18—British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, following a 1-day meeting with President Carter in Washington, declared that the United Kingdom would "do its utmost" to convince the Iranian authorities to free U.S. hostages unharmed, and that her Government would be willing to support, if necessary, economic measures against Iran.

December 18—Foreign Minister Ghotbzadeh called on the United States to launch an inquiry into the activities of the deposed Shah's regime and U.S. involvement in Iran during that period. Ghotbzadeh said such an investigation "could speed the hostages' release," and that the United States "should see that behind this question of the hostages is the question of the Shah."

December 18—Foreign Ministers of the nine EC members requested the EC Commission to study the types of aid currently given by the organization to Iran. (The Irish Foreign Minister, chairing the meeting, noted the group's determination to "work together if possible should specific action be proposed.")

December 18—The Treasury Department permitted two Iranian banks to transfer frozen funds to Iranian students in the United States.

December 18—Director of the Teheran Theological School, Ayatollah Mofatteh—a close associate of Ayatollah Khomeini—was assassinated. (The Revolutionary Council blamed the CIA and SAVAK for the murder.)

December 18—By a 369–4 vote, the House approved a nonbinding resolution to give the hostages "appropriate compensation" when they return to the United States.

December 18—Head of the Islamic revolutionary courts, Sadeq Khalkhali, urged his "commando" units to kill the Shah in Panama.

December 19—U.N. Secretary General Waldheim requested that the United States delay its appeal to the Security Council for the imposition of economic sanctions against Iran because he was proceeding with "intensive discussions" with Iranians. (President Carter agreed to the delay but stated the United States would go ahead with other economic measures. Outlines of possible pressures sent to U.S. Embassies in Western capitals included refusal to pay for oil in any currency except the U.S. dollar, refusal to purchase Iranian oil at spot market prices, the freezing of Iranian assets if Iran defaulted on its loan repayments, refusal to extend new lines of credit, and a ban on deliveries of military spare parts.)

December 19—Revolutionary Council Secretary Ayatollah Beheshti reportedly declared that Foreign Minister Ghotbzadeh had not merely been offering personal opinions, as charged by the so-called students occupying the U.S. Embassy, but that Ghotbzadeh spoke for the Council, with the ultimate authority being that of Ayatollah Khomeini.

December 19—Iranian authorities arrested Iran's Ambassador to Scandinavia, Abbas Amin Entezam, on his return to Teheran on charges of

having collaborated with the United States. (Evidence against Entezam was said to have come from documents seized at the American Embassy.)

December 19—Iran withdrew all but one of its staff at its Embassy in Morocco because of pro-American and anti-Iranian statements by King Hassan.

December 20—Ayatollah Khomeini met with the Revolutionary Council to discuss the hostage situation. (Council Secretary Ayatollah Beheshti subsequently stated Khomeini had provided "guidelines and directions," but declined to disclose any decisions reached; and Khomeini repeated that Iran had no intention of killing the hostages.)

December 20—State Department spokesman Hodding Carter accused the Iranian Government of "cruel hoaxes" played on the families of the American hostages over the possibility the families might be permitted to visit the hostages over the Christmas season.

December 20—Bangladesh Ambassador to Iran visited U.S. Chargé d' Affaires Laingen at the Iranian Foreign Ministry.

December 20—Following continuing anti-Shah demonstration in Panama City, Panamanian Foreign Minister Carlos Ozores declared his country would "never extradite the Shah, even if Iran requests it."

December 21—President Carter announced that the United States would seek economic sanctions against Iran in the U.N. Security Council sometime during the following week.

December 21—In Qom, Ayatollah Khomeini said that Christian priests and clergymen would be permitted to conduct Christmas services for the American hostages, but that black clergymen would be given preference.

December 22—U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations Donald McHenry, formally requested an early meeting of the Security Council to "consider measures which should be taken to induce Iran to comply with its international obligations."

December 22—Pope John Paul II called for the release of the American hostages and he criticized Iran for having violated international standards of conduct. (The Vatican appointed Cardinal Duval, Archbishop of Algiers, to conduct Christmas masses for the hostages; and in the United States, Roman Catholic Bishop Thomas Gumbleton of Detroit, Rev. William Sloane Coffin of New York, and Rev. William M. Howard, Jr., president of the National Council of Churches, were named as the American delegation to visit the hostages over Christmas.)

December 23—The Soviet news agency *TASS* reported that the United States, by resorting to action in the United Nations, was aggravating the United States-Iranian conflict by drawing other countries into it.

December 23—The London *Sunday Times* quoted Egyptian journalist Muhammad Hasanain Haikal as saying that the proposed trial of the hostages would result in a political verdict judging the Americans and the Shah guilty. (Haikal suggested that, as a result of his recent talks with Ayatollah Khomeini, it had been implied the trial could begin in 6 to 8 weeks, following which the hostages might be released.)

December 23—Nobel Peace Prize-winner and former head of Amnesty International Sean McBride met with Foreign Minister Ghotbzadeh in Teheran and stated he was not optimistic about an early resolution of

the hostage situation. (The following day, McBride attended, at Ghotbzadeh's request, a meeting with the Revolutionary Council concerning the setting up of an international tribunal to try the hostages.)

December 24—Foreign Minister Ghotbzadeh announced that a letter had been sent to Panamanian President Royo indicating Iran's intention to request formally the extradition of the Shah. (The letter stated that "legal documents as well as other evidence which may be used in the extradition proceedings * * * will be sent to you upon the request of your country's authorities.")

December 25—An Algerian Archbishop and three American clergymen conducted Christmas services for the American hostages at the Teheran Embassy. (The occupiers of the Embassy had refused the clergymen's request to hold one ecumenical service for all the hostages with the result that the clergymen met with the hostages in small groups. At a subsequent press conference, the clergymen stated they had met with only 43 of the 50 hostages claimed to have been seized, and that they had found "more visible signs of stress in some than others.")

December 25—According to diplomatic sources in Moscow, the Soviet Union had refused to give any assurances to U.S. Ambassador Thomas Watson that it would not veto U.N. Security Council economic sanctions against Iran.

December 26—Referring to the United States-Iranian crisis, Ayatollah Khomeini declared: "Now we are at war, at political and economic war. It is possible that military war could follow."

December 26—Foreign Minister Ghotbzadeh said in an interview for a French telecast that he was uncertain how many American hostages existed, stating: "All I know about the number of hostages is what I've learned from the media. We are trying to keep in touch with the students but we're having some differences of opinions." (The State Department requested that the occupiers of the U.S. Embassy release a list of Americans held captive.)

December 26—Foreign Minister Ghotbzadeh, while making no mention of the U.S. Embassy, said that, in the future, foreign embassies and missions would receive more strict protection, and that revolutionary guards had been mobilized to insure the security of diplomats presently in Iran.

December 26—The Kuwaiti Government announced it would reject any draft resolution at the U.N. Security Council calling for economic sanctions against Iran.

December 26—The so-called students occupying the U.S. Embassy accused leaders of the Freedom Movement, including former Prime Minister Bazargan, of having actively assisted the CIA before the revolution. (Bazargan called the accusations "baseless.")

December 27—Foreign Minister Ghotbzadeh declared that "if the United States continues to put pressure on Iran in the U.N., we will abandon the idea of a grand jury and the hostages will be tried as spies." (Ghotbzadeh also accused the United States of not responding to the "goodwill" measures that Iran had offered, such as permitting clergymen to conduct Christmas services.)

December 27—Ayatollah Beheshti said in an interview that Iran's "purpose is to pass judgment on the United States—the hostages are wit-

nesses." He stated the hostages would be released following the tribunal's judgment on U.S. crimes.

December 27—A Federal Court of Appeals overturned a lower court's ruling of December 14 that had found unconstitutional the screening and deportation of Iranian students illegally residing in the United States.

December 27—French President d'Estaing informed his Cabinet that France would support international efforts to free the American hostages.

December 27—Sean McBride declared his support of the Iranian proposal to set up an international commission to investigate U.S. involvement in Iran during the Shah's regime. (McBride emphasized, however, that it was essential American hostages be released before the formation of such a tribunal.)

December 27—Norway recalled its diplomatic mission in Iran.

December 28—President Carter declared that Iran would pay an "increasingly higher price" for not releasing the hostages, and he claimed that the United States had "adequate" support in the U.N. Security Council for a resolution calling for economic sanctions. (Carter announced that Secretary Vance would go to New York on December 29 to consult with members of the Security Council on the U.S. proposal for sanctions.)

December 28—The *Washington Post* reported that the State Department could not confirm whether or not Iranian diplomats had complied with the U.S. order of December 12 to reduce the number of diplomatic personnel to a total of 35.

December 28—Panamanian President Royo said in an interview that his Government would consider a formal Iranian request for the Shah's extradition, but he stated Iran would need to comply with all international requirements for extradition which, Royo said, "would be nearly impossible."

December 28—The three American clergymen who had conducted services at the U.S. Embassy in Teheran met with Secretary Vance and the hostages' families.

December 29—Foreign Minister Ghotbzadeh announced that he would act as a liaison between the occupiers of the U.S. Embassy and the Revolutionary Council. (Ghotbzadeh admitted he had been unable to obtain from the so-called students an exact figure on the number of hostages being held.)

December 29—The Japanese Government agreed to cooperate with U.S. proposals to constrict Iranian access to international banking services. (Most Western European states earlier had indicated their cooperation to tighten credit and compel Iran to pay cash for all its international transactions.)

December 29—The Arab League issued a statement at the United Nations calling for the immediate release of the hostages, and supporting the Iranian proposal for an international investigation of United States-Iranian relations following the hostages' release.

December 29—The exiled Shah stated he would be willing to consider "hypothetically" the concept of an international tribunal, but said that conditions for his participation would include guarantees that such a

tribunal would be impartial and that it would set a precedent for other deposed rulers to undergo similar treatment.

December 29—A second mission to Teheran by Representative Hansen was criticized by the State Department as not being helpful in achieving the hostages' release.

December 30—Foreign Minister Ghotbzadeh said that since Iran was a member of the United Nations, the Revolutionary Council had no objection to a proposed trip to Iran by U.N. Secretary General Waldheim, stating: "He can come to Iran and learn our views." Ghotbzadeh, however, was not optimistic over any results from such a trip. (The occupiers of the Embassy rejected Waldheim's mediation efforts, and Ayatollah Khomeimi was reported also to have said he would refuse to receive Waldheim.)

December 30—The West German Government ordered all nonessential personnel from its mission in Iran.

December 31—U.N. Secretary General Waldheim departed for Teheran on his mediation mission. (He was to report to the Security Council by January 7, 1980, on the level of success his mission had had in achieving the release of the American hostages. Following Waldheim's departure, the Council by a 11–0, with 4 abstentions, approved a resolution officially sanctioning the Secretary General's mission.)

December 31—The occupiers of the U.S. Embassy in Teheran announced they would hold a conference for liberation movements between January 3 and 9, 1980. Criteria for participation included the stipulation that each movement must be "anti-imperialist, lack affiliation with the superpowers, and be humanistic." (The conference would discuss U.S. involvement in Iran.)

ARABIAN PENINSULA AND IRAQ [1]

January 1—Saudi Arabia issued a formal denial that it was seeking to arrange a new Arab summit conference that would include Egyptian participation.

January 2—The Saudi Arabian newspaper *Al Madina* reported that Crown Prince Fahd was planning to undertake a tour of several Arab countries in the near future to "bolster Arab solidarity."

January 2—It was reported that Iraq and Syria had signed in Baghdad a draft agreement on coordination of foreign affairs.

January 3—The Saudi Arabian newspaper *Okaz* called for a concerted effort against "Moscow's attempts to consolidate its position" in the Middle East, referring to the violent events in Iran and Turkey and stating, "These events are evidence of the Soviet Union's role and express Moscow's determination to create trouble spots by sowing the seeds of dissension in the gulf region."

January 3—The Saudi Arabian newspaper *Al Madina* reported that the Saudi Government expected to complete its takeover of the Arabian-American Oil Co. (Aramco) by the end of January.

January 4—French Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet reported to the weekly Cabinet meeting on talks he had concluded with Kuwaiti and UAE leaders late in December 1978, and he spoke of improved French economic and industrial cooperation with Arab Gulf States, including possible compensation for shortfalls resulting from loss of Iranian oil supplies.

January 4—On the 58th anniversary of the founding of the Iraqi Army, President Ahmad Hassan al-Bakr said the army "must be prepared to restore usurped Arab rights."

January 7—In an interview published in the Saudi Arabian newspaper *Al Jazirah*, Crown Prince Fahd declared that his Government supported the Shah and "his continuing presence in the country." He stated the Shah was the legitimate power in Iran, and warned that the continuing turmoil did not help stability in the Middle East, saying the "situation is not in the interests of the Iranians themselves, it is in the interests of the enemy."

January 8—The Kuwaiti newspaper *As Siyassah* reported that Saudi Arabia had made a decision on the "reestablishment" of diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union, but was awaiting the right time and conditions to announce the move officially, and that Saudi policy planners were currently reviewing the country's overall foreign policy "in the light of developments in Iran" and the consequences of superpower rivalries in various other parts of the world.

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[1] Prepared by Richard M. Preece, Specialist in Middle Eastern Affairs.

NOTE: "Arabian Peninsula" includes Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Bahrain, Qatar, United Arab Emirates, Oman, People's Democratic Republic of the Yemen, and the Yemen Arab Republic.

January 10—The State Department announced that 12 unarmed U.S. F–15 fighter aircraft and 300 U.S. Air Force personnel will visit Saudi Arabia later in January as "a demonstration of the continuing close relationship between Saudi Arabia and the United States and of our interest in the security of the Kingdom."

January 10—In Cairo, a meeting of Egyptian ambassadors to Arab countries reportedly noted a "slight moderation" in Saudi Arabia's policy toward the Egyptian-Israeli peace negotiations "which could produce an influence on the conservative Arab states in the gulf."

January 10—Iraqi Vice Chairman of the Revolution Command Council Saddam Hussain said the achievement of unity between Syria and Iraq "as early as possible would be an historic and realistic response to the present and future of the Arab nation."

January 10—It was announced in Jiddah that Saudi Arabia, Jordan and Syria had agreed in principle to rebuild the historic Hijaz railway linking the three Middle Eastern countries. (Saudi Arabian Communications Minister Hussain Ibrahim al-Mansur stated that the 1,300-kilometer line would cost almost $1 billion and might take 7 to 9 years to build.)

January 10—*TASS* described the U.S. decision to send a squadron of F–15 aircraft to visit Saudi Arabia as "another part of the U.S. provocative policy in the gulf region."

January 10—*Pravda* published excerpts from an article that had appeared in the Iraqi Communist Party newspaper *Tariq al Sha'ab* which complained of "the large-scale persecution of Iraqi Communists" and the Iraqi Government's "repressive measures against the Iraqi Communist Party and its publications."

January 10—In Vienna, Masud Barzani, son of the Kurdish leader Mullah Mustafa Barzani, told *Reuter* that Iraq had sent specially trained squads to Europe to assassinate prominent members of the Kurdish movement. (Barzani had been the target of a murder attempt on January 8 in the Austrian capital.)

January 10—*Agence France Press* reported that Iraqi Vice President Taha Muhi-al-Din Ma'ruf had visited a nuclear power complex near Paris owned by Creusot-Loire, which previously had been approached by Iraq on constructing a 600-megawatt nuclear reactor. (The news agency commented that French Prime Minister Barre, during his visit to Baghdad in June 1977, had discussed the possibility of providing Iraq with a nuclear reactor.)

January 12—The Syrian newspaper *Tishrin* described the visit of a squadron of U.S. F–15 aircraft to Saudi Arabia as "provocative" and warned that the United States was playing with fire.

January 12—Iraqi Vice President Taha Muhi-al-Din Ma'ruf concluded a 5-day visit to France during which time he held talks with French Prime Minister Raymond Barre and President Valery Giscard d'Estaing. (A joint communique stressed that the establishment of a just and lasting peace in the Middle East required "particularly the withdrawal of Israeli forces from the occupied Arab territories and recognition of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.")

January 14—The Kuwaiti newspaper *As Siyassah* commented that similar unheavals and turmoil to that in Iran were unlikely to take place in any of the gulf Arab States so long as the existing regimes were "deep-rooted, offer equal chances and opportunities to their populations, and are responsible to the demands, hopes, and aspirations of their peoples."

January 15—Saudi Arabian Crown Prince Fahd, together with other members of the royal family and Saudi Government officials, viewed aerial demonstrations by 12 U.S. Air Force F–15 fighter aircraft at Riyadh.

January 15—Saudi Arabian Foreign Minister Saud ibn Faisal Al Saud denied that this country was considering establishing diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union and the People's Republic of China, and commented that press speculations on the subject were unfounded.

January 15—The Baghdad newspaper *Al Thawrah* said that the U.S. squadron of F–15 aircraft visiting Saudi Arabia was a move which "comes within efforts to readapt American policy in the region in a manner that would guarantee U.S. presence * * *. We regard the visiting squadron as a real provocation and a cover for other forms of interference which might have a military nature." (The newspaper commented on the Iranian situation by reaffirming Iraq's commitment to the principles of noninterference in the internal affairs of other countries, "even though 16,000 Iraqi soldiers had been killed in border battles with the Kurds, who were backed by the Shah of Iran.")

January 15—The Foreign and Defense Ministers of Iraq and Syria met in Damascus reportedly to discuss proposals for merging the two countries into a single state.

January 15—The Beirut newspaper *An Nahar* reported that Tariq Aziz, member of the Iraqi Revolution Command Council who has been playing a leading role in the current unity talks between Iraq and Syria, had commented on the situation in Iran, stating "Iraq is strictly committed to the principles of good neighborly relations and noninterference in the internal affairs of Iran * * *. We are prepared to cooperate with any legitimate authority in Iran."

January 15—In Baghdad, Iraqi Minister of Planning Adnan Husayn al-Hamdani said that pumping of crude oil from Iraq's northern oilfields in Kirkuk to the Syrian Mediterranean terminal at Banias would be resumed before the end of January.

January 17—The Saudi Arabian newspaper *Al Riyadh* condemned Arab critics who had expressed resentment against the visit to Saudi Arabia by a squadron of U.S. Air Force F–15 fighter aircraft, saying that the campaign against the visit aimed "at distorting the facts by those who know very well they are unable to buy such sophisticated weapons."

January 17—The Beirut newspaper *As Safir*, quoting what it described as "Western intelligence sources," reported indications of instability in Saudi Arabia that had led to a tightening of security measures in the armed forces, particularly the Royal Saudi Air Force. (The newspaper stated that the cause of the alleged instability had been not so much the chain of developments in Iran over the past year as it had been the muted activities of rebellious Saudis within the Kingdom, particularly among

"young educated officers," most of whom had received their training, education, and ideas from schools and colleges in the West. It also reported arms smuggling activities which had been uncovered recently.)

January 17—The Iraqi newspaper *Al Thawrah* criticized the forthcoming tour of the Persian Gulf by U.S. Energy Secretary James Schlesinger. (The newspaper said Schlesinger would be seeking to achieve two main goals: To persuade oil-producing countries to freeze oil prices for the last three quarters of 1979; and to persuade them to increase oil production to make up for the world supply shortages arising from current developments in Iran.)

January 18—In an interview with *Reuter*, Syrian Minister of Information Ahmad Iskandar Ahmad confirmed his country's plan to merge with Iraq, and said a constitutional formula was now being prepared, stating: "We prefer to announce only tangible progress, and not to create illusions by making premature statements. It has not yet been decided whether the unified state will have a federal or a confederal system of government."

January 19—Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee Frank Church said to reporters, following a closed briefing on Iran by State Department officials, that if Saudi Arabia was seeking additional U.S. support as the result of events in Iran, the United States had "the right to demand from them positive, affirmative support for the [Egyptian-Israeli] peace treaty." (Senator Richard Stone, Chairman of the Subcommittee on the Near East and South Asia, stated that "the situation in Iran is far more important to the United States than has been depicted up to now," and said there would be a major congressional review of what U.S. policy should be throughout the Middle East.)

January 19—Appearing before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee Assistant Secretary of State Harold H. Saunders reportedly described Saudi Arabia as being "ambivalent" about the Egyptian-Israeli negotiations.

January 19—The Saudi Press Agency reported that Kamal Adham, an adviser to King Khalid and brother-in-law of the late King Faisal, was dismissed from his post.

January 20—The Saudi Arabian newspaper *Al Jazirah* reported that President Carter had repeated an invitation to Crown Prince Fahd to visit the United States, possibly in February or early March.

January 20—The UAE English-language newspaper *Gulf Mirror* reported that thousands of tons of cargo destined for Iran were temporarily being stored in Dubai and Sharjah.

January 21—In Amman, a palace spokesman announced that Jordanian King Hussein will begin a 2-day state visit to Saudi Arabia for talks with King Khalid and other Saudi officials on Arab affairs in light of the latest developments in the region. (The spokesman said one of the aims of the visit was "to draw up a practical formula" for the implementation of the Baghdad summit resolutions of November 1978. The Beirut newspaper *An Nahar* reported that King Hussein believed Arab countries which had attended the Baghdad summit could produce a new initiative

that would stand as a substitute for the U.S.-sponsored Camp David accords.)

January 22—Saudi Arabian Minister of Industry Ghazi Abd al-Rahman al-Qusaybi said in an interview in Jiddah, after having criticized the Western petrochemical industry for what he termed "attempts to discourage Saudi Arabia from installing its own industry," that his country intended to enter the market heavily by the mid-1980's with five world-scale joint venture petrochemical plants and two methanol units currently under negotiation between the Saudi Basic Industries Corp. and Western and Japanese concerns.

January 22—The Baghdad newspaper *Al Thawrah*, organ of the ruling Ba'ath Party, commented in an editorial that the "unity between Iraq and Syria is about to emerge, and it will be tantamount to a rebirth of the Arab revolutionary movement * * *. The rise of a single fighting state stretching from the Mediterranean to the Arabian Gulf with well-known, human, economic, and military potentials * * * will create a unionist combatant atmosphere not only among the masses of Syria and Iraq, but throughout the Arab region as well."

January 22—In an interview published in the international edition of the Beirut newspaper *An Nahar*, Iraqi Foreign Minister Sa'dun Hammadi expressed the hope that with the current developments in Iran, Saudi Arabia and Iraq would agree on a common policy regarding the future of the gulf region, stating that the Arab Gulf States "must realize that dependence on the big powers is ultimately a futile policy. We have always advocated that the gulf countries must look after their security and stability through Arab coordination and solidarity." (Referring to Iraqi-Soviet relations, Hammadi said these were governed by the "principles of independence and friendship," and that Iraq could not imagine its international policy "as an independent nonaligned state to be identical with that of the Soviet Union.")

January 23—Saudi Arabian Petroleum Minister Ahmad Zaki Yamani said in an interview broadcast over Canadian television that the availability of oil in the 1980's will be a greater problem than its cost, stating: "Some nations will pay any amount of money to get the oil and they won't be able to find it." (Yamani also said the price of oil must continue to rise gradually to prepare the world for the time when there will not be enough to go around; higher prices would encourage conservation and the development of new sources of energy.)

January 28—Commerce Secretary Juanita Kreps, on a 3-day visit to Saudi Arabia for talks on economic and other issues, said that Saudi officials realized "increased trade with the United States is to their advantage."

January 28—Syrian President Hafiz al-Assad and Iraqi Vice Chairman of the Revolution Command Council Saddam Hussain began a series of meetings in Damascus to review progress on military, economic and political unity between their two countries. (It was reported that Iraq and Syria planned to merge their Foreign, Defense, and Information Ministries as a first step toward unification.)

January 29—The *Middle East Economic Survey* reported that Saudi Arabia will raise its oil production by 1 million barrels per day for the next 2 months in order to offset oil shortage caused by the Iranian crisis.

January 30—Iraq and Syria announced they had concluded a mutual defense pact.

January 31—The Soviet weekly *Literary Gazette* published an article by Arab specialist Igor Belyayev, currently stationed in Beirut, Lebanon, praising Saudi Arabian policy and playing down Saudi-Soviet enmity as a creation of "the Western European and American press." The article declared that the Soviet Union and Saudi Arabia "have never fought each other and have never had any insoluble conflicts. Their social systems are different, but can that be a basis for mutual hostility?" (In other reported feelers toward better relations, the international edition of the Beirut newspaper *An Nahar* indicated the Soviet leadership had sent a series of "messages" to the Saudi Government through friendly Arab envoys; and a senior Soviet Foreign Ministry official had held talks in Kuwait with Saudis during a tour of several Persian Arab Gulf States.)

February 1—In a speech prepared for delivery to the Anti-Defamation League of B'nai B'rith at Palm Beach, Fla., Chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee Frank Church called Saudi Arabia "a detriment to peace" in the Middle East, and said it was time to tell Saudi Arabia it could no longer count on U.S. support if it continued to oppose the Camp David accords. Church also called for a review of the planned sale of F–15 fighter aircraft to the Saudi Government, stating: "Saudi Arabia has joined the pan-Arab chorus in politically isolating Egypt, has threatened to invoke sanctions against Egypt, and has agreed to participate in paying billions of dollars to Syria and Jordan to stay out of the Camp David peace process * * * I suggest that now is precisely the time to tell the Saudis that a 'special relationship' cannot be a one-way street. There must be reciprocity."

February 1—The Beirut magazine *Al Hawadess* reported that, according to a diplomat "well-informed about Saudi Arabian affairs," relations between the United States and Saudi Arabia had become strained and that, as a result of the situation, U.S. Ambassador to the Kingdom, John West, had threatened to resign from his post. (*Al Hawadess* stated that West believed "he fully understands Crown Prince Fahd's viewpoint better than some State Department officials like Saunders who recently claimed that Fahd did not help to bring about a settlement between Egypt and Israel.")

February 1—Yugoslav President Tito arrived in Kuwait on a tour of several Arab countries reportedly pertaining to moves toward a Middle East peace settlement. (Press reports indicated Tito would be encouraging closer inter-Arab solidarity and moderation to insure a peaceful solution to the Arab-Israeli conflict.)

February 1—It was announced in the PDRY that the Soviet Union was assisting in improving the Khormaksar airport at Aden, including extension of the runway, new equipment, and training facilities.

February 2—State Department spokesman Hodding Carter said that Saudi Arabia had been playing "a useful and positive" role in the Middle East peace process, and that he disagreed with Foreign Relations Committee Chairman Frank Church that the Saudis were obstructing the peace process. Referring to Church's demand for a review of the F–15 aircraft

sale to Saudi Arabia, Carter said the deal had constituted a "positive factor" in the peace process that led to the Camp David accords.

February 3—The Beirut newspaper *As Safir* reported that talks on restoring the Kuwaiti National Assembly, suspended in 1976, had been held between Prime Minister Sa'd al-Abdallah al-Sabah, Minister of Foreign Affairs Sabah al-Ahmad al-Sabah, the President of the Kuwait Chamber of Commerce and the Speaker of the National Assembly.

February 4—The Saudi Arabian English-language newspaper *Arab News*, published in Jiddah, commented that Foreign Relations Chairman Church's speech of February 1 "reads like a document prepared by the Israeli Foreign Ministry," and alleged that Church was totally ignorant about Middle Eastern realities, saying. "To accuse Saudi Arabia of blocking peace efforts is to misunderstand totally the Kingdom's role in the Arab world and the complex interactions of regional politics."

February 4—An agreement was signed in Riyadh between Saudi Arabia and Iraq on cooperation against crime. The agreement covered extradition of criminals and ways of fighting crime and pooling information.

February 4—UAE Information Minister Ahmad ibn Hamid Al Nuhayan denied reports that U.S. surveillance equipment had been moved from Iran and set up on the Jabal Ali mountain in Dubai as "groundless and totally inaccurate."

February 4—Following 3 days of talks in Libya between Chairman of the PDRY Supreme People's Assembly Presidium, Abd al-Fatah Ismail, and Libyan leaders, a joint communique voiced their support for the "Islamic progressive revolution" in Iran, and underlined their commitments to the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front. (The two countries signed an economic, technical and cultural cooperation agreement, and set up a joint cooperation committee that would meet every 6 months.)

February 5—Saudi Arabian Foreign Minister Saudi ibn Faisal Al Saud was quoted by the Kuwaiti newspaper *Al Siyassah* as saying that his Government had no specific policy toward changes in Iran, stating: "We only object when the changes in Iran will lead to foreign intervention which might change the power balance in the region." He also said he considered the changes in Iran to be "very natural if they reflect demands of the Iranians themselves."

February 5—Omani Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Qays Abd al-Munim Zawawi said in a statement to the Saudi Arabian English-language newspaper *Arab News* that the situation in Iran "can affect the whole region, but it was too early to assess the kind and extent of such an influence," and he advocated the establishment of a mutual security pact by the Gulf States "to ward off aggression or subversion financed by a foreign power." (Zawawi was visiting Riyadh for talks with Saudi Arabian Foreign Minister Saud ibn Faisal Al Saud.)

February 6—The Kuwaiti newspaper *Al Qabas* reported that Saudi Arabian Crown Prince Fahd planned to undertake a tour of Arab Gulf States in an effort to insure a unanimity of views on issues he will discuss with President Carter during his scheduled visit to the United States on March 13, including, reportedly, the future relationship between the

United States and the Arab States in the gulf in light of current developments in Iran.

February 6—Iraqi Minister of Foreign Affairs Sa'dun Hammadi expressed the hope that developments in Iran would lead to an agreement between Iraq and Saudi Arabia on common policies in the gulf.

February 6—YAR Foreign Minister Abdallah al-Asnaj announced that relations with Libya were being reassessed. (North Yemeni news media had accused Libya of having financed an abortive coup against President Ali Abdallah Salih in October 1978.)

February 6—The Kuwaiti newspaper *Al Rai al-Aam* reported that the Kuwaiti Council of Ministers would shortly begin studying the results of talks held by Prime Minister Sa'd al-Abdallah al-Sabah and other gulf leaders on reestablishing democratic institutions in the country. (In a similar development, the newspaper *Al Qabas* reported that political leaders in Bahrain had made a detailed study for holding general elections for a new National Assembly.)

February 6—Military and diplomatic representatives of 17 Muslim countries opened a week-long conference in London sponsored by the Islamic Institute of Defense and Technology to discuss ways to strengthen the defenses of the Islamic world. (Saudi Secretary General of the Islamic Council of Europe, Salim Azzam, criticized the Western media for misinterpreting the modern awakening of the Islamic world, stating that the "desire of Muslims to live according to the principles of their faith was viewed with contempt and undisguised hostility.")

February 6—Sudanese President Nimeiri arrived in Jiddah for talks with Saudi Arabian Crown Prince Fahd.

February 7—Chairman of the PDRY Supreme People's Assembly Presidium, Abd al-Fatah Ismail, concluded a tour of Libya, Syria, Kuwait, and Iraq. (During a press conference in Kuwait, Ismail denied there were Soviet or Cuban troops in his country. He stated he would soon be visiting the Soviet Union to conclude economic, cultural and other agreements. And he declared that there could be no diplomatic relations with Oman while foreign troops remain on Omani territory.)

February 7—Sana's radio reported that YAR President Ali Abdallah Salih had ordered the release of all political prisoners detained over the past five years to mark the birth of the Prophet Muhammad.

February 7—Kuwaiti Chief of Staff Lt. Gen. Mubarak Al Abdallah said in an interview published in *Al Siyassah* that a group of security experts "from Arab and non-Arab countries" has recentlv visited the Kuwaiti oilfields to lay down security plans for protection of the fields. (Abdallah confirmed earlier reports that Kuwait had refused a Soviet offer to send military advisers and technicians to train Kuwaitis on the use of weapons purchased from the Soviet Union.)

February 7—The Kuwaiti newspaper *Al Anbaa* reported that Saudi Arabia will finance a French arms deal for Jordan.

February 8—The UAE Government and the National Federal Council held a joint meeting in Abu Dhabi to study internal and external matters, particularly the latest developments in Iran.

February 8—The Kuwaiti newspaper *Al Siyassah* reported that a committee consisting of Muslim scholars, qadis and academics had been proposed to advise the Ruler on Islamic Shari's matters relating to political legislation in the country.

February 8—The Swedish Government ordered three Iraqi diplomats to leave the country after six persons, including a Swedish police superintendent and his wife, had been arrested on charges of spying.

February 9—Kuwaiti Foreign Minister Sabah al-Ahmad al-Sabah said in an interview with the Kuwaiti newspaper *Al Anbaa* that his Government would be opposed to U.S. or Soviet involvement in any Gulf military pact. (Commenting on press reports that U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown's recent visit to Saudi Arabia was aimed at establishing such a pact, al-Sabah stated. "We in the gulf are capable of protecting ourselves through joint cooperation and solidarity against any foreign intervention * * *. We are against military alliances or other pacts and we are acting with our brothers and friends to keep the region aloof from superpower conflict or domination.")

February 9—The *Middle East Economic Digest* reported that an Iraqi military delegation was in Brazil to negotiate the purchase of $500 million in Brazilian military vehicles and aircraft. Payment is expected to be in oil. (Iraq currently is Brazil's second largest supplier of crude.)

February 10—Secretary of Defense Harold Brown in Ripadh assured Saudi Arabia of the American commitment to the protection of the Kingdom in time of foreign aggression, and he promised to strengthen the defensive capability of the Saudi armed forces.

February 10—The Iraqi agency INA reported that the Iraqi Government, under the resolutions passed at the Baghdad Conference of November 1978, had paid subsidies to Syria ($91.6 million), Jordan ($61.9 million), and the PLO ($14.8 million).

February 12—Queen Elizabeth II of the United Kingdom arrived in Kuwait on a 2-week tour of Arab States in the gulf region.

February 13—UAE Oil Minister Mani ibn Said al-Utayba accused major oil companies of taking advantage of the current situation in Iran and selling gulf oil at exorbitant prices.

February 14—Vice Chairman of the Iraqi Revolution Command Council Saddam Hussain issued a statement saying that Iraq was ready to resume diplomatic relations with the United States if this were found to be in the best interests of the Arab world. (The following day, a State Department spokesman said the United States desired to reestablish diplomatic relations with Iraq.

February 14—State Department officials said that a reported proposal to allow Saudi Arabia to purchase Iran's F–14 fighter aircraft in order to insure their security "was never seriously considered."

February 14—Saudi Arabian Foreign Minister Saud ibn Faisal arrived in Amman, Jordan, following brief stops in Baghdad and Damascus, with a message to King Hussein from King Khalid.

February 14—The Beirut newspaper *As Safir* reported that Saudi Arabia had agreed to form joint Saudi-European and Saudi-United States committees to coordinate the Kingdom's arms purchases. (The reported

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decision had been made during a recent visit to London by Saudi Arabian Minister of State Muhammad Abd al-Latif al-Mulhim and a number of senior military officers.)

February 15—The Beirut newspaper *As Safir* reported that the United Kingdom had "reinforced its military presence in Oman by sending tens of jet fighters along with their pilots as a precautionary measure against eventualities developing from the crisis in Iran."

February 16—*Pravda* published an article by Yuri Zhukov, who recently had visited Baghdad, describing "regrettable and dangerous signs of a weakening of unity" between the Iraqi Communist Party and the Ba'ath, and warning them not to play into the hands of the "imperialists."

February 17—The YAR Government accused the PDRY of opening fire on its border posts along the entire frontier between the two states.

February 18—Egyptian President al-Sadat, speaking at a joint news conference in Cairo with U.S. Secretary of Defense Harold Brown, refused to comment when asked if Egypt was sending any military assistance to Oman. (Al-Sadat the previous week had received Omani Minister of State for Foreign Affairs al-Zawawi amidst reports that Oman was seeking Egyptian military assistance to replace forces that had been supplied by the Shah of Iran against PDRY-supported insurgents.)

February 18—Secretary of Defense Harold Brown completed a 10-day tour of Saudi Arabia, Israel, Jordan and Egypt, and said the tour aimed at reassuring each of the countries of continued U.S. support following developments in Iran. He stated that the United States "would play a more active role" in the region. (Brown indicated that Saudi Arabia had requesed $300 million in military equipment on behalf of the YAR and had agreed to pay $525 million for 50 F–5E fighter aircraft ordered by Egypt. The Saudi Government also had agreed to pay for 12 F–5E aircraft to be delivered to the Sudan.)

February 19—In Aden, North Yemeni opposition groups claimed that two battalions of the YAR army's third division had defected to the PDRY, bringing with them artillery and a rocket launching vehicle.

February 19—UAE Minister of Petroleum and Mineral Resources Mani ibn Said al-Utayba announced that OPEC oil ministers would meet in Geneva on March 26 to discuss "the current situation in the oil industry."

February 19—The Iraqi Government announced it had requested Sweden to withdraw three of its diplomats from its Baghdad Embassy in retaliation for action taken by the Swedish Government earlier in February against three Iraqi diplomats.

February 21—The Oil Ministers of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait and the UAE met in Dhahran to discuss coordinating oil policies.

February 21—Saudi Arabian King Khalid and Bahraini Amir Isa ibn Salman Al Khalifa met in Dhahran to review Gulf and Arab policy in light of the Iranian revolution.

February 22—The Kuwaiti magazine *Al Hadaf* reported that several gulf oil-producing states were trying to persuade Saudi Arabia to agree to another increase in the price of oil. (The previous week, Abu Dhabi and Qatar had announced a 7- to 8-percent increase.)

February 22—Senator Henry Jackson called for the creation of a joint Egyptian-Israeli strike force to protect the Persian Gulf oilfields against threats or attack by external forces.

February 23—The White House announced that Saudi Arabian Crown Prince Fahd had postponed a scheduled visit to the United States in March because of "health problems which may require hospital tests." (The Counselor of the Saudi Arabian Embassy in Washington Issa Abdallah al-Nowaisir denied that Fahd had health problems and said the "White House cannot speak for our Government.")

February 25—The London *Observer* reported that Egypt had dispatched a small number of military advisers to Oman following a request from Sultan Qabus for assistance in fighting a resurgence of rebel activity there.

February 25—The YAR formally requested a meeting of the Arab League to discuss what it charged was a military attack from the PDRY with tanks, aircraft, and artillery against several border towns. It asked the League to send a fact-finding team to its border with the PDRY to view evidence of "flagrant aggression" by Aden's "Marxist rulers."

February 26—The *New York Times* reported that during Defense Secretary Brown's visit to the Middle East, the United States had offered Saudi leaders several proposals for increasing American military power in the region, including the establishment of a base, but was turned down. (State Department spokesman Hodding Carter said the administration was "not considering a base structure or the stationing of troops" in the Persian Gulf area.)

February 27—The Saudi Government said it would not increase oil prices during the current quarter.

February 27—Kuwaiti Foreign Minister Sabah al-Ahmad al-Sabah said he resented U.S. Defense Secretary Brown's and Energy Secretary Schlesinger's statements of February 25 that the United States would use military force, if necessary, to protect Middle East oil supplies.

February 28—State Department spokesman Hodding Carter expressed concern over the border war between the YAR and PDRY, and announced the United States was speeding the delivery of weapons to the YAR. (The Saudi Government announced the cancellation of all military leaves and arranged for an emergency meeting of the Arab League in an effort to stop the fighting.)

March 1—The *New York Times* reported that the Defense Department was seeking a new and sizable naval presence in the Middle East, including the creation of a small fleet of ships in the Indian Ocean, to bolster U.S. prestige in the region.

March 1—Sana'a radio reported that religious leaders in the YAR had called on their countrymen to carry arms and commence a *jihad* (holy war) against the Marxist regime in the PDRY. (The YAR Foreign Ministry announced that fighting was continuing in the border areas and called for a referendum in the two Yemens which would allow both populations to choose the system of rule they desired.)

March 1—The so-called "Revolutionary Forces of the National Democratic Front," based in the PDRY, claimed to have achieved more advances into the YAR.

March 1—The Beirut newspaper *An Nahar* reported that Lebanese President Sarkis had sent a special envoy to Riyadh to discuss with Saudi officials the Saudi Arabian Government's decision to withdraw its 1,165 soldiers serving with the Arab peacekeeping forces in Lebanon.

March 1—The Kuwaiti newspaper *Al Rai Al-Aam* reported that Kuwait had increased its daily oil production from 2 million barrels to 2.5 million in order to meet the requirements of industrial and developing countries affected by the stoppage of Iranian crude exports. (Subsequently, the Kuwaiti Government officially denied the production increase.)

March 2—In an interview published in the Lebanese weekly *Al Hawades*, Saudi Arabian Foreign Minister Saud ibn Faisal said the "only way to reestablish calm and stability in the area is by having Israel agree to withdraw from the occupied Arab territories, return Jerusalem, and recognize the Palestinian people's right to self-determination," and that this had been explained to U.S. Defense Secretary Brown on his recent visit. Saud also stated Saudi Arabia would not enter any regional defense pacts "outside the Arab and Islamic frameworks." With reference to the Soviet Union, Saud said his Government had no objection to having trade relations with any country in the world, even in the absence of diplomatic ties: "This does not mean we do not recognize these countries or don't wish to establish diplomatic ties with them."

March 2—YAR President Salih issued a statement calling upon North Yemeni forces to abide by a cease-fire scheduled to go into effect after mediation by Syria, Iraq, and Jordan. PDRY Foreign Minister Muhammad Salih Yafa'i announced that South Yemen would adhere to the truce, but Minister of Communications Mahmud Abdallah Rashid Ushaysh was quoted as saying the cease-fire would not apply to fighting between North Yemeni dissident forces and those of the Sana'a regime.

March 2—Mullah Mustafa Barzani, leader of the Kurdish nationalist movement for some 40 years, died at Georgetown University hospital.

March 3—Saudi Arabian Defense Minister Sultan ibn Abd al-Aziz arrived in Bahrain for talks on Gulf security.

March 4—The Governments of the YAR and PDRY accused each other of violating the cease-fire which had gone into effect the previous day.

March 4—The London-based Saudi newspaper *As Sharq al-Awsat* reported that the Arab Gulf States had placed their armed forces in a state of alert as a precautionary measure to confront unexpected developments; and the Jiddah newspaper *Al Bilad* reported that gulf state Foreign Ministers may confer in Kuwait outside the framework of the Arab League to consider coordination and agreement on a joint plan of action aimed at increasing political, economic, and defense cooperation.

March 4—At the opening of the OAPEC Arab energy conference in Abu Dhabi, UAE Petroleum Minister Mani ibn Said al-Utayba warned Western industrial countries that if they wished Arab oil supplies to continue, they must help in resolving the Palestinian problem.

March 4—The Baghdad newspaper *Al Rasad* reported that Libyan leader Qaddafi was supporting "fugitive Kurdish dissidents," and was opposed to Syrian-Iraqi unity.

March 5—The *New York Times* reported that staff members of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee had concluded that if Saudi Arabia produced 14 to 16 million barrels per day, the country's supply of petroleum would peak within 10 years.

March 5—*Reuter* reported that, according to U.S. Government sources, senior princes in the Saudi Arabian royal family were preparing for the possibility that King Khalid may die or leave the throne in the next few months, and that a U.S. intelligence assessment had warned that rivalry among the princes could split the royal family, with adverse consequences for the United States.

March 6—The *New York Times* reported that Saudi Arabia had requested the United States for permission to use American-supplied weapons in defense of the YAR. (State Department spokesman Hodding Carter said that under a bilateral agreement, Saudi Arabia was authorized to use U.S. weapons in defense of the Kingdom as well as the region.)

March 6—The governments of the two Yemens accused each other of violating the cease-fire as fighting resumed around the border towns of Dhala and Qatabah. (Arab League Secretary General Riad presided at an emergency meeting of a seven-nation commission in Kuwait and agreed to form political and military delegations that will visit Sana'a and Aden to assist in consolidating the cease-fire and to supervise the withdrawal of troops.)

March 6—Arab League Foreign Ministers, following 2 days of emergency meetings in Kuwait, issued a communique listing a nine-point plan for ending the border war between the two Yemens.

March 6—The administration ordered the aircraft carrier, U.S.S. *Constellation*, to the Arabian Sea to demonstrate U.S. concern over developments in the Arabian Peninsula and Persian Gulf areas.

March 7—The Iraqi news agency INA reported that the Ba'athist-dominated coalition National Progressive Front met in Baghdad to consider steps for the "consecration of Kurdish autonomy" in the north of the country.

March 8—YAR President Salih and Foreign Minister Asnaj began a tour of Iraq, Syria, and Jordan to confer with those countries' leaders on the border war between the two Yemens.

March 8—The Kuwaiti newspaper *Al Siyassah* reported that 2,700 Cuban troops and 300 Soviet advisers had been rushed from Ethiopia to the PDRY during the past 3 days to assist the Aden regime in the border war against the YAR.

March 9—Making his first use of a national security emergency provision, President Carter accelerated the delivery of arms, including 12 F–5E aircraft and 64 M60A–1 tanks to the YAR.

March 10—The PDRY Foreign Ministry issued a statement accusing the United States of military aggression and intervention in the internal affairs of Arabian Peninsula countries.

March 11—YAR President Salih announced he was prepared to meet with PDRY Chairman Ismail to resolve the dispute between the two countries, but only after the Arab League foreign ministers' resolutions had been completely implemented.

March 12—The Iraqi news agency INA reported that the leaders of the YAR and PDRY were scheduled to meet in Kuwait on March 28 to resolve the Yemeni border war.

March 12—In Beirut, a Popular Front for the Liberation of Oman (PFLO) spokesman claimed that between 5,000 and 7,000 Egyptian troops were in Oman to replace withdrawing Iranian troops, and accused the United Kingdom and United States of increasing their military presence in the Sultanate.

March 12—The Kuwaiti newspaper *Al Qabas* reported that Egypt would be ready to dispatch three divisions of its forces to the YAR after the signing of a peace treaty with Israel.

March 13—Defense Department spokesman Thomas Ross said at a news conference that some 95 American military and civilian instructors will be sent to the YAR to train North Yemeni forces in the use of American-supplied weapons, and that as many as 200 other Americans will train North Yemenis in Saudi Arabia. Ross emphasized such training teams would work in rear areas and not in combat zones. He stated a squadron of F–5E aircraft will leave shortly for Dhahran Air Base where Saudi and U.S. personnel will begin training YAR pilots, who should be able to fly combat missions in a matter of weeks. In addition, Ross announced that two AWACS aircraft sent to Saudi Arabia had begun to fly training missions with Royal Saudi Air Force F–5E fighters.

March 13—Syrian Foreign Minister Khaddam said in Sana'a that the YAR and PDRY had agreed to complete troop withdrawals within 10 days and stop their hostile propaganda campaigns. (Saudi radio reported that commercial flights between Sana'a and Aden would resume on March 18 and the common border would reopen on March 26.)

March 14—The Beirut newspaper *As Safir* reported that the Iraqi Communist Party had withdrawn from the National Progressive Front "due to the persecution to which it has been exposed for over a year" in Iraq, and that some of the party's leaders had left the country.

March 17—A U.S. delegation, headed by Presidential Adviser Zbigniew Brzezinski, Deputy Secretary of State Warren Chistopher, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Gen. David Jones, and Chip Carter met in Riyadh with King Khalid, Crown Prince Fahd, and other Saudi officials.

March 18—Following talks in Riyadh with Presidential Adviser Brzezinski, Saudi Arabian Foreign Minister Saud ibn Faisal declared that security and stability in the Middle East could not be insured except through a solution satisfactory to the Arab Islamic Nation and the Palestinian people. Saud characterized the discussions with Brzezinski by "candor and clarity, a spirit which always prevailed in the relations between the Kingdom and the United States, which are two friends linked by traditional ties and mutual interests."

March 19—YAR Chief of Staff Lt. Col. Ali Shaiba arrived in Aden to continue talks with his PDRY counterpart, Lt. Col. Salih bin Hussainoun, on normalizing the military situation on their borders, as troop withdrawals continued under the supervision of an Arab League military committee.

March 19—State Department spokesman Tom Reston said the United States will maintain arms deliveries to the YAR despite the apparent withdrawal of PDRY forces.

March 19—The Department of Defense announced that the aircraft carrier U.S.S. *Constellation* was positioned in the Arabian Sea.

March 19—The UAE Supreme Council of Rulers met to hear recommendations on strengthening the 7-year-old federation, including a memorandum advocating several "federal measures," such as the abolition of emirate boundaries, unification of the armed forces command, the establishment of a central bank to replace the Currency Board, a permanent constitution to replace the temporary 1976 constitution, greater federal control of the judiciary, immigration and citizenship regulations, creation of a national bank, and the elimination of expatriates from the armed forces.

March 19—UAE President Zaid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayan said in reaction to the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty that the U.S.-sponsored "peace initiative has deviated away from the peace path. This is what the United States has done, intentionally or otherwise. As a son of the Middle East, I think the United States seeks to create more wars and cause more divisions and hostilities in the region."

March 19—Chairman of the Board of Directors of Boeing, T. A. Wilson, invited investors in Kuwait to buy shares in his company, saying his company was "opposed to the acquisition of controlling interests by Kuwaitis or other Arabs, because this raises fears among other shareholders in the United States."

March 20—The Iraqi Government extended invitations to Ministers of other Arab States to meet in Baghdad on March 27 and 28 to discuss implementation of resolutions adopted at the Arab summit conference in that city in November 1977 in the event Egypt signed a separate peace treaty with Israel.

March 20—British Foreign Secretary David Owen said there was no case for a reassessment of a British military presence in the gulf, but he stated it would be useful to study ways in which the United Kingdom and Arab States could work as "friends and partners" toward the stability of the area. (Owen said that gulf states wished to make their own security arrangements, but expected "friends such as the United Kingdom" to support them, if necessary.)

March 21—The Saudi Government issued a statement reemphasizing its commitment to the November 1977 Baghdad Arab summit conference resolutions.

March 21—In a Cabinet reshuffle, YAR President Salih retained Abd al-Aziz Abd al-Ghani as Prime Minister, but changed the Ministers of Foreign Affairs, Interior, Agriculture, and Public Works.

March 21—Jordanian King Hussein held talks in Riyadh with Saudi Arabian King Khalid and Crown Prince Fahd on developments in the Middle East, with special emphasis on what reports described as U.S. moves to "neutralize" the two Arab countries in the context of the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty.

March 21—Iraqi Vice President of the Revolution Command Council, Saddam Hussain, speaking in Sulaimaniah in the Kurdish region of Iraq, warned against any attempt aiming to break up the national unity of the country.

March 24—Representative Aspin charged that the number of American military instructors to be sent to the YAR would reach about 230—more than double the total announced by the Defense Department. (A Defense Department spokesman subsequently said that 135 was the "top figure," and that there was "absolutely no intention of doing anything in Yemen other than to provide training and FMS support.")

March 30—It was announced in Kuwait that, following 3 days of talks arranged by the Arab League, the leaders of the YAR and PDRY had signed an agreement setting a timetable for unification of the two states.

March 30—In Baghdad, Saudi Arabia and other moderate states were reported as favoring continued relations with Egypt, but willing to go along with "limited sanctions" agreed upon at the November 1977 Arab summit conference in Baghdad.

March 31—In Baghdad, Foreign Ministers of 18 Arab countries and the PLO adopted a series of resolutions calling for the severance of all economic and diplomatic relations with Egypt, including financial and economic aid, trade and oil supplies, and a boycott of any Egyptian business concern that dealt with Israel.

March 31—Following 4 days of discussions, at times marked by heated exchanges, the Conference of Arab Foreign and Economic Ministers in Baghdad agreed to impose political and economic sanctions against Egypt for having signed a separate peace treaty with Israel and for having violated resolutions approved at the Arab Summit Conferences of Algiers and Rabat. (The State Department on April 2 described the Baghdad resolutions as "negative" and "unhelpful.")

April 1—In an interview published in the Beirut weekly magazine *La revue du Liban*, Saudi Arabian King Khalid discounted reports that he intended to abdicate, and declared he was not handicapped by ill health. (Khalid expressed regret that the *Washington Post* and *Reuter* had circulated such "false" rumors.)

April 1—The international edition of the Beirut newspaper *An Naher* reported that, according to Arab diplomatic sources, a Saudi Arabian Cabinet reshuffle would give Crown Prince Fahd the portfolio of Foreign Minister; Prince Saud ibn Faisal, Minister of Petroleum and Minerals; and Shaikh Armad Zaki Yamani, Minister of Planning. (Subsequently, on April 17, Shaikh Yamani denied he was being replaced in an imminent Cabinet reshuffle.)

April 1—Omani Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs Yusuf al-Alawi said on a television interview that support for the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty would be maintained, despite threats by hardline Arab States. (The Kuwaiti newspaper *Al Siyassah* had reported Syrian Foreign Minister Abd al-Halim Khaddam as saying the Arab States would work to overthrow the Omani Government because of its stand.)

April 1—In an interview published in the London-based Arabic-language weekly *Al Dostour*, Naim Haddad, member of the Pan-Arab Command

of the Iraqi Ba'ath Party, disclosed that 27 Iraqi Communists had recently been detained for questioning over their formation of cells within the Iraqi Armed Forces.

April 1—*Pravda* published a message from the Soviet Presidum of greetings to the Iraqi Communist Party on the latter's 45th anniversary.

April 1—Fire broke out during a routine cleaning of an oil well on an offshore rig near the Saudi Arabian island of Abu Ali.

April 2—The *Middle East Economic Survey* reported that Saudi Arabia would likely reduce crude oil output after having raised production during the first quarter of 1979 in order to offset loss of Iranian crude.

April 2—Iraqi President al-Bakr arrived in Jiddah for an out-of-season pilgrimage and to meet with King Khalid to discuss implementation of the Baghdad resolutions.

April 2—Lebanese Prime Minister al-Hoss returned from Saudi Arabia and expressed satisfaction with his talks with King Khalid and other Saudi officials concerning the extension of the Arab peacekeeping force mandate in Lebanon.

April 4—Kuwaiti Foreign Minister Sabah al-Ahmad Al Sabah visited Abu Dhabi in an effort to mediate disputes between UAE leaders. (Reports indicated the principal dispute was between Abu Dhabi, on the one hand, and Dubai and Ras al Khaimah, on the other; the latter had boycotted the most recent meeting of the Federal Supreme Council, and were reluctant to accept moves toward greater merger between member shaikhdoms in the federation.)

April 4—In an interview published in the Kuwaiti newspaper *Al Rai al-Aam*, UAE Vice President and ruler of Dubai, Rashid ibn Said al-Maktum, denied there was any personal conflict between him and UAE President Zaid; But he declared this did not mean "we cannot express our views in the interest of the federation which we insist on maintaining and defending." (Rashid said Dubai wished the army to be cleared of all foreign elements, called for a reduction in defense expenditures in favor of development, and demanded that the seat of the Federal Government be transferred from Abu Dhabi to Al Kharama.)

April 4—Saudi Arabia extended $250 million in credits to Turkey to help ease the Turkish economic and financial crisis.

April 4—In Paris, a politburo member of the Iraqi Communist Party said the Iraqi Ba'ath Party had offered to discuss differences between the two organizations.

April 4—A delegation representing the Lebanese Communist Party left Beirut for Aden at the invitation of the PDRY Socialist Party.

April 5—The Kuwaiti newspaper *Al Rai al-Aam* reported that the Arab Organization for Industrialization (AIO) will abide by the boycott resolutions of the Baghdad conference against Egypt.

April 5—The Iraqi Government announced it had decided to halt all transfers to companies, agencies, organizations, and economic joint ventures based in Egypt in which Iraq participated.

April 5—The *Washington Post* reported the State Department had suppressed a report by Aramco suggesting that overproduction of Saudi

crude in recent months had caused damage to the oil wells and the Kingdom's long-term production capability.

April 5—The Iraqi Ministry of Information suspended the publication of the Communist newspaper *Tariq al-Shaab* for 30 days.

April 5—Iraqi Vice Chairman of the Revolution Command Council Saddam Hussain sent a message to Soviet Communist Party Chairman Brezhnev and Prime Minister Kosygin praising Iraqi-Soviet cooperation on the seventh anniversary of the signing of the Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation.

April 5—Lebanese Prime Minister al-Hoss returned to Beirut from Iraq stating he had received assurances that the Iraqi Government will consider resumption of pumping crude oil to the Lebanese refinery at Tripoli.

April 6—Al Fatah second-in-command Salah Khalaf (Abu Iyad) announced that the conflict between his organization and the Iraqi regime had "ended for good," and that an era of cooperation was about to begin.

April 7—The Kuwaiti newspaper *Al Siyassah* reported that in a letter to UAE President Zaid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayan, Kuwaiti Ruler Jabir al-Ahmad Al Sabah had proposed the UAE, Qatar, and Bahrain merge into a political union.

April 7—In Baghdad, Michael Aflaq, founder of the Ba'ath Party and of the Baghdad-based Pan-Arab Command of the Party, said that the establishment of a union between Iraq and Syria was the way to retaliate against the Egyptian-Israeli treaty.

April 8—The *Detroit News* reported that Saudi Arabian Petroleum Minister Yamani had said the signing of an Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty had not changed existing Saudi-United States relations, but the treaty would not achieve peace in the Middle East.

April 9—The Saudi newspaper *Okaz*, commenting on Saudi Arabian policy in the Middle East, said the Kingdom had two principal objectives: To achieve a unified Arab stand which can express itself on the international level; and to avoid inter-Arab conflicts, which will only weaken the Arabs. The situation between Egypt and the Rejectionist Front limited Saudi Arabia's ability to mediate and reconcile conflicting Arab views.

April 9—Saudi Arabian oil production dropped back to its normal 8.5 million barrels per day.

April 9—The Iraqi news agency reported that Vice Chairman of the Revolution Command Council Saddam Hussain had declared his country would not permit the Soviet Union to attack Saudi Arabia and had stated: "Irrespective of the formal friendly ties they have with some of us, the Soviets—and they are friends of Iraq—cannot be allowed to occupy Saudi territory. This is because Saudi land is not outside the Arab map, and what applies to it applies to the rest of Arab countries and Arab land."

April 9—The Beirut newspaper *As Safir* reported that French authorities suspected Israeli agents may have been responsible for the blowing up of two French-built nuclear reactors that were to have been delivered to Iraq this week.

April 9—The UAE decided to withdraw their units from the Arab peacekeeping force in Lebanon despite pleas from the Lebanese Government.

April 9—According to a Department of Justice complaint and consent decree filed in Miami, former Budget Director Bert Lance, with White House assistance, had helped arrange a meeting between State Department officials and Georgia investor, R. Eugene Holly, who was seeking to protect an oil concession in Qatar that Holley and another American had obtained earlier by paying a $1.5 million bribe.

April 10—The Saudi Arabian newspaper *Al Nadwa* accused the United States of reverting to the law of the jungle by threatening to use force to protect its interests in the oil-producing Middle East. (Previously, a Kuwaiti Government spokesman had rejected National Security Adviser Brzezinski's remarks concerning the use of force to protect U.S. interests in the region.)

April 10—The Beirut newspaper *As Safir* reported that UAE President Zaid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayan had threatened to resign unless a draft constitution for the country was approved by the Supreme Federal Council.

April 10—Baghdad radio reported that the leaders of the YAR and PDRY will meet again in May for talks on Yemeni unification.

April 10—The Egyptian publication *Rose al Yusuf* reported that Iraq and the United States had reached an understanding to keep the Soviet Union out of the Middle East region.

April 10—The Chairman of the Saudi Arabian-based Islamic Development Bank, Ahmad Muhammad Ali, reportedly announced the bank will implement its plans to finance a project for widening the Suez Canal, despite the Baghdad economic sanctions.

April 10—The Iraqi newspaper *Al Thawrah* published articles on the Ba'ath Party's policies toward minorities in Iraq, and attacked the Iraqi Communist Party.

April 10—In Cairo, Senator Roth said that during a meeting with Egyptian President al-Sadat, al-Sadat had told him Egypt would welcome "some kind" of U.S. naval presence in the Persian Gulf region.

April 11—The Department of Defense announced it had received no indication that Saudi Arabia would cancel its pledge to finance $523 million for 50 F–5E aircraft for Egypt.

April 11—A Defense Department delegation, headed by Assistant Secretary of Defense David McGiffert, made an unscheduled stop in Saudi Arabia and held talks with Saudi Minister of Defense Sultan ibn Abd al-Aziz. (The delegation, which had visited Israel, Egypt, and Jordan, reportedly discussed the F–5E deal for Egypt as well as the Yemeni crisis and a pending Saudi arms request before Congress.)

April 11—The *Washington Post* reported that CIA analyses had concluded the pro-Western regime in the YAR would probably collapse within 6 months, despite U.S. arms transfers to the Sana's Government.

April 11—UAE President Zaid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayan was quoted by the Kuwaiti newspaper *Al Rai al-Aam* as saying the federation was facing a crisis.

April 11—The Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency (SAMA) released a report indicating that the Kingdom's GNP had reached $69 billion in the 1977–78 fiscal year, an increase of 11 percent over the previous year; and the inflation rate had been kept to 4 percent as compared to 35 percent in 1976–77.

April 11—The Kuwaiti newspaper *Al Watan* reported that Saudi Arabian Crown Prince Fahd had canceled a scheduled visit to Japan in protest against the screening of an allegedly anti-Islamic film by a Japanese television network.

April 12—Saudi Arabian Petroleum Minister Yamani, in an interview published in the London-based newspaper *Al Sharq al-Awsat*, warned that OPEC countries may raise oil prices before June unless importing countries cut down consumption.

April 13—The *Saudi Press Agency* reported that Defense Minister Sultan ibn Abd al-Aziz had warned that "Israel now awaits the proper opportunity to strike at the Arab nation * * *. We are advocates of peace, and I hope that the world shares this feeling with us. But what was taken away by war cannot be recovered except by war."

April 13—The Beirut Communist newspaper *An Nidar* published a joint statement issued by the Bahrain National Liberation Front and the Saudi Communist Party calling for action against U.S. interests in the Middle East in retaliation for the "treaty of treason" between Egypt and Israel. (This was the first purported pronouncement by the Saudi Communist Party.)

April 14—The Senate Foreign Relations Committee released a report concluding that the United States should not base its energy plans on the mistaken premise that Saudi Arabian oil production will be able to satisfy world demand over the next several decades.

April 14—The Congressional Budget Office estimated that the United States would require 900 transport aircraft and up to 26 days to send the 82d Airborne and 101st Airmobile Divisions to the Persian Gulf.

April 14—The London *Financial Times* reported that visiting officials of the U.S. military liaison office in Saudi Arabia had discussed arms requests with the Omani Government, and that Sultan Qabus had received "broad, if unspecific assurances" that military assistance, short of U.S. troops, would be forthcoming to meet "any Soviet or Cuban-backed rebellion supported by South Yemen." (The Omani Government was reported to have stated it had no objection to granting port facilities to the U.S. Navy.)

April 14—The international edition of the Beirut newspaper *An Nahar* reported that, according to Western sources, the Saudi Arabian Government was concerned over the situation in Oman, especially after Egypt had sent a military mission to Muscat; and that the Saudis "were wondering about the nature of American military moves in Oman now that U.S. warships have begun to use Omani harbors as a power base, thus replacing the Iranian force in playing the role of the policeman in the gulf."

April 14—In an interview published in the international edition of the Beirut newspaper *An Nahar*, Naim Haddad, member of the Pan-Arab Command of the Iraqi Ba'ath Party, again attacked the Iraqi Communist

Party and claimed the Communists had been engaged in covert activity against the Government.

April 15—Arab finance ministers, meeting in Kuwait, suspended Egypt's membership in the Arab Fund for Economic and Social Development (AFESD).

April 15—Saudi Arabian Defense Minister Sultan ibn Abd al-Aziz said he hoped that conscription for military service for all Saudis would begin in July or August of this year.

April 16—According to news agency reports, a U.S. naval task force appears likely to remain in the Arabian Sea on a long-term basis, and the U.S.S. *Constellation* is expected to be relieved by the U.S.S. *Midway* and a supporting force comprising a guided-missile cruiser, a destroyer, a frigate, and a support replenishment ship.

April 16—It was reported that military camps had been set up in northern areas of the YAR by "reactionary royalist groups who seek to overthrow the Yemeni leadership."

April 16—The Baghdad Government suspended flights of Iraq Airways to Egypt and closed the national airline's office in Cairo.

April 17—The Organization of Arab Petroleum Exporting Countries (OAPEC) suspended Egypt's membership in the organization and announced a total embargo on oil shipments to that country.

April 19—Defense Department spokesman Thomas Ross announced that the final delivery of U.S. weapons to the YAR as part of a $390 million package had been completed. (The delivery included 32 M60A1 tanks and 50 armored personnel carriers.)

April 19—The Saudi Arabian newspaper *Al Madina* reiterated in a commentary that there can be no lasting peace in the Middle East without complete Israeli withdrawal from occupied Arab territories, including Jerusalem, and recognition of the rights of the Palestinian people: "This Saudi approach comes at a time of renewed Israeli contacts with the African states to reestablish diplomatic relations. We hope the states concerned will understand the Saudi position regarding the most important issue facing foreign policy."

April 19—The Kuwaiti weekly magazine *Al Mustaqbal* reported that, since 1973, Arab oil-producing states had given Egypt more than $17 billion in aid, of which $5.5 billion came from Kuwait.

April 19—It was reported from Abu Dhabi that Egypt had been suspended indefinitely from the Arab Monetary Fund (AMF).

April 19—An envoy of Cuban President Fidel Castrol, Marcello Fernandez Font, met with Iraqi President al-Bakr to discuss Iraqi-Cuban relations and the nonalined movement.

April 19—The Qatar-based *Gulf Times* reported that recent estimates indicated the Arab world would double its present population by the year 2000, and Middle Eastern and African governments together may have to commit more than the current average of 6 to 8 percent of development spending to agriculture.

April 19—In an interview with *Agence France Presse*, Iraqi Minister of Information Sa'ad Kassim Hammudi said there had been a "collective exodus" of Iraqi Communist leaders from the country.

April 20—The *New York Times* reported that the Department of Defense was preparing plans for the creation of a 100,000-man force that could be dispatched quickly to areas where U.S. interests might be in jeopardy, including the Middle East and northwest Pacific, with the Persian Gulf remaining "the most explosive area" so far as the Pentagon was concerned.

April 20—The Beirut newspaper *Al Anwar* reported that an unnamed Saudi official had denied foreign reports concerning a split within the Saudi royal family over the U.S.-sponsored Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty, but he did confirm that clear differences existed between Riyadh and Washington.

April 21—In an interview with the *Gulf News Agency*, Saudi Second Deputy Prime Minister Abadallah ibn Abd al-Aziz criticized the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty, and expressed the belief that Egyptian President al-Sadat "will in the next few months become convinced that he has to annul all that he has agreed on with the Zionist entity." (Aballah admitted there existed differences between Saudi Arabia and the United States as a result of the peace treaty, but he stated "such differences in views would not have profound and sharp impact on relations between countries that observe mutual respect and confidence." He also pledged his loyalty to King Khalid and Crown Prince Fahd, and dismissed reports there had been a split within the Saudi royal family.)

April 22—The Kuwaiti Cabinet announced its decision to sever diplomatic and economic relations with Egypt for the latter's having signed a separate peace treaty with Israel.

April 22—Iraqi Foreign Minister Sa'dun Hammadi sent a message to U.N. Secretary General Waldheim urging the United Nations to remain "completely outside" the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty "because it has been rejected by the Arabs on the official, popular, and Palestinian levels."

April 22—The Kuwaiti newspaper *Al Rai al-Am* quoted Syrian Oil Minister Issa Darwish as saying he had proposed to his Kuwaiti counterpart Ali al-Khalifah Al Sabah, that OAPEC members "should take the initiative to invite Iran to take part in the organization's meetings and discussions in view of Iran's support for the Arab cause and the Palestinian question."

April 23—Saudi Arabia broke off diplomatic relations with Egypt, stating that it hoped "at the same time, that the causes which led to this move would disappear so that relations between the two countries would return to normal."

April 23—The Saudi Arabian newspaper *Arab News* commented that the "slander campaign against Saudi Arabia and its leaders is directly related to this country's rejection of the Middle East initiative which culminated in the peace treaty between Egypt and Israel. The parties which hammered out the initiative must have calculated from the start that Saudi Arabia's support was essential for the success and must have gambled that despite any public Saudi statement to the contrary, this country will go along in the end. This country has not gone along and will never do so. The perpetrators of the initiative have been bitten."

April 23—UAE President Zaid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayan said in an interview published in *Al Mustaqbal* that he would be ready to attend any summit conference of gulf countries that would lead to stronger unity in the Arabian Peninsula. (Zaid denied reports that he had sought the mediation of Saudi Arabian King Khalid in the dispute between Abu Dhabi and Dubai; and he declared that "conditions in the entire region have changed drastically. Therefore, conditions in the UAE must also change in view of the UAE's weight in the area.")

April 23—Following discussions with Saudi Arabian King Khalid and other Saudi officials, Senator Harry F. Byrd stated that the Kingdom wished the United States and other Western countries to underwrite, by force if necessary, the security of the Strait of Hormuz.

April 24—The Department of State expressed regret that Saudi Arabia and Kuwait had broken relations with Egypt, stating that the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty was "an indispensable cornerstone" offering the best chance for a comprehensive settlement in the Middle East.

April 24—Kuwaiti Foreign Minister Sabah al-Ahmad Al Sabah returned from a second mediation effort to the UAE, stating that he had succeeded in resolving "all pending issues" impeding the work of the federal government in the UAE, and that a new Cabinet will be formed in the near future.

April 24—Iraq broke diplomatic relations with the Sudan in retaliation for the "unfriendly and hostile attitudes of the Sudanese regime."

April 25—The State Department, in response to a letter from members of the House Foreign Affairs Committee concerning the issue of President Carter's use of the waiver provision to supply arms to the YAR, stated that use of the waiver provision had provided an important reassurance to the Yemeni Government and was a signal to regional friends of the United States that the U.S. Government was a dependable partner in their quest of stability and enhanced security.

April 25—The *Iraqi News Agency* reported that Amir Abdallah, a Minister of State and high-ranking member of the Iraqi Communist Party, had been dismissed from office during his absence abroad.

April 25—The Saudi newspaper *Al Jazira* quoted Minister of Defense Sultan ibn Abd al-Aziz as saying the Saudi Government had funded Egypt's purchase of 50 F–5E aircraft from the United States.

April 26—The Kuwaiti weekly magazine *Al Nahda* warned in an editorial that the influx of thousands of South Korean workers into the gulf area would create a fifth column that might be exploited by the United States to occupy the oil fields.

April 26—Bahrain, Qatar and the UAE announced they had broken diplomatic relations with Egypt.

April 26—The UAE newspaper *Al Wahda* reported that Egypt will deploy 15,000 troops in Oman under an agreement reached during talks in Muscat between Sultan Qabus and Egyptian Vice President Mubarak.

April 28—The YAR severed diplomatic ties with Egypt.

April 29—A delegation of the PDRY-based Popular Front for the Liberation of Oman (PFLO) concluded a 5-day visit to the Soviet Union. A

joint communique released by *Tass* stressed two main points: Soviet support for the struggle of Omani nationalists against Sultan Qabus; and condemnation of what was described as "the dispatch of Egyptian forces to Oman to strike at national liberation movements there."

April 29—An Iraqi military delegation, headed by Defense Minister Adnan Khayrallah Talfah, visited Spain. The delegation also will visit France.

April 30—The Saudi Arabian Embassy in Jakarta, Indonesia, issued a statement denying reports quoted by *Agence France Presse* that a coup attempt had taken place in the Kingdom.

April 30—Saudi Minister of the Interior Nayif ibn Abd al-Aziz said there were no restrictions on Saudi travelers to Egypt.

May 1—Egyptian President al-Sadat, in a May Day speech, attacked the rulers of Saudi Arabia, accusing them of having reversed the policy of the late King Faisal toward Egypt, and of paying bribes to certain Arab states to persuade them to sever relations with Egypt. Al-Sadat claimed that at the Baghdad summit conference, Syrian President al-Assad had threatened to "take the struggle to the bedrooms" of Saudi leaders if they did not oppose negotiations toward an Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty. (In response, the Saudi state radio accused al-Sadat of lying about the dead and of seeking to drive a wedge between Saudi Arabia and Syria.)

May 1—The UAE Supreme Council designated Vice President Rashid ibn Said Al Maktan to form a new federal government, and announced that Shiakh Rashid will present his Cabinet for approval on June 3.

May 1—The Iraqi Ministry of Finance announced the transfer of the second of three installments of Iraq's share of the $3.5 billion subsidy to "Front-line" states that had been adopted at the November 1978 Baghdad summit conference, with $174 million going to Syria, Jordan and the PLO.

May 2—A new organization called the Iraqi Communist Vanguard Organization issued a statement in Baghdad condemning the Soviet-oriented Iraqi Communist Party and supporting the Ba'athist regime in Iraq.

May 2—It was announced that the Japanese firm Mitsubishi had won a $125 million contract to build a man-made island with floating berths off the Saudi Red Sea port of Yanbu. The island will be used as a terminal for shipping Saudi crude to world markets through the Suez Canal and is scheduled for completion in April 1981.

May 3—Iraqi Minister of Defense Adnan Khayrallah Talfah arrived in Paris from Spain. (Subsequently, on May 5, *Agence France Presse* reported that Iraq was planning to purchase military hardware, including Mirage 2000 and F–1 fighter aircraft, radar systems, guided missiles, and fast boats, worth $2.5 billion, from France and Spain.)

May 3—Iraqi Minister of Information Sa'd Qasim Hammadi said that the Iraqi and French Governments were cooperating to uncover and identify those responsible for having blown up a French nuclear reactor destined for Iraq. Hammadi stated he hoped France would meet its commitments under an agreement regarding the supply of a reactor within the time limit specified under the French-Iraqi nuclear cooperation agreement of 1976.

May 3—The Kuwait newspaper *Al Siyassah* quoted Chinese Ambassador to Kuwait, Ting Hao, as saying his country desired "to set up relations at popular and government levels with Saudi Arabia," and that Peking could never have diplomatic ties with Israel because of its expansionist policy, which China rejected.

May 3—Saudi Arabia and the UAE denied reports that they were selling oil at prices above those authorized by OPEC. (The *Saudi Press Agency* said the Kingdom did not sell oil in the spot market and that all its sales were under long-term contracts.)

May 5—The *Iraqi News Agency* reported that Minister of Transport Mukarram Talabani had been relieved of his post. (With Talabani's dismissal, Iraq Communists no longer were represented in the Government; Minister of State Amir Abdallah had been dismissed on April 25.)

May 6—The Kuwaiti newspaper *Al Qabas* reported that Saudi Arabia had demanded the withdrawal of U.S. intelligence personnel from the Kingdom for allegedly having leaked to the press reports of a split within the royal family. (The *Los Angeles Times* on May 8 reported that the CIA station chief attached to the U.S. Embassy in Jiddah had been recalled to avoid a dispute with the Saudi Government centering on press reports of the split.)

May 6—The Saudi newspaper *Okaz* criticized the Soviet Union, accusing it of "supporting Israel with the most needed resource—namely, Jewish immigrants, who totaled 5,000 last month." The paper commented that there was a "close link between Zionism and Communism" and claimed the Soviets were "preparing to establish diplomatic relations with Israel."

May 7—In an interview published in the Saudi newspaper *Al Nadwa*, Saudi Foreign Minister Saud ibn Faisal said: "We still believe the United States has a role which we hope it will fulfill to guarantee a just and comprehensive peace" in the Middle East, stating he hoped the United States "will not remain content with the Israeli-Egyptian treaty, whose failure already has been proven."

May 8—Secretary Vance said before the House Foreign Affairs Committee that the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty had damaged United States-Saudi relations, but that the United States "was still trying to convince the Saudis of the positive aspects of the treaty." He also stated that the issue of the Saudi pledge to finance 50 F–5E aircraft for Egypt was still under discussion. (Defense Secretary Brown stated at the hearing he would not rule out the use of military force to defend U.S. vital interests in the Middle East.)

May 8—*Reuter* reported that Iraq will purchase $1.5 billion in arms from France in exchange for oil, and that French Defense Minister Yvon Bourges shortly will send one of his top aides to Baghdad to conclude the agreement, under which Iraq is expected to receive 100 Mirage F–1 fighter aircraft and other sophisticated weapons systems.

May 8—The Saudi newspaper *Al Riyadh* reported that Saudi aid to Egypt since 1973 had totalled $7 billion, not including gifts and small loans to the Egyptian Government and private organizations. (Information Minister Muhammad Abduh Yamani and Finance Minister Muhammad

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Ali Aba al-Khayl affirmed that aid already committed to Egypt will be paid, despite the severance of diplomatic relations.)

May 8—The Kuwaiti newspaper *Al Siyassah* reported that Kuwait and Saudi Arabia had informed Egypt they wished to withdraw $2 billion in deposits from the central bank in Cairo.

May 9—Responding to a statement attributed to Israeli Prime Minister Begin that Israeli forces had the capability of striking deep into the heart of Saudi Arabia, Saudi Defense Minister Sultan ibn Abd al-Aziz said that "Begin may have a right to say that, but we believe in a just and comprehensive peace that would bring Jerusalem back to us * * *. We set the time of battle, not Begin."

May 9—OAPEC oil ministers held a conference in Kuwait to review the organization's relations with the European Community (EC), and decided that the scope of talks could not be broadened until the EC recognized the PLO as sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. The following day, the conference ended with a resolution delegating the organization's secretariat to initiate talks with the National Iranian Oil Company (NIOC) aimed at establishing closer cooperation in the petroleum industry.

May 10—At the conference of Islamic foreign ministers at Fez, Morocco, Saudi Foreign Minister Saud Ibn Faisal said the liberation of Jerusalem was "the concern of all Muslim countries" and that Israel's attitude on this issue "defies the entire Islamic bloc."

May 10—Discussions on economic unity between the YAR and PDRY began in Sana'a. On the same day, a YAR delegation departed for Aden for talks on a joint health committee.

May 11—The *Middle East Economic Digest* reported that, according to U.S. Immigration Service figures, some 7,894 Saudi students currently were studying in the United States.

May 13—Saudi Information Minister Muhammad Abduh Yamani announced a ban on all Egyptian newspapers and journals in the Kingdom.

May 13—PAR presidential adviser Abddallah Barakat, on a mission to leaders of Arab Gulf States, said in Doha, Qatar, that a new government will be formed and a new military command established in North Yemen, with President Salih heading a 15-man advisory council representing all nationalist forces in the country.

May 13—The Kuwaiti newspaper *Al Siyassah* reported that negotiations will begin in the near future with Gulf Oil and British Petroleum on a new long-term agreement under which Kuwait would undertake to supply the two oil companies with no less than 1 million barrels per day of crude.

May 14—In an interview published in *Le Monde*, Saudi Arabian Crown Prince Fahd called on the United States to recognize the rights of Palestinians and to establish direct contacts with the PLO. Fahd described the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty as "an invitation to war rather than peace" because it pushed the region toward greater violence and radicalism, and he stressed that Saudi Arabia "will carry out fully its commitments toward the Arab boycott of Egypt." (Fahd arrived in Bonn,

West Germany, for talks with Chancellor Helmut Schmidt after his Paris visit and discussions with French President d'Estaing.

May 14—The Beirut newspaper *Al Anwar* reported that Saudi Arabian Crown Prince Fahd had denied there were disputes within the royal family and ridiculed foreign press reports of his "sulking" in Spain, where, he said, he actually had been undergoing medical examinations.

May 14—Saudi Minister of Defense Sultan ibn Abd al-Aziz announced in Riyadh the decision by Saudi Arabia, Qater and the UAE to dissolve the Arab Organization for Industrialization (AOI) "because the signing of a peace treaty between Egypt and Israel clashed with the purpose of the establishment of the company."

May 14—YAR President Salih concluded a 5-day visit to Saudi Arabia, during which time both countries affirmed their commitment to the Baghdad resolutions against Egypt.

May 14—The Kuwaiti newspaper *Al Siyassah* reported that a high-ranking Kuwaiti official had denied reports Kuwait wished to withdraw some $1 billion from Egyptian bank accounts, but he had stated the terms of the deposit agreement gave Kuwait the right to withdraw funds at short notice.

May 14—The chairman of Kuwait Airways said the airline would refuse implement a decision by the Arab Aviation Council for the suspension of Arab air flights to Egypt.

May 14—In an interview published in the *Washington Star*, Saudi Oil Minister Yamani urged the United States to work for a comprehensive peace settlement in the Middle East. Yamani referred to the "oil weapon," which would be used in the form of decreased oil production, and not another oil embargo such as had been used in the wake of the 1973 Arab-Israeli war; but Saudi Arabia would maintain for 1979 current high oil production levels in order to minimize the impact of the world oil shortfall caused by the Iranian situation.

May 16—Saudi Arabian Crown Prince Fahd held talks in Rome with Italian Prime Minister Giulio Andreotti. (Fahd told reporters after the meeting that the Saudi Government would consider Italy's request to purchase oil directly from Saudi Arabia rather than through the international oil companies which were blamed for selling oil supplies at prices exceeding those set by OPEC.)

May 16—The Saudi newspaper *Arab News* reported that the United States and Egypt were considering a return to the Geneva peace conference as a means of bringing the other Arab parties to the Arab-Israeli conflict into the negotiation process.

May 16—The *Iraqi News Agency* reported that some $2 billion will be spent on economic, social and cultural development in the autonomous Kurdish region, including roads, water projects, technical schools, teacher-training institutions, and a hospital.

May 17—The Kuwaiti newspaper *Al Hadaf* reported that the Saudi royal family is scheduled to hold "an important meeting" on June 26 to discuss "vital internal issues." (*Al Hadaf* emphasized the meeting, which will be attended by Crown Prince Fahd, had no connection with the alleged split within the royal family.)

May 17—In its 1978 annual report, Aramco stated that proven Saudi oil reserves currently were estimated at 113.3 billion barrels—an increase of 2.9 billion over the 1977 estimate; and probable oil reserves were estimated at 177.8 billion barrels.

May 18—The Paris-based Arabia weekly *Al Watan al-Arabi* reported that Saudi Arabian Crown Prince Fahd had said in an informal meeting the issue of Jerusalem was "a matter of life and death" to Saudi Arabia, and he defended his country's opposition to the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty, stressing that the only way to resolve the situation in the Middle East created by the separate accord was "through Arab solidarity and unanimity." (Fahd was quoted as saying that "Saudi Arabia is keen on seeing its special relationship with the United States continue," and he blamed "subversive campaigns" by the foreign "Zionist" press which sought to show Saudi Arabia as being "responsible for the economic and energy crisis in America, despite the fact that we have repeatedly declared our opposition to increased oil prices and our deep concern for the well-being of the international economies and peoples of the world.")

May 18—Saudi Arabian Crown Prince Fahd returned home from an extended stay in Spain, where he had received medical treatment, and three official visits to France, West Germany and Italy. Fahd's tour reportedly was connected with Saudi efforts to explain the Kingdom's and other Arab countries' position in opposition to the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty.

May 18—The *Middle East Economic Digest* reported that a high-ranking Popular Front for the Liberation of Oman (PFLO) delegation had visited Iran for talks with Ayatollah Khomeini.

May 18—The British Foreign Office disclosed that a British businessman, Christopher Sparks, a senior employee of the Wimpey Construction Co. who had been detained in September 1978, had been sentenced to life imprisonment by an Iraqi court for alleged spying, economic espionage, and attempted bribery. A second Briton petrochemical engineer Frank French, was to be tried in Basra on charges related to religious activities.

May 19—Saudi Arabian King Khalid, accompanied by Foreign Minister Saud ibn Faisal and Defense Minister Sultan ibn Abd al-Aziz, began a 5-day visit to Morocco. (Khalid reportedly will discuss with King Hassan the Western Saharan issue and Arab solidarity in the face of the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty.)

May 19—In an interview published in the Kuwaiti newspaper *Al Watan*, Iraqi President al-Bakr said the projected union of Iraq and Syria will scuttle Egyptian President al-Sadat's peace treaty with Israel, and will be "only one step" toward achieving the larger aim—the unity of the Arab nation. Al-Bakr rejected schemes for foreign intervention in the gulf region, declaring Iraq's policy was strongly opposed to "military pacts and regional groupings" and stating the security of the gulf was the responsibility of the countries of the region. He also reaffirmed Iraq's strategic relationship with the Soviet Union, despite differences on certain issues.

May 20—The Egyptian magazine *October* reported that a Soviet delegation has been invited to visit Saudi Arabia to discuss purchasing oil.

May 21—The *New York Times* reported that U.S. Ambassador to Egypt, Herman F. Eilts, had met secretly during the past week with Saudi Arabian Crown Prince Fahd to help negotiate a "truce" in the exchanges between Egypt and Saudi Arabia.

May 21—The *Washington Star* reported that President Carter had dispatched a letter to Saudi Arabian King Khalid urging that the Kingdom continue financial support for Egypt, according to "informed sources" who had said Carter's letter had stirred controversy among U.S. officials.

May 21—The *Saudi Press Agency* reported that Saudi Oil Minister Yamani, in a speech to the Council of Ministers, had called for moderation in the Kingdom's oil pricing policy. Yamani said some oil companies were benefitting from market fluctuations at the expense of producers and consumers, and he urged moderation for the welfare of consumers, particularly the developing countries, and in the interests of OPEC members.

May 22—Omani Sultan Qabus reshuffled his Cabinet, creating two deputy prime ministers. Qabus retained the portfolios of defense, foreign affairs and finance, as well as head of State.

May 26—The Soviet aircraft carrier *Minsk*, accompanied by the amphibious ship *Ivan Rogov* and a Kara class cruiser, engaged in naval demonstrations off Aden, including maneuvers by vertical takeoff and landing aircraft and landing craft exercises, for the benefit of PDRY Government officials.

May 27—In an interview published in the *New York Times*, Omani Sultan Qabus described the Arabian Peninsula as a Soviet target area and appealed to the United States to warn the Russians they would be playing with fire if they launched further adventures in the area. He said that Aden had been transformed into the principal Soviet land, sea and air base from which the Russians could move either through direct military intervention or through political subversion against any regional country. And he said he hoped Oman would receive more U.S. weapons "to help ourselves," but stated he did not wish American ground forces stationed in the area. (Qabus emphasized the need for greater regional cooperation that would extend beyond social programs and include politics, defense and internal security.)

May 27—The London *Sunday Express* reported that ousted Ugandan leader Idi Amin was living with his family in Baghdad under tight security.

May 28—*Aviation Week and Space Technology* reported that on May 15, two Soviet Ilyushin 11–38 antisubmarine aircraft based in the PDRY interferred with the landing pattern of the U.S.S. *Midway* in the Gulf of Oman while flight operations were in progress; and on May 18, two 11–38s again made low-level passes over the *Midway*. (Two official protests reportedly were lodged with the Soviet Government.)

May 28—The Saudi newspaper *Al Riyadh* condemned the opening of borders between Egypt and Israel, stating the move was "another big concession" from Egyptian President al-Sadat.

May 29—State Department spokesman Tom Reston said that about 70 pilots and technicians from Taiwan had arrived in the YAR, and that the United States had been aware of the arrangement but had no right to approve or disapprove so long as the U.S.-supplied F–5E aircraft remained under Yemeni control and the Taiwanese personnel were involved in defense of the territorial integrity of the YAR.

May 31—Saudi Arabia and Iran raised their crude oil prices $1.40 and $1.30 per barrel, respectively. Saudi Arabia also stated it would not block an attempt by OPEC members to increase prices again in June at the Geneva meeting, but it would consider increasing production during the summer to help ease the U.S. oil shortage.

May 31—In London, the exiled Kurdish Democratic Party said that the Iraqi Army had begun a "spring offensive" against Kurdish rebels in the northern part of the country, with the assistance of Turkish forces.

June 1—Omani Minister without Portfolio and Wali of Dhofar Province, Burkaik ibn Hamud al-Ghaffari, was killed in an accident in Salalah. No details were released. (Al-Ghaffari's support for Sultan Qabus had been an important factor in the coup d'etat of 1970 which had brought about Qabus accession to the throne.)

June 1—The Beirut newspaper *An Nahar* reported that the presidents of the YAR and PDRY had postponed a scheduled meeting and had changed its venue after a plot to assassinate both of them had been uncovered.

June 1—Vice Chairman of the Iraqi Revolution Command Council Saddam Hussain said that Iraq will offer long-term, interest-free loans to developing countries to cover the difference between the OPEC market price of $14.54 per barrel of light crude and the price plus premiums which had recently raised the cost of light crude to $17.03 per barrel. Hussain stated Iraq had signed direct long-term supply contracts with about 50 countries in order to break the "monopoly" of the international oil companies, and he called on other OPEC members to adopt a similar course until a new long-term fund could be set up to help developing countries meet oil bills.

June 3—The PDRY *Aden News Agency* reported that two Iraqis driving a car with diplomatic plates had murdered Tawfiq Rushdi, an Iraqi professor and member of the Iraq Communist Party teaching at Aden University, and had taken refuge in the Iraqi Embassy. (The following day, PDRY troops and tanks surrounded the Embassy and threatened to storm the building unless the suspects were handed over. On June 5, the *Iraqi News Agency* reported the Embassy had been stormed and five Iraqis taken into custody. On June 6, Iraqi Minister of Foreign Affairs Sa'dun Hammadi declared that the move would "seriously harm relations between the two fraternal countries.")

June 3—The deadline for forming a new UAE Cabinet passed without agreement on its makeup.

June 3—The Baghdad newspaper *Al Thawrah* condemned Libyan leader Qaddafi's regime for having effected a reconciliation with Sudanese President Nimeiri, and charged that there had been Libyan attempts to break up the Iraqi-Syrian efforts toward unity.

June 4—An article in the *New York Times* indicated that, according to intelligence sources, Aden was becoming a major Soviet base, with a cruiser and three destroyers homeported there, and submarine pens under construction for 10 craft were scheduled to be completed early in 1980. The Soviets had already built a large radar and communications complex inland from Aden. The East Germans continued to run two other command, control, and communications centers in the PDRY. In addition, one Soviet destroyer and a squadron of fast boats were homeported at Mukallah.

June 4—In interviews published in the *Baltimore Sun*, Bahraini Minister of Information Tariq Abd al-Rahman al-Mu'ayyid said that the "main thing is for the West to understand the basic requirements of this gulf area, which are security and economic development. A peace that is acceptable to the Palestinians is directly related to the security of the area"; Foreign Minister Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifa stated that Arab moderates at the present time were "in a very weak position. * * * Don't expect us here just to carry on with things that we feel our people will not support"; and Minister of Development and Industry Yusuf Ahmad al-Shirawi maintained there were sound economic and conservation reasons why the gulf oil states should not increase oil production.

June 4—Iraqi Oil Ministry Director General of Public Relations Awni al-Ani declared that Iraq intended to conserve oil reserves despite renewed optimism about discovering large new reserves in the southern part of the country near Basra. (Ani stated that production was running at between 50 and 60 percent of capacity of 4 million barrels per day.)

June 5—The Saudi Arabian-Sudanese Commission for Exploration of Red Sea Minerals announced it successfully extracted minerals from the bottom of the Red Sea.

June 5—The *Iraqi News Agency* reported that Iraq had promised to grant the YAR $300 million in aid to support the Yemeni economy over the next 5 years.

June 6—The *New York Times* reported that officials of the YAR Government had been urging the United States to train and equip a special North Yemeni mobile force to defend their borders against incursions by well-organized, Soviet-supported PDRP forces.

June 6—The PDRY *Aden News Agency* reported that Iraqi security forces had stormed its Embassy in Baghdad in retaliation for the detention in Aden of five members of the Iraqi Embassy staff in connection with the murder of a Marxist Iraqi professor.

June 6—A woman columnist in the Saudi newspaper *Al Madina* criticized the conduct of some Saudi Arabians abroad and suggested that Saudi diplomatic missions appoint inspectors to check on nightclubs and similar places to arrest those found guilty of violating the laws of Islam.

June 6—The Kuwaiti newspaper *Al Rai al-Aam* criticized the People's Republic of China for its reported decision to provide the Egyptian Armed Forces with military hardware.

June 8—In an interview published in the Kuwaiti newspaper *As Siyassah*, U.S. Ambassador Frank Maestrone said that press reports of possible American military intervention in the Middle East oil states were "ex-

treme over-estimations," and the "exaggerated press reports were far from the genuine American policy toward this region."

June 9—The international edition of the Beirut newspaper *An Nahar* reported that Saudi Arabia and Gulf Arab States had served notice on the Canadian Government that sanctions would be taken against Canadian companies working in their countries if the Canadian Embassy in Tel Aviv were transferred to Jerusalem.

June 11—Kuwaiti Oil Minister Ali al-Khalifa al-Sabah said that in view of a long-term energy shortage, petroleum prices must rise fairly sharply in order to encourage the industrialized nations to adopt conservation measures and develop alternative sources of energy.

June 12—In a communique released in Baghdad and carried by the *Iraqi News Agency*, the PFLO announced it had resumed military operations in Dhofar, having fought an 11-hour battle with Omani troops at Aram.

June 12—The Beirut newspaper *Al Anwar* commented on the question of security in the gulf region, stating that the main cause of fear among Gulf Arab States was "the Soviet Union and the radical movements," and the consequences of the unilateral U.S. initiative in conducting a Middle East settlement. It said that continued Israeli occupation of the West Bank and Gaza "would mean increasing instability and growing radicalism," and excluding the Soviets from the peace process "could mean the beginning of Soviet interest in the oil sources and their surroundings."

June 12—The Beirut newspaper *As Safir* reported that an Al Fatah delegation headed by Salah Khalaf (Abu Iyad) was holding talks in Baghdad with Iraqi Ba'ath Party officials on cooperation between the two sides.

June 12—Iraq recalled its Ambassador to Aden to protest the storming of the Iraqi Embassy the previous week.

June 12—The *Iraqi News Agency* reported that the Central Bank of Iraq had suspended banking facilities, guarantees, services, and financial assistance for establishments and banks affiliated with Egyptian President al-Sadat's regime.

June 13—Qatari Oil Minister Abd al-Aziz Khalifa Al Thani urged members of OPEC to apply strict punishment, including blacklisting, of international oil companies found guilty of making excessive profits from selling OPEC oil.

June 14—The Kuwaiti newspaper *As Siyassah* reported that a new Arab summit was planned for July in Riyadh to discuss a new approach to the Arab-Israeli conflict and to propose a new comprehensive Middle East formula at the next U.N. General Assembly session in September.

June 15—YAR Prime Minister Abd al-Ghani concluded a tour of Arab States, including Jordan, Iraq, Syria, Saudi Arabia, Libya, and Algeria.

June 16—The United States reportedly vetoed the sale of Boeing aircraft to the PDRY national airline because its Government was "a patron of international terrorists."

June 17—The Jiddah newspaper *An Nadqa* quoted Saudi Interior Minister Nayif ibn Abd al-Aziz as saying France had agreed to train and equip the Kingdom's internal security forces.

June 18—The *An Nahar Arab Report and Memo* reported that Saudi Arabia's dollar-denominated reserves stood at $160 billion at the end of 1978, and stated Saudi officials were irked by reports in Western countries that the Kingdom was running short of cash.

June 18—Meetings of the Saudi Arabian-YAR coordination council began in Riyadh.

June 18—PLO Chairman Arafat arrived in Saudi Arabia at the invitation of King Khalid.

June 19—The State Department announced that Saudi Arabia will honor its commitment to finance Egypt's purchase of $100 million in U.S. built military jeeps and other vehicles. (The *Washington Post* on June 21 had reported administration sources were still hoping Saudi Arabia will finance 50 F–5E aircraft for Egypt.)

June 19—The *Wall Street Journal* reported that Saudi Arabian officials over the past several weeks had been sending out signals of a possible increase in oil production starting on July 1, and subsequently Oil Minister Yamani had been quoted as saying that a temporary production increase was possible.

June 19—A joint political command between Iraq and Syria, comprising Presidents al-Bakr and al-Assad, was announced in Baghdad, replacing the Higher Political Committee established in October 1978 to coordinate moves toward the union of the two countries. The joint leadership has been mandated to approve "questions related to war and peace, as well as the defense policy of the two states, and take decisions in the economic, cultural, educational, and information domains on the road to completing the establishment of a union." A communique issued simultaneously in Baghdad and Damascus said agreements reached included the setting up of two committees—one to unify the Ba'ath Party, and another to draft a union constitution.

June 19—The Abu Dhabi-based Arab Monetary Fund terminated all dealings with Canada in protest to Canadian Prime Minister Joe Clark's pre-election promise to move Canada's Embassy in Israel from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem.

June 20—Saudi Arabian Crown Prince Fahd said that his Government had no plans to increase oil production above the current rate of 8.5 million barrels per day; and he stated that the Saudi position at the forthcoming OPEC conference would be "to see to it that, if there is to be any increase at all, the increase would be both reasonable and moderate."

June 20—In an interview with the BBC, Saudi Oil Minister Yamani blamed oil-consuming countries for the high spot-market prices of crude, stating that if those countries could curb their consumption, Saudi Arabia could immediately stop the spot-market panic that was taking place. (Previously, Yamani said in an address at the Shippers' Council Conference in London that the world would face an oil crisis of unprecedented magnitude as early as 1988 if demand for oil continued to increase at the present rate, saying it would "make the current situation appear like a mere passing event of trivial consequence.")

June 21—Outgoing Army Chief of Staff General Bernard Rogers told reporters that the U.S. Army staff was drafting plans for a new type of

quick-reaction military force of up to 110,000 men which could be dispatched to the Persian Gulf or any other politically troubled area worldwide.

June 21—Saudi Arabian Crown Prince Fahd urged the United States to start an immediate dialog with the PLO, suggesting that such talks could lead the PLO to accept U.N. Security Council Resolution 242 and formally acknowledge the right of Israel to exist. Fahd also stated that if Israel withdrew to its pre-June 1967 borders, Saudi Arabia would be prepared to make peace and help assure the security of the borders.

June 21—The Iraqi Government denied any involvement in the assassination in Beirut on June 20 of an Iraqi member of Al Fatah, Abel Abd al-Majid Wasfi.

June 21—Chairman of PDRY Supreme People's Council Presidium Abd al-Fatah Ismail said his Government wished to maintain close ties with Iraq, and he urged the Baghdad leaders to respond.

June 22—The *Middle East Economic Digest* reported that New Zealand Major Donald Nair, serving on contract with the Omani armed forces, had been killed during fighting with rebels in Dhofar on May 9.

June 24—Defense Secretary Brown said on the telecast ABC program "Issues and Answers" that the United States had combat-ready forces capable of acting in the Middle East should the West's oil supply be jeopardized, stating that because the Middle East was a "vital area" to the United States, "we could be drawn into conflicts there."

June 25—The Saudi Interior Ministry announced that more than 60,000 illegal immigrants had been deported since last year's Hajj.

June 26—An Omani delegation headed by Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Zawawi arrived in Teheran for a 4-day visit to Iran and discussions with Ayatollah Khomeini and Prime Minister Bazargan. (Leftist elements staged an anti-Qabus demonstration, carrying pro-PFLO slogans.)

June 26—Meetings of the YAR–PDRY military committees began in Sana'a.

June 27—Saudi Arabian King Khalid and the leaders of Qatar, the UAE, Bahrain, and the YAR observed Saudi armed forces maneuvers in Asir province.

June 28—The *New York Times* reported that, following two high-level meetings the previous week at the White House conducted jointly by Secretary Vance and Defense Secretary Brown, a consensus had emerged over the need to strengthen a U.S. military presence in the Indian Ocean/Persian Gulf region, and it was recommended that there be a gradual but significant augmentation of U.S. naval and air forces during the coming year. (The Department of Defense reportedly was ordered to prepare a list of deployment possibilities in the next 4 weeks, including the establishment of a permanent Indian Ocean fleet and the dispatch of land-based aircraft at regular intervals to gulf countries.)

June 30—Libyan leader Qaddafi arrived in Kuwait on a tour of Arab States aimed at strengthening the front against Israel and the boycott of Egypt.

June 30—In an interview published in the Kuwaiti newspaper *As Siyassah*, Saudi Arabian King Khalid warned against external military intervention in the gulf region, stating the gulf countries themselves had the responsibility of safeguarding the region. Khalid admitted differences in views with the United States over the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty but emphasized Saudi-U.S. relations remained as friendly as ever; and he denied there were any immediate plans to establish diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union. (Khalid also denied reports of disputes within the royal family, stating that Deputy Defense Minister Turki ibn Abd al-Aziz had resigned "for purely personal reasons.")

June 30—Iraqi Vice Chairman of the Revolutionary Command Council, Saddam Hussain, arrived in Amman for talks with Jordanian King Hussein.

July 1—In an interview published in *Newsweek*, Saudi Arabian Oil Minister Yamani said that the Palestinians were growing more desperate, and that he would not be surprised if they sank one or two supertankers in the Strait of Hormuz, "to force the world to do something about their plight and Israel's obstinacy."

July 1—The Beirut newspaper *As Safir* reported that, according to a London source, Saudi Arabia had assured the United States that it would finance U.S. arms sales to Morocco.

July 1—A new 24-member federal Cabinet was announced in the UAE, headed by Prime Minister and ruler of Dubai, Rashid ibn Said al-Maktum.

July 1—The Beirut Communist newspaper *An Nida* reported that a delegation from the PDRY had participated during the previous week in the COMECON conference in Moscow.

July 1—Three members of the Iraqi Embassy security staff in Aden appeared before a court on charges of having murdered an Iraqi professor, Tawfiq Rushdi, on June 2.

July 2—Riyadh radio announced that Saudi Arabia will increase production of crude oil in order "to provide enough cash to spend on development projects in the country in accordance with the 5-year plan," but did not specify how large the increase would be.

July 2—The Kuwaiti newspapers *Al Rai al-Aam* and *Al Qabas* reported that YAR President Salih had survived an abortive coup d'etat on June 21, during which time a number of ranking army officers were arrested.

July 3—The Department of Defense announced it planned to sell 32 M–60A1 tanks to Saudi Arabia at a cost of $46.4 million to replace other tanks the Saudis had transferred to the YAR during the border crisis with the PDRY.

July 3—Kuwaiti Prime Minister Sa'd al-Abdallah al-Sabah, meeting with editors-in-chief of Kuwaiti newpapers, reassured oil importers that producing countries were not out to destroy them, and called upon them to "try to understand their mutual interests with the producers, away from military threats."

July 3—PDRY deputy chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium Al Nasir Muhammad al-Hasani met in Moscow with Soviet Minister of Defense Dmitri Fedorovich Ustinov.

July 4—The Egyptian news agency MENA reported that Egypt had failed to reach agreement with Saudi Arabia, Qatar and the UAE on how to liquidate the Arab Organization for Industrialization (AOI) and hoped to take the matter to international arbitration.

July 4—Libyan leader Qaddafi arrived in Riyadh on his first official visit to Saudi Arabia.

July 4—Iraqi vice chairman of the Revolution Command Council Saddam Hussain declared that Iraqi troops would move into Syria "whenever necessary and whenever Syria asks for them." (The Saudi newspaper *Al Madina* reported that Iraqi military units and armored vehicles had been seen moving toward the Syrian border.)

July 4—British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington held talks in Baghdad with Vice Chairman of the Revolution Command Council Saddam Hussain on "bilateral relations and the serious situation in the Middle East." (The same day, West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscner arrived in Baghdad for a several-day visit.)

July 5—Defense Secretary Brown said in an interview on the PBS Macneil-Lehrer Report that the United States clearly was leaning toward an increase in its security presence in the Indian Ocean and Persian Gulf area, stating: "We arrived at a conclusion that some further increases are desirable." Brown also stated that "the United States would commit forces if we judged our vital interests were involved," but he declined to specify under what circumstances that would happen.

July 5—State Department spokesman Tom Reston stated that the United States "clearly has vital national interests in that region * * *. An essential part of those interests is to preserve the independence, stability and sovereignty of the countries in it * * *. We shall pursue our close consultations with the governments there to find out which is the best way to work together to consolidate stability in that area."

July 5—The *New York Times* published an analysis on possible U.S. military intervention in areas where U.S. vital interests were jeopardized, and listed a variety of circumstances that might be considered for such intervention, including: an externally backed rebellion in Saudi Arabia; a PDRY invasion of Saudi Arabia with Soviet support; a Saudi decision to reduce oil shipments to the United States for political reasons, such as dissatisfaction with U.S. policy on the West Bank.

July 5—The *Iraqi News Agency* reported that Iraq's representative to the U.N. conference on the Indian Ocean, meeting in New York, had warned against U.S. military intervention in the Gulf, and condemned "America's policy of threats [which] ignores the right of people to self-determination, sovereignty and territorial integrity"; and he accused thc United States of playing the role of "policeman" to protect its interests and implement "its imperialist policy."

July 5—The Kuwaiti newspaper *Al Qabas* said in a commentary that Jordan was the weakest point in the Eastern Arab Front against Israel, and that it required "a substantial collective injection of Arab support" in order to play its role as the barrier between Israel and the oil-rich Arab Gulf States.

July 5—The Kuwaiti newspaper *Arab Times* reported that trade between the United States and 20 Arab countries had topped the $25 billion mark in 1978 compared with $23.8 billion in 1977 and $18.9 billion in 1976.

July 5—The Beirut newspaper *Al Anwar* reported that a man described as a founding member of the PFLO had given himself up to Omani authorities, denouncing the organization and accusing Libyan leader Qaddafi of plotting to overthrow the Arab Gulf regimes.

July 6—The *New York Times* reported that, according to State Department officials, the projected sale of 50 F–5E aircraft to Egypt, to be financed by Saudi Arabia, had been postponed; and that the Carter administration was proceeding on schedule with a plan to sell 35 F–4 fighter-bombers, to be drawn from USAF units, as part of a $1.5 billion military assistance package for Egypt that had been agreed upon after the signing of the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty.

July 6—The Beirut weekly magazine *Al Hawadess* reported that the KGB in April had masterminded a prison-break by 30 prominent Iraqi Communist leaders and had taken them first to an alleged Soviet base in the Shatt al-Arab area, and thence to Aden, from where they were flown to Moscow.

July 8—U.S. Ambassador-at-large Robert Strauss departed from Riyadh for Washington at the conclusion of 8 days of talks in Egypt, Israel, Jordan and Saudi Arabia on a Middle East settlement. Strauss stated before leaving that he had not noticed any change in Saudi policy in the region, and that the United States would maintain contacts with Saudi officials on developments in the Middle East question.

July 8—Libyan leader Qaddafi concluded a 3-day visit to Saudi Arabia and flew to Sana'a, YAR. A joint statement reaffirmed Saudi Arabia's and Libya's "complete rejection" of the Camp David accords and the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty "because they ignored the rights of the Palestinian people and contradicted the aspirations of the Arab and Islamic nations as well as the Arab League Charter."

July 8—In a statement published in the Beirut newspaper *As Safir*, the PFLO announced its forces had killed ten Omani soldiers, "including a British officer," during an exchange of fire on May 19 north of Ash Shudada, Dhofar province.

July 9—The Carter administration announced that Saudi Arabia was "substantially" increasing its crude oil production. (It was reported that the increase would amount to 1 million barrels per day for at least 3 months.)

July 9—Units of the Seventh Fleet, including a guided-missile cruiser, three frigates and an oiler, passed through the Strait of Malacca into the Indian Ocean on a cruise intended to demonstrate continued U.S. interest in the region.

July 9—Kuwaiti Foreign Minister Sabah al-Ahmad al-Sabah arrived in Jordan on the first leg of a tour that will include Syria and Iraq, and reaffirmed his Government's position that it would support any Middle East peace settlement which would take into account the legitimate rights of the Palestinians.

July 10—The Jiddah English-language newspaper *Arab News* published a statement by the governor of PETROMIN, Abd al-Hadi Taher, announcing the discovery of a new oilfield in northern Saudi Arabia.

July 10—French Prime Minister Barre concluded a 3-day official visit to Iraq during which agreement was reached on wider economic, military and technological cooperation between France and Iraq. (A joint communique stated that a just and lasting peace in the Middle East could not be achieved without complete Israeli withdrawal from the occupied territories and recognition of the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people.)

July 10—The Aden newspaper *October 14* reported that one Iraqi Embassy employee had confessed to the PDRY Supreme Court that he had murdered Iraqi Communist professor Rushdi upon orders from Iraqi intelligence.

July 11—The Baghdad newspaper *Al Thawrah*, commenting on Defense Secretary Brown's television interview in which he spoke of military intervention, warned that "any aggressive act by the U.S. will be confronted with a mass uprising which would set the entire region on fire."

July 11—Belgian Foreign Minister Henri Simonet arrived in Baghdad on a 2-day visit to Iraq.

July 12—The Beirut newspaper *An Nahar* reported that the United States had assured Arab Gulf countries, including Saudi Arabia, that it had no intention of undertaking any unilateral military action to protect oil fields in the region.

July 12—The Beirut magazine *Al Hawedess* reported that Saudi Arabia and France were cooperating on the development of a new surface-to-air missile, the Chahine, which would be effective against low and medium altitudes and have a range of 10,000 meters.

July 13—State Department spokesman Hodding Carter announced the administration's recommendation to Congress for the sale of an additional $1.2 billion in military equipment to enable Saudi Arabia to continue modernization of the National Guard. (Carter stated that U.S. arms sales to Saudi Arabia "have been conducted without regard to any deals or links to the Saudi decision on oil," but rather in the context of U.S. interest "in helping the Saudis provide for their security and territorial integrity.")

July 16—The *Saudi News Agency* reported that an agreement had been signed by French Defense Minister Yvon Bourges, during an official visit to Saudi Arabia, and his Saudi counterpart, Sultan ibn Abd al-Aziz, for the purchase of Crotale surface-to-air missiles.

July 16—*Reuter* reported that Saudi Arabian King Khalid had conferred with a Maltese delegation headed by Prime Minister Dom Mintoff on Saudi oil supplies. (Mintoff reportedly had said that Libya recently had refused to increase deliveries to Malta.)

July 16—Kuwaiti Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs Abd al-Aziz Husayn said that President Carter's energy speech conformed with oil-producing states' call to economize on petroleum, and he stated that Kuwait was prepared to join the search for substitute energy sources.

July 16—French President d'Estaing arrived in the UAE for talks with President Zaid ibn Sultan Al Nuahayan.

July 16—Iraqi President al-Bakr announced his retirement for reasons of health and that he was handing his posts to Deputy Chairman of the Revolution Command Council, Saddam Hussain. Hussain immediately effected a reorganization of the Government, including new ministerial appointments and merger of a number of ministries.

July 16—The *Iraqi News Agency* announced that Abd al-Hussain Mashadi, a member of Shi'ite community, had been dismissed from the Ba'ath Party because of having been under suspicion of maintaining contacts with Ayatollah Khomeini.

July 16—In a memorandum to U.N. Secretary General Waldheim, Iraq accused Israel of "nuclear thievery" and urged that the issue of Israel's possession of nuclear weapons be placed on the agenda of the General Assembly session this autumn.

July 17—Omani Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Zawawi visited Cairo and held discussions with Egyptian Vice President Muhammad Husni Mubarak.

July 19—State Department spokesman Hodding Carter said at a press briefing that oil tankers transiting the Persian Gulf and Strait of Hormuz should be alert to a possible hijacking attempt on July 23. (His statement followed a "warning to mariners" issued by the Defense Mapping Agency "with the authority of the State Department's office of marine affairs.")

July 19—Kuwaiti Foreign Affairs Minister Sabah al-Ahmad al-Sabah, during a visit to Tehran, said that relations with Iran "will be better."

July 19—The Jordanian English newspaper *Jordan Times* commented on the transition of power in Iraq, stating that if there had been a time when Iraq existed in isolation, that was clearly no longer the case, and that Iraq was playing a prominent part in enhancing and strengthening the process of inter-Arab cooperation and coordination.

July 20—Former Iraqi Information Minister Sa'd Qasim Hammundi, who had been removed from office in the Cabinet reshuffle of July 16, was appointed editor-in-chief of the official Ba'ath Party newspaper *Al Thawrah.*

July 21—Aden radio reported that PFLO leaders met with an Al Fatah delegation, headed by Salah Khalaf (Abu Iyad), which was on a visit to the PDRY, and discussions took place concerning the insurgency in Oman.

July 21—The *Middle East Economic Survey* reported that Iraq had halted oil shipments to Canada until the Ottawa Government declared it had abandoned plans to transfer its Embassy in Israel from Tel Aviv to Jerusalem.

July 23—In an interview with AP, the newly elected leader of the Kurdistan Democratic Party (KDP) of Iraq, Masud Barzani, said that following the "sell-out" of the Kurds 4 years ago by the Shah of Iran and the United States, the previously pro-Western Kurdish movement of Iraq had become a socialist one.

July 27—*Le Monde* reported that Iraq and Saudi Arabia were negotiating with the French Government for the purchase of naval ships and equipment at a cost of more than $1 billion for each country. (The *Middle East Economic Digest* of July 20 had reported that $250 million of firm orders were near signing by Iraq and that naval orders soon to be signed included two 3,200-ton antisubmarine frigates, six missile-launching high-speed patrol boats, an unspecified number of Super Frelon helicopters equipped with laser-guided AF–35 missiles.)

July 28—Iraqi President Saddam Hussain was reported to have initiated a major purge of the Revolutionary Command Council and the Ba'ath Party. (The *Iraqi News Agency* stated that at least five high-ranking members had been arrested on charges of conspiracy against the government, including Deputy Prime Minister Adnan Hussain al-Hamdani and Education Minister Muhammad Mahjub, both of whom were Shi'ites.)

July 30—The Egyptian news agency MENA reported that the former secretary general of the Iraq Revolution Command Council who recently had been arrested had confessed during his interrogation that Syria had been behind the coup attempt against President Saddam Hussain.

August 1—In an interview with the *Gulf News Agency*, Saudi Arabian Foreign Minister Saud said his Government remained committed to the Arab policy formulated at the Baghdad summit conference in November 1978.

August 1—The Kuwaiti newspaper *Al Watan* reported that several Arab states had agreed to the Gulf summit meeting proposed by UAE President Zaid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayan.

August 1—A Libyan military delegation headed by Colonel Muftah Faraj Addaqil arrived in Aden.

August 3—YAR Deputy Prime Minister for Foreign Affairs, Hasan Makki returned to Sana'a from talks in Aden on YAR–PDYR unification.

August 5—The Egyptian newspaper *Al Ahram* alleged that Syrian President al-Assad had masterminded and financed an unsuccessful conspiracy to overthrow the regime of Iraqi President Saddam Hussain.

August 5—Saudi Arabian Oil Minister Pamani was reported by the Jiddah newspaper *Arab News* as stating that American threats to invade Gulf oilfields should not be construed as representing the position of the U.S. Government; and he welcomed President Carter's energy conservation plan.

August 6—Syrian President al-Assad assured Iraqi President Hussain that his regime had not been behind an alleged conspiracy against the Baghdad regime.

August 6—Saudi Arabian Crown Prince Fahd said that his Government was prepared to join any "Arab step aimed at collective Arab action" with respect to the region's problems. (The Saudi newspapers *Al Riyadh* and *Al Jazirah* called for an Arab summit meeting to discuss the vulnerability of oil tankers in the Strait of Hormuz.)

August 6—The *New York Times* reported that, according to U.S. Navy intelligence sources, a Soviet missile-carrying nuclear submarine, identified as an *Echo II* class boat, accompanied by a tender had entered

Aden. (A spokesman for Commander in Chief of the Pacific, Adm. Maurice Weisner, subsequently confirmed the report and stated the move was "further evidence of the Soviet endeavor to improve their strategic posture in the Horn of Africa as well as the Indian Ocean and Western Pacific.")

August 6—UAE Petroleum Minister Mani ibn Said Al-Utayb said that Gulf Arab States and the EC were to meet for political and economic talks in Paris in September that would deal with a possible long-term agreement on the supply of gulf oil to the EC at stable prices.

August 7—A special Iraqi court sentenced to death 22 persons, including 5 members of the Revolution Command Council, for conspiracy against the state. In addition, 33 persons were sentenced to prison terms ranging from 1 to 15 years, and 13 other defendants were acquitted.

August 7—The Kuwaiti newspaper *Al Qabas* reported that earlier in 1979 France had offered to provide Gulf Arab States with a "military umbrella." It also stated that the U.S. National Security Council was preparing "secret and important studies on the European influence in the gulf, particularly that of France, which is being achieved at the expense of political, oil, military and strategic U.S. interests."

August 7—A spokesman for the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers said that several Americans were suspects in an alleged overpricing and kickback scheme involving construction of a new Saudi Arabian city.

August 8—The *Iraqi News Agency* announced that 21 persons, including prominent political and trade union leaders, had been executed for having taken part in an alleged conspiracy against the Government.

August 8—YAR President Salih reiterated his commitment to union with the PDRY. (The Kuwaiti newspaper *Al Qabas* reported that the heads of state of the two countries would meet again in the near future.)

August 11—Jordanian newspapers reported that four Arab oil-producing states—Saudi Arabia, Iraq, Qatar and the UAT—had thus far paid their contributions to the special fund established at the Baghdad Conference in March to "strengthen the steadfastness of the Palestinian people living under Israeli occupation." (The fund is jointly administered by Jordan and the PLO.)

August 13—YAR Deputy Prime Minister for Foreign Affairs Hasan Makki returned from a tour of Iraq, Syria and Libya delivering messages of support for those states' positions against the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty.

August 13—Iraqi Ambassador to Lebanon, Abd al-hussain Muslim Hassan, was wounded when gunmen attacked his car in predominantly Muslim west Beirut. (This was the third attack directed against Iraqis within 1 week. A bomb had exploded on August 8 at the Iraqi cultural center; and a bomb exploded on August 10 outside the Iraqi Airways office.)

August 15—The Jiddah newspaper *Arab News* reported that a group of Saudi intellectuals had begun a seminar on Islamic and Western cultures and ways of preventing the effects of foreign thinking "imported" with modern technology.

August 17—The *Middle East Economic Digest* reported that the Kuwaiti Government has threatened to organize a Middle East boycott of Lloyd's

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of London in retaliation against Lloyd's underwriters' decision on July 31 to declare the Persian Gulf a war zone.

August 18—The Jiddah newspaper *Arab News* commented on the resignation of U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations Andrew Young by stating: "American political figures are willing to roll over and play dead whenever Israel beckons."

August 19—Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister Tariq Aziz stated that moves toward union with Syria were continuing, but would be "determined by events." Aziz said that rapprochement with Syria and other countries was "based on a program of struggle to confront the Egypt-Israel treaty," and that such efforts would continue "as long as the other parties remain committed to this program." (Aziz confirmed that plans were under review for parliamentary elections, and he invited Iraqi Communist Party members to rejoin the National Front.)

August 19—The Iraqi Government announced the release of some 725 political prisoners, including 400 Kurds.

August 20—A special envoy of YAR President Salih met in Cairo with Egyptian Vice President Mubarak and Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali. (This was the first official contact with Egypt by any Arab country which had severed relations as a result of the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty.)

August 21—In an interview published in *Al Hawadess*, British Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Douglas Hurd stated that the United Kingdom had no plans to establish a military presence in the gulf to protect oil-producing states.

August 22—The Beirut newspaper *As Safir* reported that signs extolling the proposed Iraqi-Syrian union had disappeared from the streets of Baghdad.

August 22—Two persons were killed and six injured when an oil pumping station near the Saudi Arabian Ras Tanura refinery exploded.

August 26—Fire gutted a Greek oil tanker some 10 miles off Port Rashid, UAE.

August 26—A Singapore-registered tanker was reported sinking off the UAE coast following an explosion and fire.

August 27—A Liberian-registered tanker was reported burning off the coast of Dubai, UAE.

Aughst 28—In an ABC television interview, Saudi Arabian Oil Minister Yamani warned that the issue of Palestinian rights was explosive; and he stated that Saudi oil was a "constructive power that we are using as an instrument to help our causes. We decide what to do with this power and no one else. It is a power now helping the United States and the Western World. All you have to do in the United States is keep it that way."

August 28—The Bahrain Ministry of Information issued a statement requesting the Iranian Government to cease intrigues in the island state that could disturb mutual relations between the two countries.

August 28—The Cairo newspaper *Al Ahram* reported that Iraqi President Hussain had personally pledged to take revenge against Syrian President

al-Assad for Syria's alleged role in the conspiracy against Hussain's regime in Baghdad.

August 30—President Carter declared that he "would not let any Arab country blackmail our nation" into a Middle East peace settlement. And he stated that no Arab leader with whom he had conferred in private had "professed a desire for an independent Palestinian state," saying he would be surprised if Saudi Arabia sent word to the United States that "if you don't expedite the resolution of the Palestinian question we will cut off your oil."

August 30—The *Associated Press* reported that a Soviet ship had unloaded military supplies at Hodeida for the YAR armed forces. (Other reports stated that a YAR delegation had recently visited Moscow, and that agreements had been signed for the delivery of tanks and other weapons systems.)

August 30—The PDRY invited international bids to explore for oil in the country.

August 31—The Lebanese weekly *Al Hawadess* reported that Munif al-Razzaz, member of the Pan-Arab Command of the Iraqi Ba'ath Party, had been stripped of his post and placed under arrest in Baghdad.

September 1—Saudi Arabian King Khalid arrived in Geneva for what was reported to be a protracted stay. (*The Saudi News Agency* reported that Crown Prince Fahd would deputize for the King during the latter's absence.)

September 2—The PDRY Government announced that a higher school for scientific socialism, built and paid for by the Soviet Union, would open in Aden in October.

September 2—The *Middle East News Agency* reported that Omani Ambassador to Egypt Abdallah al-Gazali had said his Government would turn to Egypt for assistance in the event of "foreign aggression," and that he had expressed support of Egyptian President al-Sadat's "peaceful policy" in seeking a Middle East settlement.

September 2—Iraqi President Hussain met with Iranian Foreign Minister Yazdi in Havana—the first meeting with senior Iranian officials since Hussain assumed the presidency.

September 2—*Agence France Presse* reported that, according to West German officials, four German terrorists, who had been released in Belgrade and had flown to Iraq, were under arrest in Baghdad.

September 3—The *London Lloyd's List* reported that Iraq had imposed an oil embargo against India in an effort to change India's pro-Egyptian stand at the Havana Nonaligned Conference.

September 3—The Beirut newspaper *As Safir* reported that Jordanian King Hussein and PLO Chairman Arafat will mediate in efforts to improve relations between Iraq and Syria.

September 4—Under an agreement signed in Paris between Bahraini Minister of Defense Hamad Ibn Isa Al khalifa and French Defense Minister Yvon Bourges, France will provide military equipment and technology to the island state.

September 4—The Saudi newspaper *Al Jazira* commented on the Nonaligned Conference in Havana, expressing the hope that it would be able

to overcome the crisis of "fragmentation" and tendencies of "alignment" that had been gaining momentum from countries which it said could not be described as neutral.

September 6—The Department of Defense informed Congress of proposed sales of 4,292 Dragon anti-armor rockets ($44.3 million) to Saudi Arabia, and Hawk surface-to-air-missiles ($96.2 million) to Kuwait.

September 7—UAE Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Rashid Abdallah Ali al-Nulaymi told the Nonaligned Conference in Havana that more than 20 percent of UAE's annual national income was being given in aid to developing countries.

September 8—Iraqi Finance Minister Thamir Ruzuqi Abd al-Wahab Shaykhi announced that a third and final installment of $174 million had been paid to Syria, Jordan and the PLO, thus fulfilling commitments made at the 1978 Baghdad summit. (Shaykhli said a total of $520 million had been paid in 1979, completing Iraq's share of the annual $3.5 billion voted by the summit to support the "front-line" states.)

September 8—French Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet met in Geneva with Saudi Arabian King Khalid for discussion on Franco-Saudi relations.

September 9—The *Middle East Economic Survey* reported that Saudi Arabian production of crude oil had averaged 8.32 million barrels per day in 1978—some 9.6 percent less than in 1977.

September 9—The Qatar newspaper *Gulf Times* reported that Oman had begun recruiting several thousand Pakistani military personnel for its armed forces.

September 9—The *Middle East Economic Survey* reported that Iraq may cut off supplies of crude oil to major multinational oil companies that did not comply with Iraq's boycott of Israel, Egypt, Zimbabwe-Rhodesia and South Africa.

September 10—The Bahraini Interior Ministry warned that "stern action" would be taken against demonstrators threatening the peace after police had used tear gas to disperse about 100 demonstrators in Manama's Shi'a quarter. The Ministry blamed the disturbances on a small group "bent on creating disorder and instability." (Bahraini Shi'ites have demonstrated several times in recent weeks in support of the Iranian revolution; and about 500 Shi'ites, calling for the establishment of an Islamic state, had been dispensed by police on August 23.)

September 12—The *Saudi Press Agency* reported that Somali President Siad Barre and Kenyan President Daniel T. arap Moi had been brought together under Saudi auspices in Taif, Saudi Arabia, in an effort to resolve the border dispute between Somalia and Kenya. (On his return to Kenya, however, Moi told reporters he had not met with the Somali President, and that his visit had been to "forge new economic ties with Saudi Arabia.")

September 12—The Kuwaiti newspaper *Al Qabas* reported the United States had begun an airlift of troops to Oman to counter the Soviet military presence in the PDRY. (The report stated that the troops had been sent on "confidential orders from President Carter," and were stationed on Masirah Island. A State Department spokesman said there was "no

substance to the story," but stated a 12-man military survey team had visited Oman to study defense needs.)

September 13—In a meeting with representatives of gulf insurance companies, Lloyd's underwriters agreed to review their decision to declare the gulf a war zone.

September 14—Bahraini Interior Minister Muhammad ibn Khalifa ibn Hamid Al Khalifa, in an interview with the Kuwaiti newspaper *Al Anbaa* warned of "hostile schemes aimed at stirring disturbances and unrest" throughout the gulf area. (The Beirut newspaper *An Nahar* reported that leaflets had been distributed in Bahrain containing demands by the Shi-ite community on the island, including a call for strict application of the *shari'a* as a system of government in Bahrain, urging that the island be renamed the "Islamic State of Bahrain," that alcohol be banned, music prohibited, and women appear in "respectable dress.")

September 16—Saudi Arabian Defense and Aviation Minister Sultan visited the Vienna factories of the Austrian armaments and vehicle company Steyr-Daimler-Puch. (The company has supplied $54 million in vehicles to the Saudi army.)

September 16—*Newsweek* reported that the United States and Saudi Arabia were cooperating with Oman to bolster Omani capabilities as guardian of the Strait of Hormuz.

September 16—The Saudi Arabian Monetary Agency issued figures indicating a balance-of-payments current account deficit of $58.4 million in 1978, compared to a 1977 surplus of $12.946 billion. (Higher oil prices in 1979 and tighter fiscal restraints were reported to make a repetition of the deficit unlikely. Growth was maintained and inflationary pressures declined in 1978 and the first 6 months of 1979. Imports from industrialized countries had increased in 1978 to $15.7 billion from $11.85 billion in 1977, with the United States, Japan and West Germany accounting for 62 percent of the total.)

September 16—The *UAE News Agency* reported that Oman was likely to become a member of OPEC.

September 16—The PDRY supreme court found three Iraqi embassy employees guilty of murdering an Iraqi professor, Tawfiq Rushdi, in Aden in June 1979. (Only one of the accused was sentenced since the other two possessed diplomatic immunity.)

September 17—The Kuwaiti newspaper *As Siyassah* reported that consultations had taken place during the past 2 weeks among Gulf Arab States' Defense Ministers focusing on the security of the gulf area, including the Strait of Hormuz.

September 17—Soviet Prime Minister Kosygin concluded a 2-day visit to Aden on his return to the Soviet Union from Ethiopia with a 37-member delegation.

September 17—Following talks in Muscat between Omani Sultan Qabas and UAE Vice President Rashid ibn Said al-Maktum, a border dispute between the two countries was settled with the signing of an agreement. (The dispute had centered on a 110-square-kilometer oilfield in Ras al-Khaimah, claimed by Oman in October 1977.)

September 17—In an interview published by the Danish newspaper *Politiken*, Saudi Arabian Oil Minister Yamani said the U.S. dollar's value would stabilize in the near future and "at the moment, there are no grounds for seeking to replace it as the unit of account in oil pricing."

September 17—Deputy Commander of the Saudi Arabian Navy Salim Barayan said that two repair yards to be built for the navy at Jiddah and Jubail will be "among the most modern in the world." He also stated that 14 naval training schools had been built in Jubail, saying the Saudi Navy possessed the best training facilities in the Middle East.

September 17—The *Iraq News Agency* reported that U.S. security personnel at the American Embassy in Sana'a, YAR, had dismantled a package bomb which the Embassy had received by mail.

September 18—The *Saudi News Agency* reported that the Saudi cabinet had approved a mutual security agreement with Iraq and that a decree to this effect was being drafted to be issued by King Khalid.

September 18—The *Qatar News Agency* reported that Iraq had agreed to supply 200 million gallons per day of drinking water from the Shatt al-Arab River to Kuwait as a result of an agreement concluded by the joint Iraq-Kuwait Committee on Water and Electricity.

September 19—In an interview published by the Lebanese periodical *Al-Kifah al Arabi*, PFLO Executive Committee Chairman Abd al-Aziz al Qadi said his organization would continue to resist foreign intervention in Oman with force, claiming it had launched six "major operations" during the past three months. (Al Qadi stated that increased arms shipments, a rising number of military experts to Sultan Qabus' forces, and development of the Masirah Island military base indicated that Oman will be the United States' launching pad in the region.)

September 20—The Iraqi newspaper *Al Thawrah* reported that Iraq had rejected an Omani proposal for defense of water passages in the Gulf with the assistance of the United States, the United Kingdom and West Germany, stating that Iraq's "strategy opposes any form of military alliances and regional blocs, no matter what the duties behind such things require." (Omani Sultan Qabus had sent special envoy Malallah Habib to Iraq and Iran the previous week.)

September 22—The *Middle East Economic Digest* quoted Bahraini Information Minister Traiq Abd al-Rahman al-Ma'ayyid as saying gulf foreign ministers were expected to meet in New York to discuss greater political cooperation between gulf states.

September 23—The *Washington Star* reported that, according to Israeli intelligence sources, the Soviet Union had airlifted major combat elements of two divisions and organic staffs of five other divisions in maneuvers conducted in Ethiopia and the PDRY during the last 2 weeks of August. (Reportedly included in the airlift by Antonov-22 transport aircraft from bases in southern Russia and Bulgaria were airborne mechanized brigades, light armor units, supporting arms and logistical units. Israeli analysis had concluded that the Soviet Union had the capability to field two fully equipped elite armies to the Arabian Peninsula and the Horn of Africa in 36 to 72 hours.)

September 24—Vietnamese Prime Minister Pham Van Dong arrived in Iraq for a 3-day visit.

September 26—White House Press Secretary Jody Powell denied a *Washington Post* report that the Carter administration had stopped stockpiling oil because of pressure from Saudi Arabia and other oil-producing Arab states, stating that the decision to halt temporarily purchases of oil for a planned 750-million-barrel strategic reserve had been reached in June 1979 at the Tokyo economic summit meeting with six other industrialized nations.

September 26—Saudi Arabian Crown Prince Fahd said that his country will extend the period of increased oil production by 3 months in order to help stabilize the petroleum situation and allow consuming states to stock up for the winter, stating he hoped "the consumer states will take this opportunity to reduce consumption and put an end to waste."

September 27—Egyptian Vice President Muhammad Husni Mubarak was quoted by *Reuter* as saying that "Iranian threats to the gulf states reflect a serious trend which undermines the security of the region," and that his Government was "prepared to send weapons to Bahrain, and even more, if its Government asks for it."

September 28—The *Christian Science Monitor* quoted former Iraqi Minister of Information, Sa'd Qasim Hammudi (presently, editor-in-chief of *All Thawrah*), as saying he perceived that major threats to gulf security as being: "the continued American threats to occupy the oil wells"; "the Iranian regime's attempts to expand and exert control over Arab lands"; and "the attempt by some regimes, especially Qabus, to propose solutions involving foreign help." (Hammudi stated that Iraq rejected military links with outside powers—"We want to isolate the gulf completely from great-power rivalry, and for gulf security to be the responsibility of the local powers only.")

September 29—Canadian special envoy to the Middle East, Robert L. Stanfield, conferred in Baghdad with Deputy Chairman of the Iraqi Revolution Command Council Izzat Ibrahim. (Stanfield arrived in Iraq from Saudi Arabia on a Middle East tour ordered by Prime Minister Clark in an effort to improve Canadian-Arab relations.)

September 29—The Kuwaiti newspaper *As Siyassah* reported that Gulf Arab oil-producing states will raise petroleum prices in early October by an average of 10 percent. UAE Oil Minister Mani ibn Said al-Utayba, however, said that his Government will oppose requests for a new oil-price increase.

September 30—The *New York Times* reported that, according to State Department officials, the United States and the Soviet Union were stepping up deliveries of advanced weapons systems to Arabian Peninsula countries.

September 30—The English-language *Gulf Mirror* reported that Bahraini Information Minister Tariq Abd al-Rahman al-Mu'ayyid had said Saudi forces moved regularly between the Saudi mainland and Bahrain, but had denied that such movements were related to Iranian naval exercises in the gulf over the past week.

September 30—The Beirut newspaper *An Nahar* reported that Saudi Arabian King Khalid, in Libya at the invitation of Libyan leader Qaddafi, was expected to use his good offices in mediating the conflict between Morocco, on the one hand, and Algeria and Libya, on the other, regarding western Sahara.

October 1—President Carter, in his speech on a U.S. response to the Soviet military force in Cuba, stated: "The United States has a worldwide interest in peace and stability. Accordingly, I have directed the Secretary of Defense to further enhance the capacity of our Rapid Deployment Forces to protect our own interest and to act in response to requests for help from our allies and friends. We must be able to move our ground, sea and air units to distant areas—rapidly and with adequate supplies * * *. We have reinforced our naval presence in the Indian Ocean * * *. We are enhancing our intelligence capability in order to monitor Soviet and Cuban military activities—both in Cuba and throughout the world."

October 1—On his arrival in Jiddah for talks with Saudi Arabian Crown Prince Fahd, Bahraini ruler Isa ibn Salman Khalifa said that Bahrain had not requested any military assistance, "nor do we think the situation warrants such assistance," stating that direct talks "with brothers were the best way to face issues of destiny and confront threats to the region by some alien quarters." (Egypt, Kuwait, and Iraq had offered military support to Bahrain in the face of threatening statements from Iranian clergymen, including Ayatollah Rouhani.)

October 1—In an interview published in the Beirut newspaper *An Nahar*, Iranian Foreign Minister Yazdi said that Iran would interfere in Bahrain only if requested to offer assistance to calm down the situation in the island state; and he predicted good and strong ties between Iran and the Arab world.

October 1—*Petroleum Intelligence Weekly* reported that the Saudi Arabian Government had requested Aramco partners (Exxon, Texaco, Mobil and Standard Oil of California) to insure that less-developed countries received 100 percent of contracted Saudi oil supplies, regardless of restrictions on oil for other countries.

October 1—The Saudi newspaper *Al Riyadh* reported that, according to a Labor and Social Affairs Ministry report, the work force in the kingdom will total 2.3 million by the end of next year, of which 900,000 will be foreigners.

October 1—The Saudi Arabian chairman of the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD), Shaikh Muhsin al-Sudairi, said that 42 percent of financing for the fund came from oil-exporting countries.

October 1—Kuwait raised crude oil prices by 10 percent to $21.43 per barrel, below the OPEC ceiling.

October 2—Defense Department spokesman Thomas Ross announced that MIDEASTFOR has been increased by the addition of two destroyers and that a sixth destroyer may be added in the near future.

October 2—In an interview published in the Beirut newspaper *An Nahar*, Iraqi Foreign Minister Sa'dun Hammadi said that Arab heads of state, scheduled to meet in November, would consider ways in which to use their oil resources in order to achieve political goals. (Hammadi also stated that his country had no intention of resuming diplomatic relations with the United States so long as the latter remained "hostile to the Arab nationalist interests.")

October 2—PDRY Prime Minister Ali Nasser Muhammad arrived in Sana's YAR, for talks on unity between the two countries with YAR President Salih.

October 3—At the annual World Bank/International Monetary Fund conference held in Belgrade, Saudi Arabian Minister of Finance and National Economy Muhammad Ali Aba al-Khayl said the weakness of the dollar had been viewed with considerable concern by Middle Eastern countries, and he urged "the authorities of those countries to take all feasible and necessary measures to restore stability to the exchange markets and to support the longer-term reform of the international monetary system." Al-Khayl said that Saudi Arabia had given a high priority to international needs and had undertaken to supply greater quantities of oil, "but we are finding it increasingly difficult to continue our policies under prevailing instabilities in exchange markets, coupled with high levels of inflation in industrialized countries."

October 3—Saudi Arabian authorities instructed all maritime transport companies and private commercial ships carrying Saudi-bound cargoes not to call on Lebanese ports or else they would risk the possibility of their ships being blacklisted in Saudi ports. (The instructions were issued in the wake of an incident involving a freighter carrying Saudi-bound merchandise that had been diverted to a port in the Christian-controlled area of Kesrouan, north of Beirut, in September, and the cargo hijacked.)

October 4—The Iraqi Ba'ath Party newspaper *Al Thawrah* commented in an editorial on foreign immigration into the gulf region, describing the importation of expatriate labor as "a dangerous problem," and criticizing the increasing dependence of Gulf Arab States on such labor to carry out development projects. (The editorial said the Ba'ath Party was focusing on the gravity of this problem, not only because the density of immigrants into the gulf might affect the national identity, but also because a foreign presence would always be a factor in the plans of those who had greedy ambitions in the gulf.)

October 5—Saudi Foreign Minister Saud ibn Faisal, in an interview published in the *Wall Street Journal*, announced his country's plans to reduce oil production beginning in January 1980.

October 5—Chairman of Standard Oil of Indiana John Swearingen, in an address to the Society of Petroleum Engineers, said the Saudis "no longer feel they should increase production substantially and invest the proceeds in monetary instruments of doubtful value. They feel increasingly uneasy about being singled out as the staunchest friend of the West in the Middle East, just as the Shah was singled out prior to the revolution. Today, the Saudis must feel that their own national self-interest dictates building bridges to their more militant Arab neighbors."

October 5—The State Department asked the Senate Judiciary Committee to exempt Aramco from proposed legislation, aimed at preventing major U.S. oil companies from acquiring concerns with assets of more than $100 million, on the grounds that joint ventures would be affected.

October 5—The *Middle East Economic Digest* reported that discussions held in Baghdad with Brazilian representatives might lead to the export to Iraq of unprocessed uranium, development of nuclear fuel production technology and the building of nuclear reactors. (Reports quoted Iraqi Ambassador to Brazil Zaid Haider as saying that "among Arab countries, we are the most advanced in the field of nuclear research. If our enemy, Israel, is close to building an atomic bomb, or already has one, does that prevent us from developing the same capacity?")

October 5—In New York, Bahraini Foreign Minister Muhammad ibn Mubarak Al Khalifa met with Iranian Foreign Minister Yazdi in talks which were later described as "positive and useful."

October 5—In Damascus, Iranian Vice Prime Minister for Executive Affairs Sadeq Tabatabai met with Syrian President al-Assad and reportedly agreed on the need for regional cooperation to help confront Israel. (Tabatabai had said his talks in Syria would deal with "the unintentional misunderstanding which developed between Iran and some of the neighboring Arab states because of statements by Iranian personalities," and pointed out that the statements did not represent the views of the Iranian revolutionary regime.)

October 5—The *New York Times*, quoting U.S. intelligence officials, reported that at least eight mobile rocket launchers had been spotted in the PDRY over the previous few weeks.

October 6—The *Middle East Reporter* gave details on a report issued by the Arab Chambers of Commerce and Industry that called for an expansion in the transfer of Soviet technology as a means of more equitable and healthier trade relations. (The report noted that between 1973 and 1977, Arab exports to the Soviet Union had increased by 40 percent, while Arab imports from the Soviet Union had risen by 120 percent.)

October 7—Lebanese Prime Minister Al Hoss returned to Beirut from Saudi Arabia where he had held discussions on southern Lebanon with Crown Prince Fahd. (Lebanon had been pressing for an early Arab summit to give serious attention to the situation in southern Lebanon. And in Beirut, Saudi Chargé d'affaires Abu Bakr Rafi submitted a formal protest to the Foreign Ministry against an anti-Saudi campaign in the Lebanese media which had been critical of Saudi Arabia's moderate policy in the Middle East and its role in the gulf region.)

October 8—Defense Department spokesman Thomas Roll stated that the United States intended to increase its naval strength in the Indian Ocean/Persian Gulf region.

October 9—President Carter stated at a news conference that he saw "no prospects, at this point, for our (United States) intervention militarily in any place in the world. That would be a judgment that I would only make if I thought the security of our country was directly threatened."

October 9—Newspaper reports indicated that Bahrain, Kuwait and Iraq have rejected Oman's plan for security of the Strait of Hormuz and instead have adopted the Iraqi line of thinking which advocated that the concept of security should not be confined solely to navigation in the gulf, but also must cover the security and stability of existing Arab regimes in the region.

October 9—Omani Deputy Prime Minister for Security and Defense Affairs, Fahar ibn Taymur Al Bu Said, concluded talks in Cairo with the Egyptian Defense Ministry.

October 9—Iraqi President Hussain was elected Deputy Secretary General of the Baghdad-based Pan-Arab Command of the Ba'ath Party, placing him second in the party hierarchy after Michel Aflaq, the party founder.

October 9—The Bahraini Ministry of Education announced that the Gulf University, to be attended by 10,000 students from the seven Gulf Arab States, was scheduled to open in 2½ years in Bahrain, with faculties in medicine, science, and education.

October 9—During a meeting of Western European energy ministers in Brussels, President of the European Economic Community's (EEC) council of ministers, Desmond O'Malley—Ireland's Energy Minister—expressed the hope that a dialog between the EEC and Gulf Arab oil producers could start before the end of 1979. (It was reported that a meeting of an Arab committee to prepare for the dialog would take place in Kuwait on October 15, and the committee would submit recommendations to a conference of gulf oil ministers scheduled for November.)

October 10—Saudi Arabian Defense Minister Sultan confirmed that Soviet commercial airliners had been permitted to transit Saudi airspace, but he stated that diplomatic relations between Saudi Arabia and the Soviet Union would not be established until Moscow abandoned "the proliferation of its atheistic principles." (Sultan also said that when Israeli aggression had been removed and Israel had recognized the rights of the Palestinian people, "we would have no reason to remain hostile to it (Israel) or refuse to deal with it. We are not enemies of the Jews and Judaism, but we are hostile to the Zionist, racist and usurping Jews.")

October 10—Egyptian Minister of Justice Anwar Abu Silhi said that President al-Sadat had stated during a closed meeting of Egypt's Supreme Judicial Council that Saudi Arabia was "facing internal problems despite its material prosperity." Al-Sadat also had accused Saudi Arabia of having lined up with Libya against Egypt.

October 10—Vice Prime Minister Sadeq Tabatabai paid a surprise visit to Bahrain that had been arranged by Syrian President al-Assad. Tabatabai, accompanied by Syrian Foreign Minister Khaddam, gave assurances to the Bahraini Government that Iran's intentions were "friendly." (This visit followed a series of visits by Bahraini Prime Minister Khalifa ibn Salman Al Khalifa to Kuwait, on October 7–8, and Iraq, on October 9, for talks on gulf security, during which time both Iraq and Kuwait offered military assistance if Bahrain was threatened.)

October 10—*Reuter* reported that Qatari newspapers would be proscribed for publishing criticism of the Amir or any other Arab head of state, and that a press law outlawed calls for religious discrimination and the propagation of "destructive principles"—a term frequently used for Communism.

October 10—Israeli Ambassador to the United Nations Yehuda Blum said that Iraq was on its way to becoming a nuclear power.

October 10—ABC News quoted Senator Stone as saying Cuban military forces had been secretly stationed in Iraq. (On October 21, in a speech at the Shi'a holy city of Najaf, Iraqi President Hussain denied United States allegations that there were Cuban troops in Iraq.)

October 11—Egyptian President al-Sadat said in a speech that Iraqi President Hussain was facing revolt by the Iraqi people and that Saudi Arabia was facing problems, including the distribution of pamphlets within the kingdom criticizing the royal family for "profligacy and gambling." Al-Sadat declared that the "whole of the gulf region is terrified by the threat of Khomeini." (Saudi Arabian Crown Prince Fahd responded by stating that al-Sadat's campaign was designed to "sow seeds of hatred and dissension between Arab peoples.")

October 11—The Iraqi Ba'ath Party newspaper *Al Thawrah* described the Iranian regime as "an empty paper system regardless of all the veils covering its face," and declared Iraq's readiness to defend the independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity of any Arab country in the region that might be threatened by Iran.

October 12—In an interview published in the London-based Arabic newspaper *As-Sharq al-Awsat al-Usbuiyah*, Saudi Arabian Crown Prince Fahd said that inter-Arab differences would be resolved once a just solution to the Palestinian problem had been reached, and he stated such a solution was "close." (Fahd dismissed Egyptian President al-Sadat's accusations that Saudi Arabia was plotting to starve the Egyptians and overthrow the Sudanese Government.)

October 12—The Soviet News agency *Novosti*, in a commentary, praised recent statements by Saudi Defense Minister Sultan and lauded Saudi policy opposing the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty; and it stated that the Soviet Union did not export atheism to other countries.

October 13—The Paris-based Arabic-language publication *Al Mustaqbal* carried an interview with Iraqi President Hussain who said Iraq, Syria, Jordan and the PLO should form the rallying point for the Arab world in order to intensify the campaign against the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty, stating that Iraq alone could not be the alternative to Egypt in the leadership of the Arab world. (Hussain also stated that the revolution in Iran was not Islamic because it was hostile to Arab nationalism.)

October 14—Saudi Information Minister Muhammad Abdah Yamani declared that reports that U.S. military aircraft and armed forces were stationed in Saudi Arabia were "void of truth." (The London *Economist* of October 13 had reported that some 1,000 U.S. servicemen, including Army engineers, were in Saudi Arabia, and that it believed there was a two-squadron revolving flight of U.S. combat aircraft using Saudi airfields and serviced by U.S. personnel.)

October 14—YAR Foreign Minister Hasan Makki said that United States and Soviet military advisers were training the North Yemeni Army in the use of recently acquired weapons.

October 16—Foreign ministers of Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, Bahrain, Qatar, the UAE and Oman concluded 3 days of discussions on mutual defense and political stability at Taif, Saudi Arabia, that had stemmed from concern over possible attempts by Iran to annex their territories and by threats to the oil routes.

October 17—The Department of Defense confirmed that the aircraft carrier *Midway* and six other ships had entered the Indian Ocean from the South China Sea on October 14 for maneuvers and port calls to stress U.S. interests in the region, including the Persian Gulf.

October 18—OPEC Chairman and UAE Petroleum Minister Mani ibn Said al-Utayba, during discussions in Tokyo with former Japanese Prime Minister Takeo Fukuda, said the Soviet Union might become militarily involved in the Middle East over oil or other factors and thereby force a dangerous superpower confrontation in the region. (Al-Utayba stated he had noted recent cutbacks in shipments of Soviet crude oil by Eastern bloc nations and reports that East European countries were planning to enlarge substantially their oil imports from OPEC.)

October 18—President Carter told delegates to a national energy conservation conference that he believed production by the major oil-producing nations was at maximum levels, and that it was in the national interest of some countries to halt overproduction. (Carter also acknowledged that there was no way of reducing the price of oil.)

October 18—The Kuwaiti weekly *Al Nahdah* reported YAR Information Minister Yahya Husayn al-Arashi as saying that Yemeni Jews who had emigrated to Israel after 1948 were being encouraged to return, stating that those who returned would "enjoy their full rights in our country."

October 20—*Reuter* reported that Saudi Oil Minister Yamani had stated in Atlanta, Georgia, that there was a "young Turk Mafia" in the Saudi Government that was pressing for an increase in Saudi oil prices above the present $18 per barrel, and that they supported the argument that the kingdom needed to produce only 5 million barrels per day to meet domestic financial requirements. At the same conference, U.S. Ambassador to Saudi Arabia John West was reported as saying that a 50-percent drop in oil production would bring "the greatest worldwide depression we have ever seen." (Saudi Information Minister Muhammad Abduh Yamani subsequently said it was "a complete fabrication in whole and in part," and issued a denial concerning alleged division in the Saudi Government.)

October 20—Omani Under Secretary of Defense, Staff Col. Salim Abdallah al-Ghazili, denied reports on the presence of foreign troops in Oman, stating that Oman did not believe in military alliances and was prepared to defend itself; but he said that Oman felt it was its responsibility to protect the interests of countries in the area that benefited from passage through the Straits of Hormuz.

October 20—The Arab League Secretary General's office announced that Arab heads of state would meet in Tunisia for talks on the Middle East "sometime during the second half of November."

October 21—Riyadh radio reported that Saudi Defense Minister Sultan had denied the presence of a Saudi force in Bahrain, but he had declared that the Arab nation was capable of protecting itself against foreign intervention.

October 21—In an interview published in the London-based Arabic newspaper *As Sharq al-Awsat al-Usbuiyah*, Saudi Interior Minister Nayif declared that gulf security was the joint responsibility of all the area's countries, and that the "existing and continuing" coordination between

Saudi Arabia and other Gulf Arab States proved the extent of the importance attached to security.

October 21—Saudi Interior Minister Nayif said in a telecast broadcast that more than 80,000 foreigners had been deported over the past 4 months for illegal entry. (The *Saudi Press Agency* reported Nayif as saying that all foreigners whose contracts had expired or who had entered the country illegally would be deported; and that 1 million foreigners had taken jobs in Saudi Arabia since November 1978 and they had been joined by 500,000 dependents. Nayif also urged a limit on the number of Muslim pilgrims traveling to Mecca for the Hajij.)

October 21—Iraqi President Hussain said that the threat of an oil embargo remained the most important weapon for Arab countries in order to save them from the "fragmentation and enslavement" they faced, stating: "The use of the oil weapon will not be limited to cutting off oil supplies, but also to using it to serve the people, build a strong society and a modern powerful army."

October 22—In an interview published in the Saudi newspaper *Al Riyadh*, Saudi Defense Minister Sultan reaffirmed the kingdom's opposition to the presence of Soviet and Cuban troops in the southern part of the Arabian Peninsula.

October 22—Kuwaiti radio reported that a Palestinian delegation headed by Khalil al-Wazir (Abu Jihad) had briefed Kuwaiti officials on PLO mediation efforts aimed at improving relations between Gulf Arab States and Iran.

October 22—It was announced that a committee had been formed by the Iraqi Revolution Command Council to prepare for parliamentary elections.

October 23—In a television interview, Kuwaiti Oil Minister Ali al-Khalifa al-Sabah predicted a considerable increase in oil prices and a supply crisis in the 1980's. (According to recent reports, Kuwaiti production will be cut from 2.2 million barrels per day (b/d) to 1.6 million b/d in 1980.)

October 23—Jordanian King Hussein arrived in Baghdad to meet Iraqi President Hussain for talks believed to be aimed at preparing for the Arab summit in Tunis in November.

October 24—The Department of Defense announced plans for a $1.5 billion construction program to build major complexes that will accommodate Saudi Arabia's F–15 fighter aircraft. A spokesman said that "Saudi Arabia remains the cornerstone for attaining U.S.-foreign policy objectives in the Arabian Peninsula * * * adequate F–15 basing will improve the deterrent capabilities of the Royal Saudi Air Force."

October 25—The Soviet Union and the PDRY signed in Moscow a 20-year treaty of friendship and cooperation that stated the two countries "will continue to develop cooperation in the military field in the interests of strengthening their defense capacity," and to consult closely "in the event of situations creating a threat to peace."

October 26—The *Middle East Economic Digest* reported that a mission from the Italian state-owned shipbuilding and repair yard Fincantieri was scheduled to visit Iraq to discuss "a substantial contract involving the construction of naval vessels" that could be as much as $1.2 billion.

October 26—The *Middle East Economic Digest* reported that, according to U.S. Department of Agriculture estimates, world agriculture exports to the Arabian Peninsula may reach $6 billion in 1979—a 50-percent increase over 1978.

October 30—A *New York Times* military analysis indicated that Soviet efforts to use Afghanistan as the primary base for military and political operations in southwest Asia included the establishment of army and air bases near the Iranian border, reconstruction of Afghanistan's internal security forces, and an infusion of financial and commercial support for the Amin regime.

October 31—The Iraqi Government, in a statement released to the Beirut newspaper *An Nahar*, served notice that it was withdrawing from the March 1975 Algiers accord with Iran. (Iraqi Ambassador to Lebanon Abd al-Hussain Muslilm Hassan said that Iran should immediately grant self-rule to its Arab, Baluchi, and Kurdish minorities, withdraw from the Persian Gulf islands of Abu Musa and the Tunbs, and return the entire Shatt al-Arab estuary to Iraq.)

November 1—Chinese Deputy Foreign Affairs Minister He Ying arrived in Cairo on part of a Middle Eastern tour that included Oman and the YAR.

November 2—A Czechoslovak military delegation headed by Defense Minister Gen. Martin Dzur concluded a 3-day visit to the PDRY.

November 3—Press reports indicated that Saudi Arabia had halted butane gas exports to Egypt, which now has decided to import gas from Brazil.

November 4—The cultural adviser to UAE President Zayid ibn Sultan Al Nuhayan, referring to the forthcoming celebrations to mark the new Islamic century on November 20, said it was "particularly appropriate now that Islam and the West are talking about how to understand each other more fully. There is a dialog at all levels—theological, economic, political, and cultural. The emphasis is on dialog. People in the UAE * * * are not Islamic in Khomeini sense."

November 4—*Reuter* reported that Iraq was seeking to purchase weapons from the Soviet Union, France, the United Kingdom, and Spain in an effort to assert its power in the gulf following the deterioration in Iraqi-Iranian relations.

November 4—It was announced in Aden that East German Chairman of the State Council Erich Honecker will visit the PDRY later in November.

November 5—In an interview published in the Beirut newspaper *Al Anwar*, Omani Sultan Qabus said the Palestinian question was the "core of the conflict" in the Middle East, and that his Government was committed to a basic policy calling for the reestablishment of Palestinian rights, including that of an independent state and the return of East Jerusalem to Arab sovereignty. (Qabus also emphasized the importance of the Strait of Hormuz, explaining that the plan Oman recently had proposed had been intended to insure the security of that strategic waterway. Improved relations with the PDRY would depend upon Aden's termination of its policy of "exporting" its ideology to other countries.)

November 8—*Reuter* reported that, according to Arab diplomats in Baghdad, leaflets attacking the Hussain regime had been distributed in the Iraqi capital.

November 9—The *Middle East Economic Digest* reported that a 12-man U.S. survey team had concluded that Oman was "stable, solidly pro-West and unlikely to need or want much U.S. military aid," and that Oman's strategic importance had increased as a result of political uncertainties in Iran, Pakistan and elsewhere in the region. Sultan Qabus was described as being realistic about his future military needs and aware of the danger of not identifying too closely with the West, particularly the United States. (Officials in Washington were reported as saying that Oman may purchase U.S.-built helicopters and coastal patrol boats, in addition to $15.3 million of Sidewinder AIM–9P air-to-air missiles already purchased to arm Jaguar fighter aircraft.)

November 11—In an interview published in the UAE newspaper *Al Fajr*, PLO Chairman Arafat said his organization will propose use of the Arab oil weapon to serve the Arab cause and the Palestinian question, stating the Arabs had three weapons in their hands: crude oil, petrodollar investments in the United States and Western Europe, and oil-based industries.

November 11—The Beirut weekly *Al Hawadess* reported that Iraqi President Hussain had told PLO Chairman Arafat that he supported Palestinian moves in Europe and had assured Arafat of Iraq's readiness to place its political and oil capabilities at the disposal of the PLO. (The report also stated that Hussain had decided to present the PLO with new shipments of arms and to receive Palestinians for military training in Iraq.)

November 12—The *Middle East Economic Survey* reported that Saudi Arabia may raise the price of its oil to bring it into line with that of other producers before the OPEC conference on December 17 because the Saudis had become disillusioned with the results of their policy of maintaining crude oil prices substantially lower than those of other countries.

November 12—In an interview published in the Beirut newspaper *As Safir*, PDRY Foreign Minister Salim Salih Muhammad defended his country's 20-year treaty of friendship and cooperation with the Soviet Union, stating the Soviets were "the real allies of the Yemeni people and of all the Arabs. Muhammad also stated his country condemned "all the regimes that have deviated from Arab unanimity in order to support the hostile policy of al-Sadat. and that includes the agent Qabus and others"; and he reaffirmed the PDRY's support for the PFLO against Oman.

November 13—In an interview published in the Jordanian newspaper *Al Akhbar*, Saudi Arabian Second Deputy Prime Minister Abdallah ibn Abd al-Aziz declared that his country's concern was "to prevent the gulf region from becoming an arena for rivalry among the foreign powers." Abdallah also said that "Islam regulates our relations with our Iranian brothers, because the *shari'a* is our constitution, and the Iranians have adopted it as a basis of government."

November 13—PDRY President Abd al-Fatah Ismail returned to Aden after a 3-week-long visit to the Soviet Union, describing it as "fully successful," and stating that his Government's and the Soviet Union's views were identical, and that he regarded the recently signed 20-year treaty of friendship and cooperation as "an important element in unifying our energies in the international struggle for peace and stability."

November 15—Omani Under Secretary of the Foreign Ministry Yusuf al-Alawi Abdallah declared that his Government regarded the protection of the Strait of Hormuz a part of its sovereign responsibility over territorial waters, and that Oman had submitted a new detailed study of potential threats to the waterway "and means of preventing such dangers" to concerned countries and had received "initial positive replies."

November 16—Saudi Arabian Foreign Minister Saud Al Faisal stated that the question of using Arab oil as a weapon was not on the agenda of the Arab League meeting in Tunis. Saud did not, however, rule out the possibility of the issue being raised at the meeting.

November 16—The Beirut newspaper *Al Liwa* quoted diplomatic sources to the effect that the Bahraini Government was reconsidering the use of facilities by MIDEASTFOR.

November 20—Iraqi Ambassador to Brazil Zaid Haider said that his country hoped to cooperate with Brazil in the peaceful use of nuclear energy. (Brazilian Planning Minister Antonio Delfim Netto arrived in Baghdad the previous day for discussions with Iraqi leaders on oil; Brazil receives some 40 percent of its supply from Iraq.)

November 21—A force of armed militants took over the Grand Mosque in Mecca. The Saudi Government cut all communications between Mecca and the outside world, as Saudi forces prepared to oust the attackers. (Initially identified as renegades and as members of a Shi'ite faction, the attackers subsequently were identified as fundamentalists, led by a self-proclaimed "Mahdi," who were opposed to modernization in Saudi Arabia.)

November 25—Saudi forces regained control of most of the Grand Mosque in Mecca after it had been held for 5 days by Muslim fundamentalists. (A number of the attackers, however, continued to hold out in sections of the mosque.)

November 25—The Kuwaiti English-language newspaper *Kuwait Times* commented that the Carter administration had not acted decisively and swiftly enough to deal with the religious upsurges that had swept the Islamic world. It pointed out that the United States had always considered the Islamic countries as its allies, and that the United States should have exploited the facilities open to it to strike up a dialog with religious leaders such as Ayatollah Khomeini. And it concluded that the use of force would have devastating consequences.

November 25—Iraqi second secretary in charge of consular affairs at the Netherlands Embassy, Taib Muhammad Taib—a Kurd—applied for political asylum, stating his life would be in danger if he returned to Iraq.

November 26—Moscow radio reported that the Soviet Union had agreed to help develop Iraq's oil deposits and boost production in northern Rumaila.

November 27—The State Department urged Americans to avoid private travel to 11 Muslim countries because of the tense situation generated by the Iranian crisis. (The countries listed were Libya, Iraq, Syria, Lebanon, Kuwait, the UAE, Qatar, the YAR, Oman, Bahrain and Bangladesh.)

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November 27—London marine insurance companies declared the gulf a war zone and accordingly increased insurance premiums on ships bound for the region or operating there.

November 29—Following a conclusion of talks in the UAE, Venezuelan Mines and Energy Minister Humberto Calderon Berti said that his country will cut oil output by about 6.4 percent in 1980. The UAE reportedly will cut production by about 5 percent, and Kuwait and Iraq were expected to follow suit.

December 2—PDRY Chairman of the Supreme People's Council Presidium Abd al-Fatah Ismail and Ethiopian Head of State Mengistu Haile-Mariam signed a 20-year treaty of friendship and cooperation in Aden.

December 2—The Kuwaiti weekly *Al Hadaf* reported Omani Ambassadors had informed neighboring states that events in the gulf region necessitated support for the plan to protect the Strait of Hormuz. (The Omani Government stressed its determination to proceed with its estimated $157 million plan for radar surveillance stations, a small minesweeper fleet, helicopters, and a special forces base on the Musandum Peninsula.)

December 2—Iranian Oil Minister Moinfar began a 3-day visit to Saudi Arabia to try to persuade the Saudis not to boost oil production.

December 2—The Beirut newspaper *An Nahar* reported that YAR President Salih had come out against a proposal for an alliance with Gulf States.

December 3—Iraqi Minister of Trade Hassan Ali left for Cuba to attend a session of the Iraqi-Cuban Committee for commercial, economic and technical cooperation and possible Cuban involvement in development.

December 3—The Emir of Kuwait announced that a committee to consider ways of amending the country's constitution would be set up in December.

December 3—Egyptian Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs Usama al-Baz began 3 days of talks with Omani Sultan Qabus and other officials.

December 3—The Saudi Government officially announced the end of the seizure of the Grand Mosque in Mecca, and reported 60 soldiers and 75 rebels killed and 200 national guardsmen wounded. (The Saudi authorities stated the last of the "religious renegades" who had held out in the Mosque's catacombs had been killed or captured, and, while the majority of the attackers had been Saudis, their numbers included Egyptians, Moroccans, Kuwaitis, North and South Yemenis, and Pakistanis. On December 4, Interior Minister Naif said some 175 renegades had been captured.)

December 4—The YAR newspaper *Al Tashih* reported that President Salih had reaffirmed he intended to hold general elections.

December 6—The Bahraini Interior Ministry said that an explosion which had damaged an office complex, housing foreign banks and airline offices, on December 4 had been caused by a locally made device, and it urged the public to assist security officials in finding the culprits. (A group calling itself the Sons of Occupied Territories claimed responsibility for the explosion.)

December 6—The YAR recalled its ambassador from London following the impoundment of a Yemeni civil aircraft at Heathrow. (A personal apology from British Prime Minister Thatcher apparently did little to

smooth over the affront to a visiting YAR delegation which was forced to make other arrangements to return to Sana'a.)

December 10—The Arab-North American Chamber of Commerce began work in Houston, Tex. It will be the only organization in that city authorized by the Arab League to certify trade documents.

December 10—*Petroleum Intelligence Weekly* reported that special clauses to protect oil earnings from declines in the value of the U.S. dollar had been introduced into Iraqi supply contracts for 1980.

December 10—Iraqi Oil Minister Tayih Obd al-Karim called on OPEC members to bridge the gap between official and spot oil prices, stating that at the Caracas meeting prices should be unified and the current system abolished.

December 12—Under Secretary of State for Security Assistance Lucy Benson stated before the House Foreign Affairs Committee that the administration's decision to sell 660 Sidewinder air-to-air missiles, 916 Maverick air-to-ground missiles, 3,435 laser-guided bombs and 1,518 cluster bombs to Saudi Arabia had no direct link to Saudi oil productions levels; and DOD sales director, Lt. Gen. Ernest Graves, said the weapons sale was justified because of potential conflict with Iraq and the PDRY.

December 13—Bulgarian Deputy Chairman of the Council of Ministers Andrei Loukanov arrived in Baghdad to discuss Iraq's decision to withdraw its ambassador and freeze economic relations following the death of an Iraqi student during clashes in Sofia between Iraqi Communists and students.

December 14—Saudi Oil Minister Yamani said that his country had raised its oil prices by 33 percent in the hope that other OPEC members would agree to the new level as a price base, and he stated Saudi Arabia would back up its new prices by maintaining output at 9.5 million barrels per day—1 million barrels above the Kingdom's official ceiling.

December 14—Saudi Deputy Interior Minister Ibrahim al-Awaji announced that a decree authorizing conscription in the Kingdom would soon be issued.

December 14—The Iraqi authorities denied Iranian reports that Iraqi forces, supported by heavy artillery, had crossed the border into Khuzestan.

December 16—Kuwaiti Oil Minister Ali al-Khalifa al-Sabah warned that the U.S. freeze on Iranian assets was likely to make Middle East countries think twice about investing in the United States.

December 17—The Iraqi newspaper *al-Jumhuriya* reported that four men had been hanged in Baghdad on December 16 and two others sentenced to life imprisonment for having receiving bribes from foreign companies and having provided them with secret information.

December 17—The UAE newspaper *Al Fajr* reported that patrol craft for antisubmarine warfare would be purchased from "several countries" to increase the UAE Navy's strike power.

December 17—The Iraqi Government accused Iran of having detained a number of Iraqi teachers, and warned that if they were not released immediately, Iraq would withdraw its embassy staff from Teheran.

December 17—Omani Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs Yusuf al-Alawi announced that agreement had been reached on settlement of longstanding border disputes between Oman and the UAE. (The disputes included territory adjoining Ras al-Khaimah, Fujairah, and Buraimi.)

December 18—Defense Department spokesman Thomas Ross announced that a joint State-Defense delegation headed by Director of Political-Military Affairs Reginald Bartholomew and Assistant Secretary of Defense Robert J. Murray will visit Saudi Arabia, Oman, Somalia, and Kenya for "exploratory talks * * * about access to existing facilities for support of our Indian Ocean deployments."

December 18—The Saudi Ministry of Finance and Economy declared that foreign reports of outflows of capital and a serious decline in foreign exchange were "totally misleading."

December 18—A PFLO delegation led by chairman of the executive committee Abd al-Aziz al-Qadi arrived in Baghdad for a 10-day visit to Iraq.

December 19—Saudi Defense Minister Sultan stressed that the Gulf States will not permit any act of foreign intervention aimed at capturing their wealth, reducing their sovereignty or interfering in their internal affairs.

December 19—Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere met in Baghdad with Iraqi President Hussein.

December 20—Riyadh radio reported that, according to a responsible Saudi source, no link had been established between the attack on the Grand Mosque in Mecca "and any foreign quarter," including the Soviet Union.

December 21—The Middle East Economic Digest reported that the sunken stern of a 321,000-ton oil tanker which had caught fire and exploded in the Strait of Hormuz was considered to be "a hazard to shipping" by Lloyd's of London.

December 22—The Kuwaiti newspaper *Al-Rai-al-Aam* commented on the activities of the United States in searching for "a regional formula in the Arab area which would have the character of military alliances and treaties without having their names."

December 24—Pakistani President Gen. Muhammad Zia-Ul-Haq met in Riyadh with Saudi Arabian King Khalid and Saudi Ministers.

December 24—In statements published in the Beirut weekly magazine *An Nahar al-Arabi wa ad-Duwali*, Iraqi Deputy Prime Minister Tariq Mikhayl Aziz said the 1975 Algiers agreement between Iraq and Iran was not now accepted by Iraq and should be amended, with all Arab territories restored to Iraq.

December 29—With the exception of the PDRY, which supported the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan, the Arabian Peninsula States condemned the Soviet move.

December 30—Kuwaiti Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs Abd al-Aziz Hussain stated that the Gulf Arab States were in constant consultation on matters "that would help the continuation of stability and security in the gulf region and keep it away from all foreign influences and effects."

SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA [1]

January 2—State Department spokesman Hodding Carter said that as long as Cuban troops remain in Angola the United States would have "very real problems" in normalizing United States-Angolan relations.

January 3—According to a report appearing in the *Washington Post*, Rhodesian authorities were planning a major lobbying effort in Washington designed to convince the Congress to end U.S. participation in the United Nations economic sanctions against Rhodesia.

January 3—Chinese Vice Premier Li Xiannian [Li Hsien-nien] left for a series of official visits to African countries. (Li was scheduled to stop in Tanzania, Mozambique, Zambia, and Zaire. He was the highest ranking Chinese official to visit Africa since the Cultural Revolution.)

January 4—The Deputy Chairman of SWAPO, the South-West African People's Organization, announced that his organization would participate in U.N.-supervised elections within Namibia, as long as the U.N. peace plan for Namibia was not altered.

January 5—President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania urged the United States and Britain to intervene in Rhodesia to prevent further bloodshed.

January 5—The South African Minister for Economic Affairs, Mr. Chris Heunis, said that his country had been offered oil from "several sources," so that the flow of oil would continue even if supplies from Iran were, as threatened, cut off. (Oil prices, however, could be expected to increase, according to Heunis.)

January 6—According to a report appearing in the *Washington Star*, U.S. officials had concluded that 11 American-made Bell helicopters had illegally reached Indonesia when they were supposed to be en route from Israel to Singapore. Investigators were reported to believe that the helicopters had entered Rhodesia through South Africa.

January 7—Mozambique authorities charged that since December Rhodesian Armed Forces had carried out repeated attacks on communications and transportation links.

January 8—A Botswana Government spokesman charged that Rhodesian Armed Forces had twice attacked a Botswana Defense Force camp about 13 kilometers from the Rhodesian border.

January 8—A 5-day conference on African-West German relations opened in Arusha, Tanzania.

January 9—An American helicopter pilot, held since October 1978, was released in Khartoum, Sudan by the People's Liberation Front for Tigre (PLFT), an Ethiopian opposition group.

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January 9—The Government of Tanzania signed an agreement with the United States under which Peace Corps experts will be recruited to work in various development projects within Tanzania. (The Peace Corps had been expelled from Tanzania in November 1969.)

January 10—The Central Committee of SWAPO, the South-West African People's Organization, released a statement in Luanda, Angola, saying that armed struggle was the only way to achieve the liberation of Namibia.

January 11—Dr. Milton Obote, former President of Uganda, released a statement in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, calling for the overthrow of Uganda's current President, Idi Amin. (It was the first time since Obote went into exile, following Amin's 1971 coup, that he had spoken publicly on the situation within Uganda.)

January 13—In a bout in Miami Beach televised nationally by CBS, South African boxer and former policeman Kallie Knoetze knocked out his American heavyweight opponent, Bill Sharkey. Following protests by civil rights organizations, Knoetze's visa had been revoked by the State Department, but a U.S. district court judge issued a restraining order against the suspension before the fight. (Knoetze had been convicted in South Africa of intimidating a witness in a police brutality case.)

January 16—A broadcast by the South-West African People's Organization reiterated that "SWAPO remains committed totally and resolutely to the position that armed struggle is the only method our party will pursue until we have liberated our country." The U.N. special representative for South-West Africa, Mr. Ahtisaari, declined comment on the statement.

January 16—The Erasmus Commission of inquiry into the charges of corruption and misuse of funds in the former South African Department of Information announced that it would not make public the evidence presented before it.

January 17—Britain's Prime Minister James Callaghan told the House of Commons that there was no hope at present that the parties to the Rhodesian dispute could be persuaded to come to an agreement on a peaceful settlement.

January 19—Rhodesia's Parliament voted to repeal segregation laws governing schools, hospitals, and housing.

January 20—Paramount Chief Kaiser Matanzima, Prime Minister of Transkei, said that his country was prepared to accept any form of aid from Communist countries. (He noted, however, that Transkei rejects communism as a form of government.)

January 21—Uganda charged that Tanzanian Armed Forces had penetrated 7 miles into Ugandan territory.

January 21—The U.N. special representative for South-West Africa, Mr. Marti Ahtisaari, said that he expected the U.N. Transitional Assistance Group (UNTAG) to begin its work in Namibia by the end of February. Mr. Ahtisaari was in South Africa for talks with South African officials and with representatives of Western countries.

January 22—Tanzanian sources reported that there had been fierce fighting between Tanzanian and Ugandan Armed Forces since January 20.

January 22—It was reported that Zairian troops, arriving in Bangui, capital of the Central African Empire, on January 20, had put down anti-government student disturbances. The students were protesting a requirement that they wear uniforms.

January 23—Ugandan exiles in Kenya reported that another attempted coup against Uganda's President Idi Amin had failed. (This report helped to explain a series of explosions that had been heard in Kampala, the Ugandan capital, in preceding days.)

January 23—Representatives of Guinea and Liberia signed a nonaggression and mutual defense treaty in Conakry, Guinea's capital.

January 24—South African Foreign Minister Owen Horwood announced that the rand, the country's unit of currency, would be allowed to float in value against the dollar. Foreign exchange controls were also to be relaxed. (Both measures were intended to promote foreign investment in South Africa.)

January 25—A spokesman for the South-West African People's Organization (SWAPO) reaffirmed that his organization would participate in U.N.-supervised elections in Namibia, now expected to be held in September.

January 26—President Sekou Toure of Guinea was elected Chairman of the Niger River Commission, which includes among its members Ivory Coast, Benin, Cameroon, Upper Volta, Niger, and Nigeria. (In the past Toure had been at odds with several of these states).

January 27—According to a report appearing in the *Boston Globe*, South African officials were seeking to discover the whereabouts of Dr. Eschel Rhoodie, former Secretary of Information, who had fled abroad. (Rhoodie was sought in connection with investigation of allegations that Information Ministry funds had been misused.)

January 28—A Rhodesian health official warned that infectious diseases, including sleeping sickness and rabies, were occurring with increasing frequency because the guerrilla war had interrupted medical and preventive services.

January 30—White Rhodesians voted overwhelmingly in favor of constitutional proposals that would open the way to one-man-one-vote elections, scheduled for April 20. The proposals establish a modified parliamentary system, and provide guarantees of white representation and of white property rights.

January 31—Robert Mugabe, leader of the Mozambique-based Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU) rejected the proposed April 20 elections in Rhodesia as "bogus" and "unacceptable." Mugabe warned that the guerrilla war in Rhodesia would be intensified.

January 31—The first working session of the meeting of the Coordinating Bureau of the nonaligned countries opened in Maputo, capital of Mozambique. The meeting, attended by officials from many Third World countries, was expected to focus on the conflict in southern Africa.

February 1—Kenya and Ethiopia signed a friendship and cooperation agreement at the end of a 3-day visit to Ethiopia by Kenyan President Daniel Arap Moi. (The agreement included a renewal of the mutual

defense agreement between the two countries, and a condemnation of "expansionist policies"—a reference to Somalia.)

February 2—South African Prime Minister John Vorster opened Parliament with a statement that a "new constitutional dispensation" was being prepared that would allow representation for South Africa's colored and Indian minorities. Vorster also promised that he would launch a dialog with urban blacks and work toward improvements in black education.

February 2—The *Washington Post* reported that guerrillas of the Western Somali Liberation Front (WSLF) and Somali Abo Liberation Front were engaged in a campaign of hit-and-run attacks that could revive the Ogaden conflict.

February 3—Secretary Vance and British Foreign Secretary Owen issued a joint statement reaffirming their commitment to the creation of an independent black-ruled Rhodesia. The statement expressed despair with prospects for negotiations, however, saying that there is "no solution or end to the war in sight."

February 4—The French news agency AFP reported that bursts of machine-gun fire and explosions had been heard in Kampala, the Ugandan capital, on the night of February 3. (Other reports indicated that an electrical generating plant may have been attacked.)

February 5—President Nyerere of Tanzania acknowledged that since the third week of January, Tanzanian troops had been permitted to enter Uganda and attack Ugandan troops. (Nyerere stressed that this was a defensive measure only and that Tanzania had no claims against Uganda. Nor was it seeking Amin's overthrow.)

February 6—Robert Mugabe, leader of the ZANU guerrilla forces, said in Mozambique that he would not negotiate with any of the parties to the internal settlement in Rhodesia. He also stated that the guerrilla forces of Joshua Nkomo had done so little fighting that they "cannot reap the rewards of victory." Thus ZANU, according to Mugabe, was entitled to "the reins of government."

February 6—A Belgian Foreign Ministry communique said that a detachment of troops would be sent to Zaire to train Zairian units. (Press reports indicated that 250 paratroops were being sent with the actual mission of protecting the white communities in Kinshasa and Lubumbashi and shoring up the regime of President Mobutu Sese Soko.)

February 7—During an official U.S. visit, a Somali Cabinet Minister criticized the United States for having failed to provide Somalia with a promised $15 million in defensive weapons.

February 9—Senator Schweiker introduced Senate Concurrent Resolution 7 stating the sense of the Congress that the President should find that the Rhodesian Government had demonstrated its willingness to participate in an all-parties peace conference; and that he should end U.S. participation in the sanctions against Rhodesia contitngent upon the completion of free elections on April 20.

February 12—A Rhodesian airliner leaving the resort town of Kariba crashed, killing all 59 aboard.

February 13—Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith said that available evidence indicated that the airliner crash on February 12 had been caused by "terrorist action."

February 14—ZAPU leader Joshua Nkomo confirmed in Zambia that forces under his command had shot down a Rhodesian airliner on February 12. Nkomo said, however, that the men responsible had acted on information that Rhodesian General Peter Walls was on board.

February 19—East Germany and Angola signed a treaty of friendship and cooperation. (The signing came during the visit of Erich Honecker, East German Communist Party Chairman, to Angola.)

February 15—AFP, the French news agency, reported that Soviet planes would take over the airlift of 7,000 ZAPU recruits, stranded in refugee camps in Botswana, to Zambia.

February 18—Rhodesian planes struck ZAPU guerrilla bases in Zambia.

February 20—Edem Kodjo, Secretary General of the Organization of African Unity (OAU), criticized Tanzania for its insistence that the OAU vote to condemn Uganda for alleged aggression against Tanzania. (According to Kodjo, "The OAU is a forum where we can find solutions to problems * * * not an organization which can condemn.")

February 21—Senator Harry F. Byrd of Virginia introduced Senate Resolution 74 which would condemn the murder of air passengers by terrorists in Rhodesia.

February 22—Bishop Abel Muzorewa, serving his term as Chairman of the Rhodesian Executive Council, appealed to Britain and the United States to call for a cease-fire in the guerrilla war.

February 22—An OUA ad hoc committee, consisting of representatives of several African countries, met in Nairobi, Kenya, in an effort to resolve the Tanzania-Uganda conflict.

February 22—Uganda's President Idi Amin said that Tanzanian troops had penetrated 50 miles into Ugandan territory, and he appealed for a cease-fire.

February 26—Rhodesian authorities reported that Rhodesian planes had carried out a bombing raid against a guerrilla training base in Angola. (The camp, which later reports indicated was at Luso, Angola, was alleged to be a training base for ZIPRA, the military arm of ZAPU.)

February 28—A press release issued by Senator McGovern's office reported that he and Senator Hayakawa would introduce a concurrent resolution on March 1 to send a team of from 25 to 50 independent experts to Rhodesia to observe the elections scheduled for April 20. (Funds for the team would be provided from the Senate contingency fund, at an estimated cost of $175,000. Rhodesian authorities have offered to provide transport and security for the team during its 2-week stay in Rhodesia.)

March 1—Sam Nuioma, leader of the Southwest African Peoples' Organization (SWAPO), speaking in Addis Ababa, said that a cease-fire within Namibia might still be possible, but that his main concern was to intensify the guerrilla war and liberate Namibia by force.

March 2—A spokesman for the Eritrean People's Liberation Front said at a press conference in Rome that all Cuban forces had been transferred

from Eritrea to Ethiopia's Ogaden region. (The spokesman added that 2,000 Soviet soldiers and advisers remained in Eritrea.)

March 4—Iran severed diplomatic relations with South Africa and confirmed that it would not resume oil supplies to that country.

March 5—The Senate Committee on Foreign Relations opened hearings on the situation in Rhodesia.

March 5—The Defense Security Assistance Agency notified Congress of a proposed arms sale to Kenya. The arms would include 32 helicopters, 15 of them equipped to fire TOW antitank missiles, and 2,100 TOW missiles.

March 5—The *Washington Star* quoted reports by diplomatic sources that Libya had airlifted 1,000 troops, accompanied by military equipment, to Uganda in support of President Amin. (Sources indicated that at least 500 Libyan troops and 500 soldiers of the Palestine Liberation Organization were already helping Amin.)

March 5—The House Foreign Affairs Committee's Subcommittee on Africa held a hearing on the security situation in Zaire. Several witnesses testified that Zaire's economy was nearing collapse, but Richard Moose, Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs, said that U.S. interests would not permit "walking away from Zaire."

March 5—South Africa informed U.N. Secretary General Waldheim that it objected to key provisions of the U.N. peace plan under which a cease-fire was scheduled to go into effect on March 15. (South African officials said they could not accept the U.N. proposal to allow SWAPO guerrillas to be quartered within Namibia during the U.N. supervised election campaign; nor could they approve the absence of any U.N. monitoring of SWAPO bases in Angola and Zambia. The Namibian constituent assembly also rejected the U.N. proposals.)

March 6—The House Foreign Affairs Committee's Subcommittee on Africa, held a hearing on congressionally imposed restrictions on Africa policy, with special reference to the bans on assistance to Angola and Mozambique.

March 6—Britain canceled the twice-weekly flights from Stanstad Airport which had carried medicine, spare parts, and luxury goods to Uganda.

March 6—South African troops and planes attacked bases of the South West African Peoples' Organization in Angola.

March 8—The first units of a Nigerian "buffer force" arrived in Ndjamena, capital of Chad. The force, which may ultimately number 1,000 men, is to enforce the cease-fire among contending Chadian factions in the capital.

March 12—The Seychelles Government made public a protest sent to President Carter against U.S. proposals for the establishment of a "Fifth Fleet" in the Indian Ocean.

March 12—The *Rand Daily Mail*, the Johannesburg newspaper, under a court order obtained by Justice Minister James Kruger, deleted portions of an article on the use of secret government funds by the South African Department of Information. (The deleted portions were said to link

Cabinet officials and former Prime Minister John Vorster, now South Africa's President, with the "information scandal.")

March 12—U.S. officials called for a meeting of the Namibian "contact group" made up of Western Foreign Ministers, and South African officials in an effort to save the U.N. peace plan for Namibia.

March 14—White South African miners returned to work after a week-long strike launched in protest over colored workers being given jobs formerly reserved for whites.

March 14—The Senate Foreign Relations Committee favorably reported, with amendments, S. Con. Res. 8, the McGovern-Hayakawa proposal to send observers to the elections in Rhodesia.

March 16—South African Prime Minister Peter Botha said in Parliament that a warrant had been issued for the arrest of former Information Secretary Eschel Rhoodie on charges of theft and fraud in his handling of secret Government projects.

March 16—Prime Minister Callaghan, answering a question in the British Parliament, said that Britain would not send an official delegation to observe the Rhodesian elections scheduled to begin on April 20. (Callaghan added, however, that the British Government would "facilitate" visits by individual Members of Parliament who wished to visit Rhodesia during the election period.)

March 17—Secretary of State Vance and British Foreign Secretary Owen issued nearly identical statements warning of the danger of increased bloodshed and destruction in Rhodesia. The statements contained an appeal for an all-parties peace conference and for the acceptance of the principle of United Nations-supervised elections prior to April 20. Vance's statement said that the lifting of sanctions against Rhodesia would "reverse an American policy of more than a decade and thus support the Salisbury parties."

March 18—The *Sunday Times* of Johannesburg, South Africa, reported that former Information Secretary Eschel Rhoodie had made secret tape recordings in which South African campaign contributions to U.S. candidates for political office were revealed.

March 18—Bishop Abel Muzorewa and Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole, members of the ruling Rhodesian Executive Council, rejected the March 17 appeals of Secretary of State Vance and British Foreign Secretary Owen for an all-parties peace conference and agreement to internationally supervised elections before the April 20 voting.

March 19—Rhodesian authorities announced that every able-bodied man would be drafted for security duties during April's national elections. The officials said that this decision was taken in response to threats by the Patriotic Front that guerrillas would disrupt the voting and turn the elections into a full-scale gun battle.

March 20—President Ratsiraka of Madagascar joined the Seychelles Government in protesting proposals that the United States establish a "Fifth Fleet" in the Indian Ocean.

March 20—Secretary of State Vance and Ministers from Britain, France, Canada, and West Germany, met with South Africa's Foreign Minister

Roelof Botha at the United Nations in New York in an effort to rescue the U.N. peace plan for Namibia. (Sources reported that progress was made, although Foreign Minister Botha left for South Africa after the meeting.)

March 21—In an interview with the British Broadcasting Corporation, Eschel M. Rhoodie, former South African Information Secretary, said that the United States was one of the principal countries where his Government had paid "opinion formers and decision takers" to express pro-South African views. Rhoodie denied, however, that any payments had been made to public officeholders in the United States.

March 22—The House Subcommittee on Africa began a series of hearings on Rhodesia.

March 22—South African President John Vorster denied that he had approved any irregular use of secret funds while serving as Prime Minister.

March 26—A Uganda National Liberation Front was formed at a meeting of Ugandan opponents of President Idi Amin in Moshi, Tanzania. The front chose Yusufu Lule, who had once been vice chancellor of Uganda's Makerere University, as its chairman.

March 28—S. Con. Res. 8, under which election observers would be sent to Rhodesia, passed the Senate by a vote of 66 to 27.

March 28—The Tanzanian Minister of Natural Resources, speaking at the Convention on Illegal Trade in Endangered Species in Costa Rica, appealed for assistance from the developed countries to protect the dwindling wildlife resources of the less developed countries. (The Minister added that Tanzania was unable to prevent the poaching of elephants, rhinos, zebras, lions, cheetahs, and leopards, whose skins were smuggled into Western Europe, the United States, and Japan.)

April 2—Portugal protested the March 31 execution in Mozambique of a Portuguese national convicted of being an antigovernment mercenary. Seven Mozambicans and two Rhodesians were also shot by a firing squad following a 2-day trial.

April 3—Eritrean Liberation Front-Popular Liberation Forces reportedly dismissed its leader, Osman Saleh Sabbe. He was accused of squandering the front's funds and opening a secret account in his name in London.

April 7—The *Rand Daily Mail*, the South African newspaper, reported that the South African Government had attempted to purchase a share in the *International Herald Tribune* through John McGoff, an American publisher. The *Mail* also stated that South Africa had financed the $1.5 million purchase of a 50-percent share in the London-based United Press International Television News Agency (UPITN) by Global Communications, a McGoff-owned firm.

April 9—The House of Representatives defeated attempts to amend the International Development Cooperation authorization bill (H.R. 3324) to provide for the sending of observers to the Rhodesian elections.

April 10—Joshua Nkomo, leader of the Zimbabwe African People's Union, announced in Zambia that: "In 2 more months the Patriotic Front will march on Salisbury and Bulawayo."

April 11—In Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, Yusufu Lule, head of the Ugandan National Liberation Front, announced that he would establish a provisional Government of Uganda with himself as President. Lule said that he would also hold the posts of Minister of Defense and commander in chief of the armed forces.

April 11—Britain's Conservative Party leader Margaret Thatcher and her foreign policy spokesman Francis Pym held a press conference on a party manifesto calling for major changes in Britain's policy toward southern Africa. A Conservative Government, according to Thatcher and Pym, would end Britain's participation in economic sanctions against Rhodesia if free and fair elections were held there. In addition, the Conservatives would rule out economic sanctions against South Africa but try other means to persuade that country to modify or abolish apartheid.

April 12—Prime Minister P. W. Botha of South Africa charged that the U.S. Ambassador's aircraft had been "converted for use as a spy plane by the installation of an aerial-survey camera under the seat of the copilot." (Botha announced that the U.S. Embassy personnel who had been involved would be expelled. In Washington, the State Department said that three military attachés had been told to leave South Africa by the South African Government.)

April 13—The Nigerian Government announced the following election dates for new civilian government: Senate, July 7; House of Representatives, July 14; state legislatures, July 21; state governors, July 28; President, August 11.

April 13—The United States ordered the expulsion of two senior South African military attachés. (Observers speculated that the move was in retaliation for the expulsion of three American attachés by South Africa on espionage charges.)

April 13—In Kampala, Uganda, Yusufu Lule, head of the Ugandan National Liberation Front, took the oath of office as President of Uganda.

April 14—The Western Somali Liberation Front (WSLF) reported battles between Western Somali and Abo Liberation Fronts and Cuban-supported Ethiopian troops beginning March 22 and continuing through April 14.

April 17—Voting began in the Rhodesian elections. Unexpectedly large turnouts were reported in urban areas.

April 19—The new Uganda Government lifted the ban on foreign publications imposed by the Amin regime.

April 20—Rhodesia's Prime Minister Ian Smith warned that he would take a senior post in a black-led government unless Britain and the United States lifted sanctions against Rhodesia and recognized the new administration.

April 20—Elections observers from Freedom House issued a statement in Salisbury, stating that, despite "direct and indirect pressures" on potential voters to participate, the election "is a useful and creditable step toward the establishment of a free society in Zimbabwe Rhodesia."

April 21—Voting in the Rhodesian elections came to an end.

April 22—Rhodesian officials reported that 63.9 percent of the estimated 2.9 million potential voters had participated in the elections.

April 22—The Ugandan town of Jinja on the Kenya-Uganda border, one of the last strongholds of troops supporting Idi Amin, was captured by anti-Amin forces led by Tanzanian troops.

April 22—The *New York Times* reported that the Soviet Union was expanding its air and naval activity in the Indian Ocean. (According to the *Times*, Soviet aircraft were flying regular surveillance missions out of Aden, Southern Yemen, covering the approaches from the Arabian Sea to the Strait of Hormuz at the entrance to the Persian Gulf, while the aircraft carrier *Minsk* was also engaged in maneuvers off Mozambique in the western Indian Ocean.)

April 23—The South African Government proposed legislation prohibiting the publication of information on the origin, transportation, destination, or supply levels of petroleum without official authorization.

April 23—Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole issued a statement in Salisbury saying that the Rhodesian elections had been "free and clearly above-board."

April 24—Rhodesian elections officials reported that Bishop Abel Muzorewa's UANC had won 67 percent of the vote, giving it 51 seats in the 100-seat Parliament. Ndabaningi Sithole's ZANU, with 14.5 percent of the vote, won only 12 seats, while the United National Federal Party, led by a traditional Ndebele chief, won 9 seats on the basis of 10.8 percent of the vote.

April 24—Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole, leader of the internal ZANU party, charged in Salisbury that the elections were "stage managed" and "full of appalling irregularities."

April 24—The Tanzanian Parliament condemned Libya's President Mu'ammar al-Qaddafi for supporting the regime of Idi Amin in Uganda.

April 24—Demonstrators in Mauritius denounced the superpower presence in the Indian Ocean and demanded the closing of the U.S. facility on Diego Garcia. (The demonstrators, who also sought to have Diego Garcia made a part of Mauritius, criticized the Government of Mauritius for not condemning proposals in the United States for the establishment of a "5th fleet" in the Indian Ocean.)

April 25—President Leopold Senghor of Senegal, on a visit to the Republic of Korea, said that his country would not attend the forthcoming Havana meeting of nonaligned nations unless the Cuban troops in Africa were recalled.

April 25—A team of observers sent to Rhodesia by the American Conservative Union reported its view that the voting was "free and fair" at a press conference in Washington.

April 26—Testifying before the Senate Subcommittee on Foreign Operations, Secretary of State Vance said it would be "constitutionally improper" for the Congress to pass legislation to lift the sanctions against Rhodesia before the President had made his determination on the fairness of the elections as required under section 27 of the International Security Assistance Act of 1978.

April 26—An official of the Organization of African Unity announced that the OAU Defense Commission, following a 6-day meeting in Addis Abada, had decided to establish an inter-African defense force. (The force would help African states defend themselves against attacks from outside the continent as well as from South Africa and Rhodesia, the spokesman added.)

April 26—The Liberian Government announced that President Tolbert had been granted emergency powers allowing him to detain without trial anyone suspected of treason, sedition, or other acts jeopardizing state security.

April 26—Kenya announced that it was giving the new Uganda Government 20 million shillings (approximately $2.5 million) in relief assistance.

April 27—South African police in Namibia announced the arrest of 39 leaders of the South-West African People's Organization (SWAPO). (Observers speculated that the arrests might signal the end of officially sanctioned SWAPO activity in the territory.)

April 27—South Africa announced that its troops had killed 22 guerrillas of the South-West African People's Organization (SWAPO) in 2 days of "hot-pursuit" operations.

April 27—President Yusufu Lule of Uganda formally assumed all powers of the Presidency with effect from April 11 and terminated all appointments made under the Amin regime.

April 28—Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole threatened to refuse to participate in the new government unless an independent international investigative commission were established to evaluate his charges of election irregularities.

April 29—Lt. Gen. Olusegun Obasanjo, the Nigerian head of state, issued a joint statement with Gen. Mathieu Kerekou, his counterpart visiting from the People's Republic of Benin, condemning what they called the "sham" election in Rhodesia. Obasanjo and Kerekou called on the international community to refuse to recognize the newly elected regime.

April 30—The United Nations Security Council passed a resolution condemning the Rhodesian elections as illegal and calling on member states to maintain the sanctions against Rhodesia. The United States, Britain, and France abstained.

May 2—The Nigerian Government issued a statement calling on all nations to continue to enforce the sanctions against Rhodesia.

May 2—The first shipment of petroleum products from Kenya to Uganda since the overthrow of Uganda's Idi Amin left Nairobi. (Oil company officials said the shipments had been resumed because the new Ugandan Government had acknowledged the debts left by Amin.)

May 2—The South African Government announced that it accepted "in principle" the recommendations of a commission headed by Nicholas Wiehahn, an industrial relations professor, on improving working conditions for blacks. (The South African Labor Minister, S. P. Botha, added, however, that steps to give blacks equality with whites in wages and job opportunity would be taken in an "evolutionary manner," although some enabling legislation would be introduced in June.)

May 3—Speaking in Port Moresby, Papua New Guinea, U.N. Ambassador Andrew Young said that the Rhodesian elections had been "rigged" and called for a new poll under international supervision.

May 4—The Rhodesian Parliament was dissolved as preparations went forward for the convening of the new Parliament chosen in the April 17–21 elections.

May 7—According to the *Washington Post*, South Africa rejected Western Contact Group proposals which had been made to satisfy South African objections to the U.N. ceasefire plan. The objections related to the monitoring of SWAPO bases in Angola and Zambia and to the presence of SWAPO bases inside Namibia.

May 7—The Senate passed S. 1019, which would repeal the prohibitions on U.S. assistance to Uganda and on trade with that country.

May 8—Zambia freed four members of the African National Congress who had been held in preventive detention for 6 years on charges of plotting to overthrow the Government. (The ANC was outlawed in 1972, when President Kenneth Kaunda declared Zambia a one-party state.)

May 11—Administrator-General Justice Steyn extended, from 2 days to 30 days, the length of time under Namibian emergency laws that detainees could be held in custody.

May 12—The Carnegie Endowment for International Peace released the results of a poll it had sponsored showing that large majorities of Americans condemn apartheid in South Africa but oppose any U.S. military involvement there.

May 14—The South African government established an interim National Assembly in Namibia with wide legislative powers and limited executive powers. (The Assembly was formally inaugurated on May 21.)

May 14—Amnesty International issued a statement in Paris charging that soldiers in the Central African Empire had killed approximately 100 students during demonstrations in April.

May 15—The *New York Times* reported that a group of middle-level officials in the Carter administration had sent President Carter a letter urging him to resist efforts in the Congress to lift sanctions against Rhodesia. The *Times* quoted the letter as expressing support for the Africa policy "so ably espoused by Ambassor Andrew Young."

May 15—Several lower-ranking Air Force officers were arrested in Ghana following an attempted coup.

May 15—President Carter, as permitted by law, waived the congressionally-imposed trade embargo against Uganda on the grounds that the Government of Uganda was no longer committing a systematic pattern of gross violations of human rights.

May 15—The Senate adopted a floor amendment proposed by Senator Helms to the Foreign Relations Authorization bill (S. 586/H.R. 3363) stating the findings of the Congress that the Government of Zimbabwe Rhodesia had demonstrated its willingness to participate in good faith at an all parties peace conference and that the Zimbabwe Rhodesians had approved the transfer of power to a black majority government in free elections. The amendment further stated the sense of the Congress that

the President should find the Government of Zimbabwe Rhodesia in conformity with section 27 of the International Security Assistance Act of 1978 (P.L. 95–384). Such a finding would require the President to lift the sanctions against Rhodesia.

May 16—The House subcommittees on Africa and on International Organizations opened joint hearings on Rhodesian sanctions.

May 17—Ten senior chiefs—five from Mashonaland and five from Matabeleland—were named to the new Rhodesian Senate.

May 18—Ethiopia signed cooperation agreements with Cuba and East Germany. The agreement with Cuba was of an economic, scientific and technical nature, while East Germany agreed to cooperate in the areas of health, education and culture.

May 19—Officials of the ELF and EPLF announced that their organizations had formed a joint political command. They also indicated that moves toward unification of their military forces had been taken and said that they had drafted a joint military strategy.

May 19—Joshua Nkomo, leader of the Zimbabwe African People's Union, warned at a press conference in Houston that an escalation of the fighting in Rhodesia would take place if the United States were to lift sanctions. Speaking of the new government scheduled to take power in Rhodesia, Nkomo added "it would be disastrous for the United States to associate itself with something that will disappear in the next three or four months." (Nkomo was in Houston along with officials from African countries and the United States attending a conference sponsored by the African-American Institute. U.N. Ambassador Andrew Young and Assistant Secretary of State for African Affairs Richard Moose also were at the conference.)

May 21—Secretary of State Vance and British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington held talks in London on Rhodesia and other international problems. According to press reports, Vance was given assurances that changes in Britain's policy toward Rhodesia would be gradual rather than sudden.

May 21—A summit conference of the francophone African states, attended by French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing, opened in Kigali, Rwanda.

May 21—The *Los Angeles Times* reported that the University of California Regents and a committee of the trustees of Stanford University, acting independently, had called on General Motors to stop selling vehicles, spare parts, and services to the South African police or military. Both Stanford and the University of California hold large blocs of shares in General Motors.

May 21—The House passed its version of S. 1019, in lieu of H.R. 3897, to allow the President to waive the prohibitions on U.S. assistance to Uganda.

May 22—The Ambassador of the Central African Empire to France resigned in protest over the killing of students in his country and announced that he was forming a national liberation front.

May 22—Lord Carrington, Foreign Secretary of the new British Conservative Government, confirmed in a foreign policy address to the House of

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Lords that Britain would not immediately recognize the new Rhodesian Government or lift sanctions. Britain's goal for Rhodesia, according to Lord Carrington, is legal independence with "the widest possible international recognition." Carrington added, however, that a senior level British diplomat would be permanently stationed in Salisbury to maintain close contact with the Zimbabwe Rhodesia regime.

May 23—The Rhodesian House of Assembly chose 10 blacks and 10 white members of the new Senate. The 10 blacks were all from Bishop Abel Muzorewa's UANC, while the whites were nominees of Ian Smith's Rhodesian Front party.

May 23—The Government of France announced that it was suspending military assistance to the Central African Empire while charges that students in that country had been killed by soldiers were investigated.

May 23—Joshua Nkomo told a press conference at the United Nations in New York that Lord Carrington, the new British foreign secretary, "is a racist and he cannot tell us what constitutes majority rule." With reference to U.S. policy, Nkomo added, "The United States has blundered in the past in its support of unstable regimes. I hope it will be different this time."

May 24—The United Nations General Assembly voted to reject the credentials of the South Africa delegation, an action which prevented South Africa from participating in the General Assembly debate on Namibia.

May 24—A British Government spokesman said that his country remained willing to hold talks with leaders of the Patriotic Front, the ZANU–ZAPU coalition, in an effort to "return Rhodesia to legality."

May 25—The *Christian Science Monitor* carried a report on an exclusive interview with Joshua Nkomo in which the ZAPU leader characterized outgoing Prime Minister Ian Smith as an "enemy" and Prime Minister-designate Muzorewa as a "traitor." Nkomo added, "You can reconcile with an enemy but not with a traitor."

May 28—A court martial assembled in Ghana to try Flight Lieutenant J. J. Rawlings and six others for their involvement in an attempted coup on May 15.

May 28—The new Rhodesian Parliament chose Josiah Zion Gumede, a 59 year-old black civil servant, to be President when the government of Bishop Abel Muzorewa takes power. Gumede, who resigned from a diplomatic post in 1965 in protest against the Ian Smith regime's Unilateral Declaration of Independence, is from Matabeleland, the home area of guerrilla leader Joshua Nkomo.

May 29—Bishop Abel Muzorewa, leader of the UANC, was sworn in as Prime Minister.

May 29—In a news conference held in Khartoum, Sudan, Senator Jacob Javits, as a personal envoy of President Carter, said that the United States had offered Sudan $100 million in economic assistance and $25 million in military assistance.

May 29—Rhodesian authorities released figures showing that 1,628 whites had left the country during April, bringing the total loss for the year to 4,544. This number is twice as great as during the comparable period in 1978.

May 29—President Daniel arap Moi of Kenya met with Julius Nyerere, President of Tanzania, at Arusha, Tanzania to discuss continuing points of difference. (An agreement was reached on allowing overflight rights to aircraft of both countries and on turning over information on the assets of the dissolved East African Community to a mediator.)

May 29—Kenya's Foreign Minister, Dr. Munyua Waiyaki, reiterated that Kenya recognizes the Patriotic Front alliance of Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe as the sole legitimate representative of the people of Zimbabwe and opposes any lifting of sanctions against Rhodesia.

May 29—The *Washington Post* published a statement by the Ambassador of Nigeria to the United States, Olujimi Jolaoso, in which the Ambassador said that if the United States moved to lift the sanctions against Rhodesia, "We will, of necessity, then review our bilateral relations, both political and economic. . . ."

May 30—Prime Minister Muzorewa named a 17-member cabinet including former Prime Minister Ian Smith as minister without portfolio. Muzorewa himself assumed the post of Defense Minister.

June 1—The state of Zimbabwe Rhodesia was formally declared as the new government, under Prime Minister Abel T. Muzorewa, took office.

June 2—Prime Minister Abel Muzorewa said in a national address that shortly after the April 17–21 voting he had contacted leaders of the frontline states asking them to "forgive and forget the past." According to Muzorewa it was the aim of the Zimbabwe Rhodesia Government to "forge friendly political, diplomatic, and trade links with neighboring countries."

June 3—Francis Zindonga, Law and Order Minister of Zimbabwe Rhodesia, confirmed that police were investigating a plot to assassinate Prime Minister Muzorewa and that some officials of Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole's UANC had been arrested in connection with the plot.

June 3—Representatives of the frontline states meeting in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, issued a joint communique saying "that Rhodesia remains an illegal, racist, minority, and rebel regime."

June 4—Gen. Frederick Akuffo, the Ghanaian leader, was overthrown in a coup headed by Air Force Lt. Jerry Rawlings.

June 4—South African President John Vorster resigned following the release of the report of a commission headed by Judge Rudolf Erasmus on the misuse of funds by the South African Information Department. According to the report, Vorster had been aware of the Department's illegal projects while he was Prime Minister. Marais Viljoen, president of the Senate, was named to replace Vorster.

June 5—Somalia began a 2-month campaign for the consideration of a new draft national constitution by the Somali people. The campaign was intended to pave the way for a general referendum on the constitution in August.

June 5—Announcing that he would soon close the U.S. satellite tracking station in his country, Seychelles President Albert Rene called for the closure of the U.S. naval facility at Diego Garcia. Rene added that only the people of the Indian Ocean area had a right to a presence in the region.

June 5—The Provisional Government of Chad announced that Nigerian peacekeeping troops had been withdrawn. The Provisional Government had demanded the withdrawal, accusing the 1,850 Nigerians of behaving like an "occupation force in conquered territory."

June 6—Lt. Jerry Rawlings, the new ruler of Ghana, called for a moral revolution in Ghana and for honesty and integrity in government. Meanwhile, reports on the June 4 coup indicated that President Akuffo had been stabbed and Gen. Odartey Wellington, Commander of the Armed Forces, killed during the takeover.

June 7—President Carter announced that he had determined not to order the lifting of sanctions against Rhodesia, although he would "keep the question of the observance of sanctions under review." In a press conference following this announcement, Secretary of State Vance said that the United States would be sending an observer to Rhodesia to report on progress toward the achievement of genuine majority rule.

June 8—The Liberian Government asked the Soviet Union to trim the staff of its Embassy in Liberia from 17 to 11. Observers speculated that this action might be related to the April riots in Monrovia in which 29 people were killed.

June 8—Lt. Gen. Peter Walls, Commander of Combined Operations in Zimbabwe Rhodesia, said that President Carter's decision not to lift sanctions would prolong the war in his country by discouraging guerrillas who might have been wavering in their loyalties from taking advantage of the Government's offer of amnesty.

June 8—Prime Minister Abel Muzorewa of Zimbabwe Rhodesia said he was "shocked" by President Carter's decision to maintain sanctions against his country, adding "it would be hard to think of a more blatant example of political expediency and of double standards, and it is astonishing that it should come from a President of the United States who claims to be a champion of human rights."

June 9—Robert Mugabe, leader of the ZANU wing of the Patriotic Front, welcomed President Carter's decision to maintain sanctions against Rhodesia as a "positive move." Mugabe added, "Our hope is that the Carter administration will maintain its position and agitate for the total dismantlement of the Smith-Muzorewa regime. * * *"

June 12—David M. Sibeko, a leader of the Pan-Africanist Congress, a black South African opposition movement, was assassinated in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania. Observers speculated that the assassination resulted from factional disputes within the PAC.

June 13—The Senate passed S. 428, the fiscal year 1980 military procurement authorization, containing language that would end U.S. participation in the sanctions against Rhodesia.

June 14—South African Minister of Justice Jimmy Kruger was dropped from the South African cabinet. Andries Treurnicht, the conservative Transvaal leader, was named Minister of Public Works.

June 15—Zambia denied reports that it would soon reopen road traffic across the border with Zimbabwe Rhodesia.

June 16—Gen. Ignatius Acheampong, who had overthrown the civilian-elected government in Ghana in 1972, was executed by a firing squad.

June 17—Lieutenant Rawlings confirmed that the election of a civilian regime in Ghana would go ahead as scheduled and that October 1, 1979 had been designated as the target date for the installation of this regime.

June 18—Addressing a joint session of Congress on the SALT II treaty, President Carter said that while meeting with Soviet officials in Vienna "I made it clear to President Brezhnev that Cuban military activities in Africa, sponsored by or supported by the Soviet Union * * * can only have a negative impact on United States-Soviet relations."

June 18—Parliamentary and Presidential elections were held in Ghana.

June 18—The French press agency quoted sources within Zimbabwe Rhodesia as saying that Prime Minister Muzorewa had met with South African Prime Minister Botha in South Africa the previous week.

June 20—James Chikerema, a member of the Zimbabwe Rhodesian Parliament and a former senior official of Prime Minister Muzorewa's United African National Congress, announced that he was leaving the UANC to form his own party and taking eight other members of Parliament with him. The defections would deprive Bishop Muzorewa of his parliamentary majority.

June 20—The Ugandan National Liberation Front announced that Godfrey L. Binaisa, a lawyer and former Attorney General would replace Yusufu Lule as head of state. (In making the announcement, the Chairman of the Consultative Council of the UNLF accused Lule of ignoring democratic principles in making vital decisions.)

June 21—Eight people were reported killed in Kampala by soldiers of the Ugandan Liberation Army during demonstrations protesting the resignation of President Yusufu Lule.

June 22—The Government of Mali announced that of the 3,298,477 valid votes cast in the June 19 election all had gone to President Moussa Traore.

June 23—The Ethiopian Government announced plans to improve the agricultural sector by the establishment of producers' collectives in the rural areas "according to the principles of scientific socialism."

June 25—The Subcommittee on African Affairs of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee held hearings on the current deadlock in negotiations for a Namibian ceasefire and U.N.-supervised elections. (Similar hearings were held on May 7 by the Subcommittee on Africa on the House Foreign Affairs Committee. Don McHenry, U.S. Deputy Representative on the U.N. Security Council, who has represented the United States in the Contact Group conducting the negotiations, testified at both hearings.)

June 26—Lt. Gen. Akwasi Afrifa, who had overthrown Ghanaian President Kwane Nkrumah in 1966 and returned the country to civilian rule in 1969, was executed by a firing squad in Ghana. Also executed was Gen. Frederick Akuffo, who was overthrown by Lieutenant Rawlings on June 4.

June 26—South Africa sentenced 16 blacks to jail terms of from 5 to 17 years. The blacks were accused of underground activities on behalf of the Pan-Africanist Congress.

June 26—Zimbabwe Rhodesia announced that its security forces had carried out raids against installations of the Zimbabwe People's Revolutionary Army in the vicinity of Lusaka, the Zambian capital. Zambia reported that a refugee camp had been attacked.

June 27—President Tolbert of Liberia announced that all those arrested in connection with the April 14 rioting in Monrovia would be released. Tolbert also said that the price of rice would be reduced and that the University of Liberia would be reopened.

June 28—The Ghana Electoral Commission announced that none of the Presidential candidates had received a clear majority of the votes cast in the June 18 election and that a runoff between the two leading candidates would be necessary. (These candidates were Hilla Limann of the People's National Party and Victor Owusu of the Popular Front Party.)

June 28—The House passed H.R. 4439 which would require the President to lift the sanctions against Rhodesia by October 15, 1979, unless he determines that it would not be in the national interest to do so.

July 4—The president of the South African Atomic Energy Board said that he had received final confirmation of the refusal of the U.S. Government to supply 12 kilograms of enriched uranium for the Safari-1 reactor.

July 4—University students in Ghana stormed the U.S. Embassy, pulling down an American flag, in a protest over what they called U.S. meddling in Ghana's affairs. (Demonstrations were also held at the British and Nigerian Embassies. The United States, Britain, and Nigeria had condemned recent executions in Ghana.)

July 5—Dr. Ampie Roux, director of the South African Uranium Enrichment Corporation, said that the U.S. refusal to supply 12 kilograms of enriched fuel for the Safari-1 reactor "by no means signified the end of U.S. supplies of nuclear fuel to South Africa." (Roux indicated that the United States might be willing to negotiate a package deal on uranium supplies but that it wanted South Africa to sign the nuclear non-proliferation treaty.)

July 7—Ugandan radio reported that a Tanzanian withdrawal from Uganda would begin in a few days and that many Tanzanian troops were scheduled to leave by the end of the month.

July 7—Nigeria conducted elections to the federal Senate. (These were the first in a series of elections preparatory to the installation of a civilian regime in October.)

July 8—Yusufu Lule, former President of Uganda, left Tanzania for London. (Press reports noted charges that Lule had been held in Tanzania against his will.)

July 9—The Organization of African Unity's council of foreign ministers met Monrovia, Liberia. (In his opening remarks, the Secretary-General of the OAU, Edem Kodjo, urged that the OAU move forward with plans for the establishment of a peacekeeping force to intervene in African international disputes.)

July 9—Daniel arap Moi, President of Kenya, urged all Ugandan refugees in Kenya to return to Uganda and assist in the reconstruction of their country.

July 9—Prime Minister Muzorewa arrived in Washington, at the invitation of Senator Helms, for a 2-day visit.

July 11—Prime Minister Muzorewa met with President Carter at Camp David. (According to a White House statement issued after the meeting, the President had encouraged the Muzorewa administration to work closely with the British Government in order to achieve "independence based on full political participation and human rights guarantees for all its citizens." Muzorewa said he was "tremendously encouraged" by the meeting but declined to go into detail.)

July 12—A Ugandan Government spokesman stated that a limited number of Tanzanian troops would remain in Uganda to assist in the restoration of law and order. (The official added that the Uganda National Liberation Front was preparing for the installation of a democratically elected government within 2 years.)

July 13—The *Washington Post* reported that Tanzania had issued a confidential appeal to the United States and other Western countries for $75 million in emergency assistance. (Tanzania's economy was reported to have been severely damaged because of the costs of the war with Uganda.)

July 13—Prime Minister Muzorewa met with Prime Minister Thatcher and other high British officials in London. According to press reports, Muzorewa was presented with proposals for reducing the influence of whites in Zimbabwe Rhodesian affairs.

July 14—Ethiopian troops launched a major offensive on three fronts against Eritrean guerrillas in the vicinity of Nakfa, a town near the Red Sea coast and north of Asmara.

July 15—Angolan President Agostinho Neto submitted proposals to U.N. Secretary-General Waldheim aimed at breaking the deadlock in the negotiations for Namibian independence. Waldheim said he would meet with SWAPO President Sam Nujoma before deciding whether to take further action.

July 17—The 16th Assembly of the Heads of State and Government of the Organization of African Unity met in Monrovia, Liberia. (In his opening remarks, outgoing OAU Chairman, President Numayri of Sudan, was critical of Tanzania's intervention in Uganda.)

July 18—Lt. Gen. Olusegun Obasanjo, the Nigerian head of state, told the OAU Assembly of Heads of State and Government in Monrovia that Tanzania had provoked the crisis with Uganda prior to the intervention of Tanzanian troops against the Amin regime. (Obasanjo warned that the Tanzanian action set a dangerous precedent for Africa. On the Rhodesian question, Obasanjo said that if Britain and other countries were preparing to recognize the Muzorewa Government they should be prepared to face the consequences.)

July 19—Eschel Rhoodie, the former head of South Africa's Information Ministry and a key figure in a recent scandal involving misuse of government funds, was arrested by the French police on an international warrant issued by South Africa.

July 20—Britain's Queen Elizabeth arrived in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, on a 3-day state visit.

July 20—Zimbabwe Rhodesian armed forces killed more than 180 auxiliary troops attached to the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole's internal faction of the Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU). A Government spokesman said the troops were killed when they resisted an effort to move them from their rural camps for "retraining and reorientation."

July 21—The OAU summit meeting came to an end with the issuance of several resolutions and recommendations, including one recognizing the Patriotic Front, headed by Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe, as the sole legitimate representative of the people of Zimbabwe.

July 26—According to the *Washington Post*, Amnesty International reported that at least 26 well-known political prisoners in Ethiopia had "disappeared" from an Addis Ababa prison over a 2-week period. Amnesty indicated that secret political executions had been frequent in the last 2 years.

July 26—The French press agency reported that Nigeria had informed its customers that oil deliveries would be reduced by 10 percent.

July 27—Britain's Queen Elizabeth arrived in Zambia on a state visit which would include the opening of the Commonwealth conference in Lusaka.

July 28—In an out-of-court settlement the South African Government paid the family of late black consciousness leader, Steve Biko, between $76,700 and $78,000 in compensation for his death September 12, 1977, while he was in police custody.

July 29—American civil rights activist Jesse Jackson spoke to an enthusiastic crowd of 4,000 South Africans in Soweto and told them he would urge President Carter to oppose U.S. investment in South Africa and American Government participation in SASAL, the South African synthetic fuel program. (Jackson was on a 12-day tour of the country which ended July 31.)

July 31—Ndabaningi Sithole, leader of internal faction of the Zimbabwe African National Union (ZANU) announced that his party would take up the 12 seats it had won in the April 17–21 elections. (Sithole's party had been boycotting the Parliament because of his allegations of irregularities in the voting.)

July 31—Former Secretary of State Kissinger, testifying before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee on the draft SALT II treaty, criticized the "Soviet geopolitical offensive in Africa, the Middle East, and Southeast Asia," and recommended that Senate ratification of the treaty be accompanied by a "vigorous expression of the Senate's view of the linkage between SALT and Soviet geopolitical conduct."

July 31—Nigeria nationalized the British-owned share in a petroleum company operated jointly with the Nigerian Government and Shell Oil. (Nigerian officicals said the action was taken in response to Britain's alleged decision to allow British Petroleum to sell oil to South Africa, but the nationalization was widely regarded as an attempt to influence Britain's position on the Zimbabwe Rhodesian issue.)

July 31—The conference report (H. Rept. 96–399) on the State Department authorization bill (H.R. 3363) was published in the Congressional Record. The report recommended compromise language on Rhodesia which would terminate U.S. participation in the sanctions against Rhodesia by November 15, 1979, unless the President should determine and certify to Congress that such termination was not in the national interest. Congress would have power to terminate the sanctions itself if it should adopt a concurrent resolution rejecting the Presidential determination within 30 calendar days of its issuance.

August 1—South African Prime Minister Botha appointed Gerrit Viljoen to replace Marthinus Steyn as Administrator General of Namibia. Viljoen is head of the Broederbond, a movement committed to the preservation of Afrikaans culture and political power.

August 1—Opening of the Commonwealth Conference in Lusaka, Zambia, Kenneth Kaunda, President of Zambia, condemned the April elections in Rhodesia as illegal, and said "Majority rule must mean the total transfer of power from the minority."

August 1—Uganda Radio charged that Kenya was expelling thousands of Ugandans and warned of possible retaliations against Kenyan citizens in Uganda.

August 2—Prime Minister Abel Muzorewa of Zimbabwe Rhodesia condemned President Kaunda's speech at the opening of the Commonwealth conference in Zambia, calling it an "hysterical outburst." (Muzorewa added that his country had been conciliatory toward Zambia and that "the food and wine which Zambia is feeding the Commonwealth members would not have been there were it not for the good will of Zimbabwe Rhodesia and South Africa.")

August 3—Carter administration officials said that Cuba had withdrawn from 2,000 to 3,000 of the troops it had sent to Ethiopia in 1977–78. Officials now estimated the Cuban military presence at 11,000 to 14,000, down from 16,000 to 18,000 troops at the peak of the Ogaden conflict. During the conflict the Soviet Union had an estimated 1,500 military advisers in Ethiopia. The Soviets were now believed to have 1,000 to 1,200 military and civilian personnel there.

August 3—British Prime Minister Thatcher, speaking at the Commonwealth Conference in Zambia, said that her Government would soon present proposals for a new constitution in Rhodesia and a call for a cease-fire in the Rhodesian fighting.

August 3—Australian Prime Minister Malcolm Fraser announced at the Commonwealth Conference in Zambia that his country would provide approximately $1 million in assistance to both Uganda and Tanzania to meet the burdens imposed by the otherthrow of Idi Amin. (New Zealand announced that it was sending a party of officials to Kampala, Uganda, to study that country's needs.)

August 4—The *Washington Star* reported that General Motors was providing $4.76 million to its South African subsidiary for the improvement of job opportunities for black workers.

August 5—President Macias Nguema of Equatorial Guinea was overthrown in a military coup.

August 6—The Commonwealth Conference, meeting in Lusaka, Zambia, adopted a statement welcoming the British Government's decision to summon the participants in the Rhodesian conflict to a constitutional conference.

August 6—The "Voice of Zimbabwe," broadcasting from Mozambique, charged that the British peace initiative in the Rhodesian conflict was a "trick" designed to stop the fighting and "give the Salisbury regime breathing space."

August 7—President Daniel arap Moi of Kenya, speaking at the Commonwealth Conference in Zambia, criticized the assertion by President Nyerere of Tanzania that the border between Kenya and Tanzania had been closed jointly. Moi said that Tanzania had initiated the border closure.

August 8—A spokesman for the United African National Council in Rhodesia, Prime Minister Muzorewa's party, charged that the British peace proposals were "a recipe for chaos and economic depression."

August 8—In his closing remarks at the Commonwealth Conference in Zambia, President Kaunda urged Britain to act swiftly to end the war in Rhodesia and warned that the Commonwealth peace initiative might be "torpedoed" by the Rhodesian Government and by South Africa.

August 8—Prime Minister Abel Muzorewa of Rhodesia announced that his country would soon begin the production of ethanol as a substitute for gasoline.

August 8—Three French judges said that Eschel Rhoodie, who disclosed South Africa's use of covert funds to buy influence abroad, should be sent home to face charges of fraud and theft. Rhoodie was extradited on August 22 and arrived in South Africa on August 23.

August 8—Guinea's President Sekou Toure, on a visit to the United States, met with President Carter and Secretary of State Vance. After the meetings, President Toure said he was "pleased and encouraged" by the results of U.S. investment in Guinea and that he hoped American firms would continue to take advantage of Guinea's favorable investment climate.

August 9—Joshua Nkomo, leader of the ZAPU wing of the Patriotic Front, rejected the possibility of British supervision of elections in Rhodesia.

August 10—The Washington-based Lawyers' Committee for Civil Rights Under Law announced that Shun Chetty, a lawyer who defended South African black dissidents and the family of Steve Biko, had fled South Africa to Botswana and would seek asylum in Britain. Chetty reportedly feared that South African authorities were about to ban him and prevent him from practicing law.

August 11—Zwelakhe Sizulu, black news editor of the *Johannesburg Sunday Post*, was reported sentenced to 9 months in jail for refusing to answer questions about telephone conversations he had with one of his reporters. The reporter, Thami Mkhwanazi, was being held incommunicado by the Government and without trial or formal charges.

August 12—Sudanese President Nimeiri dismissed First Vice President Abu Qasim Muhammed Ibrahim in an apparent effort to defuse student riots and trade union strikes over rises in the prices of food and fuel.

August 12—Speaking at a mass rally in Lusaka, Zambia, President Kaunda praised Nigeria for nationalizing British Petroleum assets prior to the Commonwealth Conference, but added that British Prime Minister Thatcher was "forceful" and "courageous" and should be given a chance to solve the crisis in Rhodesia. (Kaunda added that his country was expanding its armed forces and buying new weapons.)

August 14—The British Government announced that it would convene a constitutional conference on Rhodesia in London on September 10. British proposals for the new constitution, announced at the same time, included the abolition of the blocking power given whites in the Zimbabwe Rhodesian constitution and the preservation of some reserved seats for whites in the Zimbabwe assembly. The British statement also appealed for a cease-fire.

August 15—British envoy Sir James Murray reportedly held talks with South African officials in Pretoria for the purpose of breaking the impasse in negotiations to implement the U.N. plan for Namibian independence. The talks primarily dealt with a proposed demilitarized zone along the Namibia/Angola border, which was part of a new proposal made by Angolan President Neto.

August 15—Prime Minister Muzorewa's government in Zimbabwe Rhodesia accepted Britain's invitation to attend an all-parties constitutional conference in London.

August 15—South African Prime Minister Botha, speaking at the Natal National Party Congress, said that a policy of permanent and total separatism in South Africa was not acceptable. (The Prime Minister went on to outline an alternative policy of recognition of the existence of minorities; consolidation of the homelands; division of power among white South Africans, coloreds, and Indians; and acceptance of the principle of separate schools and communities where possible.)

August 16—The Nigerian Federal Electoral Commission declared Alhaji Shehu Shagari winner in the voting conducted on August 11. (Some Nigerians criticized the Commission's decision because Shagari had garnered the minimum 25 percent of the vote in only 12 states and not in 13 as the electoral law seemed to require.)

August 16—An all-African commission consisting of judges from Senegal, Liberia, the Ivory Coast, Togo, and Rwanda found that Emperor Bokassa I of the Central African Empire had personally taken part in the massacre of children in Bangui in April. (The commission made its finding public after conducting an investigation in the Central African Empire.)

August 17—President Binaisa of Uganda said that political organizations other than the ruling Uganda National Liberation Front would be banned for at least a 2-year interim period.

August 19—Dr. Munyua Waiyaki, the Kenyan Foreign Minister, said that the resignation of Andrew Young as the U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations, came as a great disappointment to many African nations. Waiyaki added that Young had understood the problems of Africa and had been in the vanguard of the struggle for liberation and human rights.

August 20—Three of the defeated candidates in the Nigerian election, including Chief Obafemi Awolowo, who had placed second in the voting, announced that they would challenge the declaration of Shehu Shagari as winner in court.

August 20—Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe, leaders of the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front, announced in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, that they would attend the constitutional conference in London, but they rejected the possibility of a ceasefire.

August 22—Zimbabwe Rhodesian Prime Minister Muzorewa announced the composition of his delegation to the constitutional conference in London. Ian Smith, former prime minister, and the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole, who had challenged Muzorewa in the April elections, were among the 12 delegates chosen.

August 24—Former Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith said that Zimbabwe Rhodesia was not attending the constitutional conference in London to negotiate with the Patriotic Front but to hold talks with the British Government. (Smith termed the Patriotic Front's presence at the conference "unnecessary.")

August 26—The Mozambique Ministry of National Defense announced the execution of 8 Mozambicans for treason, espionage, and terrorism.

August 28—Uganda's President Godfrey Binaisa expressed sympathy to the families of a U.N. official and two doctors that had recently been murdered. Binaisa denounced allegations that the Ugandan Government had instigated the killings and appealed to the world community for patience while law and order was restored.

August 30—Former South African Information Minister Cornelius P. Mulder was cleared of charges that he tried to block an inquiry into the misuse of funds in his ministry.

August 30—The Somali Government announced that voters had approved a new constitution almost unanimously in a nationwide referendum.

August 31—The French press agency reported that five Soviet officers had been killed in a clash with anti-Government guerrillas in northern Mozambique.

August 31—South African Prime Minister Botha became the first Prime Minister to visit Soweto, the all-black suburb of Johannesburg. The visit came at the end of a tour of the black homelands and was a part of a new approach of cooperation and consultation with moderate black leaders who have chosen to operate within the system of apartheid.

September 1—Prime Minister Abel Muzorewa, speaking in Zimbabwe Rhodesia, said that he would be willing to make compromises at the London constitutional conference, but only if there were adequate guarantees of peace and international recognition. Muzorewa added that he thought 2 weeks would be sufficient for an agreement to be reached in London and that he would return home if the conference was not concluded in that time.

September 2—The Zimbabwe Rhodesian Foreign Minister, David Mukome, said that Britain and the United States had invited his Government to establish legations in their capitals. Mukome added that negotiations on the size and composition of the legations were underway.

September 3—President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, speaking at the opening session of the nonalined conference in Havana, said that Africans admire Cuba for its steadfast 20-year struggle against "the biggest, best-armed power in the world." In his remarks, Kaunda repeatedly addressed the Cuban President as "Comrade Castro".

September 4—British Foreign Office officials said that it would not be appropriate for the Zimbabwe Rhodesian Government to establish a legation in Britain until the London constitutional conference had adjourned.

September 6—A Nigerian presidential election tribunal rejected a petition from Chief Obafemi Awolowo, a defeated candidate in the August presidential election, to overturn the certification of Alhaji Shehu Shagari as winner.

September 6—In a major speech prior to his departure for the London constitutional conference, Prime Minister Muzorewa said that he was going to London in the hope of bringing peace to his country and of resolving its economic problems. He added, however, that he would not "accept a constitution which will be a seed-bed for tyranny and chaos. * * *"

September 6—The Zimbabwe Rhodesian military headquarters announced that it had begun a major military operation in Mozambique on September 5, resulting in clashes with both ZANU guerrilla forces and Mozambican troops. (Mozambique charged that Mirage aircraft had participated in the attack. Such planes are not known to be a part of the Zimbabwe-Rhodesian Air Force.)

September 6—Guerrillas seeking autonomy for the Oganden territory of eastern Ethiopia said that they had broken off a 36-hour battle with Cuban-led Ethiopian troops in which they claimed about 400 Ethiopian troops were killed.

September 6—Addressing the Zimbabwe Rhodesian Senate, Prime Minister Abel Muzorewa said that the attack against Mozambique began on September 5 was a pre-emptive strike and one of the most successful operations his country had launched. Muzorewa added that he had been "thrilled" by reports of the attack.

September 7—South African Prime Minister P. W. Botha warned Lesotho against ties with Cuba. "You are playing with fire if you allow Cubans to enter your territory," said the Prime Minister. (The warning followed reports of contacts between Lesotho and Cuba as well as the decision by Lesotho Prime Minister Chief Leabua Jonathan to attend the nonaligned conference in Havana. Chief Jonathan was reported to have made a speech critical of South Africa at the Havana meeting).

September 7—The *South African Digest* reported that the South African government had appointed a commission to investigate the fairness and effectiveness of South Africa's security legislation.

September 8—Zimbabwe Rhodesian armed forces ended their intervention in Mozambique. An official communique reported that Zimbabwe Rhodesia had lost 15 men during the fighting, while 300 Patriotic Front guerrillas and Mozambican soldiers had been killed.

September 8—Zimbabwe Rhodesian Prime Minister Abel Muzorewa and ZAPU leader Joshua Nkomo arrived at London's Heathrow Airport

within minutes of each other. Speaking to newsmen, Nkomo said that "There is no government in Salisbury—there's a bunch of bandits." Muzorewa, meeting separately with reporters, condemned "cowardly terrorists," and added that former Prime Minister Ian Smith, a member of his own delegation, was "an object in a museum."

September 10–16—Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin visited Ethiopia for celebrations marking the fifth anniversary of the overthrow of Emperor Haile Selassie.

September 10—The London conference on the future of Rhodesia opened at Lancaster House. Although a dispute over seating was resolved, a spokesman for the Patriotic Front said his delegation would not attend a post-session reception because it would mean drinking together "with Smith and Muzorewa when their hands are dripping with blood * * *" British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington, in his opening remarks, expressed "great regret and disappointment" that hostilities were continuing in Rhodesia while the conference met.

September 10—According to the *Economist*, Saudi Arabia had convened a conference between visiting President Daniel arap Moi of Kenya and President Mohammed Siad Barre of Somalia. After returning to their respective countries both leaders denied that they had held talks, although they conceded that they had met at a Saudi state dinner.

September 12—Delegates to the London constitutional conference on Rhodesia agreed to an agenda under which discussion of an independence constitution for an internationally recognized majority-rule government would precede negotiations on transitional military and administrative arrangements. (The agreement represented a partial victory for the Salisbury delegation, which had wanted the constitution discussed first, but it was also a partial victory for the Patriotic Front, which had favored broad negotiations dealing with key transitional issues including control of the security forces and the civil service. British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington distributed his Government's constitutional proposals to the delegates at the end of the session.)

September 13—The South African homeland of Venda was granted independence as part of the South African government's policy of separate racial development.

September 13—Prime Minister Abel Muzorewa refused to state his reaction to Britain's constitutional proposals, and said his delegation had not agreed to negotiate on transitional security and administrative arrangements. Muzorewa added that he might leave the conference in a few days. A spokesman for the Rev. Ndabaningi Sithole, a member of Muzorewa's delegation said that the internal wing of ZANU disassociated itself from Muzorewa's view and was willing to negotiate on transitional arrangements. Sithole later denied that there was any split in the delegation. Former Prime Minister Smith, pleading illness, did not attend the afternoon session of the conference.

September 14—*South African Digest* reported that Bishop Desmond Tutu, Secretary-General of the South African Council of Churches, while speaking in Denmark, had urged all countries to halt imports of South African coal even if it jeopardizes the jobs of black workers. According to a South African newspaper, Chief Gatsha Buthelezi disagreed with the

Bishop that the resulting loss of jobs for blacks would mean "suffering with a purpose," suggesting that the suffering held no prospect of results and would hurt blacks affected by a decrease in the coal trade.

September 14—Ghana radio announced that Ghana and Nigeria had taken steps to "normalize" Nigerian sales of oil to Ghana. (Oil supplies from Nigeria had been cut off following the execution of military officers in Ghana in June.)

September 15—Reacting to Britain's constitutional proposals for Rhodesia, the Zimbabwe Rhodesian and Patriotic Front delegations submitted rival constitutions of their own. The Patriotic Front's proposal included no special protections for whites.

September 15—In a message to the people of Zimbabwe Rhodesia, Prime Minister Abel Muzorewa reiterated his decision to negotiate only on a new constitution and not on transitional arrangements. Muzorewa added that "far-seeing white people" would soon realize that safeguards in the constitution "were not really that important after all."

September 16—Former Prime Minister Ian Smith rejected Bishop Muzorewa's statement that special safeguards for whites were not important, saying that such safeguards were in fact "absolutely essential."

September 16—ZANU leader Robert Mugabe said in a British radio interview that Bishop Muzorewa's threatened departure from the London constitutional conference would be "good riddance to bad rubbish."

September 18—South African police fired tear-gas cannisters into a crowd of 300 striking black workers at a factory near Durban. Employees of the Marburg Manufacturing Company refused to work in protest against increased bus fares in the Kwazulu homeland.

September 18—The Patriotic Front delegation to the London conference proposed that Rhodesia be governed by an eight-member council during a 6-month transitional period prior to U.N.-supervised elections. Four members of the council would be appointed by the Front and four by Britain and Prime Minister Abel Muzorewa. One of the British members would be chairman, but he would not have a tie-breaking vote. The plan also called for the dismissal of all high-court justices and proposed that special councils be set up to oversee the creation of a new army and a new police force.

September 19—The *Financial Times* of London reported that British officials had privately threatened that the sanctions against Rhodesia would not be lifted unless the Muzorewa delegation to the London constitutional conference agreed to deprive white members of parliament of their power to block constitutional amendments.

September 19—According to the *Washington Post*, the South African government removed bans from five persons banned in November 1976 apparently because they were helping blacks form labor unions.

September 19—Andrew Young, outgoing U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations, arrived in Uganda for a two-hour visit at the invitation of President Binaisa. (Young was in Africa leading a group of U.S. businessmen on a tour of several countries, including Liberia, Kenya, and Nigeria.)

September 19—ZAPU leader Joshua Nkomo said that "war criminals" might be dealt with by the police and courts in an independent Zimbabwe. He refused to say whether former Prime Minister Smith would be among those charged.

September 20—Bishop Muzorewa announced that he would remain at the Lancaster House conference because his delegation was close to agreement with Britain on a new constitution.

September 20—Senegalese President Leopold Senghor said he doubted that there would be a new dialog between Israel and Africa because Prime Minister Begin's Government in Israel was "racist" and "nonprogressive." (Senghor's remarks were made after a meeting with outgoing U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations Andrew Young. According to reports, Young had recently been urging African leaders to renew contact with Israel.)

September 21—Emperor Jean Bedel Bokassa of the Central African Empire was overthrown in a bloodless coup and David Dacko, who had been President of the Central African Republic from 1960 through 1965, took power. (Bokassa, who first seized control on January 1, 1966, was reportedly in Libya at the time of the coup. French troops arrived in the capital at the invitation of the new Dacko Government shortly after the overthrow.)

September 21—Eschel Rhoodie, former South African Minister of Information, pleaded not guilty to charges of fraud and theft in the Pretoria Supreme Court.

September 21—Bishop Abel Muzorewa, Zimbabwe Rhodesian Prime Minister, agreed in London to British constitutional proposals depriving white members of parliament of their power to block constitutional amendments. It was thought that former Prime Minister Ian Smith, a member of the Muzorewa delegation, had opposed this concession.

September 23—The *Washington Star* carried a report, attributed to Israeli intelligence, that elements of seven Soviet combat divisions had been airlifted on maneuvers from southern Russia and Bulgaria to Ethiopia and South Yemen. Israeli analysts were said to have concluded that the airlift, which included mechanized brigades and light armor units, demonstrated a Soviet capability to move two fully equipped light armies to the tip of the Arabian peninsula or the Horn of Africa in 36 to 72 hours. The exercise was reported to have taken place over a 2-week period around the end of August.

September 23—Jean Bedel Bokassa, former Emperor of the Central African Empire, arrived in Ivory Coast to take up political asylum. (France had earlier refused asylum to Bokassa.)

September 23—A Spanish newspaper reported that 200 Moroccan troops had arrived in Equatorial Guinea to assist the government there in maintaining order.

September 24—Leaders of the Patriotic Front at the Rhodesian constitutional conference in London agreed to allow whites 20 percent of the seats in the proposed new parliament. The Front proposed two alternatives, one allowing black voters to participate in the choice of 9 out of 24 white members in a 120 seat parliament. The second alternative would provide for separate black and white voter rolls. Eddison Zvobgo, a

spokesman for the Patriotic Front, said that this concession "jars our every sense of justice, but since the other parties wanted it, we have no alternative but to make these proposals under protest."

September 24—Hilla Limann, the newly elected civilian president of Ghana, took office, promising in his inaugural speech to take action against inflation, corruption, and other "looming internal dangers."

September 24—David Dacko, the new head of state in the Central African Republic, announced that because of the ruined state of his country he would establish diplomatic and economic ties with South Africa. "I would do it officially, in the light of day, instead of hypocritically, * * * as many African nations do," he said.

September 25—The head of state of the Central African Republic, David Dacko, denied that he planned to establish relations with South Africa, saying that his remarks to the contrary on September 24 had been a "joke."

September 25—President Carter signed legislation (P.L. 96–67) repealing the trade embargo against Uganda and ending the prohibitions on assistance to that country. (Assistance under the Military Assistance and Training Program and the Foreign Military Sales Program remained prohibited. President Carter had waived the embargo, as permitted in the enacting legislation, on May 15.)

September 25—The South African Government granted union rights to migrant workers from the homelands. In May the government had said that it would legalize black unions but exclude migrant workers who make up about 50 percent of black union membership and about one-third the total work force.

September 25—South African Prime Minister P. W. Botha said that it was not South African policy to interfere in the internal affairs of Zimbabwe Rhodesia but that South Africa had an interest in security on its northern borders and did not want confusion there. As a result, according to Botha, the South African Parliament would have to decide what steps to take if outside forces were introduced into Zimbabwe Rhodesia.

September 26—South African Prime Minister Botha in a statement before a congress of his ruling National Party offered to consider changing the Immorality Act and the Mixed Marriages Act. These laws, which bar sex or marriage across the color lines, are widely regarded as pillars of the apartheid policy.

September 26—The Nigerian supreme court dismissed an appeal by Chief Obafemi Awolowo intended to overturn the certification of Alhaji Shehu Shagari as the winner of the August presidential election.

September 30—The *Washington Star* reported that U.S. officials would not confirm its report of large-scale Soviet exercises in the Red Sea area at the end of August. The *Star* noted, however, that confirmation had been given by a Somali military attaché in Washington.

October 1—The Contact Group negotiating an independence settlement for Namibia offered a "supplemented U.N. plan" to the Governments of South Africa, Angola, Zambia and Botswana. The new plan provided for a 60-mile-wide demilitarized zone (DMZ) along the territory's border with Angola and Zambia (30 miles on either side of the border), deploy-

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ment of U.N. troops to police a ceasefire, and controls on SWAPO and South African troops.

October 1—President Alhaji Shehu Shagari, head of the newly-elected civilian government in Nigeria, was sworn into office. (The event marked the end of nearly 14 years of military rule.)

October 1—Salisbury radio reported the destruction of the main logistics and control base of the Zimbabwe African National Liberation Army in an attack carried out by Zimbabwe Rhodesian troops the previous week.

October 2—Zimbabwe Rhodesia officials reported that during August the country had experienced the smallest net loss of whites in 18 months, with 911 whites emigrating as against 355 white immigrants.

October 3—South African parliamentary bi-elections were boycotted by many white voters. The ruling National Party won all four contests but lost many votes to the rightist Herstigte (Purified) Party. The poor voter turnout and voting pattern was seen as a sign that the electorate was dissatisfied with Prime Minister Botha's reformist policies.

October 3—British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington submitted detailed proposals for a new Zimbabwe Rhodesian constitution at the Lancaster House peace conference in London. (The proposed constitution would end the white blocking power in parliament and remove white control of civil service commissions. Whites would retain 20 percent of the seats in Parliament, and property rights would be protected by a provision guaranteeing compensation for any property seized by the Government.)

October 5—The South African Government relieved its chief censor, Judge J. H. Snyman, of his duties in an apparent move to overhaul the Government's image.

October 5—South Africa announced that 200,000 tons of maize would be sent to Zambia in an effort to stave off famine in that country.

October 5—Bishop Abel Muzorewa, the Zimbabwe Rhodesian Prime Minister, formally accepted the British constitutional proposals for his country. (According to press reports, the Muzorewa delegation at the London constitutional conference had voted 11–1 in favor of accepting the proposals. The sole opponent was thought to be former Prime Minister Ian Smith.)

October 7—Former Rhodesian Prime Minister Ian Smith, who was in Salisbury for consultations with his Rhodesian Front Party, said that unless "significant" changes were made, the British-backed constitutional proposals would not pass in the Zimbabwe Rhodesian Parliament, where whites retain a blocking veto.

October 8—Former South African Information Minister, Eschel Rhoodie, who had directed a multimillion-dollar campaign to improve South Africa's image abroad, was sentenced to 6 years in prison for fraud.

October 8—After a 3½ hour meeting with former Prime Minister Ian Smith in Salisbury, leaders of the Rhodesian Front Party issued a statement which did not oppose the British constitutional proposals. (According to the statement: "No good purpose would be served by taking up hard-and-fast attitudes at this delicate stage of negotiations and when the entire package deal is not yet known.")

October 8—The Patriotic Front, headed by Robert Mugabe and Joshua Nkomo, rejected the British constitutional proposals for Zimbabwe Rhodesia and issued a 34-page document calling for major changes in the draft constitution. (The Front objected to provisions in the British draft that would protect white property from takeover without compensation; guarantee pension eligibility for white officials; and grant citizenship to white immigrants who entered Rhodesia after the 1965 unilateral declaration of independence.)

October 10—South Africa's outlawed Pan African Congress announced that it had elected Vuzumzi Make as its new chairman and expelled his predecessor, Potlako Legallo.

October 10—British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher led a standing ovation for Lord Carrington at the annual meeting of the Conservative Party, in Blackpool, England, after Carrington had given a speech defending the Government's policy toward Zimbabwe Rhodesia. (Some observers had expected that a resolution favorable to Zimbabwe Rhodesian Prime Minister Abel Muzorewa, and critical of the Carrington position, would be passed at the meeting, but attempts to introduce such a resolution failed.)

October 10—French newspapers published reports that Jean Bedel Bokassa, the deposed Emperor of the Central African Empire, had, while Emperor, given diamonds to French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing. (At the time of the alleged gift, Giscard was Minister of Finance.)

October 10—South African Foreign Minister Roloef "Pik" Botha said in London that his Government might take "action to counter a takeover by forces of chaos and confusion" in Zimbabwe Rhodesia if the Muzorewa regime were threatened with collapse. (Some observers viewed the statement as a warning to Britain not to demand drastic concessions from the Muzorewa negotiating team at the Lancaster House constitutional conference.)

October 11—British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington adjourned the Lancaster House constitutional conference without setting a date for a new meeting. Carrington said the conference could not proceed until he had an unambiguous acceptance from the Patriotic Front of the British constitutional proposals.

October 12—A Zambian Government spokesman announced that the Tanzania-Zambia Railroad and the Great North Road had been damaged by explosions which had halted both rail and highway traffic to Tanzania.

October 15—British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington announced that the Lancaster House peace conference would be resumed on October 16, and that the Patriotic Front would be allowed to participate only if it accepted the British proposals for a new constitution.

October 15—Chinese Premier Hua Guofeng, speaking in Paris, accused the Soviet Union of trying to "seize important sources of raw materials, strategic bases, and control sealanes" in Africa and other regions.

October 16—Lord Carrington, the British Foreign Secretary, began discussions with the Muzorewa delegation to the London constitutional conference on arrangements for a transition period leading to new elections in Zimbabwe Rhodesia.

October 16—Marshall D. Shulman, special adviser to Secretary of State Vance and former director of Columbia University's Russian Institute, said that the "potential for escalation of violence in southern Africa remains the most serious potential problem on the horizon in United States-Soviet relations." (Shulman was testifying before the House Subcommittee on Europe and the Middle East.)

October 16—Mozambique radio reported that Zimbabwe Rhodesian planes had attacked and destroyed three highway bridges.

October 16—President Julius Nyerere of Tanzania said that the issue of land was the only remaining stumbling block to a settlement in Zimbabwe Rhodesia. Nyerere added that the Patriotic Front had agreed to compensate white farmers for any land that might be taken over, but only if Britain would provide the necessary funds.

October 16—Dr. Eddison Zvobgo, a spokesman for the Patriotic Front, said that the only obstacle to acceptance of the British constitutional proposals was the issue of compensation for white landowners. If Britain and the United States would agree to pay the costs of compensation, according to Zvobgo, his delegation would be willing to return to the Lancaster House talks. (Zvobgo termed Lord Carrington's demand that the Front explicitly accept the British constitutional proposals "schoolmasterish.")

October 16—The House Subcommittee on Africa began a series of hearings on U.S. interests in Africa, hearing testimony from former U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations Andrew Young and from Joseph Sisco, President of American University and former State Department official. (In his testimony, Young said that a U.S. program to compensate whites for land taken over by a black government in Zimbabwe Rhodesia might undermine U.S. credibility in Africa.)

October 17—Press reports indicated that the United States had offered to contribute to a postindependence "rural development fund" for Zimbabwe Rhodesia. (The reported offer was widely viewed as an effort to resolve the stalemate at the Lancaster House peace conference.)

October 17—British proposals for transitional arrangements leading to elections in Zimbabwe Rhodesia were presented to the Muzorewa delegation to the London constitutional conference. (Members of the delegation said they found some of the proposals "less than palatable." Although the proposals were not made public, sources indicated that they called for a dissolution of the Zimbabwe Rhodesian Parliament; the appointment of a British administrator and of advisors to the Rhodesian police and military; and elections in less than 6 months.)

October 18—The Patriotic Front delegation to the London constitutional conference on Zimbabwe Rhodesia presented a statement to British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington, which he interpreted as an unambiguous acceptance of the British constitutional proposals. (The British Government made public a portion of the statement which read, "if the vital issues relating to the transitional arrangements" were resolved "there will not be need to revert to discussion on the constitution * * *." The Front objected to the publication of this part of their statement.

October 18—The *Washington Post* reported that the United States had sent an aircraft carrier group into the Indian Ocean to increase "show of flag"

operations and stress U.S. interests in the region, including the oil-producing Persian Gulf.

October 19—Following its acceptance of the British constitutional proposals, the Patriotic Front returned to the Zimbabwe Rhodesian peace conference in London to discuss transitional arrangements prior to elections. (At the conference, Bishop Abel Muzorewa flatly rejected British demands that the Zimbabwe Rhodesian Parliament be dissolved, while the Front demanded more time for political organization and campaigning between a cease fire and elections than the two months allowed by the British proposals. British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington criticized the Front's demand that a United Nations force be introduced into Rhodesia during the transition period.)

October 20—Uganda closed its border with Kenya. (Sources reported that the action was taken to control the flow of currency prior to a change in Ugandan currency notes.)

October 22—The *New York Times* reported that the Ogaden conflict was continuing at an active level, offering as evidence an estimated 350,000 refugees from the Ogaden inside Somalia with about 1,000 new refugees arriving each day.

October 22—British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington presented formal proposals for a transition period in Zimbabwe Rhodesia to the Lancaster House constitutional conference. The proposals called for the appointment of a British governor, dissolution of the Zimbabwe-Rhodesian Parliament, appointment of an elections commissioner by Britain, and an agreement on a cease-fire; but they left unclear whether Prime Minister Abel Muzorewa would be forced to resign. (Lord Carrington criticized televised statements by Patriotic Front officials saying that they would not accept British-supervised elections and that a Front government would seize white-owned land without compensation.)

October 22—The *Washington Star* reported that the executive committee of the World Council of Churches had approved a grant of $35,000 to the Patriotic Front delegation at the Lancaster House peace conference in London. The funds were to come from the WCC Special Fund to Combat Racism.

October 22—In an interview published in the October 29 issue of *Time* magazine, Patriotic Front leader Joshua Nkomo said that the U.S. pledge to provide economic assistance to post-independence Zimbabwe had averted breakdown of the Lancaster House peace conference.

October 23—President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia charged that 600 South African and 400 Rhodesian troops had invaded his country.

October 25—U.S. officials revealed that an American Vela satellite had detected signs of a nuclear explosion in the vicinity of South Africa on the night of September 22, but that efforts to find corroborating evidence of an explosion had failed.

October 26—In Pretoria, South African Foreign Minister Roloef "Pik" Botha said that he had no knowledge of a South African nuclear test, but he stopped short of a categorical denial that such a test had taken place. (Dr. de Villiers, head of the South African energy board, described allegations that a nuclear test had taken place in the vicinity of South Africa as "complete nonsense.")

October 27—South Africa's navy chief suggested that an accident aboard a Soviet nuclear submarine could have been the cause of a possible nuclear explosion detected near southern Africa by an American reconnaissance satellite.

October 27—Bishop Abel Muzorewa, Zimbabwe Rhodesian Prime Minister, announced that he accepted the "broad principles" of the British proposals for the transition period leading to new elections in his country. Muzorewa said he was taking the action in the expectation that sanctions would be lifted, although he regarded a new election as "superfluous." (Muzorewa's status during the transition remained unclear, although a spokesman for his delegation said that officials of the Muzorewa regime would cease to function, while at the same time maintaining their status, once the British governor arrived. The spokesman disclosed that the vote within the delegation had been 11–1 in favor of accepting the British proposals. Observers speculated that former Prime Minister Ian Smith had cast the dissenting vote.)

October 29—The *New York Times* reported that 1,000 children from the People's Republic of the Congo had been forcibly sent to Cuba for instruction and possible military training. (Col. Denis Sassou-Nguesso, President of the Congo, described reports of forcible deportations as "antitruths.")

October 31—The Angolan Ambassador in Belgium said that South African airborne troops had landed in two southern Angolan cities more than 100 miles inside the country and had blown up strategic rail lines and bridges. Angola charged that 20 people, including 18 civilians were killed in the raid. South Africa would not explicitly deny or confirm the report.

October 31—The *Christian Science Monitor* reported the opinion of some scientists that the brilliant flash detected by the U.S. Vela satellite near South Africa in September could have been a fusion explosion triggered by a laser.

November 1—According to the *Washington Star*, U.S. Government officials reported that two U.S. underwater sensors had recorded signals that indicated a major explosion had taken place in the South Atlantic. The signals were recorded approximately the same time as the light flashes were detected by the Vela satellite.

November 1—Joshua Nkomo, coleader of the Patriotic Front, at the Rhodesia peace conference in London, criticized the 2-month period of direct British rule proposed by Lord Carrington as too short, suggesting that a cease-fire might break down and require a much longer British presence. Nkomo added that the accepted the idea of a British Governor for Zimbabwe. The Front submitted a slightly altered proposal for a governing council to consist of four representatives of the Front and four from the Salisbury Government. Spokesmen for the Front strongly objected to the proposal that the existing Rhodesian police force be responsible for law and order under the British Governor during the transition period.

November 2—Black nationalist guerrillas attacked a police station in Soweto, leaving two black policemen dead and several other persons wounded.

November 2—At the Lancaster House peace conference, British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington formally offered detailed proposals on the transition period leading to new elections in Zimbabwe-Rhodesia. The proposals called for the appointment of a British Governor and Deputy Governor, and for British advisers on military, police, legal, and political matters. Commanders of military forces in Zimbabwe-Rhodesia were to be responsible to the Governor for maintaining a cease-fire. According to Carrington, Britain would regard the arrival of the Governor in Rhodesia as a return to lawful government for the colony. Carrington added that there was "only limited room for maneuver" or negotiation on the proposals.

November 3—Troops in the Central African Republic captured Ange Patasse, an arch-opponent of President Dacko, who had escaped from house arrest the previous week. (Patasse, a former Premier, had been accused by the Dacko Government of plotting to seize power with help from Cuba, the Soviet Union, and Libya.)

November 4—Patriotic Front leaders Robert Mugabe and Joshua Nkomo refused, at a press conference in London, to accept British proposals for the transition period in Zimbabwe-Rhodesia. They demanded that guerrilla forces be integrated into plans for maintaining law and order, and that the elections be supervised by U.N. forces.

November 5—The Government of Zimbabwe-Rhodesia announced that it would terminate rail shipments of maize through its territory from South Africa to Zambia because of continuing guerrilla infiltration from Zambia. (The announcement came in the midst of a food shortage in Zambia and followed several Zimbabwe-Rhodesian military strikes that had cut Zambian transport connections with Tanzania, Botswana, Angola, and Mozambique.)

November 5—Bishop Abel Muzorewa, the Zimbabwe-Rhodesian Prime Minister, formally accepted British proposals for the transition period prior to new elections and said that he and his ministers would stand down in order to campaign. Muzorewa said that the 2-month campaign period proposed by Britain was long enough, but Eddison Zvobogo, spokesman for the Patriotic Front, said that his delegation could not accept so short a time.

November 6—Officials of the South African Atomic Energy Board said that tests for radioactive fallout had produced no evidence of a recent atmospheric nuclear test in the area around South Africa.

November 7—The British Government introduced legislation that would have the effect of continuing the ban on direct trade with and investment in Rhodesia, while permitting certain kinds of indirect trade and ending restrictions in such areas as civil aviation, job recruitment, and banking. The legislation would also allow the rapid implementation of a new constitution in Rhodesia at the conclusion of the Lancaster House constitutional conference.

November 8—Mengistu Haile Mariam, the Ethiopian head of state, spoke at a farewell ceremony for 1,200 Ethiopians leaving for studies in Cuba. Mengistu expressed confidence that the Ethiopians already in Cuba would impart their knowledge to the children of their "fallen compatriots and the oppressed masses" on their return.

November 8—Uganda's President Godfrey Binaisa, receiving the Cuban chargé d' affaires, said that the Ugandan Government would like to involve the Cuban Government in the development of large-scale farms in Uganda.

November 8—Kenya conducted nationwide parliamentary elections. (Several Government Ministers were defeated in the voting. Some observers noted that the election seemed to vindicate the multiracial policies of President Danial arap Moi's government, since a white Kenyan, Philip Leakey, and a Kenyan of Asian extraction, Khrishna Guatama, were elected to seats.)

November 9—The Government of Niger denied press reports that uranium mined in Niger had been shipped to Libya and then reshipped to Pakistan.

November 9—A British Government spokesman said that several Commonwealth countries, including African states and Australia, had agreed to provide small military contingents to monitor the proposed cease-fire in Zimbabwe-Rhodesia.

November 10—South African Prime Minister Botha met with the government-created Colored Representative Council and warned the mixed-race leaders of that organization that South Africa would never see one-man, one-vote elections.

November 10—The Government of Zaire denied foreign press reports that 215 young people had beeen killed in Kasai Province in July. (A spokesman called for an international investigation of the charges.)

November 12—Angola radio announced that a bomb explosion at the East German Embassy in Luanda on November 8 had resulted in one death and several injuries. (The radio said that the purpose of the explosion was to "harm our friends from the Socialist countries.")

November 12—President Julius Nyerere said in Tanzania that the London negotiations on Rhodesia were in danger of breaking down because Britain was giving way to pressure from South Africa. Nyerere added that it was unfair of Lord Carrington to reject the Front's demand for a 6-month transition period prior to elections.

November 13—The East German head of state, Erich Honecker, speaking in Addis Ababa, pledged "unlimited" support for Ethiopian economic development.

November 13—The Ambassador of the People's Republic of China in Ethiopia walked out of a state dinner given in honor of the East German head of state, Erich Honecker. (The walkout came in response to remarks by the Ethiopian head of state, Mengistu Haile Mariam, against "forces of reaction and imperialism" seeking to "arm the internal reactionaries in Kampuchea.")

November 14—President Carter notified Congress that he would continue to enforce economic sanctions against Zimbabwe-Rhodesia pending the outcome of the London negotiations. The President said that "encouraging progress" had been made at the Lancaster House talks, but added that "a termination of sanctions at this stage could lead all parties to harden their positions and would jeopardize the chances for a peaceful settlement." (The President acted under section 408 of the Foreign Relations Authorization, 1980 and 1981, requiring him to lift the sanctions

by November 15 unless he determined that doing so would not be in the national interest. Congress might reject this determination, ending the sanctions, by a concurrent resolution enacted within 30 days.)

November 15—A spokesman for the Patriotic Front announced that the Front had accepted British proposals for the transition period prior to new elections and legal independence. The spokesman added that technical negotiations on a cease-fire were the only remaining obstacle to a settlement.

November 15—Twelve South African black nationalists were convicted of treason for a series of alleged attacks last year on South African Government facilities and police. One defendant was sentenced to death and the others received prison terms. It was the first time in South Africa's history that the death sentence had been imposed for a political crime.

November 15—The Pakistan Ambassador in Niger said reports that uranium cargoes had been diverted from Niger to Pakistan were "completely false and without any foundation."

November 16—British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington introduced preliminary British proposals for a cease-fire at the London constitutional conference on Rhodesia. (The proposals called for implementation of the cease-fire within 7 to 10 days of an agreement; separation of Rhodesian and Patriotic Front forces; and the cooperation of the Governments of Zambia, Mozambique, and Botswana in preventing cross-border military activity. A Patriotic Front spokesman insisted that its forces be given equal status under the Governor General as forces of the state.)

November 16—Five days of informal talks under U.N. auspices in Geneva concerning the establishment of a demilitarized zone along Namibia's northern borders ended with all sides except South Africa agreeing to the idea. United Nations officials who conducted the talks said South Africa would soon make its final position known.

November 16—Zimbabwe-Rhodesian Prime Minister Bishop Abel Muzorewa left the London constitutional conference saying that he was satisfied with the results. "I am very happy that I came. We got what we came here for; in fact I feel that it is a real victory," he said on departure. Deputy Prime Minister Silas Mundawarara was named to head the Zimbabwe-Rhodesian delegation, and Gen. Peter Walls, commander of the Zimbabwe-Rhodesian armed forces, joined the negotiating team as a new member.

November 17—Robert Mugabe, leader of the Patriotic Front, speaking at Oxford University, warned South Africa against any intervention in Zimbabwe. "Let it not be forgotten, and let South Africa not forget, that we are not without friends," Mugabe said.

November 18—Police in the Seychelles continued making arrests following an alleged coup attempt, first reported on November 16. A Seychelles Government source charged that South African and European mercenaries based in Durban, South Africa, had planned the attempt.

November 19—The Patriotic Front submitted counterproposals for a cease-fire at the London constitutional conference on Rhodesia. The counterproposals called for disarming the white Rhodesian public and for a commonwealth peacekeeping force of several thousand troops. The

Front also objected to British plans that guerrilla forces be confined to assembly areas inside Rhodesia and demanded that they be allocated the areas in which they were at present the dominant force.

November 20—A Patriotic Front spokesman accused the British Government of "treachery" and "chicanery" in attempting to persuade the Front to sign a cease-fire document that would, according to the spokesman, force it to give up territory won on the battlefield. (A British Government spokesman said that the Front's proposal for a large peacekeeping force was impracticable and that its demand to be allocated large areas of the country during the cease-fire could lead to a permanent partition of the country.)

November 20—President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, charging that troops from Zimbabwe-Rhodesia had carried out a series of attacks on highways and bridges aimed at destroying Zambia's economic infrastructure, canceled all military leaves and ordered a general mobilization.

November 21—Part of a delegation from the House Armed Services Committee completed a 3-day visit to South Africa where they were given top-level briefings and tours of military facilities by the South African Government. The delegation also made a 1-day visit to Zimbabwe-Rhodesia and would also visit Sudan, Tanzania and Nigeria as part of a factfinding trip.

November 21—The Soviet Ambassador in Zambia, Vasiliy Solodovnikov, said that while his Government supported what had so far been agreed to at the London conference on Rhodesia, it was "obvious" that South Africa would intervene if the Patriotic Front won the proposed new elections.

November 22—Nine Members of Congress visiting Dar es Salaam, Tanzania, were told by President Julius Nyerere that prospects for a successful conclusion to the Rhodesian constitutional conference in London were good. (Nyerere also said that although the United States and Tanzania had disagreed on particular issues in the past, their relations were still friendly.)

November 22—Prime Minister Abel Muzorewa of Zimbabwe-Rhodesia said that 400 political prisoners had been released since his Government had come to power, and that by the end of the week the total would reach 1,700. (According to Muzorewa, this would leave only 19 "hardcore" political detainees.)

November 22—British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington presented detailed proposals for a cease-fire at the London constitutional conference on Rhodesia. (Among the proposals was a plan to assemble Patriotic Front forces at 15 sites within Rhodesia for monitoring during the cease-fire. Robert Mugabe, coleader of the Patriotic Front, said that this proposal was "nonsense" and that Carrington "can go to hell.")

November 22—Zambian Foreign Minister Wilson Chakulya, blaming Britain for Rhodesian attacks in Zambia, condemned Britain as "a spineless hyena with no political morals when it comes to supporting the white race." Referring to Britain's role in Rhodesia, Chakulya added that "With oil, money, and military hardware they have sustained for 14 years a gang of murderers and pirates * * *." (Chakulya's remarks followed a demonstration at the British Embassy in Lusaka during which demonstrators entered the Embassy compound and lowered the Union Jack.

The British High Commissioner in Zambia, Sir Leonard Allison, said after the demonstration that Britain sympathized with Zambia over the Rhodesian attacks but that his Government was not responsible for them.)

November 23—Industrial unrest among black workers in Port Elizabeth, South Africa, spread when 120 workers went on strike at a paper mill. General Tire and Rubber Co. laid off its entire black work force of 625 people on November 22 following a 3-day strike. Ford Motor Co. fired 700 workers November 21 after they staged their fourth walkout in 2 weeks at the Struandale assembly plant.

November 23—Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe, leaders of the Patriotic Front, left London for a meeting of the so-called "front-line states" of southern Africa in Dar es Salaam, Tanzania.

November 23—During a second day of protests at the British High Commission in Lusaka, Zambia, demonstrators uprooted trees, tore down a stone wall, and inflicted other damage at the Embassy compound. President Kenneth Kaunda, referring to British High Commissioner Sir Leonard Allison, told the demonstrators "What you have done yesterday and this morning should show the British Government that man cannot operate here anymore."

November 23—The British High Commissioner in Zambia, Sir Leonard Allison, was recalled to London for consultations.

November 23—Godfrey Binaisa, President of Uganda, thanked the Chinese chargé d'affaires in Kampala for the help China had given Ugandan agriculture and for its assistance in the construction of a proposed sports stadium. Binaisa asked that China help in the construction of a railway line across western Uganda.

November 23—At the Lancaster House conference in London, the Zimbabwe-Rhodesian Government said that it would be willing to halt its attacks in Zambia if the Patriotic Front stopped sending guerrillas across the border from bases in Zambia.

November 25—President Kenneth Kaunda of Zambia, in a major address in Lusaka to leaders of his United National Independence Party, said that the South African proposal to establish a constellation of states in southern Africa was intended to make Africans in the region puppets of South Africa and of "international capital." (Kaunda added that it is impossible "for a genuine capitalist to be a Christian," and that Lord Carrington, the British Foreign Secretary, owned uranium mines in Namibia. According to Kaunda, Carrington could not be expected to be fair to the Zimbabwe Patriotic Front. "It is easier for a camel to get into the needle's eye than for Lord Carrington to get into the kingdom of heaven," Kaunda said.)

November 26—The New Zealand Institute of Nuclear Science reversed a report made on November 13 that it had discovered evidence of a nuclear blast in the Southern Hemisphere. The Institute said that it had discovered some radioactive fallout in rainwater which was thought to be corroborating evidence of a nuclear explosion on the coast of South Africa in September. However, the more recent statement indicated that no radioactive fallout had occurred at the New Zealand observatory in the past 3 months.

November 26—The Kenyan Government reported the results of a census conducted in August, showing that its population had reached 15 million. This figure represented a 50-percent increase in the 10 years since the previous census.

November 27—The Ghanaian Government announced that Flight Lt. Jerry Rawlings, leader of the June 1979 coup, would retire from the armed forces with immediate effect. (The announcement followed speculation that Rawlings has played some role in the forcible release of several Ghanaian soldiers from prison by Ghanaian troops. Rawlings had denied any involvement.)

November 28—A spokesman for the Zimbabwe-Rhodesian delegation at the London constitutional conference on Rhodesia said that his delegation might withdraw from the talks because of the prolonged and detailed negotiations taking place between the British Government and the Patriotic Front over cease-fire arrangements. (A British spokesman, Nicolas Fenn, stressed the need for a speedy conclusion of the peace conference, saying "if we don't have a settlement in a few days, we may never have a settlement.")

November 28—The South African Ambassador to El Salvador, Archibald Dunn, was kidnaped in San Salvador.

November 29—President Daniel arap Moi of Kenya thanked the Government of Saudi Arabia for offering over $7 million in aid that would be used to finance several health projects. The offer came in a personal message from King Khalid.

November 30—South African Prime Minister Pieter W. Botha acknowleged in Johannesburg that South African troops were present in Zimbabwe-Rhodesia. According to the Prime Minister's statement, "South Africa, after consultation with the Government of Zimbabwe-Rhodesia, has for some time now been looking to the protection of our interests as well as our vital lines of communication such as the rail link to Beitbridge * * *."

December 1—Kenyan President Daniel Arap Moi called on all religious bodies in Kenya, Muslim and Christian, to pray on December 2 for the U.S. hostages in Teheran.

December 2—The British Government said it was waiting for a "yes" or "no" proposal from the Patriotic Front to its cease-fire proposals.

December 2—Kenyan Vice President Mwai Kibaki, addressing a religious meeting at a Kenya stadium, said that the attempts of "so-called Marxists" to "dechristianize" Kenyan children must be resisted. (Kibaki added that those who profess communism should migrate to Marxist states.)

December 2—Ethiopian Head of State Mengistu Haile Mariam returned from a 4-day visit to the People's Democratic Republic of Yemen. During the visit the two countries signed a treaty of friendship and cooperation, and a trade agreement.

December 3—Secretary of State Vance sent a letter to Senator Helms pledging that the President would lift the sanctions against Rhodesia within 1 month of the arrival of a British Governor in Salisbury. (Vance also indicated that S. 2076, then pending before the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations, would be acceptable to the administration. S. 2076

would require the President to lift the sanctions after the arrival of the British Governor, or by January 31, 1980, unless the President should determine that it would not be in the national interest to do so.)

December 3—President Alhaji Shehu Shagari of Nigeria appealed to Ayatollah Khomeini for the release of the U.S. hostages in Teheran. Shagari also urged President Carter to continue his efforts aimed at achieving a peaceful settlement of the dispute.

December 3—Ethiopian radio announced that 146 students had left for post-secondary studies in Cuba, bringing total departures in the last month to 305. (The radio added that there were 430 Ethiopian students in the Soviet Union and 110 in East Germany.)

December 5—The United Nations received a South African statement accepting the DMZ concept as part of the U.N. plan for Namibian independence. The acceptance, however, was reported to be accompanied by a set of conditions or understandings which were not made public.

December 5—The Government of the People's Republic of Benin announced ratification of agreements on trade, and on scientific and technical cooperation, with Hungary. (The agreements had been signed on June 16.)

December 5—A visiting Soviet Defense Ministry delegation left Mozambique after talks with senior officers.

December 5—The Organization of African Unity's special "committee of wise men" on the Western Sahara question concluded 2 days of closed meetings in Monrovia, Liberia. The meetings were attended by the heads of state of Nigeria, Tanzania, Algeria, Mali, and Sudan, and were boycotted by Morocco's King Hassan. (A resolution passed at the meetings called for a cease-fire in the territory, Moroccan withdrawal, an inter-African peacekeeping force, and a referendum.)

December 5—Following secret negotiations, Britain and the Patriotic Front agreed on the general principles of a cease-fire in Rhodesia. (Details of the agreement were not made public, but it was thought that the British proposals had remained largely intact.)

December 6—British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington said that the date for a cease-fire in Zimbabwe-Rhodesia had yet to be set, and that the practical arrangements for a disengagement of forces had still to be made at the Lancaster House peace conference. (He added that agreements from neighboring countries to end crossborder military activities would be indispensable to an effective agreement. Patriotic Front co-leader Joshua Nkomo said that he understood this last point to include South Africa.)

December 6—A spokesman for the U.S. Embassy in London confirmed that the United States had agreed to help transport a British military contingent to Zimbabwe-Rhodesia to assist in monitoring the new elections in that country. British troop-carrying helicopters would be airlifted on U.S. transports. (The spokesman noted that this assistance was conditional on the signing of a peace agreement at the Lancaster House constitutional conference.)

December 6—Egypt welcomed the settlement reached at the Lancaster House peace conference on Rhodesia and announced that, at the request of Britain and the United States, British and United States planes transporting troops and heavy equipment to Rhodesia would be permitted to use Egyptian airspace.

December 7—Portuguese radio announced that Nathaniel Mbumba, leader of the National Front for the Liberation of the Congo (NFLC), together with 40 associates, had arrived in Guinea-Bissau to take up refugee status. (The NFLC is made up of former gendarmes from Zaire's Shaba Province, and was thought to be responsible for the invasion of the Province from Angola in 1977 and 1978.)

December 7—The British Government announced that Lord Soames, a senior Cabinet Minister, had been named Governor General of Rhodesia and would leave for Salisbury within the week.

December 7—South Africa was barred from attending the Twenty-third Annual Conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) in New Delhi by a resolution passed by Agency members at the conference. The resolution which passed by a vote of 49 to 24 with 9 abstentions, was opposed by the United States, Israel, Italy, and West Germany, among other countries.

December 7—The clandestine Voice of the Western Somali and Abo Liberation Fronts broadcast a claim that 13 Ethiopian officers had been killed, and a Russian-made helicopter destroyed, in an attack in Bale region on November 19.

December 7—Talks between representatives of the Chinese Communist Party and the Somali Revolutionary Socialist Party opened in Mogadishu.

December 8—Djibouti's President Hassan Gouled Aptidon left for a visit to China at the invitation of the Chinese Government.

December 9—Zimbabwe-Rhodesian military authorities announced that raids had been carried out against guerrilla targets in Zambia and Mozambique.

December 10—*Newsweek* reported the appointment of Lukas Barnard as director of South Africa's security police agency, the Department of National Security.

December 10—A Patriotic Front spokesman in London said that the latest Rhodesian attacks against Zambia and Mozambique confirmed that Front forces could be massacred if they were placed in assembly camps as the British had proposed.

December 11—Josiah Gumede, the Zimbabwe-Rhodesian President, issued a proclamation dissolving Parliament following its acceptance of the new constitution agreed to at the Lancaster House conference in London.

December 11—Lord Soames, the British Governor-designate of Rhodesia, left London to assume power in Salisbury amid Labour Party objections to his departure prior to an agreement on a cease-fire with representatives of the Patriotic Front.

December 12—The British Governor of Rhodesia, Lord Soames, arrived at Salisbury airport, restoring British authority over Rhodesia. (In a nationwide speech given shortly after his arrival, Soames said that the new Zimbabwe Constitution guaranteed majority rule while safeguarding the rights of minorities. He added that he would return to London as soon as he was able to hand over power to the new government to be elected under the constitution.)

December 12—The *Washington Post* reported that the U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations, Donald McHenry, had warned the Carter admin-

istration against lifting sanctions against Rhodesia before the U.N. Security Council had formally repealed the sanctions.

December 13—ZAPU leader Joshua Nkomo, in an interview in London, said that the British plan to assemble guerrilla forces in camps during the transition period in Zimbabwe amounted to unequal treatment for the Patriotic Front. (Front forces, under the British proposals would have been permitted 15 assembly areas, while the Zimbabwe-Rhodesian armed forces were to be confined to some 41 bases.)

December 14—The *Washington Post* reported that two South African white women had been jailed, and an Anglican priest charged, in connection with violations of banning orders. The women had refused to answer questions about their visit to a banned friend, Winnie Mandela. The priest, who was banned, was charged with violating his banning order, an offense that carries a maximum 3-year sentence.

December 14—According to *Africa News*, the Illinois State Legislature was considering a bill that would bar the State from using Illinois banks that loan to South Africa.

December 14—Kenya's President Daniel Arap Moi, speaking at graduation ceremonies at the University of Nairobi, said "We have no use for, and no time for, the confusion of foreign ideologies."

December 16—President Carter terminated U.S. economic sanctions against Rhodesia.

December 17—Patriotic Front leaders Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe agreed to revised British cease-fire proposals for Rhodesia that would give guerrilla forces 16 encampments, including one in a populated area, together with the possibility of additional camps if guerrilla numbers warranted it.

December 18—The United Nations General Assembly, by a vote of 107 to 16, with 21 abstentions, condemned the United States and Britain for ending sanctions against Rhodesia, calling the action a violation of the U.N. Charter.

December 18—Eritrean liberation forces claimed that they had inflicted heavy casualties on Ethiopian troops in a battle on December 14.

December 18—Zimbabwe-Rhodesian Prime Minister Bishop Abel Muzorewa announced that he was delaying his departure for London to sign the Rhodesian peace accords until he received clarification from British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington on changes in the cease-fire agreement.

December 19—The *Washington Post* reported that a U.S. delegation would visit Oman, Somalia, and Kenya for exploratory talks about the use of military bases in those countries by American forces. State Department officials also said that the delegation would discuss the use of the port at Djibouti, although it would not visit there.

December 19—Angolan President Jose Eduardo Dos Santos arrived in Moscow on an official visit.

December 19—The *Washington Post* reported that the Soviet Union would lose access to a fishing depot it had used in Equatorial Guinea when the lease on the depot expired at the end of the year. (The *Post* noted that trawlers equipped with impressive electronic gear were to be seen at the

depot, and that in 1976 it had been a staging post for Soviet advisers and Cuban troops on their way to Angola.)

December 19—Kenya Fluorspar Co., Ltd. signed a 35-million Kenyan shilling contract with the Soviet Union for the supply of fluorspar.

December 20—The Angolan Defense Ministry issued a statement claiming that Angolan armed forces had shot down a South African Mirage fighter on December 14, killing the pilot.

December 20—Zimbabwe-Rhodesian Prime Minister Abel Muzorewa announced that he had received clarification from Lord Carrington on the cease-fire agreement, and would leave Salisbury for London to sign the peace accords.

December 21—According to *Africa News*, the Eritrean People's Liberation Front (EPLF) claimed that it had inflicted heavy losses on Ethiopian forces during 6 days of battle in early December, pushing them back from three northern towns in the vicinity of Nakfa. Ethiopian authorities denied the guerrillas' claims.

December 21—Department of State and Pentagon officials met with Kenyan leaders in Nairobi. (Subsequent reports indicated that the Kenyan representatives had favored an increased U.S. military presence in the region as a stabilizing influence.)

December 21—The United Nations Security Council voted to repeal the sanctions against Rhodesia first imposed in 1966. The vote on repeal was 13 in favor and none against, with the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia abstaining. (Britain must expel all South African troops from Rhodesia, according to the resolution, which added that the Council would keep the situation in Rhodesia "under review until the territory achieves full independence.")

December 21—Lord Soames, British Governor of Rhodesia, lifted the prohibitions on political activity against the two wings on the Patriotic Front, ZANU and ZAPU.

December 21—The Rhodesian peace agreement was signed at Lancaster House in London, site of the 14-week, British-sponsored peace conference. (Signing the agreement were British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington, who had chaired the conference; Prime Minister Bishop Abel Muzorewa of Zimbabwe Rhodesia; Joshua Nkomo, leader of the Zimbabwe African People's Union; and Robert Mugabe, head of the Zimbabwe African National Union. Under the agreement, a cease-fire was to come into effect on December 28, and guerrillas were to assemble in some 16 camps by January 4. Elections were expected to take place in late February.

December 21—Three U.S. C–141 Starlifters left West Germany for Rhodesia to assist the Commonwealth cease-fire monitoring force. The planes carried 46 Americans, who were to remain in Rhodesia to aid the airlift.

December 21—Addressing the Rhodesian people on the signing of the Lancaster House peace agreement, Lord Soames, the British Governor, asked that all Rhodesians dedicate themselves to building a democratic foundation for a lasting peace. Soames provided details on arrangements for the cease-fire, scheduled to begin on December 28, and on the role of the Commonwealth monitoring force. After his address,

Soames issued a statement announcing that all military activity across the borders of Rhodesia would cease immediately.

December 21—The Soviet delegation at the United Nations protested the decision of the United States and Britain to lift the sanctions against Rhodesia as a gross violation of the U.N. Charter and of Security Council resolutions.

December 22—Ethiopian radio broadcast a denunciation of what it said were "activities of U.S. imperialism to establish a military presence in the harbors and airbases of certain countries in the Indian Ocean region." The broadcast, citing a Foreign Ministry statement issued the previous day, condemned the alleged "plot by American imperialism" to establish an intervention force in the region.

December 22—Three unidentified African gunmen attacked the Salisbury, Rhodesia, home of Robert Mugabe, injuring two of his relatives.

December 23—Speaking in Lusaka, Zambia, ZAPU leader Joshua Nkomo accused supporters of Abel Muzorewa of carrying out an attack in Salisbury on the home of Robert Mugabe. (Nkomo told a press conference that the next government in Zimbabwe would not discriminate against whites. He suggested possible future cooperation with South African revolutionaries, saying "We fought to get Zambia, and we shall fight together to get South Africa." Nkomo said that if Bishop Muzorewa lost the February election, it would be up to him whether to leave the country, but that "It is up to the police to decide who has committed crimes.")

December 23—Zambia, Tanzania, and Mozambique ended economic sanctions against Rhodesia.

December 24—Botswana ended economic sanctions against Rhodesia.

December 25—Nigeria ended economic sanctions against Rhodesia.

December 26—Somali Minister of Information Abdisalam Sheikh Hussein said that there were no U.S. military bases in Somalia. He added that the U.S. delegation that had recently visited Somali had not asked for a military base, and that the question of such a base did not arise.

December 27—Three Royal Air Force men, members of the cease-fire monitoring force in Rhodesia, were killed when the helicopter crashed in an apparent accident. A Royal Air Force transport came under fire from guerrillas.

December 27—Josiah Tongagora, military commander of Robert Mugabe's ZANU guerrillas, was reported killed in a car crash in Mozambique.

December 27—ZANU leader Robert Mugabe broadcast a message to his forces in Rhodesia from Mozambique, saying that only ZANU military commanders could issue orders on the implementation of the cease-fire. (He emphasized that the cease-fire agreement did not require that ZANU guerrillas give up their arms, and warned his soldiers against giving up their weapons to anyone. Mugabe thanked Lord Soames for ending the ban on ZANU political activities, but charged that "British imperialism" would run in the next election "under cover of puppet Muzorewa." Mugabe warned that ZANU's observance of the cease-fire was conditional on the withdrawal of South African troops from Rhodesia.)

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December 28—Lord Soames announced that the new elections in Rhodesia would be held on February 27–29. The election was to be monitored by a British supervisory commission and approximately 100 Commonwealth observers.

December 28—ZANU leader Robert Mugabe issued a new statement to his forces on the cease-fire, pointing out that it applied to Rhodesian armed forces and the auxiliaries, as well as to the guerrillas. (He noted that from midnight on December 28, Rhodesian troops were to move to their barracks. Mugabe commanded his troops not to fire at planes of the monitoring force and reiterated that they would be receiving orders from their commanders on where to move.)

December 30—Lord Soames, the British Governor in Rhodesia, ordered Rhodesian troops to the Mozambique border to deal with guerrilla infiltration in violation of the cease-fire.

December 30—Somalia held its first parliamentary and local government elections in 10 years. All candidates were nominated by the ruling Somalia Revolutionary Social Party.

PANAMA CANAL [1]

January 8—The United States agreed to transfer to Panama over a 5-year period all air traffic control operations as well as the radar facility at Howard Air Force Base, which currently handles all air traffic in and out of Panama.

January 11—The United States and Panama signed a prisoner transfer treaty whereby citizens of one country convicted in the courts of the other country could choose to serve the sentence in the home country. Such an agreement is called for in article IX of the Panama Canal Treaty. The agreement would continue until the year 2000.

January 11—An executive agreement was signed by the United States and Panama providing for the continued use by the United States of a section of the Corozal cemetery as a burial site for deceased U.S. citizens. The U.S. Battle Monuments Commission will continue to operate the facility and the U.S. flag will continue to fly over the cemetery for the life of the agreement.

January 15—Representative John Murphy, chairman of the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, introduced H.R. 111, legislation designed to implement the Panama Canal Treaty.

January 18—Representative George Hansen introduced H.R. 417 to prohibit the transfer or other disposal of military installations located in the Canal Zone without congressional action, as well as H.R. 454 to provide for congressional authorization to implement the Panama Canal Treaty.

January 23—The executive branch's proposed implementing legislation for the Panama Canal Treaty was transmitted to the Congress by President Carter.

January 31—Representative Murphy, by request, introduced the executive branch proposal for the Panama Canal Treaty implementing legislation.

February 8—Representative George V. Hansen introduced a bill, H.R. 1958, to relieve U.S. taxpayers of the responsibility of paying canal debts and operating expenses.

February 14—The Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee's Panama Canal Subcommittee began hearings on legislation to implement the Panama Canal treaties. Testimony focused on the cost involved in the transfer and in the operation of the canal and whether the United States or Panama should bear the cost. Also, some Members of the House expressed their displeasure at not being involved in the transfer of U.S. property in the Canal Zone.

February 15—The Post Office and Civil Service Committee held hearings in the Canal Zone area.

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[1] Prepared by Roslyn D. Roberts, Analyst in Latin American Affairs.

February 23–24—The Panama Canal Subcommittee of the Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee went to the Canal Zone area to meet with Panamanian authorities, Canal Zone officials, and Canal employees.

March 7—The Senate Judiciary Committee held hearings on legislation to implement the Panama Canal Treaties.

March 12–15—The House Post Office and Civil Service Committee continued hearings on Panama Canal Treaty implementing legislation. Among the witnesses on March 12 were Representative John Murphy; Ambassador David H. Popper, Special Representative of the Secretary for Panama Treaty Affairs; and Alan K. Campbell, Director of the Office of Personnel Management. On March 15, testimony was heard from W. Allen Sanders, Deputy General Counsel, U.S. Postal Service; Michael Blumenfeld, Deputy Under Secretary of the Army; and John F. Jameson, Assistant Secretary for Administration, Smithsonian Institution.

March 13–14—The House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee's Panama Canal Subcommittee concluded hearings on the Panama Canal Treaty implementing legislation with testimony from public witnesses. Witnesses representing port and carrier industries urged the Congress to keep Canal toll rates at levels competitive with other available modes of transport.

March 13—Representative Robert E. Bauman's call for a complete reexamination of the Panama Canal Treaties in terms of their costs to the U.S. taxpayer set off debate in Congress over the accuracy of administration cost estimates.

March 15—Identical concurrent resolutions (S. Con. Res. 12 and H. Con. Res. 75) were introduced calling on the President to withdraw ratification instruments of the Panama Canal Treaties "until such time as the total costs of those treaties and their full implications for U.S. citizens are determined."

March 27–29—The House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee's Panama Canal Subcommittee concluded markup on implementing legislation for the Panama Canal Treaties and approved H.R. 111 and H.R. 1716 with amendments for full committee action.

March 28—The House Post Office and Civil Service Committee reported H.R. 1716 with amendments.

March 29—The House adopted (272–117) an amendment to eliminate $2.5 million in requested military sales credits for Panama from the International Security Assistance Act of 1979. Some observers saw this as an expression of strong antitreaty sentiment in the House.

April 2—The House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries began markup on implementing legislation for the Panama Canal Treaties.

April 3—Hearings were held by the House Judiciary Committee's Subcommittee on Immigration, Refugees, and International Law. Witnesses were U.S. Ambassador to the Republic of Panama, Ambler H. Moss, and Special Representative of the Secretary of State for Panama Treaty Affairs, David H. Popper. The subcommittee referred an amended version of H.R. 1716 to the full committee for its consideration.

April 3—The House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries voted to report H.R. 111 as well as H.R. 1716 after the provisions of H.R. 111 were incorporated into the latter bill.

April 4—The House Committee on Foreign Affairs held hearings on implementing legislation for the Panama Canal Treaties. Testimony was heard from David H. Popper, Special Representative of the Secretary of State for Panama Treaty Affairs; Herbert J. Hansell, Legal Adviser, Department of State; U.S. Ambassador to Panama, Ambler H. Moss, Jr.; Governor of the Panama Canal Zone, H. R. Parfitt; Department of Defense Representative for Panama Canal Treaty Affairs, Lt. Gen. W. G. Dolvin; and Deputy Assistant Secretary of the Army, Michael Blumenfeld.

April 5—The House Foreign Affairs Committee voted to report those sections of H.R. 1716 which were referred to it.

April 5—The House voted (246–150) to eliminate $11.7 million of economic aid to Panama from the fiscal year 1980 international development and economic assistance authorization bill (H.R. 3324). Some observers saw the action as an expression of discontent over the cost to the United States for the Panama Canal Treaties. (See March 29 for other cuts in aid to Panama.)

April 23—The Committee on Foreign Affairs, the Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries, the Committee on Post Office and Civil Service, and the Committee on the Judiciary reported the relevant parts of H.R. 1716 with amendments.

April 23—The Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries reported H.R. 111 with amendments.

April 26—Senator John C. Stennis, at the request of the administration, introduced a bill (S. 1024) to implement the Panama Canal Treaties.

April 26—The House Rules Committee, in granting a rule for floor consideration of implementing legislation, selected H.R. 111, rather than the administration's proposed bill (H.R. 1716) as the principal bill for debate. This action was seen as a major setback for administration efforts to win passage of its legislation. However, the committee did reject a request by treaty opponents to also consider H.R. 3656. The rule provided for 5 hours of debate, during which amendments may be offered.

May 1—The House Rules Committee cleared H.R. 111 instead of H.R. 1716 (the administration's bill), for consideration by the full House.

May 2—The Senate Foreign Relations Committee recommended that U.S. economic aid programs to Panama, along with nine other countries, be eliminated from the fiscal year 1980 aid bill. The expected increase in revenues to Panama as a result of the Panama Canal treaties was cited as justification for the elimination of the requested $12.8 million.

May 9–11—Panamanian President Aristides Royo traveled to Washington to meet with President Carter and members of Congress. He expressed hope that implementing legislation passed by the Congress would be compatible with the spirit and letter of the treaties.

May 10—Senator Carl Levin submitted a report on his trip to Panama (April 26–28) to the Senate Armed Services Committee. Having ac-

cepted the responsibility of assisting the chairman of the committee, Senator John Stennis, with guiding Panama Canal Treaty implementing legislation through the Committee, Senator Levin took the trip to gain first hand knowledge of the major issues involved.

May 17—The House agreed to H.R. 274, providing a rule for consideration of H.R. 111, by a narrow margin of 200–198. In response to the narrow passage of the resolution, which was seen as a procedural test vote, House leaders rescheduled the vote on implementing legislation, allowing for more time for additional lobbying.

May 21—The House concluded general debate on H.R. 111, without resolution.

June 6–7—In hearings before the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee's Panama Canal Subcommittee, charges that Panama supplied arms to Nicaragua rebels were investigated. Also, Lt. Gen. Dennis P. McAuliffe of the U.S. Southern Command testified there was a possibility of a closure of the canal if implementing legislation was not passed.

June 11—Unsure of passage, the Carter administration asked House leaders to delay action on the Panama Canal implementing legislation.

June 20—The House considered H.R. 111, a bill to implement the Panama Canal treaties. At the request of Representative Robert Bauman, the House held its first secret session in 149 years to receive classified information on Panama's involvement in Nicaragua. Among the amendments accepted was an amendment proposed by Representative David C. Treen that would allow a surcharge to be levied on cargoes that have not come from, or are not bound for, U.S. ports. An amendment, proposed by Representative George Hansen, that would have Panama pay all costs of the canal to the year 2000 was rejected.

June 21—The House passed (224–202) H.R. 111, a bill to implement the Panama Canal treaties. Among the amendments adopted were: an amendment proposed by Representative Robert Bauman, providing special immigrant status for Panamanian citizens working in the Canal Zone; and one proposed by Representative Eldon Rudd, limiting appropriations for the Panama Canal Commission to the amount of canal revenue payments made to the U.S. Treasury.

June 26–27—The Senate Committee on Armed Services held hearings on S. 1024, legislation to implement the Panama Canal treaties.

July 10—The House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries met to discuss miscellaneous Panama Canal matters.

July 16—A hearing was held by the House Committee on Merchant Marine and Fisheries on fiscal year 1980 authorization legislation for the Panama Canal Commission. Testimony was heard from the Governor of the Panama Canal Zone H. R. Parfitt.

July 17—The Senate Armed Services Committee approved H.R. 111, a bill to implement the Panama Canal treaties. House and Senate versions of the bill differ on: (1) the make-up of the Panama Canal Commission; and (2) congressional approval of property transfer.

July 21—The Senate Armed Service Committee reported H.R. 111 (S. Rept. 96–255).

July 25—The Senate Committee on the Budget reported S. Res. 202, Budget Act waiver for consideration of H.R. 111.

July 26—The Senate passed (64–30) H.R. 111, a bill to implement the Panama Canal treaties. Efforts to attach conditions to the bill, such as an amendment that in some cases cut off certain payments to Panama, and an amendment that asserted that Congress has the right to refuse to turn over the canal, were defeated.

July 27—The House Committee on Rules cleared H.R. 111 for conference.

July 30—The House agreed to H. Res. 390, a resolution to send H.R. 111 to conference. The resolution instructs the conferees to insist on: the House version of the authorization and appropriate control of the Panama Canal Commission; the establishment of the Panama Canal Commission as a Federal Government agency; the right of the House in property transfer; and contingent payments to Panama not be made until all costs to U.S. taxpayers are paid.

July 31—President Carter announced the nomination of Lt. Gen. Dennis P. McAuliffe to be the Administrator of the Panama Canal Commission. McAuliffe is currently the Commander in Chief of the U.S. Southern Command in Quarry Heights, Canal Zone, and has over 35 years of active service in the Army.

August 1—A Panamanian citizen, Alexis Watson Castillo, claimed in Panama, that he was paid $6,000 and promised a permanent-resident visa to accuse last year Omar Torrijos of drug-smuggling, gun-running, and other illegal activities. Castillo said he was paid by John Laxalt, brother of Senator Paul Laxalt and Washington director of Reagan's Citizens for the Republic. Subsequently, Senator Laxalt's aide Bob Ryan said Castillo's charges were completely untrue.

August 1—House and Senate conferees met on H.R. 111 but differences could not be resolved before the August recess. Action was postponed until September.

September 5—The House adopted (247–128) an amendment to the fiscal year 1980 foreign assistance appropriations bill (H.R. 4473) that would prohibit all but food and medical assistance to Panama. The $75 million in annual revenues that Panama is expected to receive from Panama Canal tolls under the treaties was reportedly the reason for the amendment.

September 11—Conferees met to resolve differences on Panama Canal implementing legislation, H.R. 111, but action was not completed.

September 17—Conferees agreed on a compromise version of H.R. 111, a bill to implement the Panama Canal Treaties. The Senate conferees agreed that the Panama Canal Commission budget be subjected to annual review by the Congress.

September 18—The House adopted an amendment to H.R. 4440, Department of Transportation appropriations, to prohibit expenditure of funds for the Panama Canal Commission unless in conformance with the treaties and implementing legislation.

September 19—The Senate began consideration of the conference report on H.R. 111.

September 20—The House Committee on Rules cleared H.R. 5269, fiscal year 1980 authorizations for maintenance and operation of the Panama Canal.

September 20—The Senate voted 60 to 35 to accept the conference report on H.R. 111. However, the House rejected the report by a vote of 192 to 203. The House reportedly objected to measures included in its version of the bill being dropped by the conferees. These included: Congressional approval of future property transfer; all costs of carrying out the treaties come out of Panama Canal tolls before Panama would receive contingency payment; special toll rates for American ship companies; direct U.S. military control during wartime; and the barring of all U.S. payments to Panama if retroactive taxes are imposed upon U.S. business in Panama. The presence of Soviet troops in Cuba and other unrest in Latin America also were reportedly factors in the rejection. President Carter termed the rejection the most disappointing legislative defeat this year.

September 24—Conferees agreed to a new compromise on H.R. 111, implementing legislation for the Panama Canal treaties. Concessions included: direct U.S. military control during wartime; more of the costs of implementing the treaties would come from toll revenues; certain housing and health care costs for U.S. workers would be deducted from tolls before payment is made to Panama if the tolls exceed operating and maintenance expenses; three of the five U.S. members of the Panama Canal Commission would have to represent shipping companies, port authorities, and labor.

September 25—The Senate voted (63–32) to approve the revised version of legislation to implement the Panama Canal treaties.

September 26—The House voted (232–288) to approve the new version of H.R. 111.

September 27—President Carter signed H.R. 111, implementing the Panama Canal Treaties.

October 1—The Panama Canal Treaties became effective amid ceremonies and celebrations in the Canal Zone. Vice President Mondale represented the United States at the ceremonies.

December 15—The Panamanian Government granted asylum to desposed Iranian Shah Mohammed Riza Pahlevi, ending the predicament in which the United States found itself in search of a home for the Shah. Treaty supporters claimed that the move on Panama's part was a dividend of friendship attributable to the passage of the Panama Canal treaties. In Panama the presence of the Shah was met with anti-Government demonstrations.

U.S.-ASIAN RELATIONS: CHINA [1]

January 1—The opening of diplomatic ties between the United States and the People's Republic of China was celebrated at numerous gatherings in Washington and Beijing [Peking]. Ambassador Chai Zemin [Chai Tse-min], the senior Chinese diplomat in Washington, said that the ties would be important in "combating the expansion and aggression of hegemonism." In an interview in Beijing, U.S. Ambassador Leonard Woodcock conjectured that there was hardly any danger to Taiwan's security now and that the two estranged parts of China might eventually begin to talk to each other.

January 2—Chinese Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping [Teng Hsiao-p'ing] told a U.S. congressional delegation headed by Representative Thomas L. Ashley that the PRC would use peaceful means to bring the island of Taiwan back under mainland control. The statement accorded with Deng's New Year's Eve announcement that the longstanding bombardment of Taiwanese-held offshore islands had been canceled.

January 3—A presidential directive published in the (U.S.) *Federal Register* indicated that existing international agreements and arrangements with Taiwan would continue in force but that an "unofficial" corporation would be created through which nongovernmental relations with Taiwan would ultimately be channeled.

January 4—Hu Yaobang [Hu Yao-pang], personal ally of Deng Xiaoping and potential heir to the Vice Premier, was given a double promotion to membership on the ruling Politburo and the directorship of the Central Committee's propaganda department.

January 5—The U.S. Steel Corp. signed an agreement in Beijing to build a billion dollar iron ore processing complex in North China, a move opening the way for a 25-percent increase in PRC steel production.

January 5—Vice Premier Deng, in his first press conference in Beijing, dropped previous references to the "Chiang bandits" in affirming that the PRC would seek different ways to discuss the question of "reunification of the motherland" with Taiwan authorities, "particularly Mr. Chiang Ching-kuo."

January 6—President Carter and political leaders from France, West Germany, and Great Britain concluded 2 days of talks in Guadeloupe with statements assuring the Soviet Union that normalization of U.S.-PRC relations would not reduce the West's commitment to détente or the conclusion of a new strategic arms agreement.

January 9—Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping told a visiting congressional delegation headed by Senator Sam Nunn that "Taiwan would not have to disarm" after formal reunification with the Chinese mainland.

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[1] Prepared by Luella S. Christopher, Analyst in Asian Affairs.

January 12—Carter administration officials clarified an agreement reached with the PRC leadership in December that a 1-year moratorium on new U.S. weapons sales to Taiwan would be imposed in 1979.

January 17—President Carter noted in a press conference that he had tried but failed during recent negotiations to obtain a public commitment from China that it would not use force against Taiwan.

January 24—U.S. consular officials in Hong Kong reported that applications from Chinese residents desiring to move to the United States had jumped from a level of 25–30 a year ago to nearly 1,000 in December 1978.

January 26—President Carter indicated that he would veto legislation considered in conflict with the administration's agreement to recognize China. Senate Foreign Relations Committee Chairman Frank Church described the White House proposal for a private corporation to handle future United States-Taiwan relations as deficient, particularly in the area of an official U.S. policy statement regarding Taiwan's future security.

January 28—On the eve of his talks with Chinese Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping, President Carter called for "maximum Chinese influence" on North Korea and promised similar U.S. attention to South Korea in order to reduce tensions on the divided peninsula.

January 29—An estimated 3,000 demonstrators ranging from Chinese Nationalists to advocates of Formosan independence staged a peaceful march in protest against the visit of Deng Xiaoping, while 400 Maoist members of the Revolutionary Communist Party later clashed with Washington police across from the White House.

January 30—President Carter and Vice Premier Deng celebrated the reconciliation of the United States and China both publicly and in private talks on a number of questions to which "there were no boundaries," in Deng's words. While Carter gave public emphasis to prospects for future cooperation in peaceful modes, Deng stressed the need for mutual security cooperation and established China's apprehension over Soviet military intentions as the overriding theme of his visit.

January 31—In an interview with Hedley Donovan, editor-in-chief of *Time* magazine, Deng Xiaoping argued not for joint efforts among the major powers to achieve a "world order" but for an anti-Soviet alliance of the United States, China, Europe, and Japan.

February 1—At the end of Deng Xiaoping's stay in Washington, the United States and China released a joint press communique in which both nations reaffirmed "that they are opposed to efforts by any country or groups of countries to establish hegemony or domination over others." They also pledged cooperation in science, technology, education, and cultural affairs.

February 2—Senator Adlai E. Stevenson III announced plans to introduce legislation to alter trade laws in order to make it easier for the United States to grant trade concessions to the Soviet Union and China.

February 2—Of 1,500 Americans interviewed in late January, 26 percent reported favorable views toward China as opposed to 15 percent holding similar favorable views toward "Russia," according to a *New York*

Times–CBS News poll. Unfavorable views were tallied at 24 percent and 41 percent, respectively, though many interviewees reiterated strong support for a new strategic arms treaty with the Soviet Union.

February 3—Billions of dollars in foreign exchange would be required to assist China in its modernization plans over the next few years, Vice Premier Deng told newspaper editors and publishers in Houston. Similar increases in importation of grain could also be expected, he added.

February 4—The Soviet newspaper *Pravda* issued a warning to the United States against establishing closer Sino-American ties.

February 5—Vice Premier Deng concluded his 9-day visit to the United States with stops in Houston, where he participated in a simulated space mission and toured the world's largest oil drilling technology research laboratory, and in Seattle, where Chinese civil aviation concerns prompted his tour of a Boeing aircraft factory.

February 7—Deng Xiaoping, in Japan, criticized American policy toward Iran and the Middle East, and warned Vietnam that "sanctions" would soon be taken "even if such an action involves some risk."

February 8—The Foreign Relations Committee approved by a vote of 12 to 1 President Carter's nomination of Leonard Woodcock as the first American Ambassador to the PRC. The committee advised against sending the nomination to the Senate floor until legislation guaranteeing Taiwan's security was achieved.

February 9—Senator Ernest F. Hollings released a letter sent to Secretary of State Vance tentatively disapproving the proposed transfer of funds assigned the U.S. Embassy in Taipei to the new nongovernmental American Institute.

February 17—Chinese troops invaded Vietnam's northern provinces.

February 18—After a National Security Council session, administration officials announced that the United States would avoid direct involvement in the fighting in Southeast Asia, and that normalization of relations with the PRC would proceed.

February 20—President Carter publicly stated that the United States opposed China's attacks on Vietnam as well as Vietnam's invasion of Cambodia.

February 22—The Foreign Relations Committee adopted compromise legislation on future United States-Taiwan relations. The committee agreed that any effort by the PRC to resolve the Taiwan issue "by other than peaceful means" would be "a threat to the peace and security of the Western Pacific area and of grave concern to the United States."

February 23—The United States, Britain, Norway, and Portugal requested an urgent session of the United Nations Security Council to debate the military conflict in Southeast Asia.

February 25—Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal, visiting China, chided the Chinese on the Vietnam invasion. The Soviet newspaper *Pravda* criticized Blumenthal's trip as providing support for China's military effort against Vietnam.

February 26—The Senate confirmed Leonard Woodcock by a vote of 82 to 9.

February 28—The Committee on Foreign Affairs passed legislation on future United States-Taiwan relations which contained language similar to the Taiwan bill passed by the Senate. The committee noted a stipulation to the effect that any economic boycott or embargo against Taiwan would also be considered a threat.

March 1—The United States established an embassy in China for the first time in 30 years. Treasury Secretary Blumenthal reported that negotiations over the issue of $196.6 million in claims by American companies and individuals against the Beijing Government had concluded in partial agreement, and that under President Carter's direction he had expressed concern over the February 17 invasion of Vietnam by China.

March 7—Sources in the U.S. aircraft industry disclosed that China had recently expressed interest in the purchase of Lockheed C–130 military transports and Lockheed P–36 submarine patrol planes. Advanced electronic equipment produced by McDonnell-Douglas was also said to be a possible item for Chinese purchase.

March 20—The Boston Symphony Orchestra concluded a weeklong concert tour of Beijing and Shanghai.

March 24—Beijing protested U.S. legislative dealings with Taiwan as harmful to Sino-American relations in a news dispatch following Foreign Minister Huang Hua's remarks to Ambassador Woodcock on March 16 that the bills were "unacceptable to the Chinese Government."

March 26—In a signed commentary, the Beijing daily *Guangming Ribao* disclosed that the party leadership had admitted the existence of "grave imbalances" in China's modernization program, called for giving new top priority to agriculture, and ordered a review of the current 10-year national economic development plan ending in 1985.

March 30—An article in *Far Eastern Economic Review* reported that people's communes, a bulwark of Chinese socialism over the past two decades, have recently come under attack in line with recently issued Communist Party documents that replicate the regulations governing communes as established in 1961–62 by Deng Xiaoping and former mayor of Beijing Peng Zhen [Peng Chen].

April 1—Beijing authorities completed a "hose-down" of political big-character posters on Xidan Street's "Democracy Wall," although one poster harshly critical of Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping and the slowing down of the democracy movement remained in place. Its author, Wei Jingsheng was arrested on March 29, according to an *Agence France Presse* report.

April 3—*Xinhua* [Hsinhua] announced that the 30-year treaty of friendship, alliance and mutual assistance between China and the Soviet Union would not be renewed when it expires in April 1980.

April 4—Four Chinese activists affiliated with a group known as the "Human Rights Alliance" were arrested by Beijing municipal police for attempting to hang a big character poster on what *Agence France Presse* correspondents overheard other activists referring to as the "late Democracy Wall."

April 16—Commenting on the shift in party emphasis to Socialist modernization, an editorial in *Renmin Ribao* (People's Daily) reaffirmed the importance of permeating modernization in the "new historical period" with ideological and political work. The latter was described as a means of inculcating revolutionary ideas and replacing bourgeois ideology with proletarian ideology.

April 18—In line with Party Central Committee efforts to develop a work style of democratic centralism in the post "Gang of Four" period, the leadership of Hua Guofeng characterized as one sided the view that democracy gives one the right to do as one pleases. The commentary appearing in a *Renmin Ribao* editorial contrasted the new union of democracy and centralism with prior Gang of Four tendencies toward anarchy and ultrademocracy.

April 19—Congressional legislation on Taiwan, according to Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping, came close to nullifying the newly normalized Sino-American relationship. Deng's remarks were made to a visiting delegation from the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, and reportedly included a statement of willingness to use American equipment on Chinese soil to monitor Soviet compliance with a proposed new arms limitation treaty.

April 27—*Xinhua* announced that Beijing University and the University of California on April 5 had signed an agreement for exchange of teaching programs, curricula planning, publications, professors and graduate students, as well as cooperation in designated scientific fields.

April 30—Financial sources in Beijing, according to an article in *Kyodo* (Tokyo), disclosed that China was preparing to join the Asian Development Bank, though participation would be contingent on Taiwan's renunciation of its membership.

May 1—Chinese officials in Wuhan announced new bonuses for families electing to have only one child, as well as income cuts, and housing and promotion restrictions for families with more than two children. The country's annual population growth rate has been estimated at 1.5 to 2 percent.

May 7—U.S. Attorney General Griffin B. Bell argued in court that a suit brought by 25 past and present members of Congress be dismissed as a "political question." The suit challenged President Carter's decision to cancel the mutual defense treaty with Taiwan on the grounds that neither congressional advice nor approval were solicited and that only one signatory of the treaty participated in the process of opting for dissolution.

May 8—U.S. Commerce Secretary Juanita Kreps and her Chinese counterparts signed a series of agreements for exchanges of information and experts in meteorology, oceanography, fisheries' research, atmospheric science and technology management.

May 8—It was announced that Chinese Premier Hua Guofeng [Hua Kuofeng] would visit the major capitals of Western Europe in the fall of 1979, the first such tour by the top Chinese leader.

May 11—On the occasion of the signing of the United States–China Claims and Assets Agreement, it was disclosed that $30 million would be paid

on October 1, 1979 to American claimants who lost property in China after 1949, as part of a total of $80.5 million to be paid by October 1, 1984. The Beijing release also said that $80.5 million in Chinese assets held in American banks since 1950 would be unfrozen, though no position was taken regarding ownership of the assets.

May 14—Chinese Minister of Foreign Trade Li Qiang and U.S. Secretary of Commerce Juanita Kreps initialed an agreement establishing Sino-American trade relations on a most-favored nation (nondiscriminatory) basis.

May 28—Broadcasts from Mao Zedong's home province of Hunan, according to a report in the *Washington Post*, have presented a challenge to central government policies formulated by Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping on such sensitive issues as the Sino-Soviet relationship and concessions to the massive Chinese peasantry (estimated at 750 million).

May 31—American negotiators broke off textile talks in Beijing without an agreement that would have mitigated prospects for unilateral U.S. action to curb Chinese imports.

June 1—Officials of a visiting high-level energy delegation from China indicated that negotiations had begun with nine of the largest U.S.-based oil firms for seismic surveys in the South China Sea that could lead to major U.S. involvement in offshore Chinese oil exploration.

June 4—Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko informed Chinese officials of the U.S.S.R.'s readiness to negotiate with a view to the normalization and eventual improvement of Sino-Soviet relations. The written proposal included a version of the "antihegemony" clause requested by Beijing in its prior negotiations with Japan and the United States.

June 5—China's entry into the Middle East arms trade was foreshadowed by Egypt's announcement that it would receive Chinese weapons, thought by Western reporters in Cairo to include several squadrons of Mig-19 jet fighters.

June 5—Speeches by Chinese officials prior to the convening of the National People's Congress noted ongoing resistance to economic policies mandated by the Chinese leadership and alluded to attempts to "split the party center."

June 9—Eleven officials of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration recently became the first foreigners ever to visit the "East Wind" missile launching site in Inner Mongolia, according to a report in the *Washington Post.* Sino-American discussion of China's infant civilian space program was reported to have taken place.

June 11—Between 25,000 and 50,000 Chinese factories were scheduled to close over the next few years, according to members of various North American trade delegations visiting China.

June 14—China's economic crisis included a Government deficit of more than $6 billion, underemployment by 20 million, and inadequate nutrition for 100 million, according to a *Ming Pao* newspaper account of an April speech by Chinese Vice Premier Li Xiannxian [Li Hsien-nien] now circulating within the Communist Party.

June 16—In recent discussions with Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs Richard C. Holbrooke, and Deputy Secretary of State Warren Christopher reported in the *New York Times*, Chinese authorities contended that 200,000 refugees from Vietnam had already been absorbed on the mainland. The officials also apparently deflected American appeals that more refugees be accepted to counteract similar retrenchments by the Malaysian, Indonesian, and Thai Governments.

June 18—In a report opening the National People's Congress in Beijing, Premier Hua Guofeng praised China's economic situation over the past decade but acknowledged that some economic programs—farming, transportation, communications, textile, coal, oil, electric power and light industry—had lagged behind. A new 3-year program of adjustments for these deficiencies was disclosed. Hua's report also revealed a new public candor and willingness to motivate Chinese workers with material incentives, a program previously identified with Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping [Teng Hsiao-ping].

June 30—By outlining the arguments of a Liaoning University professor against a new criminal code implying prison sentences for those using wallposters to criticize the Government, *Xinhua* for the first time reported that debate took place during the National People's Congress as to whether the Chinese Government incarcerates citizens for political reasons.

July 1—Economic priorities rather than political problems dominated the proceedings of the 2-week National People's Congress (NPC) concluded in Beijing. Three veteran financial experts (Chen Yun, Bo Yibo, and Yao Yilin) were confirmed as vice premiers, while former Beijing mayor Peng Zhen, a leading ally of Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping, was made vice chairman of the NPC standing committee. Economic statistics, including such previously guarded state secrets as budget and population figures, were released with a candor that Western observers interpreted as geared to securing foreign loans. A law permitting foreign firms to set up joint ventures with Chinese enterprises and subjecting those firms to the PRC's first income tax was adopted. Finally, the leadership accelerated trends toward local government democracy by approving more local-level elections (with an expanded choice of candidates) and new legal codes, including a more independent judiciary.

July 4—Performances by comedian Bob Hope, ballet dancer Mikhail Baryshnikov, the Philadelphia Boys' Choir, and others highlighted the first celebration of American Independence Day in Beijing since establishment of Sino-American diplomatic relations.

July 7—American Ambassador Leonard Woodcock and Chinese Foreign Trade Minister Li Qiang signed a trade agreement which, if ratified by Congress, would give China most-favored-nation status. Some American officials, including Secretary Vance, reportedly expressed reservations about excepting China but not the Soviet Union from the 1974 Trade Act [Jackson-Vanik] clause, according to which such status has been denied to socialist countries with restrictive emigration policies. MFN status would result in a lowering of tariffs on Chinese goods in amounts ranging from 10 to 60 percent.

July 7—The egalitarian-style "barefoot doctor" system, widely practiced in rural areas during the Cultural Revolution, was undergoing modifica-

tion, Chinese officials told visiting Health, Education and Welfare Secretary Joseph Califano and other U.S. health officials. Reliance on paramedic corps—once estimated at 1.8 million—was expected to shift to care from better-trained technicians who have been concentrated less in village clinics and increasingly in towns and cities.

July 9—American trade with Taiwan increased 37 percent in the first half of 1979, according to business sources quoted in the *Washington Post.* Unofficial retention of tasks formerly carried out by Embassy officials in the American Institute in Taiwan reportedly has progressed smoothly with some sources insisting that the guarantees to Taiwan appeared to be stronger under present U.S. legislation than under the lapsing mutual security treaty.

July 13—A retreat from largescale, turbulent class struggle and from condemnation of intellectuals was decreed in a recent speech by CCP Chairman Hua Guofeng at the National People's Congress, according to an analysis in the *Washington Post.* Despite its continued assault on [Soviet] "social imperialism," Western observers termed the speech an approximation of the Soviet view of society, in which privileged technocrats were regarded as part of the working class.

July 20—Three correspondents from *Xinhua* (New China News Agency) were recently accredited to cover the U.S. Congress, according to a report in the *Washington Post;* their inclusion marked the first time in 30 years that the Communist government of China has been represented in the Congressional Press Galleries.

July 23—*Xinhua* announced that juries were installed as part of criminal and civil court proceedings in the Beijing area and that more than 3,000 citizens had been asked to serve on juries during June.

July 24—Chinese and Soviet media disclosed that an armed border clash resulting in the death of a Chinese security officer took place on July 16 in the thinly populated pasture region between Kazakhstan and China's Xinjiang [Sinkiang] Province. Both parties blamed each other for the incident, the most serious in a year.

July 26—The entire foreign press corps residing in Beijing was invited to visit the previously off-limits "autonomous region" of Tibet, including the city of Lhasa, home of the exiled Dalai Lama. The *Toronto Globe and Mail* correspondent reported that, despite official denials, Tibetan independence forces persisted in resisting Chinese rule.

August 8—Hundreds of Chinese staged a sit-in at the Chinese Government's main building in the Imperial Forbidden City and demanded redress for the problems of inadequate housing and jobs and political persecution, according to a report in the *Washington Post.* There was no official commentary on the nonviolent demonstration.

August 21—Zhang Yan, one of the two Washington correspondents for *Renmin Ribao,* interviewed D.C. Mayor Marion Barry on a wide range of social and economic problems affecting the Nation's Capital and drew parallels to problems of urban life in China.

August 23—Commenting on an extended meeting with Vice Premier Deng, Senator Henry Jackson relayed assessments by officials in Beijing that

further delays in approving most-favored-nation benefits would adversely affect Sino-American normalization.

August 24—The Washington Bullets played the August 1 Army Team in a basketball game witnessed by 19,000 people at Beijing's Capital Stadium.

August 24—Portions of the official press, officially tolerated wallposters, and private Government reports disclosed the existense of wealth, privilege, and extravagant use of Government funds among some party leaders, according to a *Washington Post* news item.

August 25—In the capacity of highest-ranking American official to visit China since establishment of diplomatic relations, Vice President Walter Mondale arrived for a week-long mission aimed at achieving a "new level of political intimacy."

August 26—Petroleum jumped to the No. 1 position among Chinese exports to the United States, according to the U.S. Commerce Department, amounting to $29.5 million as of May 31. A contract signed in November 1978 between the Chinese and Coastal States Gas Corp. authorized American purchases of 3.6 million barrels of crude oil in 1979.

August 27—The Civil Aeronautics Board agreed to expedite the processing of a Pan American World Airways application on behalf of China that would provide, by December 17, the first nonstop passenger flights from the United States to China in 30 years.

August 27—Vice President Walter Mondale, in a speech at Beijing University—the first ever made by an American political figure to the Chinese people—affirmed that "any nation which seeks to weaken you" runs "counter to American interests." In announcing that U.S. experts would help with several massive Chinese dam projects, he confirmed the Carter administration's designation of China as a "friendly nation" under the terms of the Foreign Assistance Act. Extension of up to $2 billion in Export-Import Bank credits to China was also announced for the ensuing 5-year period. The speech was broadcast nationally on Chinese television.

August 30—The Carter Administration announced the removal of a ban on sending U.S. Government checks to individuals living in China that would permit settlement of any claimed benefits under Civil Service, Social Security, and Veteran's Administration programs dating from May 6, 1971.

September 9—The third anniversary of the death of Chairman Mao Zedong was quietly commemorated by back page newspaper articles and a notable absence of activity at Tienanmen Square in central Beijing, where the body of Mao lies in state.

September 13—The first large "democracy movement" rally in several months took place in Tienanmen Square with speakers refraining from attacking the current leadership but calling for direct election of local officials and adherence to Chairman Hua's advice to "be bold and speak out." The rally was organized by a group called the Democratic Scientific and Socialist Study Association.

September 15—Enroute to Beijing, former President Richard M. Nixon upheld the importance of a strong China and alluded to his disagreement with the position of the Carter administration which denies arms to the People's Republic.

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September 17—*Renmin Ribao* announced that more than a thousand officials had been detailed to take up the grievances of a growing mass of derelicts camping on Beijing streets in recent weeks. (*Hsinhua* set the number at 6,000 while petitioners estimated to foreign correspondents that their numbers exceeded 20,000). Accounts in both the *New York Times* and *Washington Post* cited the apparent willingness of the Beijing Government to endorse many of the derelicts' complaints against local officials.

September 22—A lengthy wallposter, thought by some seasoned observers of Chinese affairs to have the official backing of opponents of the top leadership, directly named Chairman Hua Guofeng and Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping for their neglect of the personal problems of hundreds of thousands of Chinese persecuted during the Cultural Revolution. Copies of the poster—an exception to the relative calm at Democracy Wall since the March general order forbidding the mounting of such "slander"—continued to circulate after its removal, according to a *Washington Post* report.

September 22—A colorful panoply of posters demanding permission to live in Beijing rather than the countryside and the return of personal registration papers and rice ration cards necessary to attain jobs, food, and housing was laid on the steps of City Hall for the Beijing Revolutionary Committee's consideration, according to an *Associated Press* release.

September 23—A high-ranking Chinese diplomatic team arrived in Moscow for talks with Soviet leaders in the first attempt at serious negotiations in 14 years. The talks followed a series of incidents heightening the acrimony between the two countries, notably the toppling of a Beijing-backed regime in Cambodia by Vietnam, the subsequent Chinese invasion of Moscow-backed Vietnam, and China's support for the ousted Pol Pot Government as the representative of Cambodia in the U.N. General Assembly.

September 23—In line with Beijing's goal of reviving a technical elite, 270,000 new students comprising the highest scoring and youngest class to date recently entered Chinese universities. Complaints by some students passed over as a result of the two year-old merit (entrance examination) system were lodged at a recent gathering outside Beijing municipal headquarters, the *Washington Post* reported.

September 26—Charges of revivified Soviet and Chinese invectives against each other were exchanged between the official news agencies of the two Communist powers on the eve of talks geared to improving their hostile relations.

September 29—In a speech marking the 30th anniversary of the People's Republic of China, senior deputy Chairman Ye Jiangying [Yeh Chien-ying] admitted that a series of leadership errors and excessively ideological campaigns culminating in the Cultural Revolution had produced "an appalling catastrophe suffered by all our people." As an indication of China's growing openness, foreign diplomats and journalists were invited to hear the "state of the nation" address alongside Communist Party and Government officials.

September 29—Abdullah Rahmin, deputy director of the Foreign Affairs Office in Urumqui, China, accused the Soviet Union of moving like "a

silkworm devouring a mulberry tree leaf by leaf" into the territory of the vast Xinjiang Uygur [Sinkiang Uighur] Autonomous Region in Central Asia.

September 30—The Library of Congress was cited by several major university libraries in the United States as having adopted China's new system of rendering its language in the Roman alphabet (*Pinyin*) for political rather than scholarly reasons, according to a report in the *New York Times*. The Library's decision to switch from the Wade-Giles system to *Pinyin* was characterized by the curator of the Far Eastern Library at the University of Chicago as part of the U.S. Government's effort to improve relations with Beijing.

October 1—The plastic credit card made its debut in China with the acceptance of VISA on a trial basis that is scheduled to last through the autumn trade fair in Canton.

October 1—In response to public closure of an unofficial art exhibition in a park next to the Beijing Art Gallery, 200 demonstrators staged a march and voiced demands for democracy and artistic freedom on what otherwise evolved into a subdued celebration of the 30th anniversary of Communist rule.

October 7—Speaking at his second press conference since assuming power 3 years ago, CCP Chairman Hua Guofeng indicated publicly for the first time that members of the political faction led by Jiang Qing [Chiang Ch'ing] would be subject to "due process of law," a statement that analysts of China's new penal code took to mean a public trial. (Hua added that the Gang of Four would not be dealt with "in the way they maltreated our cadres" nor would they be sentenced to death.)

October 10—*Xinhua* announced the discovery of oil in the South China Sea in a Pearl River estuary near Hong Kong. No foreign firm was involved in the find, despite the participation of 11 American oil companies in the surveying of Chinese waters.

October 10—More than 2,000 students from People's University staged a march and sit-in demonstration in front of government headquarters in Beijing and demanded an end to the army occupation of their campus that began in 1972.

October 13—A week of unusual public marches and classroom boycotts at People's University in Beijing, according to a *Washington Post* analysis, evoked assurances from an Army unit that certain facilities would be relinquished for the use of the school's growing student body. (The battle against the Chinese central bureaucracy was unlikely to result in detention in labor camps for the demonstrators, the article conjectured.)

October 15—French officials at the outset of CCP Chairman Hua Guofeng's 3-week tour of Europe disclosed that Mirage 2000 jet fighter-bombers and other "offensive" weapons would not be sold to China, noting that the recent sharp decline in commercial trade between the two countries was an offshoot of Chinese pressure to increase such arms sales. (Hua also reportedly expressed displeasure at French and other West European support for Vietnam during the 1979 Chinese invasion.)

October 16—Wei Jingsheng, a prominent political dissident, was sentenced to 15 years in prison after what appeared to be the first trial of its kind in China. *Xinhua* offered an unprecedented account of the conviction of

Wei and two accessories for "supplying a foreigner with Chinese military intelligence and carrying out counter-revolutionary agitation."

October 16—Testifying before the House Foreign Affairs Committee, State Department senior expert on Soviet affairs Marshall D. Shulman said that the Carter administration was prepared to seek congressional approval of trade benefits for China but not for the Soviet Union. The disclosure marked a retrenchment from the even-handed policy the State Department had been pursuing toward the two Communist powers.

October 17—Stating that "treaty termination is generally a shared power" and that the U.S. President "is clearly not the sole maker of foreign policy," U.S. District Court Judge Oliver Gasch ruled that President Carter had violated the Constitution by unilaterally terminating the United States' mutual defense treaty with Taiwan. The opinion that two-thirds of the Senate or a majority of both Houses of Congress must approve any termination of the treaty was rendered in conjunction with a suit filed by Senator Barry Goldwater and 24 other lawmakers.

October 17—In a move seen by observers as a further cooling of the year-old democracy movement, Chinese authorities announced a second trial of a prominent political dissident, Fu Yueha, charged with organizing mass disturbances and libeling a man by accusing him of raping her. (CCP Vice-Chairman, Deng Xiaoping also declared that citizen critics of the Government did not represent the genuine feelings of the people. The State Department in Washington expressed surprise at the severity of the sentence given 1 day earlier to Wei Jingsheng.)

October 20—Taking exception to the Federal judge's ruling on the status of the mutual defense treaty, Senate Majority Leader Robert Byrd maintained that the original inclusion of a 1-year notice of termination clause legally alleviated the need for another Senate vote. He added that the Senate could clarify its will by voting expeditiously to end the treaty.

October 23—As West Germany and China signed new agreements in Bonn expanding economic and cultural ties, Chinese Premier Hua Guofeng emphasized his country's support for eventual reunification of the two Germanys. Hua's remarks were interpreted by some foreign correspondents as geared to aggravate the Soviet Union rather than express a strong commitment to German solidarity.

November 1—Deputy Secretary of State Warren Christopher, testifying before the House Ways and Means Trade Subcommittee on the subject of most-favored-nation trade status for China, affirmed that the Carter administration had given full consideration to China's private assurances that its citizens would be permitted to leave the country unhindered, its public statements, and recent emigration statistics. He nonetheless refused to show the congressional subcommittee the State Department cables that reportedly contained those assurances.

November 1—The Chinese leadership announced major price increases in key food items and removed price controls from 10,000 other consumer items, but clarified that the blow would be softened by new monthly subsidies for about 100 million city workers and merit raises for about 40 percent of that group.

November 1—In the final session of formal talks between British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and Chinese Premier Hua Guofeng, it was disclosed that Britain was prepared to sell China its Harrier fighter plane.

Thatcher reportedly also asked Hua to help stop the massive flow of illegal immigrants from China into the British Crown colony of Hong Kong.

November 2—It was announced that U.S. Defense Secretary Harold Brown would visit top officials in China to discuss mutual security interests. A *Baltimore Sun* article noted that the January visit would be undertaken at a time of increasing competition between China and the Soviet Union for political influence in Southeast Asia.

November 2—The Chinese delegation to the 34th session of the United Nations General Assembly formally tabled a draft resolution on "inadmissibility of the policy of hegemonism in international relations" to the chairman of the First Committee.

November 7—Shirley Wood, a former American employed at Henan Teachers' University in Kaifeng since 1957, was "rehabilitated" and cleared of charges levied against her during the "Gang of Four" era, according to a *Guangming Ribao* report published by *Xinhua*.

November 11—In what appeared to be the first planned public detention conducted in the presence of several foreign journalists and diplomats, a group of 50 police arrested at least three Chinese citizens in front of Beijing's "Democracy Wall." One of those arrested, according to a report in the *Washington Post*, had been selling unofficial transcripts of a recent dissident trial to a large group of Chinese and foreigners.

November 12—Chinese Vice-Premier Li Xiannian met with members of a visiting U.S. national newspaper association study mission in Beijing. The 22-member mission, led by William E. Branen, arrived in China on November 8 to undertake a 3-week investigation of social conditions in the country.

November 15—A letter to Senate majority leader Robert Byrd signed by more than 2,400 retired U.S. generals and admirals, in which the American legislative body was asked to oppose the ratification of SALT II, was discussed extensively in a *Xinhua* release. As reported by *Xinhua*, the letter described the agreement as "injurious to the security interests of the United States and its allies" and noted that "the aggressiveness of Soviet behavior throughout the world has increased ominously as the military balance has tilted in favor of the U.S.S.R."

November 15—Reporting on hearings held by the Subcommittees on Science, Research and Technology and on Investigations and Oversight of the U.S. House Science and Technology Committee, *Xinhua* commented that most of the witnesses—including academic experts, Government officials and industrial executives—favored developing trade relations with China and growing transfer of technology to the country. Christopher Phillips, president of the National Council for United States-China Trade, was cited as testifying that the trade agreement, Export-Import Bank loans and other facilities would be critical in negotiating potentially massive ventures now under discussion with China.

November 30—The U.S. Court of Appeals upheld President Carter's power to terminate the 1954 Mutual Defense Treaty with Taiwan. The 8-member court unanimously reversed a decision by U.S. District Judge Oliver H. Gasch that treaty termination would require either Senate approval or that of both Houses of Congress.

December 6—A year of relatively unhampered free expression in a major downtown Beijing thoroughfare ended with the decision by city authorities to prohibit the mounting of posters along the 200-yard Democracy Wall and the relegation of such posters (guaranteed by the 1978 Constitution) to Yuetan Park in a remote residential neighborhood. *Xinhua* also released the warning that writers of big-character posters would be "held responsible for [their] political and legal implications."

December 8—A declaration of principles for future relations with China drafted by the Kremlin and published in *Pravda* was assessed by Reuters as unlikely to gain acceptance in Beijing. Projected "peaceful coexistence," according to the authoritative policy statement, included the principles of complete equality for both sides, respect for independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity, noninterference in each other's internal affairs, the nonuse of force or threat of force, and mutual benefit; as well as a mutual commitment not to claim "special rights" or practice hegemony.

December 13—The U.S. Supreme Court voted 7 to 2 against hearing arguments by Senator Barry Goldwater and 24 other current and former Members of Congress who filed suit in early 1979 that the U.S. Constitution required the President to obtain congressional approval before terminating the mutual defense treaty with Taiwan.

December 21—In line with recent government-relaxed restrictions on religious practices, particularly those of the Moslem and Christian faiths, Beijing's first Catholic bishop in 15 years was consecrated in the city's Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception, before a congregation of more than 500 Chinese and foreign worshippers. The Vatican, which has had no contacts with China since the late 1950's, rejected the appointment of the former Rev. Msgr. Michael Fu Tieshan on the grounds that Pope John Paul II had not been consulted.

December 24—Chinese activist Fu Yueha was sentenced to 2 years in prison by the People's Intermediate Court for violating public order, excluding as a basis for conviction a prior charge that she had "knowingly committed libel."

December 28—Taiwan businessmen would now trade directly with the East European bloc, and indirectly through third parties with the Soviet Union, according to *Washington Post* reports of a decision made in late November by the leadership in Taipei. Relaxed controls on internal political dissidents and the emergence of an activist press, evidenced by the allowance of sharp critiques in several magazines of election laws, police power, suppression of human rights and economic policies, have also transpired in recent months, the *Post* article noted. However, other reports pointed to a growing crackdown on political dissent by the government following a major riot reportedly sparked by political dissidents in the southern city of Kaoshiung earlier in December.

December 28—A Rand Corp. report entitled "Asian Security in the 1980's" concluded that events in the next decade would polarize around the Sino-Soviet feud if the Soviet Union continued its efforts to "encircle China with political allies and military bases." The report recommended that a Sino-American security relationship be forged as a stabilizing influence in Asia.

December 30—In condemning the heightened Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, *Renmin Ribao*, the major Beijing daily, warned that Moscow's action would result in "the spread of flames of armed rebellion into a conflagration" and the "burning" of its own "fingers."

December 31—In evaluating the first year of normalized diplomatic ties between Washington and Beijing, Ambassador Leonard Woodcock reported China's satisfaction with the progress of a key trade bill in the U.S. Congress and the establishment of a new U.S. consulate in Shanghai (following the opening of a consulate in Canton in September). While some diplomatic problems might evolve with decisions not to return to China by some students presently residing in the United States, as well as expected protests from Beijing on the occasion of new U.S. arms sales to Taiwan, Woodcock described the new relationship as "pretty much on course."

JAPAN-KOREA[1]

January 1—Japanese Foreign Minister Sonoda said in an interview that improving relations with the Soviet Union was a top Japanese diplomatic priority for 1979. He also stated that he hoped the new Japanese-Chinese relationship would influence China to establish contacts with South Korea.

January 10—The Japanese news agency *Kyodo* reported that the Japanese Government had decided to suspend new economic aid to Vietnam and to increase economic aid to Thailand because of Vietnam's invasion of Cambodia.

January 16—Japan turned down a request by China for a joint stand in opposition to Vietnam's takeover of Cambodia.

January 19—In a press conference, President Park Chung Hee proposed negotiations, without preconditions, between the South and North Korean Governments.

January 23—The North Korean Democratic Front for the Reunification of the Fatherland proposed on January 23 the convocation of a political conference on reunification composed of all political parties and public organizations in North and South Korea and among Koreans living abroad, and the convocation of a preliminary meeting of these groups, to be held in June 1979. The proposal also called for a reaffirmation of the joint North-South statement of July 1972, an end to propaganda attacks, and an end to the acquisition of foreign arms and the construction of military fortifications along the DMZ.

January 25—The North Korean Government endorsed the proposal of the Reunification Front for an all-Korea political conference.

January 26—South Korea's Information Minister proposed that a preliminary meeting with North Korea could be held in April, but he specified that it must be conducted by representatives of the two governments.

January 31—The North Korean news agency said that North Korea would stop slandering, criticizing, and censuring South Korea as a step toward the proposed negotiations on reunification. The South Korean Goverment announced that it would try to resume "hot line" telephone communication with North Korea, which Pyongyang had broken off in 1976.

February 1—The South Korean Government tried to contact North Korean Government officials over the telephone "hot line" between Seoul and Pyongyang, but there was no answer.

February 5—Japanese Foreign Minister Sonoda stated in Parliament that Japan would remain interested in Taiwan's security and that there would be no immediate change in the interpretation of the "Far East" clause

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[1] Prepared by Larry A. Niksch, Specialist in Asian Affairs.

of the U.S.-Japan Security Treaty in relation to Taiwan. (The clause relates to the possible American use of U.S. bases in Japan for the defense of Taiwan against attack from the mainland.)

February 9—The *New York Times* reported that President Carter had sent a letter to Prime Minister Ohira of Japan in which Carter warned that he might not attend the June summit meeting in Tokyo of the Western industrialized countries unless Japan took stronger steps to reduce its trade surplus with the United States ($11.55 billion in 1978.)

February 10—President Carter told newspaper editors that he retained his "basic decision" to withdraw U.S. ground troops from Korea but that the Administration was reassessing the rate of withdrawal.

February 17—"Liaison representatives" of North and South Korea met at Panmunjon and discussed ways of reactivating full-scale negotiations between the two sides. Little progress was made, but a second meeting was scheduled for March 7.

March 1–17—South Korean and U.S. forces conducted their largest-ever combined military exercise, "Team Spirit 79," involving approximately 150,000 troops.

March 8—Japanese Foreign Minister Sonoda said that the United States-South Korean "Team Spirit 79" exercise was not helpful to the South Korean-North Korean dialog.

March 22—The Senate Armed Services Committee released a report which urged Japan to expand its defense spending and defense role.

March 26—Government figures showed that South Korea's GNP grew 12.5 percent in 1978 to $44.5 billion at current prices, and per capita GNP reached $1,242.

March 29—The opposition New Democrat Party claimed that the South Korean Government was holding 200 political prisoners, and it called for their release.

April 2—Talks between "liaison representatives" of North and South Korea broke down over procedural questions.

April 3—U.S. Secretary of the Air Force John Stetson stated that the Air Force planned to replace its F–4 Phantoms stationed in Japan with modern F–15's by 1983 or 1984, and planned to station new E–3A anti-submarine planes there in order to counter the Soviet military buildup in the region.

April 8—Candidates backed by a coalition of the ruling Liberal Democratic Party and centrist opposition parties won all 15 governorships at stake in local elections in Japan.

April 14—The Japanese newspaper *Yomiuri Shimbun* quoted a Government source as saying that the Japanese Government had confirmed that the Soviet Union had transferred a squadron of Backfire bombers to its Naval Aviation Corps in the Soviet Far East.

April 18—Prime Minister Ohira implied that future Japanese economic aid to Vietnam depended on whether or not the Vietnamese Government permitted the establishment of permanent Soviet military bases there.

April 20—The *Baltimore Sun* quoted a source in Tokyo close to the North Korean Government as saying that the North Korean Government would permit U.S. Congressmen to visit.

April 24—A 42 member U.S. table tennis team arrived in North Korea for an international table tennis meet. North Korea refused to allow South Korean and Israeli teams to participate.

April 26—The Japanese Government met in emergency session and decided to make no further concessions to the United States in trade negotiations, beyond its offer to have Japanese public corporations buy $7 billion in machinery and equipment from foreign sources.

May 4—After meeting with North Korean leader Kim Il-sung, U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim said that Kim had shown some flexibility on the issue of Korean reunification and negotiation of a new Korean armistice agreement.

May 5—A high ranking North Korean official said that North Korea would like to normalize relations with the United States, starting with exchanges of journalists, sports teams and tourists. He added that this could be a preclude to direct United States–North Korean negotiations aimed at a total U.S. miiltary withdrawal from South Korea and a United States–North Korean peace treaty.

May 13—The Japanese newspaper *Yomiuri Shimbun* reported that at their summit meeting, President Carter told Prime Minister Ohira that the United States would support a continuation of Japanese aid to Vietnam.

May 15—Kim Dae Jung, a leading South Korean dissident, called on President Carter to call off his planned visit to South Korea unless the Seoul government freed political prisoners and abrogated decrees restricting political and civil liberties.

May 24—The Chief editor of *Pravda* said in Tokyo that the Soviet military buildup in East Asia was aimed at China and not Japan.

June 25—Senator Edward Kennedy called on President Carter to disassociate the United States from the "repressive policies" of the South Korean Government.

June 25—The *Washington Post* reported that the Joint Chiefs of Staff had formally recommended that President Carter suspend his planned withdrawal of American ground forces from South Korea.

June 29—President Carter, Prime Minister Ohira, and leaders of five Western European industrial nations agreed in Tokyo to place ceilings on their imports of oil through 1985.

June 29—Presidents Carter and Park decided to make a new effort to begin trilateral negotiations involving North Korea, and President Carter openly called for greater political and civil liberties in South Korea.

July 1—President Carter and Park Chung Hee issued a joint communique which proposed tri-partite talks involving South Korea, North Korea, and the United States. The communique did not deal with the question of whether or not U.S. troop withdrawals would continue. Secretary of State Vance disclosed that he turned over two lists of more than 100 names of alleged political prisoners to the South Korean Foreign Minister and requested an investigation and the release of those on the list.

July 6—The *New York Times* reported that Indonesia had agreed to host tri-lateral negotiations among North Korea, South Korea, and the United States if North Korea agreed to the latest United States-South Korea proposals for such talks.

July 10—A statement by the North Korean Central News Agency quoted a DPRK Foreign Ministry official as saying that the Carter-Park proposal for tri-partite negotiations was "utterly infeasible." The statement repeated past North Korean proposals for negotiations, including separate U.S.–DPRK talks without the participation of South Korea.

July 11—North Korea's ambassador to China stated at a press conference that "we totally reject" the United States-South Korean proposal for tri-partite talks.

July 11—Chinese Foreign Minister Huang Hua expressed firm Chinese support for North Korea's rejection of the United States-South Korean proposal for tri-partite talks.

July 11—The Tokyo Newspaper *Mainichi Shimbun* reported that in a meeting with the Director General of the Japanese Defense Agency, U.S. Presidential National Security Adviser Brzezinski inquired as to the possibility of Japan extending military-related technology to China. Director General Yamashita reportedly told Brezezinski that Japanese policy prohibited such assistance.

July 15—The *Washington Post* reported that, in a message passed to Washington through the Indonesian government, North Korea had rejected the United States-South Korean proposal for tri-partite talks.

July 16—The Japanese Finance Ministry announced that for the first 6 months of 1979, slow export growth and sharp import expansion resulted in a trade deficit of nearly $1 billion, as compared to a $8.26 billion surplus for the same period in 1978. For the January–June 1979 period, Japan recorded a $2.67 billion surplus in trade with the United States compared to a $5.16 billion surplus during the first 6 months of 1978.

July 17—The South Korean Government announced the release of 86 political prisoners and said more would be freed if they promised not to engage in antigovernment activities.

July 20—U.S. Presidential National Security Adviser Brzezinski announced that the United States would withdraw no more major ground units from South Korea until at least 1981 when the situation would be reassessed. The decision meant that the President had abandoned his controversial plan to withdraw U.S. ground forces from South Korea by 1981–82.

July 21—The Japanese Government issued a statement welcoming President Carter's decision to suspend further withdrawals of U.S. ground forces from South Korea until 1981; the statement described the President's decision as a "favorable move to maintain peace and stability in Asia."

July 21—The South Korean Government and opposition political parties expressed approval of President Carter's decision to suspend withdrawal of ground forces from South Korea until at least 1981.

July 24—The Japanese Government issued its annual "white paper" on defense, which expressed apprehension over current trends in the U.S.-Soviet military balance and over the buildup of Soviet naval and air power in the Far East. The white paper called for rapid modernization of Japanese weaponry and equipment including a new armored division for deployment on the northernmost island of Hokkaido and deployment of early warning aircraft.

August 10—The Chairman of the Foreign Affairs Committee of the South Korean National Assembly stated that his committee had reached agreement with the U.S. Senate Foreign Relations Committee and the U.S. House Foreign Affairs Committee for regular exchanges of visits and information between the committees.

August 12—South Korean police stormed the headquarters of the opposition New Democratic Party to evict over 200 women who barricaded themselves in the building to protest the closing of a factory where they worked. One woman was killed, apparently by suicide, and about 20 were injured.

August 12—In an interview, Japanese Foreign Minister Sonoda stated that Japanese policy sought the installation of a genuine neutral government in Cambodia and that neither the Pol Pot nor the Heng Samrin regime was acceptable in this context.

August 15—The State Department issued a statement criticizing the "excessive and brutal action" by South Korean police in forcibly entering the headquarters of the New Democratic Party.

August 16—The South Korean Government rejected as interference in South Korea's internal affairs the State Department criticism of the police assault on the headquarters of the New Democratic Party.

September 3—Prime Minister Ohira called for higher taxes to offset a huge budget deficit and for drastic cuts in Japan's use of imported oil.

September 7—Prime Minister Ohira took official steps to dissolve the lower house of the Japanese Diet and set national parliamentary elections for October 7.

September 26—The Japanese Government reported that the Soviet Union had established a new military installation on Shikotan, one of four Soviet-held islands claimed by Japan.

October 6—The State Department disclosed that it had recalled for consultations the U.S. Ambassador to South Korea as an expression of U.S. criticism over the expulsion of opposition leader Kim Young Sam from the Korean National Assembly.

October 7—Elections for the lower house of the Japanese Parliament were held. Contrary to expectations, the ruling Liberal Democrats failed to gain any seats and actually lost one seat, bringing their total to 248 in the 511-seat house.

October 9—Opposition leader Kim Young Sam declared that without a peaceful transfer of power from the present Government, South Korea could face a "second student revolution" or an upheaval similar to Iran's. Kim called on the United States not to support the Government's "dictational rule", but he opposed any linkage between U.S.-human rights policy and the presence of U.S. troops in South Korea.

October 13—All 66 members of the opposition New Democratic Party resigned to protest the expulsion of Kim Young Sam.

October 17—Secretary of Defense Brown arrived in South Korea for discussions with South Korean officials. He stated that the United States would come to South Korea's defense "promptly and decisively" if it was attacked by North Korea. He also reportedly carried a letter from President Carter to President Park Chung Hee requesting the South Korean leader to ease restrictions on political and civil liberties. The U.S. Ambassador, who had been recalled following the expulsion of Kim Young Sam from the Korean National Assembly, arrived with Brown.

October 17—The Government imposed martial law in Pusan, South Korea's second largest city, after two days of student-led riots protesting Government policies and restrictions on political and civil liberties.

October 18—United States and South Korean delegates to the annual security meeting agreed on a number of steps to strengthen South Korean and U.S.-military capabilities in Korea.

October 18–19—Antigovernment rioting in South Korea spread to the city of Masan.

October 20—Antigovernment rioting in Pusan and Masan subsided as South Korean troops and police patrolled the cities. Hundreds of people reportedly were arrested in the disturbances, but there were no confirmed reports of deaths.

October 24—The *Washington Post* reported that North Korea had secretly invited several Members of Congress to visit that country. A State Department source was quoted as saying that the Carter administration would not oppose such a visit.

October 27—The South Korean Government announced that President Park Chung Hee had been shot to death by the Director of the Korean Central Intelligence Agency (KCIA), Kim Jae Kyu. The Government declared martial law, and Prime Minister Choi Kyu Hah assumed the office of President.

October 27—The Carter administration reacted to the news of the death of President Park by issuing a statement apparently directed at North Korea that the United States "will react strongly in accordance with its treaty obligations to the Republic of Korea to any external attempt to exploit the situation in the Republic of Korea."

October 28—Reversing the earlier account of the shooting of President Park, South Korean officials stated that he was assassinated in a plot organized by the Director of the KCIA and involving at least five members of the Director's staff.

November 6—A final report by the South Korean Government on the assassination of President Park Chung Hee concluded that assassin Kim Jae Kyu, head of the KCIA, had attempted unsuccessfully to gain support from the army after the assassination for a coup.

November 10—South Korean Acting President Choi Kyn Hah stated that the Government intended to hold elections for a successor to President Park under the existing Yushin Constitution (providing for election by the 2,500 member National Council on Unification). He also said that a new President should call for new elections under an amended constitution "as soon as realistically possible."

November 12—Former Prime Minister Kim Jong Pil was selected to succeed Park Chung Hee as leader of the ruling Democratic Republican Party.

November 15—South Korea's Minister of Culture and Information announced that the Government had initiated plans to release just under 200 persons imprisoned for violation of Emergency Measure No. 9, a decree which prohibits criticism of the constitution and certain forms of political protest. The Minister also predicted "free and fair and honest elections" for the Presidency and the National Assembly in 1980 after major constitutional revisions.

November 26—Pro-Government and opposition legislators unanimously approved the establishment of a special parliamentary committee aimed at amending the 1972 Yushin Constitution.

November 26—South Korea's Martial Law Command announced that 96 anti-Government protesters had been arrested for staging an anti-Government rally.

December 1—The South Korean National Assembly unanimously adopted a motion calling on the Government to rescind Emergency Measure No. 9, which has been in effect since 1974 as a restrictive measure on political and civil liberties and has been used to justify arrests of critics of the Government.

December 1—Prime Minister Ohira said that in the future, the ruling Liberal Democratic Party would likely have to enter into coalition arrangements with moderate opposition parties in order to govern Japan successfully.

December 3—The *New York Times* reported that according to anti-Government sources in South Korea, South Korean Army investigators had resorted to beatings of some of the dissidents who had been arrested in recent days, although about two-thirds of the approximately 120 arrested had been released.

December 6—The National Conference on Unification selected acting President Choi Kyu Ha to succeed Park Chung Hee as President of South Korea.

December 7—President Choi Kyu Ha rescinded Emergency Measure No. 9, and the Government announced the release of 68 persons imprisoned under the decree.

December 8—Chinese Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping reportedly told Japanese Prime Minister Ohira personally that Japan should increase the strength of its self-defense forces.

December 8—The Government released from house arrest Kim Dae Jung, former candidate for President and one of the most vocal critics of the Park Chung Hee government.

December 10—Secretary of State Vance charged that some Japanese companies and banks were helping Iran overcome the effects of U.S. economic pressures by various measures, including large Japanese purchases of Iranian oil.

December 11—Japanese Prime Minister Ohira replied to Secretary Vance's charges by saying that Japan needed to secure the oil imports vital to its

economy and that Japan might consider restricting oil purchases from Iran only if the situation of American hostages worsened.

December 13—Gen. Chung Seung Wha, South Korea's martial law commander, was arrested and held for questioning in the assassination of President Park Chung Hee.

December 14—The Government of Japan decided to reduce purchases of oil from Iran to the level in effect when the U.S. Embassy in Teheran was seized. The Government also prohibited further credits to Iran by Japanese financial institutions pending a resolution of the U.S. hostage situation.

December 16—The *Washington Post* reported that South Korean generals broke a longstanding agreement with American forces when they withdrew frontline troops to assist in the arrest of General Chung and other generals.

December 17—A foreign ministry official disclosed that the Japanese Government had decided to allocate 14 billion yen in aid to Vietnam, which Japan had promised for 1979 but had frozen because of Vietnam's invasion of Cambodia.

December 21—South Korean President Choi Kyu Ha was inaugurated, and he said in his speech that a new constitution could be completed in about 1 year unless unexpected contingencies arose.

SOUTHEAST ASIA [1]

January 2—Phnom Penh radio announced that Vietnamese forces had penetrated deep into Kampuchea, and the Pol Pot Government appealed for help from the United Nations and foreign countries.

January 3—In a telegram signed by Ieng Sary, Kampuchea called for an urgent meeting of the U.N. Security Council on charges that Vietnam was intensifying a war of aggression against it.

January 3—State Department spokesman Hodding Carter said that "while the United States takes great exception to the human rights record of the Government of Kampuchea we, as a matter of principle, do not feel that unilateral intervention against the regime by any third power is justified."

January 7—The Kampuchea National United Front for National Salvation (KNUFNS), backed by more than 100,000 Vietnamese troops, took control of Phnom Penh and declared the establishment of the People's Republic of Kampuchea. Western analysts estimated that 40,000 to 60,000 forces loyal to Pol Pot remained in northwestern and southern areas from where they engaged a guerrilla war supported by China.

January 7—The United States called for the speedy withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea and the avoidance of direct Soviet and Chinese involvement in the conflict.

January 8–12—Prince Sihanouk, former ruler of Cambodia, held a press conference in Peking and, subsequently, addressed the U.N. Security Council in New York City in protest against the Vietnamese invasion of Kampuchea and the rout of the Pol Pot Government. He criticized Pol Pot's domestic policies, but he severely denounced Vietnam's invasion of his country and the Soviet role in the invasion.

January 8—The first few of the more than 2,300 Vietnamese refugees stranded abroad the *Tung An* off Manila were brought ashore as the international resettlement effort of the refugees began.

January 9—Tokyo announced that it would delay promised loans and grants of $70 million to Hanoi because of the Vietnamese-Kampuchean conflict.

January 10—A State Department spokesman said that in view of Vietnam's invasion of Kampuchea there is no question of any movement on normalization of U.S. relations with Vietnam.

January 13—The administration increased the amount of foreign military sales available to Thailand from $24 million to $30 million in response to the Vietnamese invasion of Kampuchea which borders Thailand.

January 13—In Bangkok, the ASEAN Foreign Ministers issued a joint statement, recalling the Vietnamese pledge made in ASEAN countries

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[1] Prepared by Marjorie Niehaus, Analyst in Asian Affairs.

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in late 1978 to respect sovereignty and territorial integrity, which deplored the armed intervention against the territorial integrity of Kampuchea and called for an immediate withdrawal of all foreign troops from Kampuchea.

January 13—Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Duy Trinh, quoted by the Vietnamese News Agency, said certain Vietnamese would be allowed to leave the country legally. The exceptions would be those whose work involved state secrets or important public welfare jobs.

January 15—Malaysia's Prime Minister Datuk Hussein Onn announced that Vietnamese refugees will no longer be allowed to land in Malaysia because of domestic humanitarian considerations and national security reasons. Hussein was quoted in the *Far Eastern Economic Review* as saying "* * * If the Vietnamese Government is actively threatening our security, by sending out Communist agents, then I will not hesitate to break off diplomatic relations with Vietnam."

January 15—The Soviet Union vetoed a U.N. Security Council resolution calling for the immediate withdrawal of "all foreign troops" from Kampuchea. The resolution was supported by the United States, China, and most nonaligned and Western nations.

January 16—The Swedish Government warned that it would terminate all assistance programs to Vietnam unless Vietnamese troops withdrew from Kampuchea.

January 17—At a press conference President Carter said that the United States had warned both Vietnam and the Soviet Union not to let the fighting in Kampuchea endanger the security of neighboring Thailand. The *New York Times* reported that the Soviet Union had conveyed assurances to the United States that Thailand's sovereignty would be respected in the current fighting.

January 19—Hong Kong authorities agreed to give temporary shelter to more than 3,300 Vietnamese refugees who had been waiting for aid for nearly 1 month outside Hong Kong's territorial waters on the Taiwan-owned freighter, the *Huey Fong*.

January 19—The administration announced that it will establish an office for refugee affairs headed by former Senator Dick Clark who will be named as Ambassador-at-Large. The refugee office will help to establish a continuing U.S. policy to deal with refugees, and will address the problem of more than 200,000 refugees in Southeast Asian camps.

January 24—The Australian Government suspended its $7.1 million aid program and cultural exchanges with Vietnam in protest against Vietnam's military involvement in Kampuchea and Hanoi's refugee policy. Australian officials claimed that "Vietnam is involved in the movement of people for money, casting them off * * * and assuming other nations will solve the problem."

January 24—Assistant Secretary of State Holbrooke said before the Asia Society in New York City that the United States "will not get involved" in the Vietnamese-Kampuchean conflict although it might have serious consequences for the U.S. goal of "equilibrium" among the great powers.

January 26—In Mozambique, the nonaligned Conference on Southern Africa recognized the delegation from the Pol Pot Government of Kampuchea.

January 30—While visiting in the United States, Chinese Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping [Teng Hsiao-ping] said that "Vietnam may force us against our will to take action against them to preserve our own security and in the interests of world peace."

January 30—President Marcos canceled plans for local elections in 1979 on grounds that "political dissension" would harm the Philippines' development plans.

January 31—Western observers in Bangkok reported that inside Kampuchea Pol Pot forces were waging fierce resistance to KNUFNS and Vietnamese. Also, the Kampuchean Navy, including 6 small landing ships and about 50 lightly armed patrol boats remained loyal to the Pol Pot Government.

January 31—Vietnam charged that China took advantage of Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping's visit to the United States to mass an invasion force along the Vietnamese border. Western sources reported in recent weeks that the Chinese increased their border fortifications to include 150,000 troops and 150 fighter planes.

February 4—Thai Prime Minister Kriangsak Chamanan arrived in Washington for an official visit. During the visit President Carter said that the United States was "deeply committed to the integrity and freedom and the security of Thailand," and the administration planned to ask Congress to approve transfer to Thai ownership $11.3 million worth of U.S. ammunition stored in Thailand since the Vietnam War.

February 7—In Tokyo, Chinese Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping said that China sees a need to take "sanctions" against Vietnam in view of Hanoi's action in Kampuchea.

February 9—A State Department spokesman said that the United States would be "seriously concerned over any Chinese attack on Vietnam," and that the U.S. remained "seriously concerned over the continued Vietnamese attack on Kampuchea."

February 10—At the United Nations Prince Norodom Sihanouk called on China to end its support of the "blood thirsty regime" of deposed Pol Pot, and said he is willing to return to Kampuchea as his country's ruler. He also proposed a Geneva Conference on Indochina. (On February 12, Sihanouk left the United States for political exile in Peking.)

February 15—The ousted Pol Pot regime renewed a formal request to the U.N. Security Council that it meet again to consider the "aggression" by Vietnam against Kampuchea.

February 17—China invaded Vietnamese territory along the 500-mile long Sino-Vietnamese border. According to a Chinese Government broadcast, although Peking does not want a "single inch of Vietnamese territory," because "the Vietnamese authorities have in the past 2 years carried out incessant armed provocations and hostile activities in China's border areas * * * Chinese frontier troops have been forced to rise in counterattack."

February 18—At the United Nations, Vietnam accused China of launching a "war of aggression" and asked the United Nations to force Peking's troops to withdraw from Vietnam.

February 18—Vietnam and the new regime in Kampuchea, which Vietnam had installed in January 1979, signed a 25-year Treaty of Peace, Friendship, and Cooperation.

February 18—Invading Chinese forces pushed 4 to 6 miles within Vietnamese territory while Peking promised to withdraw forces after "punishing Hanoi as much as it is necessary."

February 18—Moscow warned Peking to stop its invasion of Vietnam "before it is too late."

February 22—At the United Nations, the United States called for a Security Council meeting to debate all aspects of the Indochina situation, including both the Chinese invasion of Vietnam and the Vietnamese invasion of Kampuchea.

February 22—Assistant Secretary of State Holbrooke said that a Soviet effort to aid its ally, Vietnam, would be very unfortunate for the strategic balance in Southeast Asia.

February 24—Acting Secretary of State Warren Christopher met separately with Soviet Ambassador Anatolli Dobrynin and Chinese envoy Chai Tsemin on the conflicts in Kampuchea and Vietnam. The United States appealed to Moscow and Peking for restraint in Indochina.

February 24—*Kyodo* reported that Chinese officials have said that whenever China does withdraw its forces, it will pull them back to a border defined by China and not by Vietnam.

February 25—At the United Nations, Ambassadors from Thailand, Indonesia, Malaysia, Singapore, the Philippines, and Japan called for an end to the fighting in Indochina and the withdrawal of Chinese troops from Kampuchea.

February 25—Chinese Vice Premier Wang Chen said that China does not intend to attack Hanoi although Peking is "still in the process of teaching Vietnam a good lesson."

February 26—Chinese Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping said he hoped that China's invasion of Vietnam would end sooner than its 33-day war with India in 1962 but that China would probably attack Vietnam again if provoked.

February 26—U.S. Representative Elizabeth Holtzman said after an investigation at Southeast Asian refugee centers and a trip to Hanoi that she estimated that refugees had paid about $30 million in bribes to Vietnamese officials in order to flee Vietnam. Also, she said that Vietnamese officials admitted that some corruption existed among lower level bureaucrats, but said that new regulations have been promulgated to allow orderly emigration.

February 27—In Peking, U.S. Treasury Secretary Michael Blumenthal expressed the hope that China would withdraw as quickly as possible from Vietnam.

February 27—In Peking, Chinese Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping said that China's invasion of Vietnam will be limited in degree. He also said, "We estimate that the Soviet Union won't take too big an action." Radio Hanoi reported that the Chinese forces had pushed up to 25 miles inside Vietnam.

March 1—In Moscow, Soviet Premier Kosygin declared that "Vietnam will not be abandoned in time of trial," and warned that "Peking's aggression" might be extended into Laos.

March 2—After rejecting several Chinese proposals for negotiations on the Sino-Vietnamese conflict, Hanoi proposed talks on the situation on the condition that Peking first withdraw its forces from Vietnam.

March 2—Radio Hanoi cited U.S. Treasury Secretary Blumenthal's visit to Peking and increased U.S. fleet movement off the coast of Vietnam as examples of Washington's support of Peking's invasion of Vietnam.

March 4—Hanoi ordered a general mobilization.

March 5—China announced that it had succeeded in "punishing" Vietnam and was withdrawing its invasion forces.

March 5—The Carter administration said that it favored the sale of a $100 million squadron of F–5 jet fighters to Thailand.

March 6—Dale de Haan, U.N. Deputy High Commissioner for Refugees, said that a new program had been worked out with Hanoi officials which "will regularize the departure of those who would leave anyway." He said that Hanoi has pledged that former southern officials and those in reeducation camps will be eligible for emigration.

March 7—In Washington, Defense officials reported that two Soviet ships were visiting the Vietnamese port of Da Nang.

March 7—The Lao Government requested that Peking recall 3,000 Chinese workers on road building projects in northern Laos.

March 9—Imelda Marcos, First Lady of the Philippines, canceled a scheduled visit to Washington to attend World Bank ceremonies at which she was to accept for her Government $200 million in loans and credits. According to U.S. press accounts, Mrs. Marcos did not come to the United States in order to avoid a subpena in connection with an alleged bribe to the Ford Motor Co.

March 10—Vietnam began the movement of approximately 50,000 troops from all parts of Indochina to the Sino-Vietnamese border area.

March 14—Ambassador Dick Clark said before the Senate Judiciary Committee hearing that the administration's proposed refugee legislation would allow 50,000 or more refugees annually to permanently resettle in the United States. "Refugee" was defined "as someone outside his or her country who is unable or unwilling to return to that country because of possible persecution."

March 14—Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs Richard Holbrooke told newsmen in Tokyo that the United States had urged Japan to increase dramatically its assistance to Indochinese refugees.

March 15—U.S. press accounts reported that Soviet planes and ships had begun a major movement of Vietnamese troops and war equipment from southern Vietnam and parts of Kampuchea to northern Vietnam, supplementing Hanoi's efforts to move troops and artillery to the north by all available means.

March 15—Laos charged that Chinese Armed Forces had crossed the Sino-Lao border into Laos and had massed a large force on the border. Peking denied the charges.

March 15—The UNHCR urged the Philippines and Indonesia to lend one small island each to serve as processing centers for Indochinese "boat people."

March 15—China announced that its withdrawal from Vietnam was complete, although, subsequently, Vietnam rejected China's claims, and both sides accused the other of moving stone pillars marking their border.

March 16—The Soviet Union vetoed a U.N. Security Council resolution that called on all parties involved in Indochina's conflicts to cease fighting and withdraw their forces from foreign soils. ASEAN sponsored the resolution and both China and the United States voted for it.

March 19—In Peking, Sihanouk repeated his calls for a new Geneva conference on Indochina and an international force to supervise a cease-fire in Kampuchea. He also estimated that Pol Pot still had up to 50,000 loyal troops who receive Chinese aid through Thailand.

March 21—Vietnam said it is ready to discuss peace with China in Hanoi on March 29, "if the Chinese troops withdraw completely to China."

March 22—Japan's Foreign Minister said in Tokyo that Vietnam has ceased its demands for a complete withdrawal of all Chinese troops and is prepared to negotiate a peace settlement of the Sino-Vietnamese border war.

March 26—After consulting with the House and Senate Judiciary Committees, Attorney General Bell approved plans under his parole authority to admit 35,000 additional Indochinese refugees between April 30 and September 30, 1979. To date, the United States has admitted about 223,000 Indochinese refugees.

March 28—Three Soviet warships visited Camranh Bay, a Vietnamese base on the South China Sea which lies astride major trade routes between East Asia and the Indian Ocean.

March 28—The United States publicly warned the Soviet Union that it would view permanent fleet operations from Vietnam's Camranh Bay as a source of instability in the Far East.

April 18—Vietnam and China opened talks to resolve their border conflict and other differences between them, although there were few indications that either side was willing to compromise.

April 24—Parliamentary elections were held in Thailand and marked the formal end of more than 2 years of martial law government. Rightist candidates did well.

April 25—According to Western news media, Thai military authorities permitted more than 15,000 soldiers loyal to Pol Pot to traverse Thai territory in order to evade Vietnamese troops before reentering Kampuchea at points secured by Pol Pot forces. Also, Thai officials encouraged about 30,000 civilians from Kampuchea to return to their homeland at points not under Vietnamese control.

April 26—U.N. Secretary General Waldheim arrived in Hanoi to begin a private effort to end Sino-Vietnamese hostilities. During the talks the Vietnamese Foreign Minister was quoted as saying that Vietnamese, except for criminals, security risks, and those occupying important posts, were free to emigrate.

April 26—At a second round of peace talks in Hanoi, China rejected Vietnam's proposal for creating a demilitarized zone between the two countries, and offered an eight-point proposal calling for the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Laos and Kampuchea, and for a Vietnamese pledge not to provide military bases for the Soviet Union.

April 27—In Manila, U.S. Coordinator for Refugee Affairs Dick Clark and other U.S. officials met with Indonesian, Philippine, and U.N. officials to discuss the possible use of Indonesian and Philippine Islands as processing centers for Indochinese refugees.

April 30—The Vietnam News Agency acknowledged for the first time that thousands of Vietnamese troops were in Laos to deter Chinese troops from overrunning Southeast Asia, a charge which the PRC has denied.

April 30—U.N. Secretary General Waldheim began talks with Chinese leaders in an attempt to reduce tensions between Vietnam and China.

May 7—Regional elections were held in two south Philippine areas in which secessionist insurrections have been waged against Government forces for at least 7 years. However, most opposition leaders boycotted the elections.

May 8—Vietnam was elected to the Asian Development Bank's Board of Directors, becoming the first Communist member to hold a director's seat.

May 10—U.S. news media reported that U.S. spy satellites recently photographed a Soviet Foxtrot submarine sailing into and out of the Vietnamese port of Cam Ranh Bay. Subsequent Japanese intelligence reports said Soviet ships and reconnaissance aircraft have been using Vietnam bases since China's punitive strike into Vietnam.

May 10—At the U.N. Conference on Trade and Development in Manila, many delegates argued that trade protectionism was forestalling recoveries in industrialized economies and hindering development efforts in third world countries.

May 10—At the fourth round of Sino-Vietnamese peace talks in Hanoi, Vietnam accepted China's offer to release at least 100 Vietnamese prisoners and Vietnam said it would release some Chinese captives. A fifth session was held on May 18 but ended with no agreements having been reached.

May 14—The Marcos Government was denounced by Philippine Bishop Julio Xavier Labayen for forcibly preventing several hundred students from

publicly discussing "the irrelevance for poor people of the U.N. Conference on Trade and Development" meeting in Manila.

May 15–16—At a 24-nation conference on refugees in Jakarta, Indonesia, Vietnam announced that it was ready to release approximately 10,000 refugees per month for direct resettlement elsewhere. In view of the more that 250,000 Indochinese refugees already waiting in Southeast Asian camps for permanent resettlement opportunities and the continued escape of about 25,000 Indochinese per month, a permanent solution to the refugee problem appeared remote, according to western press reporting.

May 16—The conference on refugees approved in principle the establishment of a refugee "processing center" on an Indonesian Island in which up to 10,000 refugees already approved for permanent asylum could await their departure and thereby vacate places for new refugees in other Southeast Asian camps.

May 30—An open letter to the Socialist Republic of Vietnam was published in 5 major U.S. newspapers by a group of more than 80 educators, artists, and civil rights activists organized by Joan Baez, which charged that "thousands of innocent Vietnamese, whose only 'crimes' are those of conscience, are being arrested, detained and tortured in prisons and re-education camps." Most of the signers of the protest letter had been activists against the role of the United States in the Vietnam War.

May 31—Ieng Sary, Deputy Prime Minister in the Kampuchean Government that was routed by Vietnamese troops in January 1979, gave an interview to western reporters in which he said Pol Pot was ready to enter into a coalition with rightists and others including Prince Sihanouk in order to force Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea. He said a new government would be defined following elections supervised by the U.N. Secretary General. According to the interview, Vietnam appeared to control all of Kampuchea except a few pockets in the Cardamon Mountains, although resistance reportedly was still occurring throughout the country.

June 8—Vietnam signed an accord with UNHCR to facilitate the "orderly departure" of persons wanting to leave Vietnam for family reunion or other humanitarian causes. However, western diplomatic sources were reported as saying that Hanoi had rejected lists of persons who had relatives in western countries, and the agreement was not expected to reduce the large numbers of 60,000 per month who were fleeing Vietnam.

June 12—Thai authorities allowed Thai troops to push back into Kampuchea 42,000 persons who had sought refuge in Thailand.

June 13—At a hearing of the House Foreign Affairs Subcommittee on Asia and the Pacific, Chairman Lester Wolff called the Indochinese refugee situation a disaster, similar to the Nazi purge of Jews, which threatened to explode in death for 500,000 persons. Assistant Secretary of State Holbrooke, in testimony before the committee, agreed with the Nazi analogy, and blamed the crisis on the Hanoi regime. The subcommittee recommended a House resolution to call for an emergency session of the U.N. General Assembly.

June 15—Malaysia's Deputy Prime Minister announced that Malaysia will expel by boat more than 75,000 refugees, and will seek legislation to allow patrols to "shoot on sight" refugees seeking to enter the country. (This

policy later was modified, and no orders to "shoot" were given, but, Malaysia turned away about 55,000 refugees seeking asylum during 1979.)

June 18—Malaysian Prime Minister Datuk Hussein Onn said that any refugee boat trying to enter Malaysian waters or attempting to land would be towed away, but that it would be given assistance to continue its journey. He said Malaysia had reached the limit of its endurance, and refusing additional refugees was "the only way to contain the problem which has severely affected the country." He also stressed that "Malaysia would not allow itself to be saddled with the residues of these boat people, and if they were not resettled Malaysia would send them out."

June 18—In Bangkok, Thai Prime Minister General Kriangsak Chamanan said that Thailand could no longer accept refugees or illegal immigrants and would have to push them out.

June 19—The Senate and House of Representatives approved resolutions calling for an emergency U.N. General Assembly session to address the Indochinese refugee crisis.

June 20—According to a Radio Hanoi statement, Vietnam blamed the United States for initiating a mass evacuation from South Vietnam in 1975 on the eve of the Communist victory there, and it accused China of inciting ethnic Chinese in Vietnam to leave the country so as to use them as a fifth column in Southeast Asian countries.

June 21—According to Western news reports, President Carter raised the question of the Indochinese refugee crisis with Soviet President Brezhnev at the Vienna summit, but Brezhnev replied that the Soviet Union would not interfere in Vietnam's internal affairs. Some analysts charged that the Soviets viewed the refugee exodus as a means to destabilize Southeast Asia.

June 23—In an interview with Japanese reporters, President Carter disclosed that Soviet President Brezhnev assured the United States that the Soviet Union would not establish military bases in Vietnam.

June 23—The Department of State said the United States would be very seriously concerned if Vietnamese troops crossed the Thai border and would be prepared to invoke the Manila Pact, an agreement under which the United States and Thailand consult if aggression is waged against Thailand.

June 24—Senator Frank Church, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said in a television interview that he did not favor the United States increasing its quota of Indochinese refugees because the United States "already is shouldering more than its fair share."

June 26—A Malaysian Home Affairs Minister called on the United States to establish processing centers on U.S. territory to accommodate 200,000 Indochinese refugees, charging that the refugee crisis is "the hangover of U.S. involvement in Vietnam."

June 28—The heads of Government of Japan, France, Canada, Britain, West Germany, Italy, and the United States, meeting in Tokyo at an economic summit conference, stated that their nations "will significantly increase their contributions to the Indochinese refugee relief and resettlement * * *."

June 28—President Carter announced that the United States increased the quota of Indochinese refugees accepted for permanent resettlement from 7,000 to 14,000 per month. The decision was contingent upon congressional appropriation of funds.

June 28—Catholic, Protestant, and Jewish leaders joined in an appeal to President Carter, Members of Congress, and U.N. Secretary General Waldheim to find more permanent resettlement opportunities for the Indochinese refugees, to establish additional transit camps, and to use U.S. military transport to move refugees to the United States.

June 29—In Shanghai, China's Public Health Minister told visiting U.S. officials that Peking was giving "active and urgent consideration" to a U.N. proposal that China establish a processing center for refugees from Vietnam.

June 30—In Bali, the Foreign Ministers of ASEAN member states agreed "to take firm and effective measures" to prevent refugees from landing on their shores, and warned that they would expel refugees already in the camps if they were not resettled within a reasonable time.

June 30—U.N. Secretary General Waldheim invited 71 countries to a meeting on Indochinese refugees, to be held in Geneva July 20–21, which would be "purely humanitarian," and would seek permanent settlement opportunities for Indochinese refugees.

July 1—A joint commmunique issued by the ASEAN Foreign Ministers after their 12th annual meeting in Bali, accused Hanoi of flooding Southeast Asia with Indochinese refugees and urged the international community to stop the flow at its source, Hanoi. The ASEAN members also appealed to Hanoi to withdraw Vietnamese troops from the Thai-Kampuchean border which, they said, constituted a grave security threat to the Southeast Asian region.

July 1–2—In Bali, the ASEAN Foreign Ministers met with their counterparts from the United States, Japan, Australia, New Zealand, and the European Economic Community (EEC). Irish Foreign Minister O'Kennedy said that the EEC had suspended food aid to Vietnam (about $4 million) and was diverting it to the UNHCR Indochinese refugee program. Japanese Foreign Minister Sonoda announced that Japan would provide 50 percent of the UNHCR Indochinese refugee programs (the 1979 program was estimated at $105 million). In addition, Japan offered to fund half the $13 million refugee center on the Indonesian island of Galang. Australian Foreign Minister Peacock called for an international approach to the Soviet Union to influence Vietnam's "halt to the refugee exodus." U.S. Secretary Vance requested that the first asylum countries change their current policy of refusing to admit additional refugees. Vance also said that the United States would maintain a military presence in Asia, continue military aid to ASEAN members, and stand by its commitments under the Manila Pact.

July 3—Philippine Foreign Minister Romulo stated that all foreign troops should withdraw from Kampuchea

July 4–5—Annual talks among Australia, New Zealand, and the United States under the ANZUS Pact included the issues of energy, nuclear safeguards, and the Indochinese refugee crisis. The ANZUS communi-

que said that Vietnam's actions regarding the refugees disregarded norms of international behavior.

July 5—Hoang Van Hoan, Deputy Chairman of the SRV National Assembly and a founding member of the Indochinese Communist Party, sought asylum in Peking. Subsequent Radio Hanoi broadcasts said Hoang had been in political disgrace for 2 years because of his pro-Chinese views.

July 6—In Kuala Lumpur, about 200 persons protested that the United States was resettling only skilled refugees from Malaysia's camps. The protestors also accused Hanoi of mass expulsion of ethnic Chinese from Vietnam.

July 7—The Vietnamese Governments rejected charges that it is responsible for the large number of Indochinese refugees, stating that, "It is U.S. imperialism and the Peking authorities that have triggered the outflow of hundreds of thousands . . ."

July 10—Malaysian Home Affairs Minister Ghazali suggested that the United Nations consider the UNHCR setting up refugee camps in countries of origin.

July 10—About 1,000 of the more than 42,000 Kampucheans forcibly returned to Kampuchea in June were permitted to cross back into Thailand. Thai authorities took this action, which they made contingent upon the Kampucheans' resettlement outside Thailand within 60 days, in response to requests from UNHCR and individual nations.

July 11—The Gilbert Islands, a British colony in mid-Pacific, became independent as the Republic of Kiribati.

July 12—The *Bangkok Post* reported that the Communist Party of Thailand's clandestine radio station, the Voice of the People of Thailand, ceased operation July 11.

July 14—According to a CBS/New York Times poll, 62 percent of the persons questioned did not favor an increased U.S. quota of Indochinese refugees from 7,000 to 14,000 per month. However, the same poll indicated that 60 percent of those questioned would welcome the refugees into their own neighborhoods.

July 15—In a *Pravda* article and recent Soviet commentaries, Moscow describe the current Indochinese refugee crisis as "an artificially instigated campaign of political and ideological sabotage conceived and implemented by the forces of imperialism jointly with China."

July 16—Pursuant to a tacit agreement between the Swedish Government and the SRV, Sweden launched an operation to provide food aid through Thailand to Kampuchean refugees near the Thai-Kampuchean border.

July 18—In a protest over the refugee crisis, the House of Representatives by a 290–122 vote approved an amendment to the fiscal year 1980 foreign aid bill, the purpose of which is to prohibit the use of U.S. contributions to the International Development Association from being used for Vietnam.

July 19—Australia's opposition Labor Party changed its former position and supported continued operation of a U.S. base in central Australia which is considered by many to be part of a network for verifying Soviet compliance with the SALT II agreement pending in the U.S. Senate.

July 20–21—Vice President Mondale addressed the Geneva conference on refugees and spoke of Vietnam's "callous and irresponsible policies toward the boat people." He outlined new U.S. assistance to the Indochinese refugees including: increased U.S. contributions to UNHCR; increased quotas for resettlement in the United States (168,000 through September 30, 1980); $20 million for transit centers; Seventh Fleet activities to aid the refugees on the seas; and a U.S. proposal for a $200 million fund (the U.S. offered a $20 million contribution) to help developing countries resettle refugees. Other new pledges at the conference included: a French commitment to accept 10,000 refugees above the existing French quota of 1,000 per month; a British pledge to accept 10,000 refugees over the next year; a Canadian commitment to resettle 36,000 additional refugees over the next 18 months, and smaller increases of resettlement opportunities from New Zealand, Sweden, Switzerland, West Germany, and other nations.)

July 21—UN Secretary General Waldheim announced in Geneva that Vietnam "has authorized me to inform you, that for a reasonable period of time, it will make every effort to stop illegal departures." At Geneva, Vietnam restated that under a 7-point program worked out with the UNHCR Vietnam will permit direct emigration of about 10,000 persons per month.

July 23—A U.S. Seventh Fleet task force began a "special alert" under which: (1) Navy planes would seek out refugees in distress on the seas; (2) refugees on seaworthy vessels would be offered supplies and directions; and (3) those in grave danger would be taken abroad U.S. vessels and transported to the next port of call with U.S. guarantees that they would be resettled in the United States if no other opportunity were available.

July 27—The Vietnamese paper *Nhan Dan* denounced U.S., Italian, and other nations' rescue missions of Vietnamese refugees on the high seas as a means of inciting Vietnamese to leave the country illegally.

July 28—Vietnamese refugees picked up by the U.S.S. *Wabash* said in an interview with western journalists in Thailand that although they had been planning to leave Vietnam, they set off after they heard via BBC broadcasts that U.S. ships would aid them on the seas. This report increased the concern of those who feared that such U.S. naval activities might have a "magnet effect" in Vietnam, that is encourage more people to flee.

August 2—Vietnam demanded that the United States stop efforts by the 7th Fleet to rescue Indochinese refugees in the South China Sea, charging that the operation was a "show of force," and that it "incited" further illegal departures. A U.S. State Department spokesman said that the ships were performing "humanitarian work" which would continue.

August 3—In an interview with western journalists in Vietnam, UNICEF and ICRC officials reported that their July 1979 fact-finding trip into Kampuchea revealed that nearly 2.25 million Kampucheans faced starvation. They also said that they had seen evidence of systematic torture inflicted by the Pol Pot Government.

August 7—Vietnam said that a delegation of U.S. Congressmen, scheduled to visit Vietnam during its 6-day tour of Southeast Asia to investigate

problems of Indochinese refugees, was no longer welcome in Vietnam because of "slanderous" statements made by one member of the delegation who accused Vietnam of "fundamental violations of human rights." After appeals from Assistant Secretary of State Holbrooke and other U.S. officials, Vietnam reversed its position and accepted the delegation as originally scheduled.

August 8—A nine-member House delegation led by Representative Benjamin Rosenthal arrived in Hanoi for a 3-day visit to discuss the flow of refugees with Vietnamese officials. (After returning to the United States some delegation members suggested the immediate opening of a U.S. liaison office in Hanoi and the establishment of processing centers for refugees in Southeast Asia.)

August 9—In Hanoi, while a U.S. congressional delegation was visiting Vietnam, Acting Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach said that the United States and Vietnam had resumed secret talks on normalizing relations. Subsequently, the State Department denied that any new talks were under way. Assistant Secretary Holbrooke said "that there have been no talks, secret or otherwise, on normalization of relations since last fall."

August 9—Vietnamese officials, headed by Acting Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach, told visiting U.S. Congressmen that 4,000 people had been arrested while trying to illegally leave Vietnam by boat and were now awaiting prosecution.

August 9—At a press conference in Peking, Hoang Van Hoan, a former vice chairman of the Standing Committee of the Vietnam National Assembly who defected to China in July 1979, said that "Vietnam today is no longer an independent and sovereign country, but one subservient to a foreign power economically, politically, militarily, and diplomatically."

August 9—A State Department spokesman said that the United States is prepared to contribute "within the limits of U.S. law to an international effort" to forestall a disastrous famine in Kampuchea. The United States has contributed $300,000 to the ICRC to aid Kampucheans in Thailand, and $325,000 to a private voluntary agency, the Catholic Relief Services, to provide assistance in the Thai-Kampuchean border area.

August 10–12—A U.S. congressional delegation headed by Representative Lester Wolff visited Hanoi to discuss outstanding United States-Vietnamese issues. According to press reports, Vietnamese leaders during talks with the delegates appeared interested in normalizing relations with the United States. Nguyen Co Thach told the visiting Congressmen that Vietnam would consider allowing U.S. planes to land on its soil to pick up refugees and that Vietnam would eventually withdraw its troops from Kampuchea, and he hinted at further assistance in gathering information on American MIA's.

August 17—According to a six-point agreement concluded between Thailand and Laos, certain Lao refugees would be permitted to return to Laos from Thailand, and each country would help the other in controlling resistance movements.

August 22—International aid organizations and the Vietnamese-backed Government of Heng Samrin reached an agreement by which emergency assistance worth $100 million would be distributed in Kampuchea.

August 29—The U.S. Navy reported sighting seven Vietnamese refugee boats in the South China Sea in the last few days, indicating that a large Vietnamese refugee exodus was resuming after several weeks.

August 30—Five member countries of ASEAN established an emergency rice reserve of 50,000 metric tons to be replenished, according to individual nations' rice surplus levels, after a needy member draws from it.

August 30—Thai Prime Minister Kriangsak offered the use of Thai territory and facilities for international efforts to aid the starving Kampucheans. He cited the Vietnamese invasion of Kampuchea as the chief contributor to the current famine conditions.

August 31—*Agence France-Presse* reported from Phnom Penh that a U.S. citizen, James William Clark, had been imprisoned by the Government of Pol Pot and had confessed to being a "CIA spy."

September 4—Jaime Cardinal Sin, president of the Catholic Bishops Conference in the Philippines, warned that unless martial law was ended civil war might occur in the Philippines.

September 7—The Philippine military charged former President Macapagal and six others with sedition and "rumor-mongering" in connection with Macapagal's book, *Democracy in the Philippines*, which criticized the martial law regime of President Marcos. Under Philippine martial law, "rumor-mongering" is punishable by up to six years in prison.

September 17—According to western press reports, former President Macapagal charged that the Carter Administration had encouraged "an overstaying and corrupt dictatorship against the people" by supporting President Marcos.

September 18—News reports from four ASEAN member capitals said that these nations had rejected recent Soviet requests for port calls.

September 21—On the eighth anniversary of martial law in the Philippines, President Marcos said that he believed martial law should not be lifted for at least 18 months "because we are facing danger." Marcos described the danger as economic constraints worsened by increasing oil prices, foreign support of Philippine insurgencies, and growing collaboration between Moro and Communist insurgents in the Philippines.

September 21—By a vote of 71–35, with 34 abstentions, the UN General Assembly seated the delegates of the Pol Pot government as the legal representatives of Kampuchea in the United Nations. The United States voted for the UN recognition of the Pol Pot government. During the debate on Kampuchean representation U.S. Ambassador Petree said that the Vietnamese dry-season offensive against the Pol Pot forces had begun.

September 22—According to western news reports, a UNICEF official visiting Phnom Pehn said that 80 percent of the children in Kampuchea were suffering from the severest form of malnutrition and he estimated that at least 600 tons of rice per day would be needed from abroad to prevent starvation conditions for nearly 3 million persons.

September 26—After months of negotiations, the ICRC and UNICEF announced that the Heng Samrin government had agreed to let them open offices in Phnom Penh in order to administer a proposed $100 million

relief effort for Kampuchea. The UN agencies also said that the Pol Pot faction had agreed to the plan. However, a subsequent Phnom Penh broadcast denied that the ICRC and UNICEF had been given permission to open offices in Phnom Penh.

September 27—In Phnom Penh, the Vietnamese-backed government of Heng Samrin said it would accept international relief supplies provided that none of the aid was distributed to the Pol Pot Forces. It also said that "imperialist and international reactionary forces" were taking advantage of the humanitarian question to insist on giving aid to both sides.

September 30—The Burmese foreign minister told the UN General Assembly that Burma had ended its participation in the nonaligned movement because it was "disappointed and disillusioned" by Cuban tactics while hosting the nonaligned summit in Havana a few weeks earlier.

October 10—The Carter administration pledged an initial $7 million for an international relief effort to prevent starvation in Cambodia.

October 10—In the face of renewed fighting between Vietnamese troops and the guerrilla troops of Pol Pot, between 5,000 and 10,000 Khmer civilians and soldiers crossed into Thailand in the largest exodus from Cambodia since June. By the end of October 1979, more than 100,000 Cambodians crossed the border into Thailand.

October 11—A Radio Phnom Penh commentary protested that international aid distributed through Thailand went to the Pol Pot remnant troops and not to the hungry.

October 14—Four Cambodian refugees were killed and 12 were wounded in a refugee camp less than 1 mile inside Thailand by 82mm mortar shells believed to have been fired by Vietnamese forces inside Cambodia. A Vietnamese newspaper accused the Thais of allowing Khmer Rouge soldiers to "hide" in the refugee camps. The Thai Army moved reinforcements to the border area.

October 17—The first substantial food shipment for Cambodia, 1,500 tons, arrived in the port of Kompong Som, relief officials said. The cargo was being transported over a railway that can move 400 tons daily to Phnom Penh.

October 19—Thailand reversed its policy toward the people fleeing from Cambodia and agreed to grant them temporary asylum. The Thai Prime Minister said that a personal tour of the Thai-Cambodian border camps had caused him to change the Thai policy. The *Vietnam News Agency* protested that Thailand was aiding the "bandit remnants" of the Pol Pot regime.

October 20—Vietnamese Secretary of State Nguyen Co Thach said in Bangkok that Vietnamese troops operating in Cambodia would not enter Thailand in pursuit of guerrillas loyal to the ousted Pol Pot.

October 22—Three Thais and one Cambodian refugee were killed by mortor shells believed to have been fired by Vietnamese forces from inside Cambodia. Thai troops responded by firing at least two mortor rounds across the border.

October 23—According to the Thai Supreme Military Command, about 100 Vietnamese soldiers crossed into Thailand but turned back when spotted by a Thai Air Force patrol.

October 24—A *Pravda* interview quoted the Phnom Penh Defense Minister, Pen Sovan, as saying that "no one is dying of hunger in our country." International aid for the "alleged" famine in Cambodia was largely a cover for illicit military assistance to surviving enemies of the new Cambodian Government, he continued.

October 24—President Carter pledged $69 million in aid to Cambodia. Thirty million of this sum was the official U.S. response to an international appeal made by UNICEF and the Red Cross. An additional $9 million would go to Thailand for aid to Cambodians who have taken refuge there. The remaining $30 million was disaster relief aid that the House Foreign Affairs Committee voted to authorize for Cambodians.

October 24—A delegation of U.S. Senators, James Sasser, (D-Tenn.), Max Baucus (D-Mont.) and John Danforth (R-Mo.), flew to Phnom Penh and proposed a plan for food aid. The Senators had been in Thailand since October 19, examining the Khmer refugee problem and famine conditions in Cambodia. The Senators' aid plan entailed the opening of a "land bridge" of trucks for food supplies from the Thai border to Phnom Penh. The truck convoy would provide 30,000 tons of food a month. In the 9-hour meeting in Phnom Penh, the Senators were told by Foreign Minister Hun Sen and officials there that 2.25 million people faced severe hunger and that 165,000 tons of rice were required in the next 6 months.

October 26—The Phnom Penh authorities "vigorously rejected" the plan for a truck convoy proposed by a U.S. Senate delegation on October 24. The convoy would have moved food through militarily contested areas and was rejected by the authorities because it would create an excuse for "interference" in Cambodian internal affairs. The port at Kompon Som and the airport at Phnom Penh were adequate to receive supplies from UNICEF and the International Committee of the Red Cross, the authorities said.

October 26—The U.N. Secretary General announced that a pledging conference on emergency aid for Cambodia would be held at the United Nations on November 5.

October 27—A Thai Foreign Ministry spokesman said that Thailand had requested that United Nations observers be stationed along its border with Cambodia because of repeated shelling incidents.

October 28—The offical *New China News Agency* reported that Chinese Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping had said that China would side with Thailand if the Thais were attacked by Vietnam.

October 28—Artillery shells from Cambodia hit Thailand's crowded frontier black market killing several Cambodians who had crossed the border in search of supplies.

November 5—In a statement distributed by Vietnam's U.N. mission, the authorities in Phnom Penh agreed to open the Mekong River for the transport of relief supplies. Experts estimated that up to 8,000 tons of supplies a month can be transported via the Mekong River.

November 5—In New York City, U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim convened a pledging conference for humanitarian aid to Kampuchea. The conference, which was attended by 75 nations and observer delegations, raised $210 million in cash and supplies, and demonstrated broad political support for internationally sponsored relief efforts to Khmer civilians. The Vietnamese delegation, however, said that reports of widespread famine and disease were exaggerated.

November 5—At the U.N. conference for aid to Kampuchea, Secretary of State Vance formally announced a U.S. contribution of $69 million. Vance also called for pursuit of every avenue and every means to transport food and medicine into Kampuchea.

November 5–10—A Soviet naval force visited Haiphong, Vietnam, to mark the first anniversary of the Vietnamese-Soviet Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation which was signed November 1978.

November 8—Sixty-six House Members proposed a joint United States-Soviet airlift of aid into Kampuchea.

November 8—Nearly 100 Khmer refugees and Khmer and Thai soldiers were killed after Thai troops shelled Khmer Serei camp 511 located along the Thai-Cambodian border. According to some reports, the Thai troops reacted to an attempted hijacking of Thai weapons and ammunition.

November 8—First Lady Rosalynn Carter visited refugee camps in Thailand, Khmer settlements along the Thai-Cambodian border, and the Lumphini transit center in Thailand. She described her experiences as "emotionally overwhelming" and she said she "would do all we possibly can to help."

November 12—Six U.S. Congresswomen and 2 Australian officials visited the Thai-Cambodian border and Phnom Penh on a humanitarian mission to expand and expedite the international aid effort to Khmer civilians.

November 15—The U.N. General Assembly, by a 91–21 vote, with 29 abstentions, approved an ASEAN-sponsored resolution which called for the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Kampuchea and for a U.N. conference on Kampuchea.

November 15—A five-man U.N. factfinding team began an investigation of the Thai-Cambodian border problem in response to a Thai Government request. Thailand favored a U.N. presence near the border, or in Bangkok, for monitoring border incidents and investigating allegations that Thailand was supplying the Khmer Rouge.

November 18—Thailand opened its borders to the 600,000 to 1 million Khmer who were gathering along the Thai-Cambodian border. Many of these persons were not controlled by either the Khmer Rouge or Vietnamese troops. Experts predicted that most of the refugees would be suffering from disease and starvation. Receiving centers inside Thailand were being prepared by international and private relief agencies.

November 27—In Paris, a French Parliament delegation which recently traveled across Kampuchea, said that international food aid "seemed to us to be deliberately diverted away from its objectives * * *."

November 28—Western news media in Bangkok reported that according to interviews with Khmer refugees who recently crossed the Thai border,

the Vietnamese troops in Kampuchea were diverting international food aid from the civilians, and were mining rice fields to prevent harvesting in order to get seed grain for next year's harvest.

December 7—A White House statement called upon the Soviet Union, Vietnam, and all nations with influence in Phnom Penh to allow and encourage the speedy distribution of humanitarian aid to those in need in Kampuchea. The statement also severely criticized those responsible for blocking aid to needy civilians.

December 8—Indonesia released 2,045 prisoners detained without charges since an attempted coup in 1965. Sixty-one others were being held for trial in early 1980.

December 11—Japanese news reporters published filmed and recorded interviews with Pol Pot along the Thai-Khmer border. Pol Pot was quoted as saying he had 50,000 troops under his command.

December 14—ICRC (International Committee of the Red Cross) officials in Geneva said that the agency might withdraw from Phnom Penh if aid distribution within Kampuchea were not improved.

December 17—According to Western press reports from Bangkok, two Vietnamese Army deserters who recently crossed into Thailand said that Soviet pilots had flown numerous Vietnamese transport planes into western Kampuchea. Also, one said that he saw 50 to 70 Soviet technicians working on aircraft at Siam Reap Airport.

December 20—The Senate agreed to Senate Resolution 316, commending the Government of Thailand for its humanitarian assistance to the Indochinese refugees and victims of war.

December 21—The *New China News Agency* reported that Khieu Samphan replaced Pol Pot as Prime Minister of Democratic Kampuchea. However, Pol Pot remained head of the Khmer Rouge Party as well as supreme commander of the Khmer Rouge troops who have waged guerrilla war against the Vietnamees forces and the Hanoi-backed government of Heng Samrin. Some analysts said that Khieu Samphan's appointment was an attempt by the Khmer Rouge to improve their international image and find a leader who could be accepted by most Khmers.

December 25—President Marcos was reported by official Philippine sources to have allowed his archrival, former Senator Aquino, to be held under house arrest, thereby easing the detention under which Aquino had been held since September 1972.

December 27—President Marcos announced that martial-law restrictions on free debate would be lifted for 33 days beginning December 29, 1979, in preparation for local elections in the Philippines.

December 29—Philippine military authorities announced the arrest of 16 persons allegedly involved in a plot with U.S. dissidents to overthrow the Government. The 16 included a U.S. citizen and 2 Manila newspaper executives.

December 31—Thailand asked the United Nations to dispatch an unarmed monitoring force to the Thai-Khmer border to supervise the "demilitarization" of two large camps which currently house Khmer refugees and Khmer Serei troops. According to the Thais, once the camps become civilian facilities, the Vietnamese would have no excuse for shelling the areas.

U.S.-SOVIET RELATIONS [1]

January 5—In an interview with *The Washington Post*, Representative Charles A. Vanik (D-Ohio) indicated that he might favor the removal of legislative restrictions on trade with the Soviet Union and some other Communist countries, including China. Representative Vanik was a co-sponsor of the Jackson-Vanik amendment to the Trade Act of 1974 linking most-favored-nation status and credits for Communist countries to their emigration policies.

January 6—At the end of a 2-day summit meeting in Guadeloupe, President Carter and the leaders of Britain, France, and West Germany reaffirmed their commitment to détente in East-West relations and stressed that the new United States-Chinese ties were not aimed against the Soviet Union.

January 11—Senate Minority leader Howard Baker and other members of a Senate delegation visiting the Soviet Union met with Soviet leader Brezhnev to discuss SALT and other issues in United States-Soviet relations.

January 15—The Soviet Union vetoed a United Nations Security Council resolution calling for the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Cambodia.

January 18—President Carter said in a televised interview that the Soviet Union appeared to have delayed the completion of a SALT accord in December to demonstrate its displeasure over the new U.S. relationship with China.

January 23—A group of prominent Soviet writers announced the creation of a new unofficial literary journal entitled *Metropol*. The stated aim of the journal was to encourage greater artistic freedom in the Soviet Union.

January 25—In his annual posture statement, Secretary of Defense Harold Brown said that he would not trade the U.S. military position for that of the Soviet Union, despite the fact that the Soviet Union seemed to be outspending the United States on defense. He stressed that the Soviet Union, rather than moving toward superiority, was facing serious military and economic problems.

January 31—In an article appearing in *Liturnaya Gazetta*, Soviet commentator Igor Belyayev raised the possibility of a rapproachement between the Soviet Union and Saudi Arabia, saying that there were no insoluble differences between the two countries despite a history of enmity.

February 1—Soviet Ambassador Dobrynin met with Secretary of State Vance to seek clarifications on the joint U.S.-Chinese communique issued at the conclusion of Chinese Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping's visit to Washington.

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[1] Prepared by Francis T. Miko, Analyst in International Relations.

February 2—A Soviet dissident group calling itself "Election 79" told Western reporters that it was naming historian Roy Medvedev and another candidate to challenge the official Communist Party list in the upcoming Supreme Soviet elections.

February 9—During a meeting in Moscow with White House science adviser Frank Press, Soviet Premier Alexei Kosygin expressed his annoyance at the anti-Soviet remarks made by Chinese Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping in the United States. He reportedly questioned why the administration did not object to the Chinese remarks.

February 10—Edward Kardelj, a member of the Yugoslav collective presidency and a candidate for the post-Tito succession in Yugolavia, died at age 69.

February 13—Soviet candidate Politburo member Boris Ponomarev gave an assessment of the situation in Iran in an article appearing in *Pravda*. He claimed that the fall of the Bakhtiar government and the failure of the Iranian army to back the government had placed Iran on a socialist revolutionary path.

February 14—According to newspaper accounts, Soviet advisers were involved in the Afghanistan police shootout with guerrillas that led to the death of U.S. Ambassador Adolph Dubs. He was being held hostage by the gunmen in a Kabul hotel. The Afghan police and their Soviet advisers reportedly failed to heed U.S. appeals that they negotiate to save the Ambassador's life.

February 16—The United States issued a formal protest to the Soviet Union expressing "dismay" and "surprise" over Soviet broadcasts to Iran, giving false accounts of U.S. involvement there. The note stressed the damaging effects of such propaganda on stability in Iran and U.S.-Soviet relations.

February 17—In a statement released by State Department spokesman Hodding Carter, the United States warned the Soviet Union against any action in response to the Chinese invasion of Vietnam, saying that "steps which would extend the conflict would have serious consequences for world peace."

February 18—In its first official reaction to the Chinese invasion of Vietnam, the Soviet Government released a statement warning China to withdraw its troops "before it is too late." The statement stressed that the Soviet Union would honor its obligations under its treaty with Vietnam.

February 21—In a dispatch from Washington, the Soviet news agency *Tass* criticized the United States for failing to condemn the Chinese invasion of Vietnam and for linking it to events in Cambodia.

February 23—White House Press Secretary Jody Powell confirmed that President Carter was considering abiding by the terms of a SALT II accord, even if the Senate rejected the treaty, as long as the Soviet Union showed similar restraint.

February 26—In a foreign policy speech delivered in Minsk, Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko gave a generally favorable assessment of U.S.-Soviet relations and the prospects for a new SALT agreement, but warned that the United States should not allow its foreign policy to be influenced by China.

February 27—The Soviet Union again warned China to stop its military action in Vietnam. A major *Pravda* article attacked Chinese "expansionism" in general and warned that the fighting in Asia could spread if the Chinese invasion was not stopped.

March 2—In a speech before the Supreme Soviet, Leonid Brezhnev addressed a number of foreign policy issues, including the Chinese intervention in Vietnam, developments in Iran, and the status of SALT negotiations. While warning China to withdraw from Vietnam, the speech was generally conciliatory in tone. He expressed optimism over the prospects for a rapid agreement of SALT II.

March 2—An official Soviet statement warned China to remove its troops from Vietnam or face unspecified consequences. It accused Western nations of encouraging the Chinese action.

March 2—The *Washington Post* reported that some 2,400 American scientists had signed a pledge to restrict their cooperation with Soviet scientists until the Soviet Union releases imprisoned dissident Soviet scientists Anatoly Shcharansky and Yuri Orlov.

March 18—Appearing on "Face the Nation" (CBS), Secretary of State Vance said the United States and the Soviet Union were very close to achieving a SALT Treaty (down to one or two outstanding issues) and that he expected that the next several days would determine the timing of a summit meeting.

March 22—A Soviet *TASS* news agency release called the Egyptian-Israeli Peace treaty "a betrayal" of Arab interests and accused the United States of fueling a further arms race in the area.

March 29—Secretary of State Vance met with Soviet Ambassador Dobrynin in Washington to discuss the few remaining details of the SALT II treaty to be negotiated.

April 3—The National Conference on Soviet Jewry reported that a record 4,418 Jews were permitted to emigrate from the Soviet Union during March 1979.

April 3—China informed the Soviet Union that it would not renew the 30-year bilateral friendship treaty when it expires in 1980.

April 4—U.S. Presidential National Security Adviser Brzezinski told a Council on Foreign Relations audience in Chicago that approval of SALT II was essential as a framework for dealing with the next generation of Soviet leaders on strategic matters.

April 8—Secretary of State Vance and Soviet Ambassador Dobrynin held another round of SALT negotiations in Washington.

April 10—The *Washington Post*, quoting "informed sources" reported that the United States and the Soviet Union had agreed to undertake negotiations aimed at banning the testing of so-called killer satellites in space.

April 19—Chinese Vice Premier Deng Xiaoping reportedly told visiting U.S. Senator Joseph Biden that China would be willing to monitor Soviet compliance with a new SALT agreement, provided the United States supplied China with the necessary monitoring equipment and gave China control over the equipment.

April 20–21—Secretary of State Vance and Soviet Ambassador Dobrynin met to discuss outstanding issues in the SALT negotiations. White House spokesmen indicated that some substantive problems over SALT remained to be resolved.

April 24—*Business Week* Moscow correspondent Peter Hahn said that Soviet officials had falsely accused him of vandalism during a trip to Soviet Turkmenia. This was the second case of harassment of a Western journalist in 1 week, following that of *U.S. News & World Report* correspondent Robin Knight and his wife during a trip to the same region.

April 25—Speaking at the annual meeting of the NATO Nuclear Planning Group at Homestead Air Force Base, Florida, Secretary of Defense Harold Brown warned that the Soviet nuclear advantage in Europe would become substantial unless NATO nations began to upgrade their own nuclear capabilities.

April 25—Speaking before the American Newspaper Publishers Association in New York, President Carter urged approval of the new SALT treaty, saying that rejection of the agreement could cause a "drift into a nightmare of unrestrained arms competition."

April 27—The Soviet Union released five prominent dissidents from prison and flew them to New York in exchange for the release of two convicted Soviet spies being held in the United States. The released dissidents included Alexander Ginzburg, Valentin Moroz, Georgi Vins, Mark Dymshits, and Eduard Kuznetsov. The Soviets for whom they were exchanged were Rudolf Chernyayev and Valdik Enger, two former United Nations employees who had been sentenced to 50-year prison terms in the United States for espionage. The exchange of Soviet citizens for Soviet citizens was the first ever involving the U.S.

April 27—Secretary of Defense Harold Brown told an audience at Carleton College in Minnesota that ratification of the SALT II agreement would assure greater stability and predictability in the strategic competition between the superpowers. He expressed confidence that the new treaty would be verifiable.

April 27—Soviet Ambassador Anatoly Dobrynin met with Secretary of State Vance and Secretary of the Treasury W. Michael Blumenthal to discuss United States–Soviet economic relations. It was speculated that the discussions included the possible lifting of U.S. trade barriers against the U.S.S.R.

April 28—Soviet dissident Andrei Sakharov made a statement welcoming the release from jail of five Soviet human rights activists. He called for a complete amnesty of all political prisoners incarcerated in the Soviet Union.

April 30—President Carter held a press conference at which he advocated Senate approval of the SALT treaty under negotiation. He said that Soviet compliance with the treaty would be verifiable.

May 9—Secretary of State Vance announced that the United States and the Soviet Union had reached a SALT II agreement, after some seven years of negotiation. The two countries were still completing arrangements for a summit meeting and treaty signing between President Carter and

Soviet President Brezhnev. The two sides subsequently agreed to meet in Vienna on June 16–18.

May 12—In its first major comment on the successful completion of SALT II negotiations, the Soviet newspaper *Izvestia* called the agreement a "triumph of reason" and a step toward improved United States-Soviet relations generally.

May 15—Turkish Premier Bulent Ecevit stated that Turkey would permit U.S. U–2 overflights to monitor Soviet compliance with SALT II only if the Soviet Union gave its consent.

May 16—Yugoslav President Tito arrived in Moscow on an official visit to the Soviet Union. Yugoslav sources said the trip was designed to strengthen Yugoslav-Soviet relations, while emphasizing Yugoslavia's continued nonalignment and independence.

May 27—A number of Western newspapers quoted Soviet dissident sources, claiming that Soviet authorities were planning to release Anatoly Shcharansky and other political prisoners. There was no confirmation from the Soviet government. On May 31, other Soviet dissidents denounced the reports which they labeled as false.

May 31—During an official visit to Hungary, Soviet President Brezhnev told a television audience that he was fully prepared for a constructive meeting with President Carter in Vienna. He also welcomed the Chinese offer to renew Sino-Soviet talks aimed at normalizing relations.

June 2—Pope John Paul II arrived in Poland for a 9-day official visit to his homeland. He was greeted during his stay by crowds numbering in the millions.

June 4—The Soviet Union officially accepted a Chinese proposal for negotiations to improve bilateral relations. Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko proposed that the talks commence in July or August.

June 11—In a speech on the occasion of a visit by Indian leader Desai, Soviet President Brezhnev described his upcoming meeting in Vienna with President Carter as "an important stage in the further development of United States-Soviet relations."

June 12—Senator Henry Jackson declared his opposition to the SALT II Treaty, as negotiated, and accused the administration of following a policy of appeasement toward the Soviet Union. The Senator made his remarks in an address to the Coalition for a Democratic Majority.

June 13—Secretary of State Cyrus Vance rejected Senator Jackson's charge of appeasement, calling it "wrong" and "amounting to emotionally charged rhetoric" rather than "serious or reasoned debate."

June 14—President Carter arrived in Vienna for his summit meeting with Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev. In a brief statement upon his arrival, the President stressed the significance of the SALT II agreement scheduled to be signed at the end of the summit. He expressed the hope that the talks would lead to greater understanding and cooperation, but warned against false hopes, saying that there remained serious differences between the two nations.

June 16–18—President Carter and Soviet leader Brezhnev held their first summit conference in Vienna, Austria. The summit agenda included five negotiating sessions in addition to social events,

June 17—During a dinner toast for President Carter, Soviet leader Brezhnev warned that any U.S. Senate amendments to the SALT II Treaty could have dangerous consequences for superpower relations and for the whole world. In turn, President Carter warned in his toast that any Soviet efforts to exploit disturbances in the Third World would risk superpower confrontation.

June 18—At their final session of the Vienna Summit, President Carter and Soviet President Brezhnev signed the SALT II Treaty.

June 25—Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko stated in a news conference that it would be impossible to renew negotiations on SALT if the treaty were rejected or amended by the U.S. Senate.

June 30—After 7 years of negotiations, the United States and the Soviet Union signed a contract for a new American Embassy complex in Moscow. The negotiations had gone on for so long that the question of a new Embassy had become a source of bilateral friction. The U.S. Government had barred Soviet diplomatic personnel from occupying new facilities in Washington until the issue was resolved.

July 9—Secretary of State Cyrus Vance and Secretary of Defense Harold Brown testified in support of ratification of the SALT II Treaty without amendment at the opening of Senate Foreign Relations Committee hearings on the treaty.

July 10—U.S. and Soviet negotiators in Geneva announced agreement on a draft treaty to ban the use of radiological weapons.

July 14—At a press conference following his return from a trip to the Soviet Union, Senate Majority Leader Robert C. Byrd (D–W. Va.) said that he had received assurances from Soviet officials that the Soviet Union would tone down its SALT rhetoric during the Senate SALT debate.

July 17—*Washington Post* correspondent Kevin Klose reported from Moscow that the Soviet media were giving little coverage of the Senate SALT hearings.

July 23—The Senate Armed Services Committee opened its SALT hearings with testimony from Secretary of Defense Harold Brown.

July 24—Soviet and Chinese officials disclosed that troops from the two countries had clashed along the Sino-Soviet border in central Asia the previous week.

July 25—The Soviet Union and China agreed to begin talks, aimed at improving bilateral relations. The talks were expected to start in Moscow in mid-September.

July 29—Representative Les Aspin (D–Wis.) released part of a CIA assessment concluding that Soviet oil production was now peaking and that the Soviet Union may be importing some 700,000 barrels of oil per day in 3 years.

July 31—Former Secretary of State Henry Kissinger testified on SALT before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee. Mr. Kissinger gave support to the SALT II Treaty with reservations; he urged that it be coupled with a commitment to improve the U.S. defense posture and a more vigorous U.S. response to Soviet global activities.

August 1—An agreement was announced by the Department of Agriculture, allowing the Soviet Union to buy an additional 10 million metric tons of wheat and a similar amount of corn from the United States over the next 14 months.

August 1—President Carter criticized the Soviet Union, Czechoslovakia, and the German Democratic Republic for acts he termed "totally inconsistent" with the pledges made at Helsinki. His remarks were made in a statement marking the anniversary of the Helsinki accord.

August 2—U.S. Presidential National Security Advisor Zbigniew Brzezinski, citing U.S. restraint in Iran, urged other countries to abstain from intervention in the region. His remarks were seen as being aimed at Soviet activity in Afghanistan.

August 2—In a *Pravda* article, Marshal Nikolai Ogarkov, the Soviet Deputy Defense Minister, denied Western charges that the Soviet Union was seeking or in the process of attaining strategic superiority over the United States. The timing of the article coincided with the debate over SALT II in the U.S. Senate.

August 7—The *New China News Agency* reported that the Soviet Union and China had signed a new trade agreement for the coming year, reflecting a slight decline in trade volume over the previous year.

August 11—A conference of the International Political Science Association opened in Moscow. Some 1,500 scholars from 47 countries participated in the first meeting of the organization ever held in a Communist country.

August 16—In a farewell address, outgoing Secretary of Energy James Schlesinger warned that the Soviet Union was gaining a preponderance of military power in the Middle East. He said that, as a minimum requirement, the United States needed to establish a rough balance of power with the Soviet Union in the region.

August 22—A 14-member U.S. congressional delegation headed by Representative Lester Wolff (D-N.Y.) ended a 3-day visit to Moscow during which Members met with Soviet officials and dissidents.

August 23—U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service spokesmen revealed that Aleksandr Godunov, a dancer with the Soviet Bolshoi Ballet touring the United States, had requested and been granted asylum in the United States.

August 27—U.S. authorities allowed a Soviet airliner to leave New York with Lyudmilla Vlasova aboard, after detaining the flight for 3 days to determine whether the wife of defecting Soviet dancer Aleksandr Godunov was leaving the country voluntarily. Soviet officials had protested the U.S. action.

August 29—Senator Joseph Biden (D-Del.), the head of a U.S. Senate delegation visiting the Soviet Union, told reporters that he had received the impression from talks with Soviet officials that they were prepared to consider deep cuts in nuclear and conventional weapons in the next round of arms control negotiations. The Senators also received assurances from Soviet Premier Kosygin that the Soviet Union was committed under SALT II not to improve or increase the production of Backfire bombers.

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August 31—In response to U.S. Senate charges, Department of State spokesman Hodding Carter III acknowledged that the United States had discovered between 2,000 and 3,000 Soviet combat troops in Cuba. He indicated that the United States had expressed concern to the Soviet Union over the finding but added that the troops posed no threat to the United States.

September 4—Yugoslav President Tito, addressing the summit meeting of nonaligned nations in Havana, called on the movement's leaders to reject "alien interests." His plea was viewed in the West as a veiled criticism of Cuban efforts to bring the nonaligned movement closer to the Soviet Union.

September 5—Secretary of State Cyrus Vance announced that a Soviet combat brigade of between 2,000 and 3,000 troops had been stationed in Cuba for several years. He said that the United States was seeking clarification from the Soviet Union of the purpose of these forces. While not saying how the United States would respond to the discovery of the brigade, he indicated that continuation of the "status quo" would be unacceptable.

September 5—Senator Frank Church (D–Idaho), the Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, said that he saw no likelihood of Senate approval of the SALT treaty as long as Soviet combat troops stayed in Cuba.

September 7—In his first public comment on the discovery of Soviet combat troops in Cuba, President Carter said the United States would use "firm diplomacy" to deal with the issue but urged calm and a sense of proportion over the matter.

September 8—The Soviet newspaper *Izvestia* sharply criticized the Iranian government of the Ayatollah Khomeini, calling its economic and social policies a disaster for Iran. The attack was an apparent shift away from the Soviet policy of public support for the new Iranian government.

September 10—The Soviet news agency *TASS* reported that the Soviet forces stationed in Cuba had been in the country operating a training center for 17 years. It claimed that neither the number nor the purpose of the forces had changed and called U.S. charges about the arrival in Cuba of a combat brigade "totally groundless."

September 14—The National Conference on Soviet Jewry reported that 4,711 Soviet Jewish emigrants had arrived in Vienna in August. This was the highest one-month total of Jews allowed to leave the Soviet Union. Total Jewish emigration from the Soviet Union for the first eight months of 1979 was 33,575. The highest previous annual emigration figure was 34,933, reached in 1974.

September 16—Leonid and Valentina Kozlov, two dancers with the Bolshoi Ballet Company touring the United States, left the group in Los Angeles and requested asylum in the United States.

September 23–27—Secretary of State Vance and Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko held a series of meetings to resolve the impasse over the presence of Soviet troops in Cuba but were apparently unable to reach any agreement on the issue.

September 23—A Chinese diplomatic delegation arrived in Moscow to begin negotiations with the Soviet Union aimed at improving bilateral relations.

September 24—The Swiss Government revealed that Soviet world champion figure skaters Ludmilla Belousova and Oleg Protopopov had requested asylum in Switzerland. The couple decided to defect while on a West European tour.

September 25—In a speech to the United Nations, Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko attacked what he termed "falsehoods and propaganda" concerning Soviet forces in Cuba. He claimed that the United States had created an artificial crisis and said that the issue should be closed.

September 26—The Japanese Government reported that the Soviet Union had established a new military installation on Shikotan, one of four Soviet-held islands claimed by Japan.

September 26—Speaking in Nairobi, Kenya, outgoing UN Ambassador Andrew Young said that the close relations between Angola and the Soviet Union were largely a product of the U.S. policy of non-recognition of the Angolan Government.

September 27—The Soviet Union canceled an American tour of the Moscow Symphony Orchestra. The move came apparently as a result of recent defections in the United States by three dancers of the Bolshoi Ballet and the defections earlier in September of two Soviet skaters.

September 28—Cuban President Fidel Castro held a news conference to deny U.S. charges that the Soviet Union had stationed a combat brigade in Cuba. He reiterated Soviet claims that the troops in question had been in the country for 17 years, solely for purpose of training Cuban forces.

October 1—Soviet leader Brezhnev warned the United States against deploying nuclear missiles in Europe with sufficient range to reach the Soviet Union. The warning was delivered during a meeting with a Socialist International working group in Moscow.

October 1—In a nationally televised speech, President Carter reported on the status of between 2,000 and 3,000 Soviet forces in Cuba. The President indicated that he had received some Soviet assurance that they would limit the future combat capability of the Soviet "brigade." He announced a series of U.S. counter-measures to the Soviet presence, including: increased U.S. surveillance over Cuba; establishment of a Caribbean Joint Task Force Headquarters in Key West, Fla.; stepped up efforts to form rapid deployment forces; and increased economic aid to Caribbean countries to help them resist social turmoil.

October 2—The Soviet news agency *TASS* criticized President Carter's speech on the Soviet troops in Cuba, calling it an example of U.S. "gunboat diplomacy" in the Caribbean. The commentary claimed that the President was distorting the character of Soviet-Cuban relations as a pretext for escalating the arms race.

October 3—The U.S. Department of Agriculture approved grain sales to the Soviet Union of up to 25 million metric tons during the next 12 months. This quantity would represent the largest Soviet purchase in history.

October 6—In a speech delivered in East Berlin, Soviet leader Brezhnev offered to reduce the number of medium range nuclear missiles in Eastern Europe and the western region of the Soviet Union if NATO countries abandoned their plan to deploy new nuclear missiles in Western Europe. In addition he announced that the Soviet Union would withdraw some 20,000 troops and 1,000 tanks from East Germany, unilaterally.

October 7—Speaking on ABC's "Issues and Answers," Zbigniew Brzezinski said that the Brezhnev offer to unilaterally remove 20,000 troops and 1,000 tanks from East Germany was welcome in one respect but warned that it was aimed to forestall efforts to upgrade NATO conventional and theatre nuclear weapons to achieve equality with the Soviet bloc.

October 10—Amnesty International sent an open letter to Soviet President Brezhnev, appealing for the unconditional release of all prisoners of conscience in the Soviet Union and for an end to the abuse of psychiatry for political purposes.

October 14—West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt urged NATO to move ahead with plans to modernize theatre nuclear weapons despite Soviet leader Brezhnev's offer to withdraw some troops and tanks from East Germany.

October 14—In an interview with the *Washington Post*, outgoing U.S. Ambassador to Moscow Malcolm Toon said that he was generally pleased with the present state of U.S.-U.S.S.R. relations. But he warned that the United States must increase defense expenditures across the board to insure strategic and conventional arms parity with the Soviet Union in the 1980's and beyond.

October 16—State Department Soviet Affairs Adviser Marshall D. Shulman testified before the House Foreign Affairs Committee's Subcommittee on Europe and the Middle East on the status of United States-Soviet relations. He said that during the present period of "extraordinary turbulance in international politics," the superpowers were finding it difficult to "moderate the competitive aspects of their relationship." He indicated that the administration was prepared to seek trade benefits at the present time for China, but not the Soviet Union.

October 16—West European government officials acknowledged receipt of a personal letter from Soviet leader Brezhnev offering to reduce Soviet nuclear weapons in Eastern Europe, if NATO would give up its plans to deploy Pershing II and Tomahawk cruise missiles in Europe.

October 22—Clarifying earlier statements, the State Department indicated that the United States had not begun detailed exploration with the Soviet Union of the Brezhnev proposals for reducing nuclear weapons in Europe.

October 23—Six human rights activists were convicted of "subversion of the state" in Czechoslovakia. They were sentenced to prison terms ranging up to 5 years. The action by Czechoslovak authorities was protested by Western governments and West European Communist Party leaders.

October 25—In a statement appearing in the Soviet newspaper *Pravda*, Soviet Defense Minister Dmitry Ustinov warned that future disarmament efforts would be complicated and United States-Soviet relations destabilized, if the United States deploys its new nuclear missiles in Europe. He gave further details on the Soviet offer to withdraw nuclear weapons from Eastern Europe, if NATO abandoned its own weapons modernization program.

October 30—The administration revealed that the Soviet Union is building a new pier at the Cienfuegos naval facility in Cuba. It was not certain whether the facility would be able to service Soviet nuclear submarines.

October 31—Secretary of State Vance said in a press conference that there had been positive changes in the Soviet military presence in Cuba. He did not provide details and warned reporters against leaping to optimistic conclusions.

November 3—The Supreme Soviet (Soviet Parliament) issued an appeal to legislators in the United States, Canada, and Western Europe to oppose NATO plans to deploy U.S. medium-range missiles in Western Europe.

November 4—West German Defense Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher warned the Soviet Union that its campaign against NATO plans for the modernization of theater nuclear weapons could backfire and reduce prospects for arms control negotiations.

November 6—The Soviet newspaper *Pravda* published a new call from Leonid Brezhnev for negotiations without delay on theater nuclear weapons levels in Europe. Some Western analysts interpreted the statement to mean that the Soviet Union would be prepared to undertake such negotiations even if NATO approved new U.S. missile deployments at its December meeting.

November 9—The Senate Foreign Relations Committee approved the SALT II Treaty with some reservations and understandings by a vote of 9 to 6. The Resolution of Ratification was reported to the full Senate on November 19.

November 19—A report released by the Swedish firm Petrostudies claimed that Soviet oil reserves in 1978 equaled 150 billion barrels, a figure far greater than previous Western estimates. The report claimed that the Soviet Union regularly understates its oil discoveries.

November 20—Soviet Persian language broadcasts to Iran for the first time called on Iranian students to release the American hostages being held at the U.S. Embassy. Previous broadcasts by the Soviet station "National Voice of Iran" had encouraged the students to continue the Embassy siege. The switch came 2 weeks after the United States officially protested inflammatory Soviet broadcasts to Iran.

November 23—Speaking at a press conference in Bonn, Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko warned that a NATO decision to place Pershing II and Tomahawk missiles in Western Europe would eliminate the possibility of negotiations to limit such weapons on both sides. At the same press conference, Mr. Gromyko expressed the view that the U.S. hostage situation in Iran was an Iranian internal matter and that the Soviet policy was one of noninterference. He did add that the Soviet Union stood by international conventions, including respect for the status of foreign diplomats.

November 27—At a meeting of the Central Committee of the Soviet Communist Party, Soviet Deputy Prime Minister Nikolai A. Tikhonov was promoted to full membership in the Party's ruling Politburo. The deputy to Soviet Premier Kosygin was elevated at a time when Mr. Kosygin was reported recuperating from a heart attack. In another change, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, a high-ranking agriculture official, was made a candidate member of the Politburo. At 48, he became the youngest member of the ruling body.

December 4—West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt announced that he would meet early in 1980 with East German leader Erich Honecker.

December 5—The Soviet Union began an announced unilateral withdrawal of some 20,000 troops and 1,000 tanks from Eastern Europe.

December 5—The Soviet newspaper *Pravda* accused the United States of planning to use military force against Iran in response to the hostage situation. While conceding that the hostage-taking was not in conformance with international law the article argued that this incident could not be taken in isolation from past U.S. interference in Iran.

December 6—A communique issued from the Warsaw Pact Foreign Ministers' meeting in East Berlin called on NATO to reject plans to introduce new nuclear missiles in Western Europe, warning that such a move would kill the basis for negotiations on limiting medium-range nuclear weapons. The communique also repeated a Warsaw Pact proposal for a conference on military détente in Europe.

December 8—In his Seventh Semiannual Report to the Commission on Security and Cooperation in Europe, President Carter indicated that the record of Soviet and East European compliance with the Helsinki Final Act over the past 6 months was mixed. The report stated that there had been progress in some areas, notably the record 50,000 Jews being permitted to leave the Soviet Union in 1979. But on the negative side, the report noted that the number of Jews whose visa applications were turned down was also rising and that other ethnic and religious groups were being restricted even more by Soviet authorities.

December 11—A bomb exploded at the Soviet mission to the United Nations in New York. An anti-Castro Cuban exile group claimed responsibility for the explosion.

December 14—Secretary of State Vance said in Brussels that the United States would communicate to the Soviets the NATO decision in favor of theater nuclear weapons modernization and would seek Soviet agreement to start negotiations on limiting nuclear missiles in Europe.

December 14—An authoritative statement carried by the Soviet news agency *TASS* claimed that the NATO decision to deploy new nuclear weapons in Western Europe "killed the basis for talks on medium-range nuclear weapons."

December 16—The Soviet newspaper *Pravda* reported that the Soviet Union was withdrawing its offer to remove medium-range nuclear missiles from the European theater in view of the NATO decision to produce and deploy new nuclear missiles in Western Europe.

December 19—The State Department expressed concern over a continuing buildup of Soviet troops in Afghanistan. Spokesman, Thomas Reston,

indicated that there were more than 5,000 Soviet troops now in the country.

December 20—The Senate Armed Services Committee approved a committee report on SALT II by a vote of 10–0, with 7 opponents of the report voting present. The report concluded that the treaty was not in the U.S. national interest and recommended that it be rejected by the Senate.

December 22—In a briefing for reporters, the Department of State warned of the dangers posed by the escalating Soviet military presence in Afghanistan and along that country's border.

December 24—The Soviet Union launched an invasion of Afghanistan with the airlifting of 5,000 troops to Kabul. The immediate objective of the Soviet move appeared to be to crush the rebellion against the Marxist Government.

December 26—State Department spokesman, Hodding Carter, accused the Soviet Union of blatant military interference in Afghanistan. He revealed that the Soviets had carried out a 150-plane airlift of troops and supplies into Afghanistan over the past 2 days.

December 27—Afghanistan's leader Hafizullah Amin was removed from power and executed. He was replaced by Babrak Karmal who reportedly did not actually return to Kabul from exile in Eastern Europe for several more days. Subsequent newspaper reports indicated that Amin had turned down a Soviet request to bring large numbers of troops into the country on December 24. According to the account, this refusal led the Soviets to replace him with the more loyal Karmal.

December 28—President Carter told reporters that the Soviet invasion of Afghanistan presented a "grave threat to peace" and a blatant violation of international law.

December 29—President Carter sent a message to Soviet leader Brezhnev over the hotline, demanding that the Soviet Union remove its troops from Afghanistan or face grave consequences. He warned that the Soviet action would "severely and adversely" affect United States-Soviet relations "now and in the future." In his reply to the Carter message, Brezhnev defended the Soviet move as a legitimate response to an urgent request by the Afghan Government.

December 31—Soviet troops continued to pour into Afghanistan. By the end of December, there were reportedly 50,000 troops in the country, including 2 motorized rifle divisions.

December 31—President Carter in a televised interview rejected the Soviet justification for its move into Afghanistan, accusing Soviet leader Brezhnev of not telling the truth. He said that the Soviet action had changed his opinion of the Russians more dramatically than any other event during his administration. He indicated that the United States would take actions beyond mere protests, to respond to the Soviet challenge.

U.S.-WEST EUROPEAN RELATIONS [1]

January 3—Gen. Alexander M. Haig announced that he would resign as Supreme Allied Commander Europe (SACEUR) and retire from the Army on June 30, 1979.

January 3—The military governor of Madrid, Gen. Constantino Ortin Gil, was assassinated by Spanish Basque terrorists.

January 5—Austrian Chancellor Kreisky announced that national elections would be held on May 6.

January 5—At a press conference in Guadeloupe, British Prime Minister Callaghan said that Great Britain would sell Harrier jump-jet aircraft to China as part of a package trade deal with Peking.

January 6—The Guadeloupe summit meeting between President Carter, French President Giscard d'Estaing, German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, and British Prime Minister James Callaghan concluded, having covered a wide range of questions including Iran, the Middle East, energy, the problems of Turkey and Pakistan, aid to developing countries, and Zaire. The European leaders endorsed a quick and successful conclusion of a SALT II accord.

January 9—Miguel Cruz Cuenca, president of the Sixth Chamber of the Madrid Supreme Court, was gunned down by Basque terrorists in Madrid.

January 11—U.S. Deputy Secretary of State Warren Christopher relayed to Turkish officials in Ankara a Western offer, formulated at the Guadeloupe summit, to provide a $1 billion credit bonus to Turkey over the next 5 years.

January 12—The *New York Times* reported that the United States had been unable to obtain permission from Spain to allow a squadron of F–15 aircraft en route to Saudi Arabia to land and refuel at American facilities on Spanish soil.

January 12—Italian Christian Democratic Party Secretary General Benigno Zaccagnini concluded a brief visit to the United States during which he told U.S. officials that the Christian Democrats were strongly opposed to Communist participation in the Italian Government.

January 15—President Carter, in his periodic required report to the Congress on "Progress in the Cyprus Negotiations" reported that the administration's "recent efforts have concentrated on encouraging the two Cypriot parties to work with the Secretary General of the United Nations on an early reconvening of intercommunal talks." The report stated that "Repeal of the Turkish arms embargo has created fresh opportunities for progress on the Cyprus issue."

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[1] Prepared by Stanley R. Sloan, Specialist in European Affairs, and Charlotte A. Phillips, Analyst in European Affairs.

January 18—American and Turkish officials began talks in Ankara aimed at concluding a new defense cooperation accord. The negotiations were generally regarded as having assumed increased importance with Turkey's weakening economic situation and the growing U.S. interest in Turkish stability in the wake of the events in Iran.

January 20—Talks in Madrid between representatives of the Spanish and French Communist parties exhibited continuing differences between the two parties concerning the enlargement of the European Community. (The Spanish party has favored Spain's entry into the EC and the French party has been opposed.)

January 22—President Carter's budget submission to Congress included more than a 3-percent increase in defense spending, over and above inflation, in keeping with his pledge to the NATO allies. It also included numerous programs designed to strengthen the capabilities of U.S. forces in Europe.

January 26—Italian Communist Party Secretary General Enrico Berlinguer officially withdrew the party's support from the Christian Democratic Government led by Giulio Andreotti. Berlinguer said that the Government had performed inadequately with regard to law and order, economic and financial policies, and southern development. He said the Communists were opposed to the early dissolvement of the Parliament and called for the formation of a government of unity including all the nation's democratic forces.

January 30—The French Government arrested and turned over to Spanish authorities a number of Basque refugees in cooperation with Madrid's attempt to control the violent activities of the Basque separatists.

January 31—It was reported in London that the Iranian Government had requested talks with Britain to discuss the future of defense contracts taken out by the Shah valued at around 2,000 million pounds sterling. British sources estimated that as many as 20,000 jobs were at stake in the contracts.

January 31—Italian Prime Minister Andreotti announced the resignation of his government to the Chamber of Deputies. Andreotti said that "positions have emerged within the parliamentary majority that require a thorough clarification. * * * Therefore, although motions of no confidence have not been put forward, I deem it my duty, after hearing the Cabinet, to present the government's resignation to the president of the republic." (The minority Christian Democratic Government fell 10 months after it was established, when the Italian Communist Party withdrew from the parliamentary majority which supported the government.)

February 2—The Government of Cyprus called in the American Ambassador to Nicosia to object strongly to President Carter's report to the Congress on the Cyprus situation which states that Turkey has taken "a constructive attitude toward efforts to bring about a resumption of the intercommunal talks."

February 2—Italian President Pertini picked Christian Democrat Guilio Andreotti to attempt to form a new government.

February 5—Negotiations between Spain and the European Community intended to lead to Spanish membership in the EC were formally opened in Brussels.

February 6—The European Community Commission held a special review of EC energy policy in view of the fall of the Shah of Iran. Community officials were reported to believe that world oil stockpiles were sufficient to avert any immediate crisis, but that Europe should continue to lessen its dependence upon Middle East oil and strive to increase its reliance on other domestic fuel alternatives, especially the development of nuclear energy.

February 7—British Foreign Secretary David Owen told a special meeting of the Labour Party that Britain should flatly refuse to supply arms or other military assistance to any liberation movements in South Africa, and that the Government would not accept a parliamentary motion that Britain should alter its diplomatic stance to support South African liberation movements.

February 7—The West German Foreign Ministry issued a denial that the Federal Republic had adopted an unyielding attitude at the Vienna talks on mutual force reductions. The denial came in response to a statement by the leader of the Social Democratic Party Bundestag group, Herbert Wehner, who had said that the United States and Britain regarded the German delegation as a brake on these talks.

February 8—Dr. Manfred Woerner, defense spokesman for the Christian Democratic Union in West Germany, accused Herbert Wehner of undermining the Western position in the Vienna force reduction talks and attacked the government of Chancellor Schmidt for not repudiating Wehner's views on European security issues.

February 12—The Prime Ministers of Sweden, Norway, and Finland announced their decision to create a Nordic Economic Council to enhance economic policy coordination among their countries.

February 14—At a press meeting in Frankfurt, West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt stated that further meetings of the world's major industrial nations were needed to cope with the economic problems of the present and the future. Schmidt credited the four economic summits held so far as having preserved the world from "lapsing into the mistakes of the economic crisis of the thirties."

February 15—British Prime Minister James Callaghan and Mr. Len Murray, General Secretary of the British Trade Union Congress, approved a joint agreement between the Government and the trade unions, including a program of pay negotiation procedures, which Ministers hope will give Callaghan's Labour Party a viable platform in the upcoming general election.

February 17—Herbert Mies, the Chairman of the German Communist Party (DKP), announced rejection of suggestions that the Party should pursue a "Eurocommunist" policy.

February 17—In the midst of a high partisan debate in West Germany on defense and security matters, Defense Minister Hans Apel issued a major defense statement citing "sober caution" and growing "trust and

cooperation" as the key elements in achieving the goals of peace and security in the world. Apel further said that the Western World must meet a "dual challenge—maintaining the balance with the Soviet bloc and coping with the tasks of global interdependence and the Third World—to safeguard peace and to guarantee a secure future for all nations."

February 21—In Rome, Guillio Andreotti gave up his attempt to form a new parliamentary majority.

February 22—Italian President Pertini asked Republican Party chairman Ugo La Malfa to attempt to form a new government, making La Malfa the first non-Christian Democrat to attempt to form a government since World War II.

February 22—The British Government issued its annual Defense White Paper calling for a "wide range of additional weapons orders in the coming year, and improvements to many existing programs" as part of the U.K.'s contribution to NATO. The defense budget represented a 3 percent increase in real terms over the figure for 1978–79, while an additional 3-percent real increase is planned for 1980–81.

March 1—In Spain's first elections held under its new democratic constitution, the Union of the Democratic Center led by Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez increased its seats in the parliament, but did not capture a majority. The Prime Minister subsequently indicated his intention to form a single-party government.

March 1—Scotland and Wales both voted against devolution in national referendums calling for limited home rule. The votes were considered a rebuke to British Prime Minister James Callaghan, who backed the limited home rule schemes over separatist nationalist movements.

March 3—A government spokesman in Nicosia told reporters that U.N. Secretary General Waldheim had invited the Greek and Turkish Cypriot Governments to send representatives to U.N. headquarters for separate consultations on the resumption of intercommunal talks.

March 6—West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt publicly expressed his approval of the SPD initiative in the Bundestag to lift the statute of limitations for murder, and thus also for Nazi war crimes.

March 8—French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing agreed to a compromise proposal that resolved a dispute over compensatory payments to European Community farmers, thus removing the final obstacle for French participation in the European Monetary System.

March 8—Ursel Lorenzen, a former Secretary in the International Executive Office of NATO's SHAPE headquarters in Brussels, defected to East Germany and announced on East German television that she knew details of NATO's top secret military plans.

March 12—The European Monetary System (EMS) went into effect linking the nine Common Market currencies together in an effort to promote greater stability of European exchange rates.

March 13—Another defection of a West German secretary of a top Bonn Government official raised questions over the seriousness of the current

rash of spy scandals in West Germany. The incident marked the third time a West German Government secretary defected to an Iron Curtain country since February.

March 13—After a 2-day summit conference, the nine European Economic Community heads of state agreed to cut their countries' oil consumption by 5 percent in 1979 because of oil shortages resulting from the instability in Iran. Earlier this month, the 20-nation International Energy Agency (which includes the United States but not France) agreed to a similar goal.

March 19—Final tabulations of Finnish election results gave the right-wing parties a clear victory over the Socialists. The tally registered 42 percent of the votes for the Socialist Parties, a reduction of 2.2 percent from the 1975 elections; the non-Socialist Parties received 58 percent, a gain of 2.2 percent over the 1975 figures.

March 20—After extensive negotiations, the United States and Canada concluded two treaties: One providing for binding third-party dispute settlement of the maritime boundary in the Gulf of Maine area; and the other, assigning management responsibilities, national shares, and transboundary fishing access for specified east coast fish stocks.

March 20—Italian Prime Minister Andreotti announced the formation of a new government composed of the Christian Democratic Party, the Social Democratic Party, and the Republican Party.

March 20—Official statistics for the March 12 and 19 cantonal elections in France showed significant gains by the Socialist Party. The results, similar to 1976 local election figures, seemed to indicate that while French voters elected a center-right government in the 1978 national elections, the leftists parties still have significant strength at the local level.

March 23—President Carter reported to the Congress that the United Nations Special Representative in Cyprus had been holding intensive consultations with Greek and Turkish Cypriot officials in an attempt to gain their agreement to resume negotiations on a settlement of the Cyprus problem.

March 25—A recent rash of IRA incidents—including a March 22 bombing attack which damaged 31 banks, shops, and government buildings; the wounding of a 9-year-old daughter of an Ulster policeman; the killing of a British soldier in Armaugh County; and the assassination of the British Ambassador to the Netherlands—marked a new upsurge in violent IRA terrorists activities, which had sharply declined in 1978.

March 26—Canadian Prime Minister Pierre Trudeau dissolved Parliament and announced that Federal elections would be held on May 22.

March 26—In Rome, Deputy Prime Minister and Republican Party Chairman Ugo La Malfa died of a stroke at the age of 77.

March 27—The French Government signed a 1.5 billion franc contract with Pakistan to supply 32 Mirage–3 and Mirage–5 aircraft between 1981 and 1985.

March 27—In Lisbon, Portuguese President Eanes refused to accept the resignation of Prime Minister Mota Pinto. The Prime Minister ten-

dered his resignation after the Assembly of the Republic had rejected his nonparty government's budget proposals.

March 27—The scheduled visit of French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing to Moscow was postponed after an official pronouncement from the Kremlin indicated that Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev was ill.

March 28—The Labour Party of British Prime Minister James Callaghan was defeated by a single vote in a confidence vote in the House of Commons. It was the first time in 55 years that a British Government had been ousted on a vote of no confidence.

March 30—The Italian Communist Party opened its 15th party congress in Rome.

April 1—European leaders reacted to the U.S. nuclear accident at Three Mile High Island with concern about the ramifications of the incident for the future of their nuclear energy programs. Both the French and the West German Governments, however, issued statements to the effect that, although more efforts will be made to develop better safety measures, they cannot afford to turn away from nuclear power.

April 2—Belgian King Baudouin asked Wilfried Martens, president of the Flemish Christian Social Party, to form a new government. Martens will head up a coalition of five parties—the Flemish and Francophone Socialists, the Flemish and Francophone Christian Social Parties, and the Brussels Francophone Front.

April 3—In Spanish local elections, the first free municipal polling since 1933, the Socialist and Communist Parties registered impressive totals, allowing the two Leftist parties to gain control of the government of most major cities. The Union of the Democratic Center, led by Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez captured only 31 percent of the vote and was strong mainly in the more rural areas of Spain.

April 3—The 15th National Congress of the Italian Communist Party (PCI) concluded in Rome with the reelection of Enrico Berlinguer as Secretary General and Luigi Longo as Chairman. The Congress approved a number of revisions in the party program including: An admission that public and cooperative organization of the economy must be flanked by private business initiative; a statement that the PCI, as a party, does not profess atheism; a somewhat more internationalist approach to Italian communism; and an eased approach to Marxism-Leninism, omitting previous references to the "duty" of party members to study Marxism-Leninism.

April 4—U.S. and West European leaders noted the 30th anniversary of the signing of the NATO pact, citing the need for foreign and defense policy cooperation to guarantee the strength of the North Atlantic Alliance for the future.

April 5—Spanish Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez named a new 24-man Cabinet. The new Cabinet was composed largely of individuals close to Suarez and was regarded by many observers as marking the end of the "consensus politics" that had characterized Spanish Government in the transition from Franco dictatorship to Western European style democracy.

April 5—The Social Democratic Government in Sweden reversed its earlier decision to go ahead with plans to develop nuclear power. Prime Minister Ola Ullsten announced: "It is clear to us that what happened in Pennsylvania must lead to a postponement of decisions concerning nuclear power."

April 6—Major Western industrialized nations, including France and West Germany, welcomed President Carter's energy-saving plan, seeing it as a potential boost to the world's economy by lessening the U.S. balance-of-payments deficit.

April 8—The French Socialist Party reelected Francois Mitterrand as the Party's candidate for the 1981 Presidential elections at the Socialist Party Congress in Metz.

April 10—British Prime Minister James Callaghan launched his Labour Party's campaign, reminding British citizens that the Government more than halved the inflation rate during the last 3 years, and promising to halve it again if reelected. Callaghan also called for cuts in defense spending, more funds for health, and lower income taxes.

April 10—In Rome, it was reported that national parliamentary elections had been scheduled for June 3 and 4.

April 11—It was reported that United Nations Secretary General Waldheim would arrive on Cyprus on May 15 for 2 to 3 days of talks with Greek-Cypriot leader Kyprianou and Turkish-Cypriot leader Denktash.

April 12—Major Western trading nations signed the long-awaited Tokyo Round Multilateral Trade Agreements in Geneva. The agreements, intended to reduce, and in some cases totally eliminate, both tariff and non-tariff barriers to freer trade, now face approval and ratification by each participating government.

April 12—British Conservative Party Leader Margaret Thatcher unveiled her party's campaign platform, promising a cut in direct income taxes, an increase in defense spending, and greater efforts to combat crime.

April 12—British Conservative Party leaders announced they would remove economic sanctions against Rhodesia and recognize the legality of its new mixed government if the party wins control in the May 3 elections. The policy, critical of the "diplomatic failures" of the United States and the Labour Government for their treatment of developments in southern Africa, would differ significantly from the recent joint United States-British policy in southern Africa.

April 19—A party of American Congressmen, headed by Speaker of the House "Tip" O'Neill, arrived in Northern Ireland. British Prime Minister James Callaghan squelched rumors that O'Neill had come as a special emissary for President Carter to prepare for a "Camp David" summit on Northern Ireland. Callaghan stated that "an American-style conference on Ulster would not be of assistance at present.

April 20—The Government of Turkey announced that 1,500 troops would be withdrawn from the Turkish military presence on Cyprus. The announcement reported that Turkish troops withdrawn from Cyprus since the 1974 crisis now total 18,750.

April 23—During a British neo-Nazi National Front Party rally, a bloody battle between police and 2,000 Asian, black, and white demonstrators broke out. One man was killed, 40 injured, and over 340 people arrested.

April 23–24—The Defense Ministers of NATO's Nuclear Planning Group (NPG) met at Homestead Air Force Base, Fla., to discuss how the Alliance might respond to recent increases in Soviet nuclear weapons capabilities in the European theater.

April 28—French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing concluded 2 days of talks with Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev in Moscow. Both Brezhnev and Giscard stressed that the Soviet Union and France will "continue to follow a policy of consolidating European security and extending détente to other nations." The two leaders also initialed a long-term program calling for deepening economic, industrial, and technical cooperation between the U.S.S.R. and the French Republic during the 1980–90 period.

May 4—British Conservative Party Leader Margaret Thatcher became Britain's first woman prime minister ousting incumbent Labour Party Prime Minister James Callaghan. The Conservative Party won 339 seats in the House of Commons while the Labour Party captured 268 seats and the Liberal Party won 11 seats.

May 6—National parliamentary elections in Austria produced an increased majority for the governing Socialist Party led by Chancellor Bruno Kreisky.

May 9—The French Communist Party broke off its 6-year partnership with the Socialist Party. The move, regarded by some experts as a sharp blow to Eurocommunism, was accompanied by a tightening of organizational discipline and a closer alignment with Moscow's foreign policy positions.

May 10—A spokesman for the German Federal Intelligence Service (BND) confirmed that a high-ranking East German diplomat had defected to West Germany.

May 11—In an open letter to Soviet party leader Leonid Brezhnev, 77 members of the German Bundestag called for a stop to the construction of the Soviet SS–20 nuclear missile system.

May 11—British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt announced a new Anglo-German understanding on defense policy after a 2-day meeting in London.

May 15—Sweden and China signed a 5-year trade agreement providing for companies from one country to establish sales offices and technical services offices in the other. This deal makes Sweden the first country to have such a clause in a trade agreement with the People's Republic.

May 16—Concluding their semi-annual conference, NATO foreign ministers welcomed the strategic arms limitation treaty between the United States and the Soviet Union as a contribution to the Western alliance's security.

May 16—Britain's new Conservative Government outlined a legislative program that includes selling some nationalized industries, cutting direct taxes and tightening the rein over the country's powerful labor unions.

May 19—A round of talks between Cypriot President Kiprianou and Turkish Cypriot leader Denktas under the auspices of United Nations Secretary General Waldheim ended in Nicosia. Waldheim announced that the leaders of the two Cypriot communities had agreed on a 10-point communique that would serve as a basis for continuation of the talks on June 15.

May 20—Felipe Gonzales resigned his leadership of the Spanish Socialist Workers Party (PSOE) after the PSOE in its national congress reaffirmed the party's Marxist ideology against the wishes of Gonzalez.

May 21—British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington told Secretary of State Cyrus Vance that Britain's move toward recognition of Zimbabwe-Rhodesia would be accomplished slowly to avoid increasing domestic American pressure on President Carter to follow the same path.

May 22—On a floor vote, the U.S. Senate approved the Administration's request for $50 million in grant military assistance for Turkey. The action reversed the decision of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee to provide the $50 million in the form of a loan rather than a grant. The aid package approved also included $200 million in loans.

May 23—Karl Carstens, a former wartime member of the Nazi Party, was elected as the fifth president in post-war West Germany. The Federal Republic celebrated its 30th birthday on the date of the election.

May 23—Joe Clark led his Conservative Party to victory in Canada's national elections capturing 136 of the 282 seats in the House of Commons. While the margin of votes was sufficient to defeat incumbent Pierre Trudeau, it was not enough to secure a majority government.

May 28—In Athens, Greece signed a treaty of accession to become the tenth member of the European Economic Community after more than 2 years of negotiations. The agreement will not come into force until 1981, following ratifications by the parliaments of current member countries.

May 31—The Portuguese Socialist Party confirmed that it would offer a motion of censure against the nonparty government of Prime Minister Mota Pinto. The Communist Party had already indicated that it might bring a similar motion, enhancing the possibility that the government would be brought down in the near future.

June 1—Following a meeting of the Spanish-United States Council, chaired by Cyrus Vance and Spanish Foreign Minister Marcelino Oreja, a communique was issued which took note of the withdrawal of the U.S. nuclear submarine fleet from the Spanish naval base at Rota, and reiterated interest in the coordination and planning of joint United States-Spanish military maneuvers.

June 2—Greek Prime Minister Karamanlis blocked at the last moment the signing of an agreement between Greece and the United States to renew the 15-year agreement concerning Voice of America broadcasts beamed to the countries of East Europe and the Soviet Union by U.S. stations on Greek territory. Karamanlis, according to unofficial sources, feared that signing the agreement on the eve of his meetings with several East European leaders on inter-Balkan cooperation would be untimely.

June 3—The Ninth Congress of the Portuguese Communist Party concluded with a pledge to work toward greater unity with the Socialist Party and

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to harden the Communists' stance against the Mota Pinto Government in order to bring about its fall.

June 5—Acting Chairman of the EC Energy Ministers Committee, Andre Giraud, lodged a protest with U.S. Secretary of Energy James Schlesinger against the U.S. decision to subsidize American imports of fuel and oil. The protest represented the first time that the Nine had demonstrated their solidarity vis-a-vis the United States regarding energy matters.

June 4—Final results of the Italian elections showed the Christian Democrats (DC) capturing 38.3 percent of the vote and 262 seats in the Chamber of Deputies; the Communist Party (PCI) winning 30.4 percent and 201 seats; the Socialists (PSI) taking 9.8 percent and 62 seats; the Italian Social Movement (MSI), 5.3 percent and 30 seats; the Social Democratic Party (PSDI), 3.8 percent and 20 seats; the Radical Party (PR), 3.4 percent and 18 seats; the Republican Party (PRI), 1.9 percent and 9 seats; the Democratic Proletarian Union Party (POUP), 1.4 percent and 6 seats; the United New Left (NSU), 0.8 percent (seats undetermined); the Nationalist Democracy (DN), 0.6 percent (seats undetermined); the popular Tyrol Party (PPST), 0.06 percent and 4 seats; the Val d' Aosta Union' 0.1 percent and 1 seat; and all other parties 0.4 percent and 1 seat.

June 6—Prime Minister Alberto Mota Pinto presented his Government's resignation to President Antonio Amalho Eanes. Mota Pinto stated that concerted action taken by the Socialist and Communist Parties to obstruct the Government's activities prevented the present Cabinet from governing.

June 6—After suffering substantial losses in the national parliamentary elections for the first time in 31 years, Italy's Communist Party restated its demand for full participation in a new government.

June 7—West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt concluded talks in Washington with President Carter which focused on energy, détente, arms control, and disarmament. Schmidt stressed that only after SALT II ratification would it be possible to start negotiations on the "Euro-strategic nuclear weapons" which directly threaten the European allies.

June 7—After consultations with the Council of the Revolution, Portuguese President Eanes accepted the resignation of Prime Minister Mota Pinto.

June 11—The first direct elections of Members of the European Parliament reflected a general swing of European public opinion toward the right as the Socialist group fell a dozen seats short of its projected strength while center-right parties emerged with a majority of the seats. The final tallies gave the Socialists 112 seats, the Christian Democrats 99, the Conservatives 63, the Communists 44, the Liberals 47, the French Gaullists 21, and 24 seats went to other groups.

June 13—Britain's new Conservative Party Government took a dramatic first step to change the country's economic priorities in order to halt what it called "our country's long-term economic decline." In presenting the annual budget to the House of Commons, Chancellor of the Exchequer Sir Geoffrey Howe announced a large cut in income taxes, big increases in sales taxes and indirect taxes, a sharp rise in interest rates, large cuts in government spending and tighter control over the money supply.

June 15—Intercommunal talks resumed in Cyprus under the chairmanship of Mr. Perez de Cuellar, U.N. Deputy Secretary General for Political Affairs. De Cuellar stated that the U.N. intends to pursue the negotiations until a solution to the Cyprus problem is achieved.

June 18—Portuguese Foreign Minister Freitas Cruz and U.S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance initialed the Lajes base agreement. Under the new agreement, the United States will have the use of Lajes until February 1983, while Portugal will receive 7 billion escudos ($146 million), of which 3 billion (approximately $62 million) will be in the form of military aid and the remainder will be destined exclusively for the economic and social development of the Azores.

June 20—Francois Mitterrand, leader of the French Socialist Party, resigned his newly won seat in the European Parliament claiming that a decision made by the National Commission for the Election Census wrongly alloted an additional seat to the Gaullist Party (UDF).

June 21—The House of Representatives voted 303 to 107 against a $50 million military aid grant for Turkey despite President Carter's contention that a rejection might cause Ankara to retaliate by refusing to permit the United States to use monitoring stations in Turkey to help SALT II verification efforts.

June 22—At the European Community Summit in Strasbourg, the nine Common Market countries agreed to "freeze" their overall oil imports at 470 million tons a year or less during the period from 1980 to 1985, provided that other oil-consuming countries took similar measures to control consumption.

June 22—British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher made two major concessions to other European Community governments at the Strasbourg Summit in an effort to strengthen Britain's influence in the Community. Mrs. Thatcher told European leaders that Britain was ready to exchange reserves with the new European Monetary System (EMS), and that Britain would also agree to an all-around increase of 1½ percent in EC farm prices.

June 25—Gen. Alexander Haig, NATO's Supreme Allied Commander in Europe, escaped unharmed when a remote-controlled land mine exploded under his car about 40 miles south of Brussels.

June 27—In Geneva, the OPEC Oil Ministers decided to raise the price of market oil from $14.55 a barrel to $18 a barrel. They also agreed to increase the price of Arab gulf oil by $2 to over $20 a barrel. The Ministers decided that this price tier system would be in effect for the next 3 to 6 months until another meeting is held to determine further oil prices.

June 28—The Greek Parliament passed the draft bill to ratify the agreement for Greek entry into the European Community. The centrist EDIK party abstained, while the radical-Socialist PASOK and Communist KKE deputies did not participate in the debate on the draft bill or the vote.

June 29—The seven major western industrialized nations, the United States, Japan, Canada, West Germany, France, Great Britain, and Italy, forged agreement in Tokyo setting country quotas to curb the use of imported crude oil over the next 7 years. President Carter called the results of the summit "superb," and said that "they equalled our highest expectations."

June 29—Roy Jenkins, President of the Commission of the European Communities praised the work of the major industrial nations at the Tokyo Summit. Jenkins welcomed the fact that the United States, Canada, and Japan accepted the EC energy limitations worked out at the Strasbourg Summit.

July 2—Following a series of meetings in Ankara, the Turkish Government announced that it would permit U–2 flights by the United States in Turkish airspace, provided the Soviet Union gives "official consent."

July 3—The West German Parliament voted to lift the statute of limitations on murders, thus ending a century-old tradition which would have prohibited future prosecution of Nazi murderers.

July 4—Enrico Berlinguer, the head of the Italian Communist Party, declared that the Communists had decided to become an opposition party again, thus ending their parliamentary support for the minority government formed by the Christian Democrats.

July 9—After former Italian Prime Minister Guilio Andreotti gave up his efforts to form a new government, President Partini asked Bettino Craxi, secretary of the Italian Socialist Party, to try to form a government.

July 10—At a strategy meeting in Bonn, the Central Democratic Union (CDU) and the Christian Social Union (CSU) announced that they would support the nomination of CSU leader Franz Josef Strauss as their joint candidate for the 1980 Bundestagg elections.

July 11—The Portuguese Socialist Party announced that it would accept a call by Portuguese President Eans to form a new government.

July 11—In a speech, Greek Cypriot President Kiprianou emphasized that there can be no compromise on the basic principles of justice, morality and foreign occupation concerning the Cyprus issue. He also stressed that the withdrawal of foreign troops was an "absolute prerequisite" for a lasting Cyprus solution.

July 13—Four armed Palestinian guerrillas seized the Egyptian Embassy in Ankara, Turkey, and held the Ambassador and 20 other officials hostage. (2 days later the guerrillas released the hostages and surrendered to the police).

July 16—EC Energy Commissioner Guido Brunner, along with the heads of government of most West European countries, expressed approval of the new energy measures announced by President Carter. Brunner said that U.S. determination to come to grips with energy problems and to bring them under control could no longer be doubted. He added that this determination "is of great importance for the policies of Europe."

July 16—An agreement was reached by the Spanish Government on a Basque home rule bill that would provide a large measure of self-government for several of Spain's northern provinces.

July 17—The newly elected European Parliament opened its inaugural session, choosing Simone Veil, a former French cabinet minister, as its first president.

July 19—Portuguese President Eanes appointed Maria Lurdes Pintassilgo, a left-wing Socialist, as Portugal's first woman prime minister.

July 19—Queen Elizabeth left London for a 17-day tour of East Africa that will culminate with the Commonwealth prime ministers' conference in Zambia.

July 20—In the wake of U.S. discussions of electronic monitoring for SALT verification from Norway, the Norwegian Defense Department released a press statement which stressed that although monitoring services were conducted to protect Norwegian security interests, the information garnered from these sources was also given to other countries—especially the United States.

July 21—An Athens newspaper reported that the United States has strategic plans which call for the use of Cyprus as a NATO link in the defense of southeastern Europe and the eastern Mediterranean, with or without the knowledge of the Cyprus Government. Three days later the Cyprus Foreign Ministry asked the United States to explain the existence of such plans.

July 24—Bettino Craxi gave up his efforts to form a new government in Italy.

July 24—German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt conferred in Bonn with U.S. Presidential Adviser Brzezinski on a number of issues including SALT, energy policy, and financial and monetary questions.

July 26—Italian President Pertini appointed Filippo Maria Pandolfi, a Christian Democrat, to form a new government.

July 29—Four persons were killed and at least 113 injured when bombs apparently planted by Basque separatists exploded in Madrid's two main railway stations and at the capital's airport.

July 31—A British Government spokesman "totally rejected" the reasons given by Nigeria for its takeover of BP's shares in the Shell-BP Nigeria Company. The Nigerian Government had announced that day that it was taking over BP's share in the Nigerian company because the new Conservative Government of Britain had given formal permission to BP for the export of North Sea oil to South Africa.

August 1—Italy's premier-designate Filippo Pandolfi announced he was unable to form a majority coalition in Parliament. The 57-year-old Christian Democrat was the third premier-designate to fail to form a government since parliamentary elections were held 2 months ago.

August 1—After considerable pressure from the U.S. Congress, the State Department decided to suspend the licensing of future arms sales to the Royal Ulstar Constabulary (RUC), the police force of Northern Ireland.

August 4—In a joint communique, France and Romania called for a European disarmament conference among signatory countries of the Helsinki accord. Both nations expressed hope that the scheduled November 1980 Madrid meeting of the Helsinki signatory countries would lead towards "rigorous respect" for the principles of strengthening detente, security and cooperation in Europe.

August 4—Italian premier-designate Francesco Cossiga, a Christian Democrat, formed a new government and named his cabinet. The Cossiga coalition government was made up of Christian Democrats (DC), Social Democrats (PSCI) and Liberals (PLI).

August 5—The entire British Commonwealth gave its formal appoval to British plans to supervise new elections in Zimbabwe Rhodesia as part of a new plan to end the territory's intensifying guerilla war.

August 7—Mr. Humphrey Atkins, British's Northern Ireland secretary, announced that he would not negotiate the future of Ulster at a conference called for by Governor Hugh Carey of New York. Atkins stated: "The political future of the province is a matter for negotiating between Her Majesty's government, the Parliament and the people of Ulster."

August 9—The U.S. Government reportedly asked the Greek Government "for clarifications" regarding Greece's decision not to participate in the annual NATO fall exercises in the Mediterranean.

August 10—Authoritative sources in the Greek Government stressed that the Government's decision that Greece will not participate in the September NATO exercises is "final and irrevocable."

August 10—The United States and Turkey resumed talks in Ankara on the future of U.S. military bases, which could be used to check whether the Russians are adhering to the terms of SALT II. The Turks could close down the bases on October 9, the date on which the present provisional 1-year accord on bases expires.

August 11—German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher conducted 3 days of talks with President Carter and Secretary of State Vance centering on disarmament questions and Senate ratification of the SALT II agreement.

August 12—The new Cossiga Government survived a vote of confidence in the Italian Chamber of Deputies by a vote of 287–242. Generally, those who voted in favor were the Christian Democrats, the Social Democrats, the Liberals, the South Tyrol People's Party and the Aostan Union. The Republicans and the Socialists abstained while the Communists, the Radicals, the leftwing independents, the party of Proletarian Unity and the Italian Social Movement voted against the new Government. (The Italian Senate voted the next day to approve the new Government by a vote of 153–118.)

August 15—Zimbabwe Rhodesia's Government accepted Britain's invitation to attend an all-parties conference in London to draft a new constitution for the country.

August 27—The sixth West German "White Book" on defense issues assessed that "the West can keep pace—if necessary—through its economic strength with the arms expansion of the Warsaw Pact." The book emphasized the dangers to Western Europe caused by Moscow's medium-range nuclear rockets, but said the threat would be reduced through a combination of political decisions on defense and measures on arms control.

August 27—Lord Louis Mountbatten, the elder statesman of Britain's royal family, was assassinated near his vacation home in Ireland. Eighteen British soldiers were also killed across the border in Northern Ireland in an apparently coordinated bombing attack by Irish Republican Army terrorists. Leaving 22 people dead, the incidents were the worst single day of killing since British troops were sent into Northern Ireland 10 years ago.

August 28—An IRA bomb blast tore through an open-air stage in Brussels, Belgium, where a British Army band was preparing to give a concert for tourists in the city's historic Grand Place. Eleven spectators and four bandsmen were injured.

August 29—Pope John II canceled a planned visit to Northern Ireland because of the recent violence.

August 29—British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, clad in combat jacket and beret, made a morale-boosting trip to Crossmaglen, a border village a few miles from the Irish border, in the wake of the assassination of Lord Mountbatten. Across the border, the Irish Government posted a reward of $220,000 for information leading to the arrest of Mountbatten's killers.

August 30—Two suspects from the Irish Republic, Francis McGirl and Thomas McMahon were charged in Dublin's special antiterrorist court with the bombing murder of Lord Louis Mountbatten.

September 3—West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher returned from a tour of the Middle East where he conveyed to Arab and Israeli leaders continued interest in cooperation between the EC and the Middle East. The trip made it particularly clear that the Europeans view the Palestinian issue as the key to the solution of the Middle East problem.

September 4—The U.S. Government made a grant of $11.837 million in military aid to Turkey within the framework of the military aid funds allocated to Turkey, which it could not previously use because of the U.S.-arms embargo.

September 5—British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher and Irish Prime Minister Jack Lynch agreed to "substantially improve" their security forces' cooperation in combating IRA terrorism.

September 11—Patriotic Front guerrillas delayed for nearly 5 hours the start of the first working session of the Zimbabwe-Rhodesian conference in London. Guerrilla leaders Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe stated that they objected to negotiating a new constitution for the country until a peace settlement could be achieved.

September 12—U.S. Administration officials stated that the United States had put aside plans to use overflights of Turkey by U-2 spy planes to monitor SALT II compliance by the Soviet Union because of both Turkish and Soviet resistance.

September 14—British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington circulated a 15 page draft constitution among the delegates to the conference on Zimbabwe-Rhodesia. The draft called for an executive president, removed entrenched blocking mechanisms for whites in parliament and included a full bill of rights.

September 16—Sweden's three non-Socialist parties retained control in national elections by only 8,000 votes and a single majority in the parliament. Prime Minister Ola Ulsten announced that he would resign to open the way for negotiations with Center Party leader Thorbjorn Falldin and Conservative leader Gosta Bohman on the composition of a new government.

September 18—West German Defense Minister Hans Apel announced that his country cannot meet its commitment to NATO to increase its defense budget by 3 percent in real terms next year. Apel said West Germany's defense budget will increase by only 1.5 percent in 1980, after allowing for inflation.

September 18—British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington began bilateral talks with the two opposing Rhodesian delegations in an effort to save the Lancaster House constitutional talks from paralysis.

September 19—The Turkish Government submitted a request asking that the Cyprus issue be removed from the agenda of the UN General Assembly and by discussed in the special political committee. The following day the UN rejected Turkey's request.

September 19—Turkish-American talks aimed at formulating the provisions of a bilateral defense cooperation accord resumed in Ankara. The accord on the joint military installations expires on October 9.

September 20—Representatives of the Communist parties of Spain, France and Italy met at the European Communist Party headquarters in Madrid to discuss the Saharan issue, and specifically the recognition of the POLISARIO Front by each of the Governments of these countries.

September 21—Prime Minister Abel Muzorewa stated that his Zimbabwe-Rhodesian Government accepted British proposals for a new majority-rule constitution that would strip the country's white minority of its veto powers. Muzorewa also demanded that the British Government immediately lift trade sanctions against his country and grant it legal independence.

September 23—Tensions on the foreign exchange markets caused the European Monetary System (EMS) to modify its original parties set on March 13, 1979. The adjustments made were 5 percent between the German mark and the Danish kroner and 2 percent between the German mark and the French franc, the Dutch guilder, the Luxembourg franc, the Italian lira and the Irish pound.

September 24—Citing substantial operating losses on the Concorde supersonic transport planes, the British and French Governments announced they would not grant additional state aid for development of a second generation Concorde. The decision, in effect, marks the end of a brief era of Western civilian supersonic travel.

September 24—After lengthy sessions with British diplomats at Lancaster House, the Patriotic Front alliance accepted the idea of guaranteed white representation in Zimbabwe-Rhodesia's legislature.

September 28—After failing to win a vote of confidence, Danish Prime Minister Anker Jorgenson presented his coalition government's resignation to Queen Margrethe III. A general election was scheduled for October 23.

September 29—Pope John Paul II arrived in Dublin for a three day visit to the Republic and called for an end to sectarian violence that has existed in the North for the past decade.

September 30—General Ramalho Eanes, President of Portugal, signed a decree which dissolved the Assembly of the Republic, paving the way for national interim elections.

October 2—Guerrillas of the Provisional Irish Republican Army rejected a plea by Pope John Paul II that they abandon violence in the struggle to end British rule in Northern Ireland.

October 2—In a joint press statement issued after 2 days of talks between French President Valery Giscard d' Estaing and West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt, the two leaders agreed that an early ratification of the United States-Soviet SALT II agreement was crucial to East-West relations and also in the interests of their own security policies.

October 2—Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev warned that any attempt to deploy American nuclear missiles in Western Europe with sufficient range to reach the Soviet Union is "a dangerous game [played] with fire." Brezhnev asserted that the Soviet Union "does not threaten anyone, and does not intend to, nor ever will, attack anyone."

October 3—Britain presented the deadlocked Zimbabwe-Rhodesia conference a new detailed "refined" blueprint for an independence constitution in an effort to save the London talks from collapse.

October 5—Rhodesian Prime Minister Abel Muzorewa accepted Britain's draft independence constitution on the condition that Britain end 15 years of trade embargoes against his country.

October 5—At a dinner hosted by the Foreign Policy Association in New York, Greek President Kiprianou stated that the United States is now in a position to exert pressure on Turkey to abandon its intransigent policy on Cyprus.

October 5—New Anglo-Irish measures to combat terrorism in Ulster, including more intensive patrolling on both sides of the border and improved communications between the security forces, were agreed upon in London.

October 6—Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev, speaking in East Berlin, announced a pullback within the next 12 months of up to 20,000 Soviet soldiers and 1,000 tanks and other military equipment. West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt welcomed the announcement of a unilateral troop withdrawal, but added that the Soviet leader's overall disarmament proposals required careful examination.

October 8—The most prominent leaders of European Communist parties, Italy's Enrico Berlinguer and Spain's Santiago Carillo, met in Madrid to review strategies with the aim of revitalizing and broadening their controversial theory of democratic socialism to embrace the main ideas of European Socialist parties.

October 8—Turkey extended permission for the United States to operate 26 military bases in that country until January 9, 1980, pending completion of renegotiations for a permanent agreement.

October 9—In an effort to break a stalemate in the Zimbabwe-Rhodesia peace talks in London, Britain gave the Patriotic Front guerrillas 2 more days to either accept or reject its blueprint for an independence constitution.

October 12—The Spanish Government received the last installment of aid from the United States—amounting to $600 million—under the Spanish-North American Treaty of Friendship and Cooperation. The Suarez Government is reportedly interested in renegotiating the treaty with the United States.

October 12—Sweden's new Center-Liberal-Conservative coalition government took office 4 weeks after the mid-September elections that gave the 3 parties a dangerously slim 175–174 majority in the Riksdag over the Social Democrats and the Communists. Center Party leader Thorbjorn Falldin was declared the new prime minister.

October 14—West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt urged NATO to make clear to the Soviet Union that its members are ready to negotiate on the deployment of new medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe. Schmidt, however, criticized the Kremlin's attempts to intimidate the West by threatening retaliation if the Alliance moves to improve its weapons in the face of a Soviet modernization that is well ahead of NATO efforts.

October 14—Turkey's rightest opposition party, led by Suleyman Demirel, scored a landslide victory over Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit's Republican People's Party.

October 15—Patriotic Front guerrilla leaders rejected Britain's ultimatum to compromise or be shut out of peace settlement talks, and warned Britain that its plan to negotiate a Zimbabwe-Rhodesia settlement without them would be "futile" and "doomed to failure."

October 15—Gen. Bernard Rodgers, Commander of Allied Military Forces in Europe, said approval of the SALT II Treaty is crucial to America's position as leader of the Western alliance. He further commented that Senate rejection of SALT II "could jeopardize the European allies' willingness to station new weapons on their soil as well as attempts to negotiate limitations on East–West military forces confronting each other in Central Europe."

October 17—British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington unveiled plans to send a limited number of military and police advisers to Zimbabwe-Rhodesia as part of proposals to bring the rebel territory to new elections and legal independence.

October 18—Representatives of all three parties in the German Bundestag approved the Government's concept concerning the modernization of NATO's medium-range missile potential and parallel disarmament negotiations with Moscow at a joint meeting of the Bundestag's committees for foreign affairs and defense.

October 18—Some 300 defense experts met in Brussels for 3 days under the aegis of the Western European Union to define a European arms policy that enables European arms manufacturers to meet the qualitative and quantitative defense needs of the European countries.

October 18—The Patriotic Front guerrillas accepted Britain's blueprint for an independent constitution for Zimbabwe-Rhodesia, and agreed to return to the conference table in London.

October 18—The West German Government informed the Carter administration that Dutch support for the stationing of American medium-range missiles on Dutch soil is not a prerequisite for a decision by Bonn to allow rockets on its territory.

October 20—The Rhodesia settlement talks in London moved into their second phase and immediately ran into disagreement as the Zimbabwe-Rhodesia Government flatly rejected Britain's suggestion that Prime

Minister Abel Muzorewa step down during a transition period leading to new elections.

October 21—The EC foreign ministers met in Dublin for an informal exchange of views centering around increased political cooperation, the Palestinian question and the EC's relationship with the Third World.

October 21—In a record-low voting turnout, in which only 48 percent of the population cast their ballots, Switzerland's Conservative Party retained control of both the upper and lower houses of Parliament in federal elections. The poor turnout was attributed to contentment with the present governing party and a lack of genuine national issues.

October 22—U.S. Senator Sam Nunn called many of the 7,000 U.S.-tactical nuclear weapons in Europe "largely obsolete," and said that NATO should approve a Carter administration program for new medium-range missiles or face the possibility that the entire U.S.-nuclear force will be removed.

October 23—Prime Minister Anker Jorgensen's Social Democratic Party easily retained power in economically troubled Denmark, capturing a surprisingly high 38 percent of the vote and increasing its number of seats in the 179-member Parliament from 65 to 69. Jorgensen is expected to form a minority government with the smaller Socialist People's Party, just to his left, and the Radical Liberals, just to his right.

October 25—The British Government announced in Parliament that it will call an all-parties conference in Dublin to seek agreement on restored home rule for Northern Ireland.

October 27—Bishop Abel Muzowera accepted the "broad principles" of British plans for the transition period leading to free elections in Zimbabwe-Rhodesia. The Bishop agreed to step down during the transition period because of the "understanding" that Britain will lift sanctions against his country as soon as its legality is recognized.

October 31—The European Common Market and 57 developing countries signed the LOME II Pact, a 5-year trade and aid package worth $7.8 billion, in Togo.

November 1—The British Ministry of Defense stated that Britain's independent nuclear deterrent should be replaced in the 1990's by a fleet of five submarines carrying Trident missiles fitted with British warheads.

November 2—The 2-day World Conference of Solidarity with the Arab peoples and the Palestinians began in Lisbon with a speech by Yasir Arafat championing recognition of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

November 3—Former Greek junta Prime Minister Spiros Markezinis returned to active politics by announcing the formation of the "Party of Progressives."

November 4—U.S. Department of Treasury officials accused the West Europeans of conducting oil-buying policies that were undercutting the Tokyo summit conference joint commitments to hold down oil imports and to present a united front to oil-exporting nations.

November 5—West German Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher cautioned the Soviet Union and its allies that continued threats protesting NATO plans to modernize its nuclear arsenal in Europe could backfire

and worsen prospects for negotiations on arms control that the Kremlin claims to seek.

November 5—Some 40 Iranian students were forcibly removed from the U.S. Embassy in Bonn by West German police after demanding that the Embassy telegraph their demand for the extradition of the former Shah to the U.S. Government.

November 6—Soviet President Leonid Brezhnev called for immediate negotiations with NATO on his offer to remove medium-range nuclear missiles in exchange for agreement by NATO not to deploy Pershing II and cruise missiles in Western Europe.

November 6—Turkish and U.S. defense officials resumed negotiations on a new defense cooperation agreement. The talks had been cut off on October 9 when major disagreement over a Turkish proposal for a 5-year military aid list could not be resolved.

November 7—The British Government introduced legislation in Parliament to provide the legal basis for an independent constitution and an interim British Governor to take office until Zimbabwe-Rhodesia can hold new elections and be granted legal independence.

November 7—British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington announced that the 14-year-old order imposing economic sanctions on Zimbabwe-Rhodesia would be allowed to expire on November 15.

November 9—The Basque terrorist organization ETA offered a cease-fire, provided the Spanish Government would negotiate with it, legalize all Basque parties, and grant amnesty for Basque activists. Spanish Prime Minister Adolfo Suarez reiterated that the Government was not prepared to give amnesties.

November 10—European Community ambassadors to Iran made representations to Iranian Foreign Minister Bani Sadr asking for an immediate return to the observance of recognized international rules on diplomatic immunity.

November 12—British Prime Minister Thatcher invited the leaders of the three Ulster political parties represented in Parliament to meet separately with her to discuss efforts to combat IRA terrorism in Northern Ireland.

November 13—The British Governments' Zimbabwe-Rhodesia bill passed in the House of Commons by a vote of 296–229. The bill was passed in the House of Lords on November 15.

November 13—Suleyman Demirel again became Turkey's Premier after President Fahri Koruturk formally approved his 29-member Cabinet, consisting entirely of members of Demirel's conservative Justice Party.

November 14—The NATO Defense Ministers ended a 2-day conference in the Hague by unofficially endorsing a plan to install 572 medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe to close what they termed a "steadily widening" gap between the arsenals of the Western and Soviet blocs. The Netherlands remained the sole holdout, urging deferral of the deployment decision until after U.S. Senate ratification of SALT II.

November 15—Britain announced that all parties in the Zimbabwe-Rhodesia conflict had agreed to Britain's plan for ruling the country before the granting of legal independence.

November 20—The Patriotic Front guerrillas rejected Britain's proposals for a cease-fire in Zimbabwe-Rhodesia because they said that they will not be "drawn into a rush for agreement which will be a rush to further conflict."

November 20—The Foreign Ministers of the European Community jointly expressed their concern that Iranian authorities had not fulfilled their obligations under the Vienna Convention to give protection to both the staff and the premises of the U.S. Embassy in Teheran. They called upon the Iranian Government to release all the hostages immediately.

November 20—The European Community's Council of Ministers announced its approval of the Tokyo Round Multilateral Trade Agreement.

November 21—Spain ruled out the use of its military bases in the event of possible U.S. military action against Iran.

November 21—Cyprus President Kipriaou approved U.N. resolutions on Cyprus, stressing the importance of "internationalizing" the Cyprus problem and praising the strength of the resolutions for promoting a just solution to the conflict.

November 22—Britain's latest initiative in Northern Ireland appeared doomed when the Social Democratic and Labor Party, which represents most of the province's 500,000 Catholics, refused to participate in proposed negotiations. SDLP leader Gerry Fitt resigned in protest, asserting that the SDLP was being taken over by Republican extremists.

November 22—Portuguese Prime Minister Maria de Lourdes Pintasiligo, in response to questioning, left open the possibility that the United States might get "judicious use" of bases at Lajes for operations in Iran.

November 23—The Danish Government announced that it would propose a 6-month postponement of any NATO decision on the deployment of new medium-range nuclear missiles in Western Europe.

November 23—During his official visit to the FRG, Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko said at a press conference in Bonn that a NATO decision to place Pershing II and cruise missiles in Western Europe would make it impossible to negotiate limits on medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe.

November 25—The Government of Suleyman Demirel received a vote of confidence at the Turkish National Assembly when 229 deputies voted in favor and 208 against the Government.

November 25—Pope John Paul II arrived in Ankara for a 3-day visit to Turkey. His itinerary included meetings with Government and Orthodox Church leaders.

November 27—Austria submitted a draft resolution on the Middle East to the United Nations aimed at bringing about direct negotiations between Israel and the PLO. The resolution called for recognition by Israel of the "national rights" of the Palestinians, and at the same time, recognition of Israel by the PLO.

November 30—In a communique released at the end of the European Council meeting in Dublin, the leaders of European Community countries called on Iran to release immediately the American hostages at the U.S. Embassy in Teheran.

December 3—The Democratic Alliance, a center-right coalition led by Francisco Sa Carneiro, won a majority of seats in Portugal's second free parliamentary elections in half a century.

December 3—The Carter administration agreed that it would lift sanctions against Rhodesia after British officials arrived in the African nation to supervise peace arrangements.

December 3—British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher postponed a Common Market budget crisis by agreeing to negotiate British demands that the other Community members rebate more than $2 billion to Britain in 1980. The other EC nations, who offered $700 million, agreed to resume negotiations on budget contributions in Brussels in late February or early March.

December 4—West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt said that he and East German leader, Erick Honecker, would meet early in 1980 for the first East-West German Summit since 1971.

December 5—British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington announced that all parties in the Zimbabwe-Rhodesia peace effort had agreed to a cease-fire.

December 5—Ireland's Prime Minister Jack Lynch, who led his party to victory in the general election of 1977 with the biggest majority in history, announced his resignation and asked the Fianna Fail Party to meet to pick a successor.

December 6—The Dutch Parliament voted against the NATO program for deploying new intermediate-range ballistic missiles on its territory. Political observers predicted that the vote would lead to the fall of the center-right Van Agt coalition government.

December 7—U.S. officials declared that the United States and key NATO nations would press ahead with plans to put new, nuclear-tipped weapons in Europe, even if some members of the Alliance continue to balk.

December 7—The nephew of the deposed Shah of Iran was assassinated in Paris.

December 8—Charles J. Haughey was elected leader of the ruling Fianna Fail Party replacing outgoing Irish Prime Minister Jack Lynch. Haughey, who currently supports an anti-IRA platform, was acquitted 9 years ago on charges of running guns to the Irish Republican Army.

December 8—Lord Soames, former British Ambassador to France, was appointed British Governor to Zimbabwe-Rhodesia to supervise a transition government until elections are held.

December 10—Secretary of State Cyrus Vance began a visit to Western Europe to explore the possibilities of coordinated international economic retaliation against Iran if revolutionaries continued to hold the American hostages.

December 11—At a NATO Ministerial meeting in Brussels, Turkish Foreign Minister Erkman stated that "it is out of the question for us to reject out of prejudice Greece's return to the military wing of NATO."

December 11—At an IEA meeting, the world's major industrial nations adopted a system of "binding" national quotas for oil imports designed to insure the flow of oil and maintain a rough parity between supply and demand.

December 12—NATO approved plans to base in Europe 572 nuclear missiles capable of reaching targets inside the Soviet Union. NATO Secretary Joseph Luns reported that West Germany, Britain, and Italy had agreed to take the weapons now, and that Belgium and the Netherlands may accept them at a later date.

December 12—The Government of Britain lifted trade sanctions against Rhodesia, which had been in force since 1965.

December 12—Lord Soames, British Governor for Rhodesia, arrived in Zimbabwe-Rhodesia, restoring British authority over the territory until a new government is elected.

December 13—The NATO Foreign and Defense Ministers issued a statement condemning the seizure of the U.S. Embassy in Iran. They demanded the release of all American hostages being held by the Iranian revolutionaries.

December 14—The U.N. Security Council extended the mandate of the U.N. force in Cyprus for another 6 months.

December 14—Four Americans posted in Istanbul, Turkey were assassinated in a terrorist attack. A leftwing Marxist-Leninist group, calling itself the Turkish People's Liberation Party, claimed responsibility for the shooting, stating that the Americans were "punished" because of "U.S. manipulation" in Iran and elsewhere in the Middle East.

December 14—Secretary of State Vance returned to Washington from discussions with European leaders on the Iranian crisis. He said he was "heartened" by the support he found for the U.S. position among the Europeans.

December 16—President Carter formally lifted U.S. economic sanctions against Rhodesia.

December 17—The Western representatives submitted new proposals to the Warsaw Pact delegates in an attempt to revive the Vienna MBFR negotiations concerning troop reductions in Central Europe.

December 17—British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher paid her first visit to the United States. Iran, Rhodesia, and NATO modernization were the major issues discussed by Ms. Thatcher and President Carter.

December 17—Mr. Humphrey Atkins, British Secretary of State for Northern Ireland, rescued his proposed constitutional convention on power sharing in Northern Ireland from collapse by promising Roman Catholic political leaders that no issue, including reunification, would be barred from discussions at the settlement talks. Plans were going ahead to begin the talks at Stormont on January 7.

December 17—British and the Patriotic Front guerillas initialed an agreement on a cease-fire in Zimbabwe-Rhodesia, opening the way to a full peace settlement and independence for the African nation.

December 18—The Foreign Ministers of the EC Nine asked the EC Commission to consider ways in which the Community could help the United States to put economic pressure on Iran.

December 18—After a 1-day visit with President Carter, British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher promised that Great Britain would "do its utmost" to convince Iranian authorities to free the U.S. hostages un-

harmed. Ms. Thatcher also announced that Britain was willing to support U.S. economic measures against Iran if necessary.

December 18—The National Security Council of Turkey recommended to its government a 2-month extension of martial law, which was declared in 19 provinces a year ago. The decision was approved by the Turkish Council of Ministers and later by the Turkish Parliament.

December 21—The Rhodesia cease-fire agreement was formally signed in London by all sides to the conflict.

December 28—British Governor to Rhodesia, Lord Soames, announced that new elections in Rhodesia would be held on February 27–29. The elections were scheduled to be monitored by a British supervisory commission including approximately 100 Commonwealth observers.

December 30—West Germany "extended" the Christmas holiday for all its diplomatic personnel in Iran, and ordered all nonessential personnel to return to Germany.

December 31—Britain, West Germany, France, and Italy issued statements condemning Soviet intervention in Afghanistan, saying that the attack "could carry grave implications for the future of East-West relations."

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