

# Chronologies of Major Developments in Selected Areas of International Relations

Cumulative Edition  
January-December 1975



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## FOREWORD

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

To help fill that need, the committee through the years has published a variety of documents which catalog world happenings in chronological order. For the most part those chronologies have been prepared for the committee by the Foreign Affairs Division, Congressional Research Service, Library of Congress.

Unfortunately, past chronologies proved to be of limited usefulness because they appeared annually or even less frequently. The clear requirement was for information which was relatively current and available for ready reference.

As a result, the committee has requested the Foreign Affairs Division to prepare for it *monthly* chronologies of significant international events in a few selected areas of particular interest. Currently, these areas are: arms control, energy, Indochina, the Middle East, U.S.-Western European relations, U.S.-Soviet-Chinese relations, and Cyprus. Chronologies are submitted to the committee in the first workweek following the month covered, and are published by the committee each month 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.

A new document will be begun in January 1976. At that time the areas to be covered will be reviewed in order to determine if new topics should be selected, or old topics eliminated.

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

THOMAS E. MORGAN,  
*Chairman, Committee on International Relations.*

## ARMS CONTROL <sup>1</sup>

- January 14**—The White House announced that the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT) would resume in Geneva on January 31.
- January 14**—Defense Secretary Schlesinger said that the Soviet Union had begun deployment of a new generation of missiles with an “inherent” MIRV capability.
- January 16**—Congressman Zablocki introduced a bill (H.R. 1550) to amend the Arms Control and Disarmament Act.
- January 17**—Senators Kennedy, Mondale, and Mathias introduced a resolution (S. Res. 20) supporting the Vladivostok SALT agreement and calling on the President to seek lower ceilings on the number of strategic offensive weapons in further negotiations.
- January 22**—President Ford signed the instruments of ratification for both the Geneva Protocol of 1925 and the 1972 Biological Weapons Convention.
- January 28**—The *Washington Post* reported that U.S. defense analysts believed that the newly deployed Soviet missiles mentioned in Secretary Schlesinger’s January 14 press conference carry single warheads rather than MIRVs.
- January 28**—The Standing Consultative Commission established by the 1972 ABM treaty met in Geneva, with both U.S. and Soviet representatives questioning each other about defense-related activities that might be interpreted as violations of the 1972 accord.
- January 31**—The sixth session of SALT II convened in Geneva.
- February 5**—In the annual posture statement of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff (JCS), the Navy requested \$2 million to develop a binary nerve gas bomb (to be used jointly with the Air Force), and the Army \$12.3 million to build a gas production facility and to continue research work. (Funds for these purposes were eliminated from defense appropriation bills in the second session of the 93rd Congress.)
- February 6**—Representatives Bingham, Zablocki, and others introduced a resolution (H. Res. 160) similar to the resolution introduced by Senators Kennedy, Mondale, and Mathias (S. Res. 20) supporting the Vladivostok SALT agreement and calling on the President to seek lower ceilings on the number of strategic offensive weapons in further negotiations.
- February 10**—The United States and the Soviet Union resumed negotiations in Moscow on the inclusion of peaceful nuclear tests within the limits imposed by the threshold test ban treaty signed at Moscow in 1974.

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<sup>1</sup> Prepared by Lenece Wu, Analyst in International Relations.

- February 10**—Japanese Foreign Minister Kiichi Miyazawa indicated to the Japanese Parliament that Japan would delay ratification of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) in order to study the proposed agreement for inspection of national nuclear facilities by the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA).
- February 11**—In his annual posture statement, Secretary Schlesinger said that the United States would show restraint in deploying strategic arms if the Soviet Union would do likewise, but until then, the United States was planning to build up its own missile forces to the ceilings established at the Vladivostok summit in late 1974.
- February 16**—The *New York Times* reported that at a meeting of the IAEA in January, the Soviet Union had disclosed that it had experimented with using nuclear explosives to build canals to reroute the flow of rivers. (Uses of this nature are at issue in the U.S.-Soviet talks on further limiting underground nuclear tests.)
- February 19**—The President asked Congress for a \$23 million Arms Control and Disarmament Agency (ACDA) authorization for fiscal years 1976 and 1977.
- March 4**—The Conference of the Committee on Disarmament (CCD) convened in Geneva.
- March 4**—The State Department announced that the United States and Iran had signed aid agreements which would include peaceful nuclear facilities and technology.
- March 5**—ACDA Director Ikle testified before the Subcommittee on International Security and Scientific Affairs of the House Foreign Affairs Committee in a general briefing on various arms control questions.
- March 16**—Senator Humphrey, Chairman of the Subcommittee on Foreign Assistance and Economic Policy of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, announced that his subcommittee would study U.S. arms sales in an effort to exert more congressional control over the program.
- March 16**—Secretary of State Kissinger told reporters that the United States had submitted a draft treaty at the SALT negotiations 10 days earlier. (It was believed to be a formal response to an initial Soviet draft treaty submitted when SALT reconvened its effort to formalize the Vladivostok accord.)
- March 26**—The Biological Weapons Convention, which the United States ratified in January, entered into force, with the simultaneous deposit of ratifications by the United States, the Soviet Union and the United Kingdom.
- April 8**—The President signed Executive Order 11850, which renounced as a matter of national policy the first use of herbicides and riot control agents in war, except in certain specified situations.
- April 16**—Former ACDA Director Gerard C. Smith testified before the arms control subcommittee of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that both the United States and the Soviet Union should press for a total ban on ABMs. (The subcommittee was considering the limit imposed by the 1974 protocol to the 1972 ABM treaty of one ABM site for each country.)

- April 17**—Mutual Balanced Force Reduction (MBFR) negotiations recessed for 3 weeks. (Spokesmen for NATO and the Warsaw Pact conceded there had been a lack of measurable movement but remained hopeful.)
- April 22**—The Nuclear Regulatory Commission approved the export of 1.1 million pounds of uranium ore for eventual use in West German nuclear power reactors.
- April 24**—In Nevada the United States conducted an underground nuclear test of between 20 and 200 kilotons. (It was the fourth announced test this year.)
- April 24**—The *New York Times* reported that the Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory had developed a new method of using lasers to extract uranium-235 from uranium ore (the method could make production of fissionable material for nuclear weapons and commercial nuclear power simpler and less expensive).
- April 24**—In a declassified digest of a report on the adequacy of safeguards for shipping nuclear weapons, the General Accounting Office (GAO) found that current methods used by the Air Force were safe, but questioned the safety of methods used by the Navy and Army.
- May 2**—Five European countries (Belgium, West Germany, Italy, Luxembourg, and the Netherlands) became parties to the NPT.
- May 3**—The *New York Times* reported that a panel of experts convened by the IAEA had proposed tighter restrictions on the safeguarding of nuclear materials. (The proposals will be made available to member states to serve as guidelines for their own legislation in this area.)
- May 5**—The NPT Review Conference convened in Geneva.
- May 6**—The Senate approved S. Res. 146, which endorsed the purpose of the NPT Review Conference and commended the President's commitment to further the objectives of the treaty.
- May 7**—The sixth round of SALT II recessed in Geneva until June 2.
- May 14**—In Nevada, the United States conducted its largest underground nuclear weapons test in 2 years. (It was the sixth announced test in 1975.)
- May 20**—In 2 days of talks in Vienna, Secretary Kissinger and Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko were reported to have made progress in reducing some of the lesser obstacles to a new SALT accord this year.
- May 31**—The NPT review conference adjourned in Geneva, issuing a final declaration reaffirming the principles of the treaty and urging universal adherence to it.
- June 6**—The Senate approved the Defense Procurement Authorization bill (S. 920), including an amendment which bars flight testing of maneuverable reentry vehicles (MARV) unless the President determines that the Soviet Union has begun such testing.
- June 12**—The Subcommittee on International Security and Scientific Affairs of the House International Relations Committee heard testimony from Ambassador U. Alexis Johnson on the status of SALT II.
- June 18**—The United States, Great Britain, the Soviet Union, West Germany, France, and Canada opened secret meetings in London to discuss

methods of improving safeguards and various other problems associated with the export of nuclear technology and materials.

- June 19**—The United States tested a hydrogen warhead underground in Nevada. (The weapon was said to have been tested in anticipation of the entry into force of the Threshold Test Ban Treaty in March 1976.)
- June 20**—Secretary Schlesinger announced that the Soviet Union had deployed 50 SS-19's, each capable of carrying 6 MIRV's, and 10 SS-17's each capable of carrying 4.
- June 20**—It was announced in Washington that the resumption of SALT II had been postponed until July 2 at the request of the Soviet Union.
- June 24**—The *New York Times* reported that the United States and the Soviet Union had virtually reached agreement on a draft treaty to outlaw weather modification as a weapon of war.
- June 24**—The House Subcommittee on Internal Security and Scientific Affairs of the House International Relations Committee opened 2 days of hearings on SALT II.
- June 25**—The Conference of the Committee on Disarmament convened in Geneva.
- June 26**—The United States tested a second nuclear warhead underground in Nevada in continuation of its accelerated testing program.
- June 27**—West Germany and Brazil signed an agreement providing for the export of nuclear power technology and equipment to Brazil.
- July 9**—By a vote of 382 to 28, the House approved legislation (H.R. 7567) to strengthen ACDA.
- July 10**—Secretary Kissinger met with Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko for arms control discussions in Geneva, which included SALT and the threshold nuclear test ban.
- July 11**—At a joint press conference with Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko, Secretary Kissinger indicated that there had been some progress on arms control issues between the two countries.
- July 25**—The conference agreement on the defense procurement authorization bill dropped from the bill the Senate amendment banning testing of MARV.
- July 30**—In Helsinki, President Ford and Soviet Communist Party leader Brezhnev met for discussions on SALT; reports indicated that the talks had been constructive, but no specific agreements had been reached.
- August 6**—President Ford and Japanese Premier Miki agreed to cooperate in international efforts to prevent the spread of nuclear weapons, and Miki said that Japanese ratification of the NPT would be brought about at the earliest possible opportunity.
- August 12**—Secretary General Waldheim in his annual report urged the United Nations to commit itself more strongly to international disarmament, calling for improved negotiating machinery, better information, and establishment of more nuclear-free zones in various parts of the world.
- August 19**—In a speech to the American Legion convention in Minneapolis, President Ford said unless agreement is achieved at SALT, he would

recommend an additional \$2 to \$3 billion for strategic weapons for the next two fiscal years.

**August 19**—The *New York Times* reported that a six-month-old study done for ERDA recommended that the United States not encourage the sale of U.S. atomic reactors to less developed countries because of inadequate safeguards.

**August 21**—The United States and the Soviet Union submitted to the Geneva disarmament conference a draft text of a pact to prohibit attempts to manipulate the weather or otherwise modify the environment for military purposes.

**August 28**—The CCD adjourned in Geneva, and submitted its annual report to the U.N. General Assembly, which included the identical draft conventions prohibiting environmental modification techniques for military purposes, tabled on August 21 by the United States and the Soviet Union.

**September 3**—As required by the Foreign Assistance Act of 1974 (P.L. 93-559), the President submitted a report to the Congress on U.S. actions to strengthen the IAEA safeguards procedures for nuclear materials.

**September 11**—In a letter to the U.N. Secretary-General, Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko requested that a Soviet draft treaty banning all nuclear testing be placed on the U.N. General Assembly agenda. The United States objected to vague language in the treaty relating to underground nuclear explosions for peaceful purposes, and the system for verification only by national technical means, with exchanges of seismological data.

**September 11**—The Senate passed the State Department authorization bill (S. 1517), which provided funds for ACDA, and included an amendment introduced by Senator Strom Thurmond which restricted the arms control impact statements to nuclear systems only.

**September 22**—Secretary Kissinger and Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko concluded 3 days of talks. Issues which remained unresolved included whether the Soviet backfire bomber and U.S. cruise missiles would be counted under the ceilings of the Vladivostok accord.

**September 23**—In an address to the U.N. General Assembly, Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko proposed an international agreement banning the development and manufacture of new weapons of mass destruction, to be "specified through negotiations on the subject." British Foreign Secretary James Callaghan submitted a five-point proposal which included the creation of an international regime for nuclear materials under the IAEA, as well as a pledge by all U.N. members not to divert nuclear materials to military use.

**September 26**—The Senate approved the second conference report on the Defense procurement authorization bill, which had been approved by the House on September 24.

**October 4**—On the basis of a study performed by the National Academy of Sciences, ACDA Director Iklé said that if a nation launched a large scale nuclear attack, there would be widespread and long-lasting ecological damage, even in the absence of retaliation.

**October 7**—The President signed the Defense Procurement Authorization bill into law (Public Law 94-106).



- October 9**—The *Washington Star* reported that the Soviet Union had probably accepted the U.S. position that once a missile had been tested with multiple warheads, all missiles of that type would be counted as MIRVed for the purposes of verifying the Vladivostok ceiling.
- October 10**—The *New York Times* reported that the Defense Department believed that the Soviet Union had deployed about 25 Backfire bombers, a weapons system in contention at SALT.
- October 12**—The *New York Times* reported that a proposed contract by West Germany to build a nuclear powerplant in South Africa could arouse controversy over West German nuclear export policies, since the African National Congress had voiced opposition on the grounds that the South Africans had been instructed by West Germany in uranium enrichment techniques.
- October 12**—In an interview on Meet the Press, Secretary Kissinger indicated that 90 percent of the SALT negotiations for a new agreement were complete.
- October 15**—According to reports from NATO headquarters, as reported by the *New York Times*, the Soviet Union had been intensifying its research on cruise missiles, a development which could influence SALT.
- October 16**—The *New York Times* reported that despite assurances by Secretary Kissinger (see October 12, above), there were several unresolved SALT issues which could lead to failure in the talks.
- October 17**—Following the conclusion of talks in Moscow, French President Giscard d'Estaing and Soviet party leader Brezhnev issued a joint declaration, calling for a world disarmament conference.
- October 18**—While en route to China, Secretary Kissinger told reporters that there would be no meeting this year between President Ford and Soviet party leader Brezhnev in the absence of a SALT agreement.
- October 19**—U.S. Army spokesmen stated that the storage of toxins left over from the U.S. biological weapons program did not violate a 1970 presidential order to destroy such weapons because the materials were retained for research on defensive measures against the weapons.
- October 19**—The *New York Times* reported that Secretary Schlesinger had been suggesting privately that there might be a new role for the U.S. cruise missiles, as a conventional weapon. (Previously regarded as only a strategic nuclear weapon, the cruise missile has been a major point of difference at SALT.)
- October 21**—The House International Relations Subcommittee on International Security and Scientific Affairs opened hearings on H. Con. Res. 371, which called for a 20% reduction in U.S. and Soviet strategic arms, and a ban on transfers of nuclear equipment and material to those countries which had not adhered to the NPT.
- October 26**—Senator William Proxmire called Defense Department claims regarding Soviet military power “nonsense.” in response to warnings issued by Secretary Schlesinger (October 24), that a gap was developing between U.S. and Soviet military power which could jeopardize U.S. security.
- October 28**—The United States conducted an underground nuclear test in Nevada, with a yield of between 200 kilotons and 1 megaton.

- October 28**—It was announced by China that that nation had conducted an underground nuclear test with a yield of 20 kilotons, its first since June 1974.
- October 30**—In a speech in San Francisco, President Ford pledged to work toward a “balanced and reliable” SALT agreement and not be pressed by “artificial deadlines.”
- November 1**—The *New York Times* reported that during the London talks by seven nuclear exporting countries, West Germany and France criticized a recent U.S. proposal to establish regional reprocessing centers, and rejected a U.S. proposal that exports be restrained until new safeguards procedures could be established.
- November 2**—A General Accounting Office study concluded that the President’s proposal to allow private U.S. industry to build uranium enrichment plants would be more costly and cause more delay than an expansion of existing government facilities. It is feared that if the United States cannot meet the expected surge in demand for enriched uranium, other countries may build their own facilities, thereby enhancing the possibility of nuclear weapons development and proliferation.
- November 3**—The Senate Foreign Relations Committee reported favorably to the Senate the Protocol to the ABM Treaty, without reservation. (Executive report no. 14, 94-1) The protocol limited both the Soviet Union and the United States to one ABM site each.
- November 3**—In a letter to Secretary Kissinger, 102 Senators and Congressman called on the Administration to seek an international conference on controlling the international transfer of conventional arms.
- November 5**—In a hearing, ACDA Director Ikle warned the House International Relations Committee that through diversion from peaceful nuclear projects, a “gray market” could develop which would enable nations to acquire the main components of nuclear weapons, even if they lacked their own nuclear reactors.
- November 6**—In an open hearing, the staff director of the House Intelligence Committee testified that apparently the Administration had maintained some type of “double bookkeeping” regarding relative U.S. and Soviet nuclear arms strengths. The committee then voted to subpoena White House documents regarding adherence to the 1972 SALT agreements.
- November 9**—In a television appearance on “Meet the Press,” President Ford said that “the timetable doesn’t look encouraging for 1975” for a SALT agreement.
- November 10**—In a news conference, Secretary Kissinger said that SALT was in a state of stagnation. He added “we cannot make a new decision until we see some modification in the Soviet position.” He also said that “we will proceed in negotiations . . . regardless of the political circumstances next year,” a remark possibly intended for those who have argued that the presidential elections might delay conclusion of a SALT accord.
- November 10**—By a vote of 63-15, the Senate approved a resolution of ratification of the Protocol to the ABM treaty.
- November 12**—The Nuclear Regulatory Commission announced it would grant interim licenses for the processing and use of limited amounts of plutonium in U.S. nuclear reactors. Considered a cheaper fuel by the

industry, plutonium has been criticized because of its potential for diversion to weapons use.

**November 14**—The *Washington Post* reported that the Soviet Union had rejected the most recent U.S. proposal at SALT, but had offered no alternative. Reportedly, the only remaining difference involves the inclusion of the Soviet Backfire bomber and the U.S. cruise missile in the Vladivostok ceilings.

**November 14**—The House Intelligence Committee approved two contempt of Congress citations against Secretary Kissinger for failure to provide subpoenaed documents regarding observance of the 1972 SALT agreement. The following day, a State Department aide indicated that Kissinger could not be held responsible, since he had relinquished his position as National Security Adviser on November 3.

**November 16**—During UN General Assembly debate of the IAEA annual report, the director general of the agency, Dr. Arne Eklund, expressed concern regarding the spread of small reprocessing and enrichment plants for uranium, and supported the U.S. proposal for regional facilities, to lessen the likelihood of sabotage, nuclear theft, or covert diversion of materials to weapons development.

**November 20**—Assistant Attorney General Antonin Scalia told the House Intelligence Committee that subpoenaed documents relating to the SALT agreements would be turned over to the committee. Chairman Otis Pike said that the two contempt citations against Kissinger would be dropped when the committee received the documents.

**November 21**—In London, it was reported that during their negotiations, the seven nuclear exporting nations had agreed in principle to a uniform system of safeguards to ensure that importers would not develop nuclear weapons.

**November 23**—Appearing on "Meet the Press," former Defense Secretary Schlesinger said "one must anticipate that the Soviets will test the dimensions of any agreement that they sign." He added that "if they have not violated the letter of the agreement, they have clearly violated what we said would be a violation of the agreement in our unilateral statements." He concluded that "there are sufficient ambiguities in the agreement that one cannot demonstrate conclusively that any particular action on their part is a violation."

**November 24**—ACDA Director Ikle said in a speech that the United States should clarify its policy by renouncing the first use of nuclear weapons against cities, as a matter of "fundamental morality."

**November 25**—The *New York Times* reported that the Defense Department would put the only U.S. ABM site at Grand Forks North Dakota on "standby status" after July, 1976. A House amendment to the Defense Appropriations bill called for an immediate dismantling of the site, while the Senate would permit operation of the system's radar until July 1.

**November 26**—In a news conference, President Ford indicated that not enough progress had been made at SALT to justify either a Kissinger-Gromyko meeting or a Ford-Brezhnev meeting in the near future.

**November 29**—The President signed into law the foreign relations authorization bill, which includes several major changes in the law governing the operation of ACDA (P.L. 94-141).

**December 2**—Former Chief of Naval Operations Admiral Elmo Zumwalt testified before the House Intelligence Committee regarding SALT intelligence procedures and possible Soviet violations of SALT I. He indicated that some information regarding alleged Soviet violations of SALT I may have been withheld from the President. Committee Chairman Pike said that there had been substantial compliance with the subpoenas issued earlier to Kissinger regarding SALT violations, among other issues.

**December 3**—In testimony before the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, former Defense Secretary Schlesinger disagreed with Zumwalt's statement of the previous day that information regarding Soviet SALT violations had been withheld from the President. He also indicated that the Soviets had "clearly stretched" U.S. interpretations of the agreement and had exploited ambiguities. He considered that the Soviet use of radars in an ABM mode "could be interpreted" as a violation. He said Soviet deployment of heavy SS-9 missiles may have violated the spirit of the treaty."

**December 9**—During a press conference, Secretary Kissinger discussed in detail the procedures within the Administration for dealing with compliance with the SALT agreements. Regarding allegations of Soviet violations, he said that the most serious charge was Soviet testing of anti-aircraft radar in an "ABM mode," and that this activity had stopped. He also indicated that his trip to Moscow to seek a SALT breakthrough had been postponed until January 19.

**December 10**—In a statement to the *New York Times*, Senator Jackson said that Kissinger's statements of the previous day had failed to dispel his concern regarding Soviet violations of SALT.

**December 10**—The conference report for the defense appropriations bill (H.R. 9816) was filed in the House. The committee approved the requested funding for the Safeguard ABM, but stated in the report that other than funds for operation of the Perimeter Acquisition Radar (PAR), the money could be used only for the "expeditious termination and deactivation of all operations of the Safeguard facility."

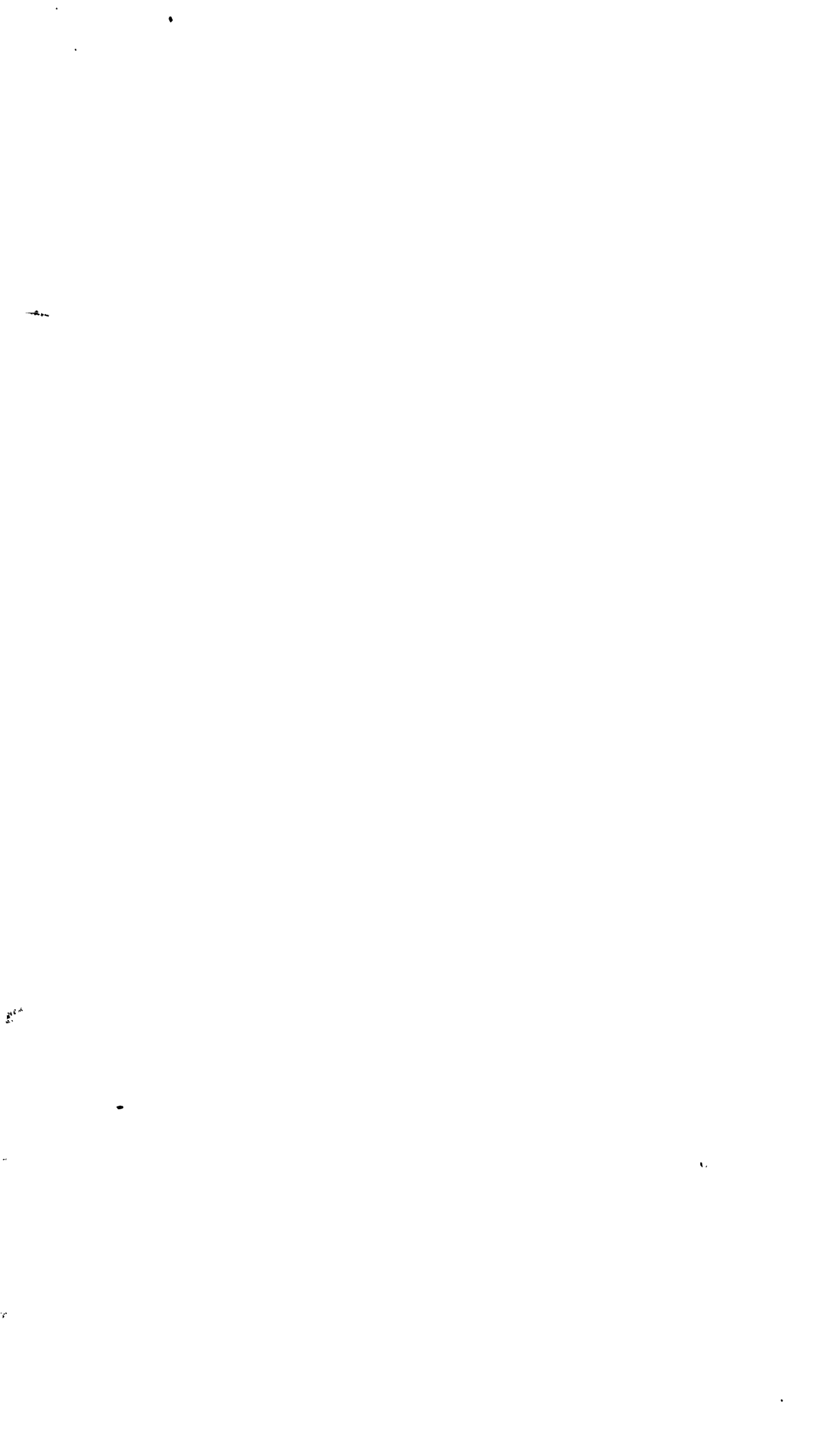
**December 12**—The Senate approved S. Res. 221, urging the President to take leadership in seeking international cooperation in strengthening safeguards of nuclear materials.

**December 17**—The U.N. General Assembly adjourned. It had passed several resolutions on arms control and disarmament.

**December 17**—The seventh session of SALT II adjourned in Geneva. Negotiations will continue on January 12, 1976.

**December 17**—During a hearing before the House Intelligence Committee, CIA deputy director Edward Proctor said that certain documents regarding Soviet compliance with the SALT agreements had been withheld by Kissinger from certain Administration officials, including the then Secretary of State William Rogers.

**December 29**—The Arms Control Association (ACA) made public a letter from former ACDA Director William Foster to the President. The letter criticized the U.S. SALT position for not using the Vladivostok ceilings as a starting point for reductions. Writing in his capacity as Chairman of the Board of the ACA, Foster also said that the White House should rebut accusations that the Soviet Union has been violating the 1972 SALT agreements.



## ENERGY—INTERNATIONAL ASPECTS <sup>1</sup>

- January 6**—A 235,000 ton supertanker ran aground off Singapore and dumped about one million gallons of crude oil into the sea.
- January 8**—In an interview published in *Business Week*, Secretary of State Kissinger did not rule out the use of military force to seize oil fields if the “industrialized world” were being economically strangled.
- January 10**—Iran agreed to help finance a French uranium enrichment project in exchange for 10% of the output.
- January 13**—In a *Time* interview, President Ford said he supported Secretary Kissinger’s statement that the United States might use force to seize oil fields “if the free world or the industrialized world would be strangled.” (NATO Secretary General Luns said any nation being strangled is likely to consider the use of force.)
- January 13**—An oil tanker spilled 100,000 gallons of crude oil near Bantry Bay, Ireland, after a collision with a tug.
- January 13**—A burning tanker left an oil slick off Durban, South Africa.
- January 13**—President Ford announced that he would levy a \$3.00 per barrel import tariff on crude oil.
- January 14**—An Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) report released in Paris said that the members would be 80% self-sufficient in energy fuels by 1985 rather than 55% self-sufficient as previously predicted.
- January 14**—Secretary of Defense Schlesinger said it was militarily feasible to invade oil-producing countries but such a step would be taken only in the gravest emergency.
- January 15**—The United States agreed in principle to extend the emergency oil loan facility of the International Monetary Fund (IMP) for one year.
- January 21**—Venezuela lowered the freight rates and export price of its crude oil, but raised the income tax rate, which resulted in a \$0.38 per barrel increase in price.
- January 27**—The communique issued at the end of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) conference in Algiers endorsed the proposal for an international energy conference of oil-producing states, industrialized nations, and developing countries.
- January 27**—Israel announced the discovery of a promising oil formation near Ramallah in the West Bank area.
- January 29**—Canada raised the export tax on crude oil by \$0.40 per barrel, which raised the price of Canadian export crude to \$12.10 per barrel.

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<sup>1</sup> Prepared by Clyde Mark, Analyst in Middle Eastern Affairs.

- February 3**—Secretary Kissinger said oil-consuming nations could break the OPEC cartel in two years if they could agree to establish “a common floor price” for imported oil at a level that would stimulate conservation and the development of alternative energy resources.
- February 5**—West Germany accepted a French invitation to attend a global energy conference of producers, consumers, and developing countries, a reversal of its previous position of supporting the U.S. proposal for a conference limited to producers and consumers.
- February 5**—The Soviet Union doubled the price of oil it sells to Soviet bloc nations.
- February 7**—The 110-nation Third World Conference in Dakar agreed to seek higher, more stable prices for raw materials, but could not agree on the establishment of an oil-financed price support fund.
- February 7**—The International Energy Agency (IEA) approved an energy conservation plan that would save two million barrels of oil per day in 1975, and agreed to a preliminary meeting with the oil-producing states to set up a future conference.
- February 9**—The Trans-Arabian Pipeline was closed because it is cheaper to ship oil from Saudi Arabia by tanker.
- February 13**—The European Economic Community (EEC) met to formulate an energy conservation program for the next ten years.
- February 18**—The Shah of Iran hinted that his country would supply oil to Israel if Israel returned the Sinai oil fields to Egypt.
- February 27**—It was reported that Turkey had decided to develop both peaceful and military nuclear capabilities.
- February 27**—OPEC oil ministers, meeting in Vienna to prepare for a full OPEC conference in early March, said they would revise oil prices upward in three months if the dollar continues to decline in value.
- March 4**—The United States and Iran signed a \$15.0 billion, 5-year trade agreement, which included eight nuclear power plants (\$12.0 billion), hospitals, electronics industries, prefabricated housing units, a port facility, and other development projects.
- March 5**—Kuwait announced that it would nationalize the remaining 40% of its oil industry, currently held by Gulf and BP.
- March 6**—The communique issued at the end of the 3-day OPEC summit meeting stated that OPEC agreed to meet with the oil-consuming and developing nations on April 7 to discuss an oil price freeze, linking the price of oil to world inflation, protection of oil-producers’ investments in the West, a reform of the world monetary system, aid to developing nations, and measures to counter threats or aggression against oil fields.
- March 7**—Delegates of the oil-consuming nations met in Paris to devise a united strategy for the April 7 meeting between the consumers cartel and the producers cartel.
- March 17**—The communique issued at the end of the 9th Arab Petroleum Congress in Dubai denounced the oil-consuming nations for trying to blame the oil-producers’ for the world’s energy problems, and reaffirmed the producers’ right to use oil as a weapon against Israel.

- March 21**—The IEA meeting in Paris ended with an agreement in principle to establish a “floor price” for oil and to cooperate in developing alternative energy sources. (IEA hopes to agree on a specific floor price by July 1, 1975.)
- March 25**—OPEC met to discuss “possibilities on how to cope” with the declining dollar. (Iran, Saudi Arabia, Kuwait, and Qatar have severed their links with the dollar, tying their currencies to the Special Drawing Rights of the IMF, and Venezuela is considering a similar move.)
- April 1**—The Economic Commission of OPEC, meeting in Vienna, discussed the possibility of substituting Special Drawing Rights for the dollar in calculating oil prices and revenues, and also discussed the possibility of establishing production quotas in order to maintain higher prices.
- April 2**—The Department of the Interior announced that U.S. energy consumption had decreased by 2.2 percent in 1974 because of the oil embargo, higher prices, the economic slowdown, conservation efforts, and the mild winter.
- April 9**—The industrialized nations formally established a “safety net” fund of \$25 billion to help financially troubled countries pay for oil imports.
- April 10**—The U.S.S.R., Iran, and West Germany signed an agreement to build an Iranian gas pipeline across Russian territory to West Germany.
- April 10**—The Common Market Commission sent a protest to the United States because the Nuclear Regulatory Commission in Washington suspended the issuance of export licenses for nuclear materials without consultation with Europeans.
- April 14**—The United States sold enriched uranium to South Africa for a research reactor.
- April 15**—The Paris meeting of oil-consuming, oil-producing, and developing nations, which began on April 7, broke down because of disagreement over the agenda and participation in the full meeting proposed for the late summer of 1975. (The United States favored an agenda limited to energy while the oil-producing states, led by Algeria, favored an agenda that would include all raw materials, third world development, and energy.)
- April 22**—The Nuclear Regulatory Commission approved the export of 1.1 million pounds of uranium ore for eventual use in West German power reactors.
- April 24**—The *New York Times* reported that the Los Alamos Scientific Laboratory had developed a new method of using lasers to extract uranium-235 from uranium ore.
- April 30**—Israel said it would give up the Egyptian oil fields at Abu Rudais in exchange for a “significant move toward peace.”
- May 5**—French President Giscard d’Estaing said he planned to organize another multinational meeting to prepare for an energy conference. (The first such meeting collapsed in April.)
- May 9**—The Institute for International and Strategic Studies predicted in its *Strategic Survey 1974* that a new Middle Eastern war would trigger an Arab oil embargo leading to international economic ruin.



- May 13**—The Italian Government authorized price increases in petroleum products after oil companies warned that without them Italy would experience serious supply problems.
- May 13**—A Venezuelan congressional spokesman said that the Venezuelan oil industry would be nationalized within 60 days.
- May 18**—In an interview, Secretary Schlesinger said that U.S. “prospective reactions” to a new Arab oil embargo included “economic, political or conceivably military measures.”
- May 20**—After meeting with French President d’Estaing in Paris the Shah of Iran said that the oil-producing states had been meeting secretly in Teheran to discuss a world energy conference. (The Shah predicted that the international meeting would be held before September.)
- May 22**—An OPEC committee meeting in Vienna concluded work on a plan to calculate the value of oil in currencies other than the dollar.
- May 23**—President Ford said the United States would not use force to respond to a new Arab oil embargo.
- May 27**—In a major shift in U.S. policy, Secretary Kissinger called upon the IEA to establish commissions to study the possibility of regulating the production and marketing of raw materials. (Before this, the United States had favored regulating only oil.)
- June 2**—It was reported that the Soviet Union had agreed on May 30 to construct a nuclear plant in Libya.
- June 10**—A spokesman said that President Ford considered an increase in the price of foreign oil as “totally without economic justification.” (The spokesman also said that the President would raise the tariff on imported oil to \$2 per barrel.)
- June 12**—In Gabon, the OPEC nations agreed to postpone until their September meeting in Vienna their decision to change from the dollar to the IMF’s Special Drawing Rights (SDR) for pricing oil. (The delegates also discussed a price increase slated for September and a possible resumption of the March producer-consumer meeting, and approved the full membership of Gabon in OPEC.)
- June 12**—Britain’s first North Sea oil well began production. (Full production of the North Sea is expected in 1980.)
- June 26**—Brazil and West Germany signed an agreement to construct facilities in Brazil for a full nuclear fuel cycle, including eight reactors and an enrichment plant. (Brazil also announced the discovery of new, large uranium deposits.)
- June 26**—President Ford asked for legislation that would allow private enterprise to engage in uranium enrichment.
- June 30**—Venezuelan Mines Minister Hernandez stated that OPEC was willing to resume negotiations for an oil producer-consumers agreement providing other raw materials and international economic problems would also be given consideration at future meetings.
- July 1**—Secretary Simon indicated that the United States was considering countermeasures to the threatened OPEC price increase due in September.

- July 4**—It was reported that the IEA agreed to a resumption of the oil producer-consumer dialog, suspended on April 15, and that the IEA had accepted the agenda of the oil producers which included energy, raw materials, and the problems of the developing nations.
- July 9**—Elements of the Palestinian resistance movement claimed responsibility for blowing up a pumping station on the Eilat-Ashkelon pipeline in Israel.
- July 10**—Secretary Kissinger and French President d'Estaing met in Paris to discuss the resumption of the consumer-producer dialog.
- July 16**—Mexican President Echeverria said in Algiers that Mexico hopes to become a member of OPEC.
- July 21**—The Shah of Iran said he would press for a price increase at the OPEC meeting scheduled for September 24. Saudi Crown Prince Fahd said that oil prices would not go up if Western currency rates were stabilized.
- July 28**—The IEA agreed to raise individual country oil stocks from 60 up to 70 days supply.
- July 31**—U.S. Attorney General Levi said he was studying the possibility of suing the Arab oil producing states for fixing prices in violation of the Sherman antitrust laws.
- August 6**—Venezuelan Economic Minister Guerrero said that 8 industrialized nations and 19 developing world nations would meet in Paris in December to discuss energy, raw materials, and development.
- August 7**—Foreign oil companies and the Venezuelan Government agreed in principle to a compensation formula, technical cooperation and marketing arrangements for oil once the nationalization bill passed the Congress.
- August 13**—Mexico announced another offshore oil discovery in the Gulf of Campeche.
- August 18**—OPEC economic experts met to prepare for the full OPEC meeting in September, which will consider proposals to increase the posted price of oil between 10 and 35 percent to compensate for inflation, and to create a pricing index of world commodities.
- August 19**—The Trans Arabian Pipeline reopened to supply Lebanese refineries with Saudi crude oil.
- August 29**—Venezuelan President Perez signed the nationalization law which will take effect in four months.
- August 31**—In the United States, the law regulating domestic crude oil prices expired.
- September 8**—The British magazine, Petroleum Economist, reported that China is likely to emerge this year as one of the world's ten largest crude oil producers.
- September 9**—President Ford vetoed a bill that would have extended federal price controls on domestic oil for six months.
- September 10**—The Senate sustained the veto of the bill continuing oil price controls for six months by a vote of 61-39.

- September 18**—Secretary Simon urged the House International Relations Subcommittee on International Trade to support American participation in a 24-nation fund to guarantee emergency loans to poor nations hurt by high oil prices.
- September 19**—Federal Energy Administrator Frank Zarb announced the elimination of the 60 cent per barrel fee on refined petroleum imports, which was to be effective immediately and retroactive to September 1.
- September 19**—Secretary Kissinger said the United States was exploring the possibility of purchasing Soviet oil and, over the long term, of obtaining Soviet oil in exchange for some technology that increases its production.
- September 19**—Secretary Kissinger said that China's entrance into the world market as an important oil supplier should ease the world oil price situation by undercutting the ability of OPEC to set the price of oil unilaterally.
- September 22**—UPI reported that China has shown interest in a Japanese offer to provide technical help in improving harbor facilities and construction of refineries in China in return for a stable oil supply to Japan.
- September 22**—President Ford proposed the creation of a \$100 billion government corporation to encourage industry to develop new energy sources and to finance federal research and development projects not undertaken by private companies.
- September 27**—OPEC announced that oil prices would be increased by 10% raising the current price per barrel from \$10.46 to \$11.51 and frozen at their new level from October 1 until June 30, 1976.
- September 27**—After meeting with Secretary Kissinger and Administrator Zarb, President Ford said that he strongly regretted the price increase by the OPEC nations, even though it reflected the moderating influence of some countries in the cartel.
- September 27**—Administrator Zarb called the OPEC hike "outrageous", and said that the Congress was partially to blame because its failure to adopt an energy policy reducing U.S. imports gave the cartel the leverage to demand a higher price.
- September 27**—According to a UPI report, European officials stated that Europe could absorb the oil price rise without suffering a new crisis.
- September 27**—At their concluding session, the OPEC ministers agreed to postpone until December any decision on switching oil price quotations from the U.S. dollar to the Special Drawing Rights of the International Monetary Fund.
- September 27**—A bill to extend domestic oil price controls through November 15, approved 75-5 by the Senate and 342-16 by the House, was sent to the President.
- September 29**—As President Ford signed a 47-day extension of domestic oil price controls, he blamed the price control legislation of the past years for greatly contributing to the increase in what America pays for imported oil.
- September 29**—Kuwait's oil minister Abdul Muttaleb Kazemi said that OPEC will consider lowering the price of oil for developing nations at its October meeting in Vienna.

- September 30**—At a seminar on energy conservation in New York, Administrator Zarb said that another embargo by Arab Oil producing states would mean for the U.S. that supplies would go first to industry, thus cutting off major supplies for automobile use.
- October 6**—Three Mobil Oil Company technicians, representing the Government of Egypt, took control of the Ras Sudar oil field as the first step in the Israeli transfer of Sinai oil fields to Egypt.
- October 10**—Creole Petroleum Company, an Exxon subsidiary, and the Venezuelan Government agreed on technical cooperation arrangements to follow the January 1, 1976 nationalization.
- October 10**—It was reported that the Government of Kuwait offered Gulf and BP \$66 million for the company-held 40 percent of the Kuwaiti oil operation. The companies denied the report.
- October 13**—For the first half of 1975, the 7 largest oil importing countries reduced their imports by 13 percent over the same period in 1973. United States imports in 1975 were 4.1 percent below 1973.
- October 13**—Venezuela offered 31 foreign oil companies a total of \$1 billion for their nationalized assets. The companies were given 15 days to respond.
- October 14**—Oil Minister Yamani said Saudi Arabia would propose an extension of the oil price freeze for an additional six months beyond the June 1976 date set at the Vienna OPEC meeting.
- October 14**—Representatives of developed, oil producing, and developing nations agreed to meet in Paris on December 16 to discuss energy, raw materials, economic development, and international financial reform.
- October 17**—It was reported that Iran and South Africa agreed to cooperate in the construction of an uranium enrichment plant.
- October 29**—Venezuela announced that the oil companies had accepted its indemnity offer.
- November 5**—The United States agreed to sell two nuclear reactors to Egypt at a cost of \$1.2 billion, providing the Egyptians do not use the reactors for military purposes and Egypt agrees to process the plutonium outside of Egypt. The two plants are expected to be in operation by 1983.
- November 17**—Pakistan announced the discovery of commercial quantities of oil.
- November 18**—OPEC announced in Vienna that a \$1 billion development fund had been established to assist developing nations in meeting higher oil bills. The OPEC fund's interest-free loans will be financed by contributions from the members at the rate of 10 cents per barrel of export.
- November 21**—Energy Minister Alastair Gillespie said Canada would reduce its oil exports to the United States by one-third in 1976 and that all Canadian exports to the United States would end in 1981.
- December 1**—Israel announced an oil strike near al-Tur, about 50 miles south of Abu Rudais in the occupied Sinai Peninsula.
- December 1**—Kuwait agreed to pay \$50.5 million for the remaining 40-percent interests of Gulf Oil and British Petroleum in the Kuwaiti oil industry.

- December 2**—Egypt and the Italian oil company ENI began operations at Abu Rudais in the Sinai. The next day, Egypt claimed \$2 billion in compensation from Israel for the Sinai oil lost between 1967 and 1975. According to some reports, the United States will pay the compensation.
- December 19**—At the end of its 3-day meeting in Paris, the Conference on International Economic Cooperation (CIEC) passed resolutions which established commissions on energy (cochairmen Saudi Arabia and the United States), raw materials (Japan and Peru), development (Algeria and the EEC), and finance (EEC and Iran).
- December 21**—Six gunmen seized 35 people, including 11 oil ministers, in a raid of OPEC's headquarters in Vienna. The next day, the terrorists and their hostages flew to Algiers, where they released all but six of the oil ministers before flying on to Tripoli, Libya. On December 23, the kidnapers returned to Algiers where they released the remaining hostages and surrendered to Algerian police. Unconfirmed reports stated that the kidnapers flew to Tripoli again on December 30. Three people were killed in the initial attack on OPEC headquarters.
- December 22**—Acting on advice from the U.S. Department of State, Gulf Oil Corp. withdrew its personnel from Angola, halted all its oil operations, and placed current royalty payments in escrow. Gulf claimed the civil war in Angola made it impossible to continue operations.
- December 29**—Venezuela signed contracts with several international oil companies for the purchase of 1.5 million barrels of oil per day for 1976.
- December 30**—The Canadian Anti-Inflation Board ruled that oil companies must give 30 days' notice before raising prices on petroleum products. Other industries in Canada must serve notice only if the increase is more than 2 percent.
- December 31**—Brazil announced an offshore oil discovery near Rio de Janeiro.

## INDOCHINA <sup>1</sup>

### Vietnam

- January 2**—An estimated 2,000–4,000 North Vietnamese supported by tanks attacked Phuoc Binh, the provincial capital of Phouc Long, defended by 2,000 militamen and 400 rangers.
- January 7**—North Vietnamese forces captured the South Vietnamese military headquarters in Phouc Binh, thus completing their seizure of the city.
- January 8**—South Vietnam denounced the North Vietnamese capture of Phouc Long Province as “the most blatant violation of the Paris agreement ever perpetrated,” and bombed the North Vietnamese headquarters at Loc Ninh in retaliation.
- January 9**—Press Secretary Ron Nessen stated that President Ford was giving “intensive consideration” to ask Congress for supplemental military aid appropriations for South Vietnam and Cambodia. (Senators Mansfield and McGovern voiced opposition to any increased aid.)
- January 11**—The United States sent a note to those countries that had agreed to guarantee the Vietnam cease-fire accusing North Vietnam of “flagrant violation of the agreement” and of seeking “once again to impose a military solution in Vietnam.” (The note warned that Hanoi “must accept the full consequences of its actions,” and called for a reopening of political and military negotiations between North and South Vietnam.)
- January 11**—North Vietnam charged that U.S. reconnaissance aircraft had repeatedly violated North Vietnamese air space and had guided South Vietnamese bombing runs against the Communist headquarters at Loc Ninh.
- January 12**—Pentagon spokesman William Beecher stated that U.S. aircraft were carrying out unarmed reconnaissance flights over South Vietnam and Cambodia.
- January 13**—The *New York Times* cited an “authoritative Pentagon official” as saying that unarmed aircraft had been flying reconnaissance missions over North Vietnam.
- January 14**—State Department spokesman Robert Anderson stated that the United States was entitled to suspend all or part of its commitments under the Vietnam cease-fire agreement if North Vietnam continued to violate the cease-fire provisions.
- January 15**—The United Nations agreed to allow the Vietcong’s Provisional Revolutionary Government to open a liaison office at its Geneva headquarters.

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<sup>1</sup> Larry Niksch, Analyst in Asian Affairs.

- January 21**—President Ford stated that he would ask Congress for a \$300 million supplemental military aid appropriation for South Vietnam.
- January 28**—President Ford formally asked Congress for a supplemental military assistance appropriation of \$300 million for South Vietnam and \$222 million for Cambodia.
- January 28**—North Vietnam declared that the United States must halt reconnaissance flights over its territory, provide it with reconstruction aid, and end “military involvement and intervention” in South Vietnam before there could be a peaceful settlement.
- January 29**—In a *Washington Post* interview, President Thieu appealed for additional U.S. military and economic aid, but said that South Vietnam would continue to defend itself regardless of whether the aid was provided.
- January 30**—State and Defense Department spokesmen supported the request of \$300 million in supplemental military aid for South Vietnam with a claim that North Vietnam was moving one and perhaps two other combat divisions into South Vietnam, and that unless aid were increased, South Vietnam would not have the military supplies to withstand a major North Vietnamese offensive.
- February 3**—The South Vietnamese Government arrested 15 Vietnamese journalists, charged them with being Communist agents, and closed 5 daily newspapers.
- February 4**—The South Vietnamese Government arrested more journalists, bringing the total number to 18, but released 4 of the 15 originally detained.
- February 6**—Speaking before members of South Vietnam’s political opposition, former South Vietnamese Chief of State General Duong Van Minh denounced the Thieu government as “nothing but a tyranny” for its arrests of South Vietnamese journalists.
- February 6**—The South Vietnamese Government held a news conference at which a Communist defector and a Saigon editor asserted that they had worked for the Communists in attempting to direct the South Vietnamese press toward anti-government positions.
- February 9**—President Ford stated that he is willing to terminate all U.S. military and economic aid to South Vietnam within three years if Congress appropriates adequate funds during that period.
- February 17**—The South Vietnamese Government dropped libel charges against six newspapers that had been accused in 1974 of defaming President Thieu.
- March 2**—The eight member congressional delegation ended its visit to South Vietnam and Cambodia.
- March 10**—North Vietnamese forces attacked Ban Me Thuot, a provincial capital in the Central Highlands, and district towns in Quangtri and Thuathien provinces.
- March 11**—North Vietnamese forces launched heavy attacks across the northern two-thirds of South Vietnam. (The heaviest attacks were directed at Ban Me Thuot, and a number of district towns in the highlands.)

- March 12**—Heavy fighting between North and South Vietnamese forces continued in Ban Me Thuot, and the North Vietnamese reportedly captured five district towns, mostly in the central highlands.
- March 13**—An aide to Senator Kennedy disclosed that the Senator had received a letter from the North Vietnamese Foreign Minister indicating that North Vietnam had additional information on American MIA's but would not release it until the United States ended all support for South Vietnam.
- March 13**—Secretary Schlesinger stated that North Vietnam would probably wait until 1976 before launching a general offensive against South Vietnam in order to take advantage of the U.S. presidential election campaign.
- March 14**—The Vietcong claimed that Communist forces had taken control of Ban Me Thout, and South Vietnamese military officials acknowledged that North Vietnamese forces controlled large parts of the city.
- March 18**—The *New York Times* and the *Washington Post* reported that South Vietnam had decided to abandon the three central highlands provinces of Kontum, Pleiku, and Darlac and concentrate instead on holding the coastal areas.
- March 18**—At least 100,000 refugees began to flee from the central highlands after the decision to abandon Darlac, Kontum, and Pleiku provinces.
- March 19**—General Brown, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, said that South Vietnamese military withdrawals were caused partly by inadequate U.S. military aid.
- March 20**—A North Vietnamese division invaded Quangtri Province as South Vietnamese forces began to withdraw from Quangtri and Thua-thien Provinces and Hue.
- March 20**—Secretary Schlesinger stated that the administration had revised its estimate of North Vietnamese attacks in South Vietnam and said that the situation was now that of a "major offensive."
- March 20**—North Vietnamese forces occupied nearly all of Quangtri Province. (The South Vietnamese Government announced to the people of Hue that it would defend the city only until March 22.)
- March 23**—The Philadelphia Bulletin quoted Secretary Schlesinger as saying that the loss of South Vietnam and Cambodia would not significantly shift the world balance of power against the United States, but would have psychological effects in terms of perceptions of American will and determination.
- March 25**—North Vietnamese forces captured the cities of Tamky and Quangngai, the provincial capitals of Quangtin and Quangngai provinces respectively, while South Vietnamese forces withdrew from Hue.
- March 25**—President Ford directed General Frederick Weyand, Army Chief of Staff, to fly to South Vietnam to assess the military situation and recommend whether further American assistance was needed.
- March 26**—U.S. officials in Saigon announced plans for a major U.S. airlift of thousands of refugees from Danang to Camranh Bay.



- March 26**—Secretary Kissinger proposed again that Congress and the administration work out a plan for granting South Vietnam military aid for 3 years before phasing it out.
- March 27**—Former Premier Nguyen Cao Ky called on President Thieu to relinquish all his powers to a “new government of national salvation.”
- March 31**—North Vietnamese troops captured Danang, South Vietnam’s second largest city, meeting little resistance.
- March 31**—The Vietcong declared that “the Nguyen Van Thieu junta” must be overthrown before it would negotiate with the South Vietnamese Government.
- March 31**—Secretary Schlesinger said that he expected more withdrawals by South Vietnamese forces, and predicted that North Vietnamese troops would launch major attacks in the Saigon area within 1 or 2 months.
- April 2**—North Vietnamese forces captured the major coastal city of Na Trang, the large military installation at Cam Ranh Bay, and the resort city of Dalat in the southern central highlands.
- April 2**—South Vietnam’s Senate passed a resolution calling for new leadership and criticizing President Thieu.
- April 4**—President Thieu replaced Premier Tran Thien Khiem with Nguyen Ba Can, the speaker of the lower legislative house. (Thieu stated that South Vietnam needed at least \$1.5 billion in assistance a year to defend the entire country.)
- April 8**—A South Vietnamese Air Force fighter bomber dropped two 500-pound bombs on the Presidential palace killing two persons and wounding three but causing no injury to President Thieu.
- April 8**—General Weyand briefed the Senate and House Armed Services Committee on his trip to South Vietnam saying that additional military assistance was essential for the survival of Vietnam.
- April 10**—President Ford delivered a review of U.S. foreign policy to a joint session of Congress in which he asked for an appropriation of \$722 million in military assistance for South Vietnam and \$250 million in economic and humanitarian assistance. He also asked for an immediate clarification of the congressional restrictions on the use of U.S. military forces in Southeast Asia for evacuating Americans and for a “revision of the law to cover Vietnamese to whom we have a special obligation.”
- April 22**—North Vietnam and the Vietcong responded to President Thieu’s resignation by demanding that the entire South Vietnamese government leave office and that the United States end all support for that government.
- April 23**—The House and Senate approved bills (S. 1484 and H.R. 6096) authorizing funds for humanitarian assistance and evacuation operations in South Vietnam and authorizing the limited use of American troops in the evacuation.
- April 23**—The *New York Times* quoted military sources in Saigon as reporting that South Vietnamese forces had evacuated the provincial capital of X van Loc.
- April 25**—President Ford said in a speech at Tulane University that the Vietnam War was over as far as the United States was concerned.

- April 27**—South Vietnam's National Assembly voted unanimously to have President Huong transfer power to retired General Duong Van Minh.
- April 27**—A Vietcong spokesman in Paris said that before negotiations could begin, a new South Vietnamese government must reject all American influence.
- April 28**—General Minh assumed the Presidency of South Vietnam, but the Vietnamese Communists rejected his initial proposal for peace negotiations.
- April 29**—Following the Vietcong's rejection of his offer to negotiate and establish a cease-fire, South Vietnam's President Duong Van Minh announced an unconditional surrender to the Communists, and North Vietnamese and Vietcong forces entered Saigon.
- April 28-29**—At President Ford's order, the United States evacuated the remaining 1,000 Americans and about 5,500 South Vietnamese from South Vietnam.
- April 30**—A former Vietnamese cabinet official released the text of two letters from President Nixon to President Thieu in 1972 and 1973 that promised that the United States would "take swift and severe retaliatory action" and would "respond with full force" if North Vietnam violated the Paris cease-fire agreement.
- April 30**—The Vietcong's Provisional Revolutionary Government issued a victory proclamation in Saigon which said that the new regime would follow a foreign policy of "peace and nonalignment."
- May 1**—The House of Representatives rejected a House-Senate conference report on legislation (H.R. 6096) authorizing funds for humanitarian aid and evacuation operations in Vietnam and authorizing the limited use of American troops in the evacuation. (This effectively killed the measure.)
- May 1**—The Provisional Revolutionary Government (PRG) issued a series of proclamations banning the publication of all privately owned newspapers, magazines, and other printed material "temporarily"; nationalizing virtually all businesses and industries; and prohibiting prostitution, night clubs and what is called "all decadent slave cultural activities of the American variety."
- May 4**—The PRG radio announced that former President Duong Van Minh and 18 other former top government officials had been released by the Military Management Committee that is administering Saigon.
- May 8**—General Tran Van Tra, head of the Military Management Committee in Saigon, held a news conference and said that elections would be held in South Vietnam and that South and North Vietnam eventually would be reunified.
- May 8**—The PRG said that the United States had a "responsibility" to help reconstruct Vietnam.
- May 14**—The *Washington Post* reported that officials of the PRG had indicated in private discussions that it is prepared to enter into diplomatic relations with the United States.
- May 21**—The Military Management Committee governing Saigon outlawed all political parties predating the Communist takeover.

- May 21**—A delegation representing 120 correspondents from 13 countries sent a letter to the Military Management Committee protesting difficulties in gathering and transmitting news and film reports from Saigon.
- May 22**—Nearly all bookstores in Saigon closed under an order by the new Communist government prohibiting the sale or possession of any literature published or sold under the Thieu government, including American books and magazine.
- May 27**—The Military Management Committee expelled French author Jean Larteguy and American correspondent Matt Franjola of the Associated Press from South Vietnam.
- May 29**—The State Department voiced “serious concern” over the fate of nine American citizens held prisoner by Communist authorities in South Vietnam since March and April 1975 and said that neither North Vietnam nor the PRG had replied to U.S. queries about them.
- June 3**—North Vietnam’s Premier Pham Van Dong offered to normalize relations with the United States if the United States met its “obligation to contribute to healing the wounds caused by the criminal U.S. war of aggression in both regions of Vietnam.”
- June 4**—The State Department noting “wholesale violation” of the Paris cease-fire by North Vietnam, rejected Premier Pham Van Dong’s proposal to normalize relations if the United States would abide by the cease-fire agreement.
- June 4**—The Military Management Committee in Saigon ordered eight foreign newspapermen, including three Americans, to leave South Vietnam, leaving three American correspondents in Saigon.
- June 5**—The *New York Times* carried a UPI report that eight Americans captured by Communist forces in the Central Highlands in March 1975 were well and in a detention camp. (A ninth American was reported by Reuters to be working in a hospital in Danang.)
- June 8**—The *Washington Post* reported that U.S. warplanes had staged “heavy bombing raids in South Vietnam” on the day of the American evacuation. (The White House and the Defense Department denied the report.)
- June 11**—North Vietnam stated in a Radio Hanoi broadcast that there could be no search for U.S. MIA’s in Indochina unless the United States gave reconstruction aid to both North and South Vietnam.
- June 12**—Tokyo newspapers carried reports from Hanoi quoting a high-ranking North Vietnamese official as saying that the Communist parties and armed forces of North and South Vietnam had been merged into single units.
- June 16**—South Vietnam expelled American journalist Daniel Rodill, leaving two American journalists in the country.
- July 8**—Representative Ottinger released the reply of North Vietnam’s Premier Pham Van Dong to a letter by 27 Congressmen asking for an accounting of Americans missing in action in Indochina in which Dong repeated the Hanoi demand that the United States agree to provide reconstruction aid to Vietnam before an accounting could be provided.

- July 18**—Louis E. Saubolle, vice president and Asia representative of the Bank of America said in Hong Kong upon returning from a visit to North Vietnam that North Vietnamese officials had stressed that North Vietnam was willing to develop trade relations with American corporations.
- July 24**—Philip Habib, Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs, testified before the Senate Judiciary Subcommittee on Refugees and Escapees that ten Americans were believed to be in the custody of the Communists in South Vietnam.
- July 30**—Representatives of both North and South Vietnam said in Japan that their countries were willing to establish full diplomatic relations with the United States, but they added that the United States must first provide reconstruction aid.
- August 6**—Radio Saigon announced that the Communist government in South Vietnam was prepared to negotiate new agreements with Western oil companies for offshore oil exploration.
- August 10**—Representatives of the Philippines and North Vietnam signed a communique in which the Philippines pledged not to allow the use of its territory by the United States for military action against Indochina.
- August 11**—In the United Nations Security Council, the United States cast a veto against the admission of North and South Vietnam into the United Nations, contending that the veto was taken in response to the Council's refusal to consider the admission of South Korea.
- August 13**—The *Washington Post* quoted "intelligence sources in Bangkok" as saying that the Communist authorities in South Vietnam had arrested Thich Ti Quang, leader of the An Quang Buddhist faction and long-time opponent of the former anti-Communist governments, for criticizing the political policies of the new government.
- August 26**—The South Vietnamese government ordered three more foreign correspondents to leave the country including the last U.S. correspondent, Alan Dawson of UPI.
- September 30**—For a second time, the United States cast a veto in the U.N. Security Council against the admission of North and South Vietnam into the United Nations. The United States stated that the veto was cast because of the refusal of the Communist nations and many Third World nations to approve South Korea's admission.
- September 30**—The United States announced that it would allow 1,600 Vietnamese refugees to return to South Vietnam, since they had asked to return.
- October 16**—About 1,600 Vietnamese refugees sailed from Guam for South Vietnam even though the Communist government in Saigon had given no assurance that they could return.
- October 26**—North Vietnam's news agency reported that South Vietnam would accept the refugees returning to South Vietnam from Guam.
- October 29-30**—Communist authorities in South Vietnam released nine Americans captured during North Vietnam's 1975 offensive.

- November 10**—Radio Hanoi and the official Chinese news agency Hsinhua reported that Premier Pham Van Dong had announced a plan for reunification of Vietnam after elections selected a national assembly for a unified state. Hsinhua said the unified Vietnam would be “based on socialism.”
- November 12**—A North Vietnamese delegation headed by Politburo member Truong Chinh arrived in Saigon to hold talks with South Vietnamese officials (led by Hanoi Politburo member Pham Hung) concerning reunification.
- November 16**—Reunification talks between North and South Vietnam began in Saigon.
- November 19**—Nguyen Huu Tho, chairman of the Vietcong’s National Liberation Front, said that reunification of Vietnam would be completed in 5 to 6 months.
- November 21**—North and South Vietnam issued a communique following reunification talks which said that Vietnam-wide elections would be held early in 1976 for a national assembly which would draft a new constitution for a reunified Vietnam.
- November 25**—A North Vietnamese official stated in Singapore that American oil companies could make new applications for oil exploration rights in Vietnam’s offshore waters.
- December 6**—Members of the House Select Committee on Missing Persons met with North Vietnamese officials in Paris, and the North Vietnamese announced that the bodies of three American pilots killed in the Vietnam war would be returned to the United States. The Hanoi officials also said that North Vietnam held no other Americans, dead or alive.
- December 21**—The remains of three American pilots killed in the Vietnam war were sent from Hanoi to Bangkok after they had been received in Hanoi by four U.S. Congressmen visiting North Vietnam to discuss the MIA issue.
- December 24**—Upon their return from Hanoi, four Congressmen said that North Vietnamese officials asserted that North Vietnam wanted U.S. reconstruction aid, diplomatic recognition, trade, and help in developing offshore oil.
- December 27–28**—North Vietnam and South Vietnam announced that final plans for reunification were approved during a People’s Representative Congress held in Saigon December 20–23.
- December 30**—Senator Edward Kennedy disclosed that the North Vietnamese Government had informed him by letter that the authorities in Saigon were prepared to return the remains of two U.S. Marines who were killed during the evacuation of Saigon in April 1975.

### Cambodia

- January 9**—Press Secretary Ron Nessen stated that President Ford was giving “intensive consideration” to ask Congress for supplemental military aid appropriations for South Vietnam and Cambodia. (Senators Mansfield and McGovern voiced opposition to any increased aid.)

- January 12**—Communist insurgents attacked the Mekong River town of Neak Luong in Cambodia in an apparent attempt to cut the Mekong River supply line to Phnom Penh.
- January 12**—Pentagon spokesman William Beecher stated the U.S. aircraft were carrying out unarmed reconnaissance flights over South Vietnam and Cambodia.
- January 14**—U.S. Air Force C-130's from Thailand, flown by American civilians, began airlifting supplies, including military equipment and ammunition, into Phnom Penh.
- January 28**—President Ford formally asked Congress for a supplemental military assistance appropriation of \$300 million for South Vietnam and \$222 million for Cambodia.
- February 11**—The Defense Department disclosed plans to double from 10 to 20 the number of daily flights of essential supplies to Phnom Penh by Bird Air, a private contracting firm.
- February 17**—Cambodian Government troops gave up their attempt to reopen the Mekong River supply line to Phnom Penh.
- February 23**—Secretary of Defense Schlesinger said on ABC's "Issues and Answers" that Cambodia would fall to the Communists if Congress did not provide the \$222 million in additional military aid requested by President Ford.
- February 24**—Assistant Secretary of State Habib told a subcommittee of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee that the Cambodian Government could collapse soon unless Congress approved President Ford's request for \$222 million in additional military aid.
- February 25**—President Ford and Secretary of State Kissinger warned that Cambodian Government forces would have to surrender to Communist insurgents within a few weeks if Congress did not grant additional military aid.
- February 27**—Secretary Schlesinger told the Defense Subcommittee of the House Appropriations Committee that with additional U.S. military aid, the Cambodian Government probably could survive until the beginning of the Cambodian rainy season in July and thus increase the possibility of a negotiated settlement of the war.
- February 27**—The first planes of the U.S. airlift of rice to Phnom Penh arrived in the Cambodian capital.
- March 1**—Members of the Congressional delegation visiting Vietnam and Cambodia quoted U.S. Ambassador to Cambodia John Gunther Dean as saying President Lon Nol would step aside if such action would improve the chances of a peaceful settlement of the war.
- March 2**—The eight member congressional delegation ended its visit to South Vietnam and Cambodia.
- March 3**—The *New York Times* reported that State Department officials had said they doubted that President Lon Nol would step down since the Communist insurgents had shown no willingness to negotiate.
- March 5**—The *Washington Post* reported that a U.S. helicopter carrier with about 1,500 Marines aboard had been ordered into the Gulf of Thailand to evacuate U.S. citizens from Phnom Penh if that becomes necessary.

- March 5**—Secretary Schlesinger said that the United States would have to reassess its airlift of military and economic supplies into Cambodia if the Cambodian Government was unable to provide adequate protection for Phnom Penh airport.
- March 5**—Khmer Rouge insurgents used artillery for the first time in shelling the Phnom Penh airport, slightly damaging an American DC-8 that had brought rice in from South Vietnam.
- March 6**—President Ford stated in a news conference that Cambodia needed additional military and economic aid within 10 days to 2 weeks, and that U.S. troops would not be sent back into Indochina.
- March 9**—Senator Humphrey called on Cambodian President Lon Nol to “step aside,” and said that intelligence reports and private information from the U.S. Embassy in Phnom Penh showed “the odds are dead set against saving the Lon Nol government.”
- March 12**—President Lon Nol ousted General Sostene Fernandez as commander-in-chief of the Cambodian armed forces.
- March 15**—Cambodian forces captured the town of Toul Leap northwest of Phnom Penh from which Communist insurgents had been shelling and rocketing the Phnom Penh airport.
- March 17**—The Department of Defense announced that due to an accounting error in the military aid program to Cambodia in fiscal year 1974, there was an extra \$21.5 million in military aid available, which would provide enough ammunition to Cambodia until the end of April. (The figure was later revised to \$16.9 million.)
- March 17**—President Ford said at a news conference that the survival of a non-communist government in Cambodia was vital to U.S. security in Southeast Asia. (He noted that doubts over the U.S. commitment to the Cambodian Government had caused Thailand to request the withdrawal of U.S. troops, and had prompted the Philippines to undertake a review of its relations with the United States.)
- March 17**—The U.S. Embassy in Phnom Penh began to evacuate international relief personnel from Cambodia and reportedly began preparing for the evacuation of Embassy personnel and the closing of the Embassy.
- March 18**—Republican Congressmen reported that President Ford had rejected proposed legislation in Congress that would have provided \$82.5 million in military aid to Cambodia but would have ended all military aid after June 30, 1975.
- March 23**—The *Philadelphia Bulletin* quoted Secretary Schlesinger as saying that the loss of South Vietnam and Cambodia to the Communists would not significantly shift the world balance of power against the United States, but would have psychological effects in terms of perceptions of American will and determination.
- March 23**—Following the rocketing of two supply planes on March 22, the U.S. Embassy in Phnom Penh announced that the airlift of supplies would be suspended until the military situation near the airport improved.
- March 25**—The United States resumed the airlift of supplies into Phnom Penh airport even though Communist insurgents made gains in the area northwest of the airport from which they have mounted their artillery and rocket attacks.

- April 1**—Cambodian Communist insurgents captured Neak Luong, the last remaining government position on the Mekong River east of Phnom Penh.
- April 1**—President Lon Nol left Phnom Penh for Indonesia in an apparent effort to open the way for negotiations with the Khmer Communists.
- April 10**—In his foreign policy address to Congress, President Ford stated that “it may be too late” to act on his January request for supplemental funds for ammunition and food for Cambodia. (He did not specifically renew the request.)
- April 12**—U.S. Marine Corps helicopters, guarded by 386 armed marines and U.S. warplanes, flew into Phnom Penh and evacuated the entire Embassy staff as well as some Cambodians, Europeans, and Taiwanese. (The evacuees were transported to the aircraft carrier U.S.S. *Okinawa* and then to Thailand.)
- April 12**—Premier Long Boret announced after the American evacuation that a new committee had been formed, dominated by generals and led by Gen. Sak Suthsakhon, which would have full governing powers for 3 months.
- April 12**—Press Secretary Ron Nessen announced that the proposal for aid to Cambodia was still emphatically supported by the President.
- April 12**—Prince Sihanouk announced that George Bush, head of the U.S. liaison office in Peking, had given him a note inviting him to return to Phnom Penh and help establish a cease-fire. Sihanouk refused, stating the Khmer Rouge handles governmental responsibilities.
- April 14**—Prince Sihanouk announced that he would not take an active role in the government after the war was over.
- April 17**—Phnom Penh has surrendered to Communist-led insurgents.
- April 22**—Cambodian Communist leader Khieu Samphan stated that the future foreign policy of Cambodia will be “neutral and nonaligned.”
- May 4**—The White House said that the Khmer Rouge had executed 80 or 90 Cambodian military officers and their wives since the fall of Phnom Penh and that the executions were continuing.
- May 9**—Foreign newsmen in Phnom Penh reported that perhaps as many as 4 million people, regardless of age or physical condition, had been ordered to leave the cities and move deep into the countryside.
- May 12**—Cambodian Communist naval forces seized an unarmed U.S. merchant ship, the *Mayaguez*, in the Gulf of Thailand.
- May 13**—The United States began moving Marines and naval vessels into the Gulf of Thailand in response to the Cambodian seizure of an American merchant ship. (The Prime Minister of Thailand said that his government would not permit the United States to use Thai bases against Cambodia.)
- May 14-15**—U.S. armed forces, in operations on and about Koh Tang Island in the Gulf of Thailand, recaptured the merchant ship *Mayaguez* and its crew.
- June 24**—Secretary Kissinger said the United States had received reports of high death tolls inflicted on the population of Cambodia by the forced evacuation of Cambodian cities.



- August 18**—China and Cambodia signed an agreement on economic and technical cooperation for an undisclosed amount, the first such agreement signed by the new Communist government in Cambodia.
- August 19**—Cambodia and China signed a communique in Peking in which Cambodia supported China's opposition to "colonialism, imperialism and hegemonism."
- August 27**—More than 2,000 Cambodians crossed into Thailand in the last four days to escape forced labor and starvation, bringing the number of Cambodian refugees in Thailand to over 8,000.
- September 12**—The *Washington Post* reported that China had granted a loan to Cambodia of about \$1 billion to be spent over a 5-year period.
- October 13**—About 50 members of Prince Sihanouk's government in exile in Peking issued a statement saying that they would not return to Cambodia because the new Communist government had suppressed basic freedoms.
- October 13**—Aides to Prince Sihanouk said in Peking that the new Communist government in Cambodia had executed former premier Long Boret, Sirik Matak, and other high ranking military officers and officials of the former government.

### Other Developments

- February 6**—The *Christian Science Monitor* reported that the Thai Ambassador in Washington had said in an interview that Thailand would ask the United States to withdraw its 27,000 military personnel if it became apparent that the United States no longer supported Cambodia or South Vietnam.
- March 3**—The new civilian government of Thailand announced that it will ask the United States to withdraw all U.S. forces from Thailand within 18 months.
- March 6**—The 8-day old government of Seni Pramoj in Thailand fell from power after a no confidence vote of the National Assembly's lower house in the course of debate over the government's announcement that it would ask the United States to withdraw all U.S. military personnel within 18 months.
- March 13**—Newly chosen Thai Premier Kukrit Pramoj stated that he wanted a total withdrawal of U.S. forces from Thailand "as soon as possible."
- March 17**—The newly-formed coalition government of Premier Kukrit Pramoj announced that it would ask the United States to withdraw all U.S. military personnel from Thailand in 1 year, would recognize the People's Republic of China, and would seek improved relations with North Vietnam.
- March 18**—Thailand's Foreign Minister stated that his government had decided to ask U.S. forces to withdraw within 1 year and to try to improve relations with North Vietnam and China because a new balance of power was emerging in Southeast Asia as a result of waning U.S. influence.

- April 22**—Pathet Lao forces in Laos attacked and drove government forces from an important junction on the highway linking Vientiane and the royal capital of Luang Prabang.
- May 5**—Thai and U.S. officials announced that the United States will reduce its troop strength of 27,000 in Thailand by 7,500 in 2 months and will withdraw all its forces by the end of 1975.
- May 6**—President Ford transmitted to Congress draft legislation entitled “The Indochina Migration and Refugee Assistance Act of 1975” and requested an appropriation of \$507 million for assistance to the Indochina refugees.
- May 7**—Despite an order from the coalition government to abide by the cease-fire, Pathet Lao forces overran the town of Muong Kasy 80 miles north of Vientiane.
- May 9**—Premier Souvanna Phouma announced that five rightist ministers of the Laotian coalition government had resigned.
- May 12**—The commander of the Royal Laotian Army ordered his forces to follow directives of the new acting Defense Minister, a Pathet Lao official.
- May 14**—The *New York Times* quoted a “senior official” of the Communist-led Pathet Lao as saying that the Pathet Lao wanted the coalition Government to continue in Laos.
- May 14**—Thai Prime Minister Kukrit Pramoj demanded that the United States remove the 1,100 Marines sent to Thailand to aid in the recapture of the *Mayaguez* and its crew, and warned of “serious and damaging consequences” if they were not withdrawn.
- May 14**—Leftist students sacked the U.S. AID compound in Luang Prabang and took three officials as hostages.
- May 16**—The Commerce Department declared a “general trade embargo” against South Vietnam and Cambodia, placing them in the most restrictive trade classification governing U.S. trade with Communist countries.
- May 16**—Pathet Lao troops occupied the city of Pakse in southern Laos.
- May 17**—Thailand demanded an American apology for using Thai bases for the rescue of the *Mayaguez* and its crew, and directed that all remaining American forces in Thailand be removed by March 1976.
- May 19**—The Thai Government accepted a U.S. note of regret over the use of Thai bases in the *Mayaguez* incident.
- May 20**—Pathet Lao troops took control of the city of Savannakhet in southern Laos.
- May 20**—Thai Premier Pramoj said that a hasty withdrawal of U.S. forces from Thailand could create problems for the Thai Government.
- May 21**—A North Vietnamese delegation arrived in Bangkok to begin negotiations with the Thai Government on the normalization of relations between the two countries.
- May 21**—The State Department announced that the United States would speed up its withdrawal of Americans from Laos.
- May 21**—Leftist Lao students seized and looted the U.S. AID mission in Vientiane.

- May 23**—The Indochina Migration and Refugee Assistance Act (H.R. 6755), and an appropriation of \$450 million (H.R. 6394), were signed into law.
- May 23**—The American charge d'affairs in Laos said he had received orders from Washington to close down AID operations in that country.
- May 23**—Premier Souvanna Phouma stated that he had ordered Government troops not to resist when Pathet Lao forces moved into their territory.
- May 27**—United States and Laotian negotiators reached agreement on termination of the U.S. aid program in Laos by June 30, 1975, and on release of the three Americans held hostage since May 14.
- May 29**—Thailand and North Vietnam completed a week of talks in Bangkok on normalizing relations and agreed upon a second round of discussions to be held in Hanoi.
- June 2**—Philip Habib, Assistant Secretary of State for East Asian and Pacific Affairs, met with Premier Souvanna Phouma and Foreign Minister Phoumi Vongvichit (a Pathet Lao member) to discuss the future of U.S. aid to Laos.
- June 3**—Assistant Secretary Habib ended talks with Laotian Government leaders, saying that Laos still wanted to retain ties with the United States.
- June 3**—Thailand announced that the United States would withdraw the last B-52 bombers from Thai bases by June 6.
- June 4**—After meeting with Assistant Secretary Habib, Thai Premier Pramoj stated that Habib had promised full U.S. cooperation in the withdrawal of all U.S. troops from Thailand by March 1976.
- June 6**—Premier Souvanna Phouma stated that he had approved the deployment of Pathet Lao troops throughout Laos, including areas once controlled exclusively by Government forces.
- June 17**—A Pathet Lao official announced that the Pathet Lao would supply military advisers to each unit of the Royal Lao army.
- June 29**—The United States cut its staff in Laos from 42 to 22 following a 3-day occupation of three U.S. facilities by Pathet Lao-supported demonstrators.
- June 30**—It was reported from Thailand that communist insurgents in the northeast had received automatic weapons, rocket launchers, and North Vietnamese advisers.
- July 4**—Occupation of the U.S. Information Service library in Vientiane by anti-American demonstrators ended when the Laotian Foreign Ministry asked the student demonstrators and Pathet Lao soldiers to leave.
- July 4**—The Government of Laos returned to the United States the U.S. Information Service Library that had been occupied by Pathet Lao troops and student demonstrators since June 30.
- July 21**—The Thai ambassador to Laos charged that the Soviet Union and North Vietnam were arming the Pathet Lao with scores of patrol boats, rockets and heavy weapons which threatened Thailand's security.

- July 24**—Thai Prime Minister Pramoj and Philippines President Marcos issued a joint communique calling for the “phasing out” of the Southeast Asian Treaty Organization (SEATO), but a spokesman for Pramoj said that Thailand favored retention of the Southeast Asian Collective Defense Treaty itself.
- August 11**—The Associated Press reported that U.S. intelligence analysts had predicted that a massive infiltration of arms and men from Communist-controlled Indochina into northeastern Thailand would begin early in 1977 with the objective of building up and expanding the communist insurgency in Thailand.
- August 23–24**—Communist victory celebrations took place in Vientiane as the Pathet Lao assumed the administration of Vientiane Province, the last of the country’s provinces to be taken over by the Communists. Premier Souvanna Phouma claimed on August 24 that despite the celebrations, the coalition government was intact at the national level.
- August 28**—A deputy prime minister in Laos stated that about 1500 Soviet experts had replaced the American advisors in Laos.
- September 5**—Prince Souvanna Phouma stated that he planned to retire from his position as Premier of Laos after general elections in April 1976.
- September 11**—Citing the withdrawal of the U.S. AID mission in Laos and congressional opposition to continued U.S. aid to Laos, the State Department disclosed that the United States had informed the Asian Development Bank that it wanted the return of a \$5 million loan earmarked for the expansion of the Mam Ngum Dam in Laos.
- September 24**—A meeting of the SEATO foreign ministers agreed that the Southeast Asia Treaty Organization “should now be phased out.” The ministers, however, did not propose abrogation of the Southeast Asia Collective Defense Treaty, under which SEATO operates.
- October 20**—The *Washington Post* reported that Meo guerrillas were fighting against the Pathet Lao and North Vietnamese in Laos.
- November 15**—The *Washington Star* reported that Thailand and the United States had reassessed plans for the withdrawal of all U.S. military personnel from Thailand in 1976 and that plans now called for a Joint U.S. Military Advisory Group to remain.
- November 17**—Thailand’s Foreign Minister and Cambodia’s Deputy Prime Minister held discussions in the Cambodian border town of Poipet.
- November 26**—Thailand’s Foreign Minister Chatichai Choonhavan met with Secretary Kissinger reportedly to discuss Thailand’s request for continuing U.S. military aid. The *Washington Post* reported on November 27 that “senior U.S. officials” had assured Thai officials that the United States would not abandon Thailand. The *Post* also reported that at least 2,000 U.S. military advisers were expected to remain in Thailand after other U.S. military personnel withdrew in 1976.
- November 28–29**—Large demonstrations occurred in Vientiane calling for the ouster of Prime Minister Souvanna Phouma, and Pathet Lao leaders called for an end to “all vestiges of the old regime.”

**December 1**—Pro-Pathet Lao demonstrations continued in Vientiane against the nominal coalition government headed by Prime Minister Souvanna Phouma, and the demonstrators also called for abdication of the King.

**December 7**—In a speech in Hawaii, President Ford said that the United States would “reciprocate gestures of good will” by the new Communist regimes of Indochina, especially information on American MIA’s, and that U.S. policy toward them would be based on whether they showed “restraint” toward their neighbors and whether their approach to international problems was “constructive.”

**December 7**—The new Communist government of Laos announced a political program of government control of the press and newspapers, elimination of “reactionary” novels, books, and newspapers, and a continuation and strengthening of the political reeducation programs. The new government promised to “struggle to demand” that the United States contribute reconstruction aid to Laos.

**December 3-4**—The Laotian monarchy was abolished and a Communist-controlled People’s Democratic Republic of Laos was proclaimed. Souvanna Phouma resigned as Prime Minister. Prince Souphanouvong, titular head of the Pathet Lao, was named president; and Kaysone Phoumvihan, secretary general of the Lao People’s Party (Communist Party), was named Prime Minister.

## MIDDLE EAST <sup>1</sup>

- January 1**—The *New York Times* reported that according to diplomatic sources in Cairo illness and not a rift in Soviet-Egyptian relations had caused Soviet leader Brezhnev to postpone his visit to the Middle East.
- January 3**—Lebanon protested to the U.N. Security Council about Israeli raids into that country, which had left five dead.
- January 4**—At a meeting in Cairo, Jordan and the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) took a first step toward ending the hostility between them by agreeing to hold regular meetings to discuss divisive issues.
- January 7**—The Presidents of Syria and Lebanon held their first bilateral summit conference in 15 years, while Israel warned that it would consider the stationing of Syrian troops on Lebanese soil a belligerent act.
- January 8**—The State Department confirmed that the transfer by Iran to Jordan of 24 F5A jet fighters had been approved.
- January 9**—The United States agreed to sell Saudi Arabia 60 F5E warplanes at a total cost of \$750 million under an agreement that includes pilot training.
- January 12**—The Shah of Iran and Egyptian President Sadat called for an early resumption of the Geneva conference, and said that the PLO would have to speak for the "Palestinian nation" at the conference.
- January 15-17**—Israeli Foreign Minister Allon concluded three days of talks with American leaders in Washington and announced that Secretary of State Kissinger had agreed "in principle" to go to Israel as soon as he could.
- January 16**—Israeli troops continued to battle Lebanese artillery and Palestinian guerrillas in the fifth day of Israeli attacks inside Lebanon. (Lebanon lodged a strong protest with the U.N. Security Council.)
- January 17**—The *New York Times* reported that the United States was supplying sophisticated antitank missiles to Lebanon.
- January 19**—Iran and Iraq ended four days of talks in Istanbul without reaching agreement on their differences over the Shattal Arab waterway and the Kurdish war in northern Iraq.
- January 20**—King Faisal ended a week long tour of Syria, Jordan, and Egypt, during which he pledged large amounts of financial aid to all three countries and the Palestinian movement.
- January 20**—It was reported that Israel had asked the United States for more than \$2 billion in economic and military assistance for the next fiscal year.

<sup>1</sup> Prepared by Rex Preece, Specialist in Middle Eastern Affairs.

- January 22**—The White House said that the United States had asked Oman and Britain to permit occasional U.S. use of a Persian Gulf airfield on the island of Masira.
- January 22**—Egyptian President Sadat criticized the Soviet Union for its “unfriendly attitude” toward Egypt and said he continued to have full confidence in the U.S.-sponsored step-by-step approach to a Middle East settlement.
- January 23**—Defense Secretary Schlesinger said that he was confident the United States could provide the resources to sustain Israeli forces if there is another Middle East war, and affirmed the “military feasibility” of intervention in Middle East oil areas to prevent national strangulation.
- January 23**—The administration informed Congress that it will sell Israel about 200 Lance missiles, a short-range missile capable of carrying nuclear warheads.
- January 23**—Israeli Prime Minister Rabin rejected Castro’s demands to withdraw Israeli troops from the Egyptian, Syrian, and Jordanian fronts within three months, and said that Israel would deal with its Arab neighbors one at a time.
- January 25**—The PLO announced that it had severely punished the Palestinian gunmen who last November hijacked a British airliner from Dubai on the Persian Gulf to Tunis. (This was the first PLO announcement of action against guerrillas involved in a terrorist action abroad.)
- January 29**—Egyptian President Sadat completed a three-day visit to France and announced that France will sell Egypt its latest type Mirage. (It was also revealed that France had offered help in supplying nuclear power, and would aid Egypt’s telecommunications, transportation, petrochemical and metals industries.)
- January 30**—An official Israeli commission investigating the October 1973 war said that Israel’s initial setbacks had resulted from a series of command, control and communications failures. (The commission also cited faulty intelligence, lax discipline and inadequate performance by top commanders in the field.)
- January 31**—The State Department informed Congress that it intends to grant \$25 million to Syria from a special Middle East contingency fund as an incentive to Syria to pursue a moderate course.
- February 2**—It was reported that the Shah of Iran had “guaranteed” Oman against intruding foreign aircraft.
- February 5**—Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko left Egypt at the end of his 5-day trip to the Middle East, indicating that he and Egyptian President Sadat had failed to agree on a strategy for peace negotiations with Israel.
- February 5**—Israeli Premier Rabin said that recent assertions by Egyptian President Sadat that his country and Syria did not intend to attack Israel could open the way to peace if the Egyptian leader would commit himself formally in a written agreement with Israel.
- February 7**—It was reported that a number of major European banking houses connected with Jewish families had been excluded from international financings in recent months because of Arab pressure.

- February 7**—The *New York Times* reported that Egypt had received four shiploads of ammunition and spare parts from the Soviet Union in the last month.
- February 8**—The *New York Times* reported the shipment of American-made Tow anti-tank missiles to Oman, along with two military men to provide instruction in their use.
- February 8**—It was reported that former Vietnam war veterans were being recruited by the Vinnell Corporation to train Saudi Arabian troops under a \$77 million Defense Department contract.
- February 8**—The *New York Times* reported that both Britain and Oman had given preliminary approval to the U.S. request to land military aircraft on the Omani offshore island of Masira.
- February 10**—The Israeli opposition Likud Party called on the Government to hold new elections before agreeing to withdraw from the Mitla and Gidi passes and Abu Rhudeis oilfield.
- February 11**—It was reported that retired U.S. Army aviators working for Bell Helicopter International were training the Iranian Army in helicopter assault warfare.
- February 13**—The United States and Egypt signed a \$80 million commodities loan to help finance essential imports from the United States.
- February 13**—Trans World Airlines confirmed the sale of six Boeing 747 jumbo jets to the Iranian Air Force.
- February 16**—The administration announced its approval “in principle” of Iran’s plan to become a major stockholder in Pan American Airways.
- February 17**—Secretary Kissinger and Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko concluded talks in Geneva without any apparent resolution of differences between Soviet demands for an immediate resumption of the Geneva conference and Kissinger’s “step-by-step” approach to a disengagement in the Sinai.
- February 18**—The Shah of Iran indicated that he would sell oil to Israel.
- February 18**—It was reported that Kuwait planned to obtain U.S. instructors in the use and maintenance of American military equipment purchased last year.
- February 19**—Secretary Kissinger, concluding his 10-day Middle East trip, reported “some progress” toward a framework for negotiating an Egyptian-Israeli accord on the Sinai when he returns to the Middle East in early March.
- February 21**—The *New York Times* reported that the number of Soviet military advisers and equipment experts in Libya had more than doubled in the last year from 200 to more than 480.
- February 23**—The Egyptian paper *Al Ahram* reported that Iraq had proposed a joint naval defense agreement with Saudi Arabia to curb Iran’s growing influence in the Persian Gulf.
- February 24**—In an interview, Syrian President Assad offered for the first time to sign a peace treaty with Israel provided the Israelis return all the territory they captured in the 1967 war and agreed to the creation of a Palestinian state on part of that land.



- February 26**—Responding to charges by the B'nai B'rith that some U.S. corporations and two government agencies had yielded to Arab pressure by discriminating against either Jews or Israel, President Ford said that "such discrimination is totally contrary to the American tradition and repugnant to American principles." (The following day, the Treasury Department said that U.S. companies that had cooperated with the Arab boycott against Israel might be subject to legal action.)
- March 4**—The United States and Iran announced the signing of a major economic agreement that commits Iran to spend about \$15.0 billion on American goods and services over the next 5 years. (In addition Iran agreed, in principle, to spend about \$7 billion more on as many as eight large nuclear powerplants in the next decade.)
- March 6**—In a joint communique from Algiers, Iran and Iraq agreed to end their border dispute in an accord that will effectively legalize Iran's claim to part of the Shatt al Arab estuary in return for an end to Iranian military help for the Kurdish rebellion in northeastern Iraq.
- March 6**—A Tel Aviv hotel, attacked by 8 Arab guerrillas who held 10 hostages, was retaken by Israeli troops in a battle that left 16 dead, including 7 of the guerrillas.
- March 10**—It was reported that Iraqi armor and infantry units had pushed Kurdish rebels out of several militarily important mountain areas since the Government offensive began on March 7.
- March 14**—A cease-fire in the Iraqi-Kurdish War was announced in Baghdad and Teheran. (Reportedly arranged at the request of the Shah, the truce, which is to last until April 1, is designed to enable Kurds to immigrate to Iran by that date, at which time the Iranian border is to be sealed, or accept the Iraqi offer of amnesty to Kurds who surrender.)
- March 23**—It was reported that Kurdish leader General Mulla Mustafa Barzani had decided to end the current fight against the Iraqi military forces, and to have asked the United States to arrange an extension of the cease-fire to enable more civilians to reach Iran before the resumption of Iraqi military activities on April 1, which would "expose them to genocide."
- March 23**—Secretary Kissinger returned to Washington from the Middle East following the failure of his "shuttle diplomacy" to produce an Arab-Israeli accord. (Reportedly, this at least temporarily ends Kissinger's "step-by-step" approach toward a Middle East settlement, leaving a return to the Geneva peace talks likely.)
- March 24**—President Ford ordered a total reexamination of U.S. policy toward the Middle East following the collapse of Secretary Kissinger's efforts to attain a new agreement.
- March 25**—King Faisal of Saudi Arabia was assassinated in Riyadh by a nephew reportedly suffering mental illness. (In an orderly transition, his brother, Crown Prince Khalid assumed the throne, although it was reported that another brother, Prince Fahd, who became Crown Prince, would be the real political power in the country.)
- March 27**—In an interview, President Ford said that Middle East peace would have been better served had Israel been more flexible in the recent negotiations with Egypt.

- March 29**—U.N. Secretary General Waldheim appealed to both Iran and Iraq for an extension of the cease-fire halting military operations by the Iraqi Government against the Kurds. (He had appealed to Iran, Turkey and Iraq on purely humanitarian terms to assist the thousands of refugees leaving the Kurdistan area of Iraq.)
- March 29**—Egyptian President Sadat announced that he would reopen the Suez Canal to international shipping on June 5, 1975, and that he would renew the mandate of the U.N. force in Sinai for 3 more months when its terms expires April 24, 1975.
- March 30**—The Saudi Government announced that the young Saudi Prince accused of assassinating King Faisal was sane at the time of the killing and would be tried according to Islamic law.
- March 30**—Israel's chief oil and energy adviser stated that Israel is not prepared to return the Sinai Abu Rudeis oil field to Egypt unless it is guaranteed alternate sources in addition to Iran for its petroleum needs.
- March 30**—Egyptian officials announced that Israeli bound cargo aboard ships of third nations, as well as Israeli ships, would be banned from using the Suez Canal when it is opened to international traffic.
- March 31**—Secretary Schlesinger said that the United States would be "reluctant" to enter into any new arms commitments to Israel while the current reassessment of American policy in the Middle East was going on.
- April 1**—Egypt formally asked the United States and the Soviet Union to reconvene the Geneva peace conference on the Middle East.
- April 2**—It was reported that Iraqi armored columns had reoccupied the border areas seized by Kurdish rebels a year ago.
- April 6**—Israeli Defense Minister Peres said that Israel would make "significant concessions" toward peace if Egypt opened the Suez Canal as promised on June 5, 1975, although he did not spell out what those concessions would be.
- April 8**—It was reported that Israel and Egypt had informed the United States of their interest in a new American mediation effort, but that Secretary Kissinger was wary of becoming involved again until he was convinced that an agreement was certain.
- April 10**—In his foreign policy speech to Congress, President Ford said the United States was going ahead with reconvening the Geneva conference, but added that he and Secretary Kissinger "will move ahead on whatever course looks most promising, either towards an overall settlement or interim agreements, should the parties desire them."
- April 12**—Egyptian President Anwar Sadat said in an interview that U.S. mediation in the Middle East was no longer enough and that the United States must state clearly that it wants Israel to withdraw to its borders of 1967.
- April 13**—Israeli Defense Minister Peres said that Israel was ready to produce up to 50 percent of its own arms if the United States cuts back military aid.
- April 14**—Israel displayed a new Israeli designed and manufactured jet fighter, the Kfir, which was comparable to the French Mirage and Soviet Mig-21.

- April 14**—Soviet Premier Kosygin warned the Arab nations that they must be “more unified” or risk being at a disadvantage in dealing with Israel and the United States at the Geneva Conference on the Middle East.
- April 16**—A cease-fire agreement ended 4 days of fighting in Beirut, Lebanon, between Palestinian guerrillas and the rightist Phalangist Party militia.
- April 17**—President Ford said that the administration so far had made no decision as a result of its Middle East policy review, but was considering seven options.
- April 17**—The U.N. Security Council voted 13-0 to extend the mandate of the United Nations Emergency Force in the Sinai for three months.
- April 21**—Israeli Foreign Minister Allon and Secretary Kissinger met in Washington in the first high level Israeli-American discussions since the breakdown of Secretary Kissinger’s Middle East negotiations.
- April 21**—It was reported that U.S. talks with Egypt and Israel concerning the conditions of sale for atomic powerplants have been suspended indefinitely.
- April 22**—The Arab League Council, meeting in Cairo, unanimously approved a resolution calling for the formation of a technical committee to resolve the Euphrates River dispute between Syria and Iraq.
- April 27**—Palestinian leader Yasir Arafat arrived in Moscow for talks, rounding off 2 weeks of Kremlin consultations with key Arab leaders.
- April 27**—Syrian leader Shueil Sukkareya said that Syria would renew the mandate of the U.N. force for only 2 months when it expires May 30, 1975.
- April 28**—*Pravda* said that any Middle East settlement must guarantee Israel’s right to an independent existence. (Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko earlier had offered guarantees for Israel’s continued existence in return for withdrawal from Arab land.)
- April 30**—In Washington, Jordanian King Hussein denied that there was any substance to a report that his country and Syria had agreed to establish joint military commands.
- May 1**—Egyptian President Sadat called on the Ford Administration “to define a specific American attitude toward Israel. We want the American position to be crystal clear, in black and white; will the United States protect Israel within its own borders or will it defend Israel in the occupied territories?” (Sadat also stated the Soviet leadership had rejected his request for rescheduling payments on Egypt’s debts to the Soviet Union, estimated to total between \$4 and \$7 billion. )
- May 5**—The Soviet News Agency Tass reported that PLO Chairman Arafat had concluded an 8-day visit to the Soviet Union after having received assurances the PLO would be represented with equal rights at any international forum on the Middle East situation, including the Geneva Peace Conference.
- May 5**—Iraqi Irrigation Minister Mukarram Talabani blamed Syria for the collapse of talks on May 2 in Saudi Arabia aimed at settling the Iraqi-Syrian dispute over use of the waters of the Euphrates.

- May 5**—U.S. officials confirmed that the United States had agreed to supply Jordan with an air-defense system, including Hawk ground-to-air missiles.
- May 9**—In a news briefing, Egyptian President Sadat stated that the reconvened conference in Geneva would be “the last hope” for a Middle East peace, and that the United States held “all the cards” because of its military and economic aid to Israel. (Sadat said he wanted Western European participation because differing United States and Soviet viewpoints could cause a “freeze” in negotiations.)
- May 11**—Israel and the European Economic Community (EEC) signed a trade accord which will cut EEC tariffs on Israeli industrial products by 60 percent by July 1, 1975, and eliminate them by 1977.
- May 11**—The Egyptian Government announced that Egypt, Saudi Arabia, Qatar, and the Union of Arab Emirates (UAE) had agreed to establish a \$1.04 billion Arab military industrial organization, to be headquartered in Cairo.
- May 12**—Soviet Prime Minister Kosygin arrived in Tripoli for talks with Libyan leaders on economic and military aid.
- May 12**—An Israeli force raided three southern Lebanese villages and returned with five suspected Palestinian guerrillas.
- May 13**—Syria announced the closure of its airspace to all Iraqi aircraft and its decision to withdraw all Syrian workers in Iraq.
- May 13**—Israeli troops again raided a village in southern Lebanon, taking three Arabs captive.
- May 13**—A joint statement by U.S. Treasury Secretary Simon and Israeli Finance Minister Rabinowitz outlined a four-point program for U.S. assistance in promoting investment by American multinational corporations in high-technology industrial development in Israel.
- May 13**—The *Washington Post* reported the United States had agreed in late April to construct a \$100 million tank rebuilding facility in Jordan.
- May 14**—At a news conference in Kuwait, Egyptian President Sadat said Israel was a “reality in fact” within its pre-June 1967 borders.
- May 15**—Lebanese Prime Minister Solh resigned, accusing right-wing opponents of responsibility for the “massacre” of Palestinians.
- May 15**—At the start of a 4-day official visit to the United States, the Shah of Iran and President Ford discussed U.S. participation in Iran’s economic development program.
- May 15**—Iraqi forces reportedly executed 38 Kurdish captives last week and killed a Kurdish military commander who had returned from Iran under the amnesty program.
- May 18**—The Saudi Arabian Council of Ministers approved a 5-year development plan calling for a \$142 billion investment program.
- May 18**—Egyptian President Sadat ended his tour of four Arab nations and declared he had obtained a mandate to speak for the Arab world when he meets with President Ford in Salzburg on June 1.

- May 18**—The Israeli Government approved a plan, drawn up by the National Planning Council, to settle about 60,000 Jews in occupied Arab territories over the next 17 years.
- May 20**—In Vienna, Secretary Kissinger and Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko, after 2 days of talks, agreed to postpone resumption of the Geneva conference on the Middle East until fall.
- May 20**—In an interview with the Beirut newspaper *As Shaab*, Libyan Prime Minister Jallud said “no Arab Power is empowered to recognize Israel as a state,” and was opposed to a Geneva conference on a Middle East peace settlement.
- May 21**—Syria informed U.N. Secretary General Waldheim it would accept a 6-month extension of the Golan Heights peacekeeping force after the current mandate expires on May 30.
- May 21**—A letter, signed by 76 Senators and delivered to President Ford, urged the President to make it clear that “the United States acting in its own national interests stands firmly with Israel in the search for peace in future negotiations, and that this premise is the basis of the current reassessment of U.S. policy in the Middle East.”
- May 22**—The Egyptian paper *Al Ahram* reported the signing of an agreement between Libya and the Soviet Union whereby the latter will provide \$4.4 billion in arms in exchange for land, sea, and air bases in Libya. (Libya subsequently confirmed an arms deal with the Soviet Union to the value of \$800 million in aircraft, missiles, and other weapons, but denied the Soviets would be permitted military bases in Libya.)
- May 23**—Lebanese President Franjeh appointed an all-military government headed by retired Brig. Gen. Nouredin Rifai in an effort to quell Lebanon’s recurring civil strife.
- May 26**—The military government in Lebanon resigned under the weight of violent Muslim and left-wing opposition. (President Franjeh subsequently named Rashid Karami to head a new government.)
- May 27**—Saudi Arabian Petroleum Minister Yamani said his country had received official assurances that the United States had ruled out military confrontation over the oil issue.
- May 28**—The Security Council voted 13 to 0, with China and Iraq not participating, to extend the mandate of U.N. peacekeeping forces a further 6 months.
- May 28**—The United States signed an agreement with Egypt providing \$40 million toward reconstruction of the Suez Canal area.
- May 28**—Israeli Prime Minister Rabin stated that while obstacles to a final peace settlement in the Middle East were insurmountable at this time, another interim accord would play for time and create mobility toward peace.
- May 29**—Civil strife lessened in Lebanon as Prime Minister-designate Karami dispatched joint Palestinian-Lebanese army patrols with shoot-to-kill orders against snipers, and set up demilitarized zones between Palestinian and Phalangist areas.

- June 2**—President Ford and Egyptian President Sadat ended a 2-day meeting in Salzburg, Austria, with agreement on the urgent need to break the diplomatic stalemate in the Arab-Israeli conflict, but with uncertainty as to what course to take. (Ford said the United States was prepared to provide Egypt with current assistance for long-range economic development, and that he would “work with our Congress to give reality to this continuing pledge.”)
- June 4**—Israel completed a unilateral withdrawal, announced on June 2, of some of its forces from areas it occupied close to the Suez Canal.
- June 5**—Egypt officially reopened the Suez Canal to international shipping.
- June 6**—Secretary Kissinger warned Third World countries that the United States would “strongly oppose” any effort to suspend Israel from participation in the U.N. General Assembly.
- June 10**—Secretary Kissinger stated that any final Middle East settlement would probably include U.S. support for Israeli’s right to exist, but said there was no “active possibility” of establishing U.S. military bases there to insure the validity of Israel as a state.
- June 10**—Talks between representatives of Arab countries and the EEC opened in Cairo with the aim of forging closer trade ties.
- June 12**—Israeli Prime Minister Rabin concluded 2 days of talks in Washington with President Ford and administration officials, saying that he believed there was “as basis for negotiation” of a new agreement with Egypt, but many questions remained as to Egypt’s readiness to meet some of Israel’s demands.
- June 12**—In a joint communique, following a 3-day visit to Jordan by Syrian President Assad, it was announced that Syria and Jordan had agreed to establish a joint commission for political, military, and economic cooperation.
- June 12**—The U.S. labor delegation walked out of an ILO conference in Geneva after the PLO had been voted admission to observer status, and Labor Secretary John T. Dunlop announced he would not take part in the conference as planned.
- June 14**—Iranian Foreign Minister Khalatbari announced in Teheran the signing of a treaty with Iraq that included: (1) settlement of jurisdiction in the Shat al-Arab Estuary; (2) delineation of 670 disputed border positions between Iran and Iraq; (3) agreement to prevent future border incidents and subversive infiltration; and (4) official termination of Iran’s support for Kurdish insurgency.
- June 16**—An official British spokesman said in London that no specific deal for British arms to Egypt had been made during the visit by Egyptian Foreign Minister Fahmi, although arms had been discussed.
- June 17**—In an interview published in the Beirut newspaper *An Nahar*, Egyptian President Sadat urged the PLO to form a provisional government, stating that “America cannot hold contact with a liberation movement as a general principal, but it can contact a provisional government.”
- June 17**—The Israeli Government unexpectedly devalued the Israeli pound by 2 percent and announced a new system of currency management that provided for monthly 2 percent devaluations if the economy continued to decline.

- June 18**—Egyptian officials said Egypt had agreed in principle to resume negotiations on an interim settlement. (The Israeli Cabinet gave its approval for renewed diplomatic efforts on June 17.)
- June 18**—Libyan Prime Minister Jallud announced in Baghdad the formation of an Arab Struggle Front grouping countries and organizations which rejected a negotiated settlement in the Middle East and recognition of the state of Israel.
- June 18**—The assassin of former King Faisal of Saudi Arabia, Prince Faisal Ibn MUSAED, was publicly beheaded in Riyadh.
- June 21**—Israeli Prime Minister Rabin said that Israel must take chances to reach a peace agreement with Egypt because “if risks are not taken the stalemate will return.”
- June 21**—Following a series of talks in Washington with Syrian Foreign Minister Khaddam, Secretary Kissinger gave assurances that the United States would remain active in the search for peace in the Middle East and would oppose any Arab-Israeli stalemate.
- June 23**—Secretary Kissinger in a speech at Atlanta, Georgia, outlined five principal U.S. interests in the Middle East that made an active U.S. role imperative: (1) an historical and moral commitment to the survival and well-being of Israel; (2) ties with the Arab world; (3) prevention of a Middle East crisis; (4) prevention of a new oil crisis; and (5) prevention of a Middle East crisis which “poses an inevitable risk of direct United States-Soviet confrontation.”
- June 24**—Israel proposed a new disengagement agreement with Egypt that would last 3-to-4 years and would include a land corridor to the Abu Rudais oilfields and withdrawal of Israeli troops from the western reaches of the Mitla and Gidi passes.
- June 25**—Syrian President Assad disclosed that he was ready for a “new step” in diplomacy with Israel leading to an Israeli withdrawal from the Golan Heights if it was “part of a general plan of progressive withdrawal from all occupied territories.”
- June 26**—Israeli Defense Minister Peres proposed splitting Israel into provinces and then federating them with the West Bank areas of Judea and Samaria and with Gaza.
- June 29**—The United States and Egypt signed an agreement providing for a \$44 million U.S. loan for the construction of grain silos, and scheduled to sign a further agreement calling for the United States to provide 50,000 tons of wheat, bringing the fiscal year’s total to 650,000 tons worth \$1.2 million.
- June 30**—Denying reports from Israel of a U.S. ultimatum, President Ford said the United States would have no choice but to suggest a reconvening of the Geneva conference unless there was “a meeting of the minds” on an interim Egyptian-Israeli agreement.
- June 30**—Prime Minister-designate Karami and Lebanese factional leaders agreed on the general outlines of a new government in an effort to end the civil violence which had prevailed throughout June and left numerous dead and wounded.

- July 1**—AID announced it had made two loans to Egypt totaling \$114,275,000 for agricultural and industrial development, bringing the total of U.S. official assistance during fiscal 1975 to that country to \$250 million.
- July 1**—Israeli Prime Minister Rabin stated that Israel can expect a reduction of U.S. aid if it refuses to yield to Washington pressure and reach a new interim agreement with Egypt. (White House Press Secretary Ron Nessen said no new timetable had been established for the start of talks on U.S. military supplies to Israel for fiscal 1976.)
- July 2**—Saudi Arabia and Iraq signed an agreement in Riyadh delincating their common border and dividing the neutral zone between the two countries.
- July 2**—U.S. Army Colonel Ernest Morgan was abducted by a group of armed men at a roadblock in Lebanon.
- July 2**—Two armed men shot and killed an Iranian employee of the U.S. Embassy in Teheran.
- July 3**—PLO Chairman Arafat predicted an imminent new war in the Middle East and said his forces had stepped up attacks on Israel.
- July 4**—A bomb exploded in downtown Jerusalem, killing 13 persons and wounding 73, one of whom later died. (Responsibility for the bombing was claimed by the PLO in Beirut and Damascus.)
- July 6**—The Israeli Cabinet postponed a decision on the disputed elements of a new interim agreement with Egypt, seeking additional "clarification and elucidation" of the Egyptian position.
- July 7**—Israeli ground, air, and naval units struck at Palestinian bases in Lebanon and reportedly left 13 persons killed and numerous buildings destroyed. (Prime Minister Rabin said Israel would pursue "an uncompromising war" against the guerrillas, using "the only language they understand.")
- July 7**—*Aviation Week and Space Technology* reported that Egypt wanted nothing more to do with the Soviets and was rebuilding a sophisticated air force and air defense system with Western technology and its own ingenuity.
- July 7**—Syrian authorities closed down the Iraqi military attache's office in Damascus and ordered its staff to leave the country within 48 hours. (Iraq submitted a note to the League of Arab States protesting "continuous Syrian violations along the Iraqi border.")
- July 9**—Saudi Arabian King Khalid announced a record Saudi budget of \$30.3 billion for the forthcoming fiscal year commencing July 10, of which \$6.51 billion would be devoted to defense.
- July 9**—Representatives from 12 Arab and 12 African countries opened a conference in Cairo calling for increased cooperation between the two blocs, with major objectives being development and the fight against colonialism, racism, and Zionism.
- July 10**—Assistant Attorney General Antonin Scalia, appearing before a House Judiciary Committee hearing, said that while he deplored the Arab boycott, the Department of Justice could not support a bill imposing fines on firms which discriminate against Jews or Israel in response to Arab pressure.



- July 12**—It was disclosed that, following a meeting between Secretary Kissinger and Israeli Prime Minister Rabin in Bonn, remaining differences to be resolved for a new interim agreement include: (1) the precise location of a new cease-fire line; (2) Egyptian access to the Abu Rudeis oil field; and (3) corollary U.S. assurances of economic, political, and military support for Israel. (Outstanding issues concerned Israeli electronic surveillance stations monitoring approaches west of the Mitla and Gidi passes, protection of defense facilities at Bir Gilgafa, and access to Sharm al Shaikh.)
- July 12**—A Palestinian terrorist group released kidnapped U.S. Army Colonel Morgan in Beirut.
- July 14**—In a policy speech in Milwaukee, Secretary Kissinger criticized the “arbitrary tactics” of Third World nations in extorting economic concessions and expelling members of the United Nations of whom they disapprove, saying: “Those who seek to manipulate U.N. membership by procedural abuse may well inherit an empty shell.”
- July 15**—Forty Muslim countries attending the Islamic conference at Jiddah, Saudi Arabia, unanimously passed a resolution calling for Israel’s expulsion from the United Nations and all international conferences.
- July 16**—The Egyptian Government, in a letter to U.N. Secretary General Waldheim, stated it would not consent “to further renew the mandate” of the U.N. peace-keeping force in Sinai.
- July 16**—In Minneapolis, Secretary Kissinger ruled out the possibility of U.S. military involvement in Sinai as a buffer between Israel and Egypt.
- July 17**—Israeli Ambassador to the United States Simcha Dinitz delivered to Secretary Kissinger his government’s latest negotiating proposals which, he said, contained “new elements” that he hoped would narrow differences on a new interim agreement.
- July 17**—American Telephone and Telegraph Company announced it had arranged a six-year, \$100 million loan in Saudi Arabia.
- July 18**—The Senate approved by voice vote S. Res. 214 which warned the United Nations that if Israel were expelled from that body, the Senate would review all U.S. commitments to Third World nations involved, and seriously consider continued U.S. membership.
- July 21**—Saudi Arabian Crown Prince Fahd opened talks in Paris with French leaders on what was described as multi-million dollar industrial and arms contracts.
- July 22**—Israeli Government sources stated that Egypt had responded favorably to some of Tel Avi’s proposals for an interim agreement.
- July 23**—Egypt renewed its mandate for U.N. peace-keeping forces in Sinai for a further three months, until October 24. (Secretary Kissinger relayed Egypt’s latest proposals to Israel and stated he saw progress in efforts toward a new interim agreement.)
- July 23**—Jordanian King Hussein warned that congressional attempts to scale down U.S. arms sales of Hawk air defense systems would damage relations between Jordan and the United States and cause him to purchase arms elsewhere.

- July 25**—Israeli Prime Minister Rabin said that Israel had rejected most of the latest Egyptian proposals for an interim agreement.
- July 28**—The Jordanian and Syrian Prime Ministers met in Amman for the first session of a bilateral committee meeting coordinating military and political strategy against Israel.
- July 28**—In Khartoum, Egyptian President al-Sadat set a three-month deadline for progress in an interim agreement with Israel and warned the alternative could be a fifth Middle Eastern war. (Israeli Defense Minister Peres said that Israel's latest proposals to Egypt for reaching an agreement were final.)
- July 29**—Israeli Foreign Minister Allon warned that if his country was ousted from the United Nations, it would suspend all U.N. operations in Israel, including peace-keeping forces on the cease-fire lines with Egypt and Syria.
- July 31**—American Enterprise Institute military analyst Dale Tahtinen said that Israel probably possessed at least 10 nuclear weapons and the capability to use them on targets in the Arab world. (An Israeli Foreign Ministry spokesman stated that all reports on Israeli possession of nuclear weapons were based "strictly on speculation.")
- August 5**—King Hussein warned of the likelihood of another Middle Eastern war, and said he would not hesitate to ask for weapons from the Soviet Union if the United States turned down his request for defensive Hawk ground-to-air missiles.
- August 7**—For the fourth day, there were clashes between Israel and Lebanon.
- August 11**—Defense Intelligence Agency Director, Lt. Gen. Daniel Graham, said that further conflict was likely in the Middle East, and that prospects for a negotiated settlement may have been endangered by the U.S. withdrawal from Indochina.
- August 12**—Israeli Ambassador Simcha Dinitz, Mordechai Gazit of the Prime Minister's office, and Meir Rosen of the Foreign Ministry met with State Department officials to discuss Israel's assistance needs. (According to unconfirmed reports, Israel was asking for \$350 million annually for oil purchases, \$150 million for the construction of a new Sinai defensive line, \$700 million in economic assistance, and \$1.5 billion in military assistance.)
- August 12**—Settlement of the Syrian-Iraqi dispute over water rights to the Euphrates river, through Saudi Arabian mediation efforts, was announced.
- August 13**—Iraq renewed its offer to join Syria in a joint military front against Israel if Syria would renounce U.N. resolutions calling for a peaceful settlement to the Middle Eastern conflict.
- August 17**—Egyptian newspapers reported that two members of the Libyan Revolutionary Command Council and several other army officers had been involved in an attempted coup d'etat against Colonel Qaddafi.
- August 18**—An international textile conference scheduled to be held in Bombay was cancelled because of the Indian Government's refusal to permit Israel to be represented.

- August 21**—Secretary Kissinger arrived in Israel to begin a new round of “shuttle diplomacy” aimed at reaching a new Israeli-Egyptian interim agreement.
- August 22**—Syria and Jordan announced they had formed a supreme command to direct political, economic, and military action against Israel.
- August 23**—The *Washington Post* reported that the United States had formally agreed to sell Israel F-15 and F-16 advanced jet fighters, Lance surface-to-surface missiles, and laser-guided bombs, in an effort to obtain Israeli approval of a new interim agreement with Egypt.
- August 25**—A statement, drafted by the bipartisan group Members of Congress for Peace through Law and signed by fifty Congressmen, expressed concern for and disapproval of any action to expel or suspend Israel from the U.N. General Assembly.
- August 25**—President Ford said in Milwaukee that Congress would have to be a full “partner” in legitimizing any U.S. involvement in a new interim accord in the Middle East, and it would have to approve the proposed participation of U.S. civilian technicians in Sinai if such an accord was reached.
- August 26**—A new Bahrain Government, headed by Prime Minister Khalifa bin Sulman, brother of the Amir, was sworn in two days after the previous government had resigned after disputes with the leftist-oriented National Assembly.
- August 26**—Iraq charged that Syrian warplanes had violated Iraqi airspace, despite protest notes by the Baghdad government, and called for an end to these “provocative acts.”
- August 26**—Assistant Secretary of State McCloskey announced the State Department’s refusal to approve the export of any military released equipment, including 8 C-130 transport aircraft, to Libya.
- August 27**—The Egyptian Cabinet approved a new interim draft agreement that made public certain political commitments to Israel.
- August 28**—Israeli air force planes attacked a Palestinian refugee camp near Tyre.
- August 28**—Israeli Defense Minister Peres said that the presence of Americans in Sinai would ensure a sustained period of peace, and that some of the functions of U.N. peacekeeping forces would “now be partially placed on the shoulders of a large and responsible superpower.”
- August 28**—The Beirut newspaper *Al Hawadess* reported that Syrian armed forces had been given order to intervene immediately on the side of Kuwait if Iraq attempted to invade that Shaikhdom.
- August 30**—The conference of “nonaligned” nations in Peru concluded with a “Declaration of Lima” that urged the U.N. Security Council “to take all necessary measures” to force Israel to comply with U.N. resolutions on the Middle East.
- August 30**—Egyptian spokesman, Tahsin Bashir, said Egypt would like to have Congress approve American technicians to help bring a step of stabilization . . . and to launch a peace momentum.

- August 31**—*Pravda* commentator, Ivan Kalita, said the proposed use of U.S. civilians in Sinai added "a new and complicating ingredient" to the troubles of the Middle East.
- September 2**—Secretary Kissinger received Saudi Arabian approval of the Israeli-Egyptian interim agreement. In Jordan, Kissinger stated he was unable to forecast an early Israeli withdrawal from the West Bank, and said Israeli-Jordanian negotiations had become impossible because of the PLO having been given the exclusive right to represent Palestinians of the West Bank.
- September 3**—The Ford administration submitted to the chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee and the Speaker of the House a statement proposing the sale of 14 Hawk missile batteries to Jordan.
- September 4**—Israel and Egypt signed the Sinai disengagement agreements in Geneva.
- September 5**—Representative Findley released a letter from King Hussein which stressed Jordan's urgent need for 14 Hawk missile batteries on the basis of his country being the only state in the area without an air-defense system of any kind. Hussein stated that if Congress disapproved the sales of Hawks to Jordan, he had "no other choice but to seek the best comparable system, which is available only in the Soviet Union."
- September 6**—The PLO official newspaper, *Falastin al-Thawra*, said that the organization considered the presence of Americans in the Sinai buffer zone "a hostile target which should be shot at."
- September 9**—At a news conference, Secretary Kissinger disclosed few details of the Sinai agreements, but promised that every U.S. commitment would be made public.
- September 15**—It was announced in Cairo that President al-Sadat held PLO Chairman Arafat personally responsible for the seizure by Palestinian guerrillas of the Egyptian Embassy in Madrid, and that Egypt would take "decisive measures" in the event the PLO failed to ensure the immediate release of the Egyptian Ambassador.
- September 16**—President Ford said the United States had agreed to supply Israel with "very substantial" military arms, but any shipments were still "subject to negotiations." He also stated that the United States was not moving toward a United States-Israeli security treaty.
- September 17**—President Ford gave assurances that Jordan would use Hawk missiles supplied by the United States for defensive purposes only, stating that the batteries would be installed "as fixed, defensive, and nonmobile anti-aircraft weapons."
- September 17**—Secretary Kissinger said that the Sinai Accord would have to be renegotiated if Congress refused to approve the plan to station U.S. technicians in the buffer zone. He said that the document establishing the U.S. presence in the Sinai was an organic part of the overall agreement. Kissinger also stated that programs of assistance were not part of the overall agreement.
- September 17**—Israel Defense Minister Peres said in Washington that Israel will guarantee it will not use nuclear warheads on any weapons it receives from the United States. He also stated that Israel will never request U.S. troops to be sent to the Middle East.

**September 18**—Radio Amman announced that Jordan was “absolutely not prepared to sign the contract for the purchase of Hawk missiles under the conditions, restrictions, and obligations contained in President Ford’s letter to Congress which Jordan considers unique and affecting its national dignity.”

**September 18**—In Kuwait, Syrian Foreign Minister Khaddam said that “the Sinai Accord brings the United States as a party directly involved in the conflict,” and accused Egypt of turning the Arab-Israeli conflict “from one over the very existence of Israel into one of mere frontiers, thus implicitly recognizing the existence of the Jewish state.”

**September 18**—State Department legal adviser, Monroe Leigh, in a letter to the chairman of the Committee on International Relations, stated that the Memoranda of Agreement between the United States and Israel were, in his opinion, properly described under U.S. constitutional practice as “executive agreements.”

**September 19**—The State Department announced that the United States and Jordan had resolved “some misunderstandings,” thus clearing the way for the sale of 14 batteries of Hawk missiles.

**September 21**—Secretary Schlesinger indicated that there could be no early deliveries of Pershing ground-to-ground missiles to Israel, and that delivery of the Pershing 2 would not be possible until the 1980’s.

**September 22**—Secretary Kissinger, in a speech before the General Assembly, suggested the convening of a multilateral conference to deal with peace in the Middle East, and said the United States was ready to “encourage” negotiations between Syria and Israel.

**September 23**—In Geneva, Israeli and Egyptian military negotiators completed final details on a protocol which would implement the provisions of the Sinai disengagement agreement. Egypt signed but Israel deferred full signature until after congressional approval to authorize the stationing of 200 U.S. technicians at early-warning stations in the buffer zone.

**September 24**—Iran reportedly requested U.S. Government permission to transfer a squadron of F-5A jet fighters to Jordan.

**September 24**—Saudi Arabian Minister of State for Foreign Affairs, Prince Saud bin Faisal, said in New York that it was “inconceivable” that Middle East peace negotiations could proceed much further without Palestinian participation, and that there was no change in Saudi policy toward Israeli-occupied Arab Jerusalem.

**September 27**—An unofficial Israeli delegation arrived in Moscow reportedly to explore prospects for restoring diplomatic relations between Israel and the Soviet Union.

**September 27**—Syrian President al-Assad, in a militant but ambiguous interview, criticized Secretary Kissinger’s peace efforts in the Middle East, linked further Syrian moves to Israeli concessions to the Palestinians, and disclaimed any Syrian interest in a Golan Heights interim agreement.

**September 29**—Egyptian President al-Sadat stated that he had received an undertaking from President Ford “that Israel will not attack Syria, that a second disengagement will be concluded on the Syrian front, and that the Palestinians will participate in a settlement.”

- September 29**—President Ford, in a letter to Senate Minority Leader Scott, warned that further delay could endanger the disengagement accord and requested congressional approval for U.S. technicians “no later than Friday, October 3.”
- September 30**—Secretary Kissinger informed Arab foreign ministers, in a speech at the U.S. Mission at the United Nations, that the immediate objectives of U.S. consultations would be: (1) “to determine how to proceed between Israel and Syria;” (2) “to begin considering how the negotiations for an overall settlement can be organized;” (3) “to refine our thinking on how the legitimate interests of the Palestinian people can be met in an overall peace.”
- September 30**—In an address to the U.N. General Assembly, Syrian Foreign Minister Khaddam strongly denounced the Egyptian-Israeli disengagement accord as being “not a step toward peace, but rather a temporary truce that threatened the whole region with explosion.” He also denounced “the undertakings given by the godfather of the agreement to supply Israel with the most destructive weapons.”
- September 30**—The Committee on Foreign Relations voted 14 to 0 to require the administration to certify that all secret U.S. “assurances and undertakings” to Egypt and Israel be revealed to the committee before it proceeded to vote on the stationing of U.S. technicians in the Sinai.
- October 1**—In a news conference in Paris, Secretary Schlesinger indicated that Israel probably would not receive Pershing missiles from the United States, “recognizing the fact that the production line for the Pershing has been closed down and that any drawdown of American inventories might well affect our posture in Europe.”
- October 2**—Secretary Kissinger delivered a formal statement from President Ford to the Committee on Foreign Relations giving assurances that Congress had been informed of all aspects of the Egyptian-Israeli disengagement agreement. (Kissinger submitted written certification of these assurances on October 7.)
- October 6**—In a speech in Damascus, Syrian President al-Assad stated he would refuse to negotiate any disengagement agreement with Israel until the Jewish state recognized and agreed to talk with the PLO.
- October 6**—State Department spokesman Robert Anderson confirmed reports that the Libyan Government has refused to grant exit visas for about 230 American employees of the Occidental Petroleum Corp.
- October 8**—By 341-69, the House adopted H.J. Res. 683 approving the U.S. proposal to station up to 200 American civilian technicians in the Sinai to monitor the Egyptian-Israeli disengagement agreement. (The legislation stressed that approval of the monitor force did not signify congressional approval for any other agreement, understanding, or commitment made by the executive branch.)
- October 9**—By 70-18, the Senate adopted H.J. Res. 683 (in lieu of S.J. Res. 138.)
- October 10**—Israeli representatives signed the protocol, worked out during negotiations with Egypt in Geneva during September, to implement provisions contained in the disengagement agreement.

- October 10**—A communique issued in Moscow, at the conclusion of Syrian President al-Assad's sudden 24-hour visit to the Soviet Union, stated that the Soviet Union and Syria "stressed their determination to restore and safeguard the legitimate rights of Arab states and the Arab people, including the Palestinian Arabs."
- October 13**—President Ford signed the congressional resolution approving the stationing of U.S. technicians in the Sinai (P.L. 94-110).
- October 14**—The Department of Agriculture announced that Jordan had agreed to purchase \$6.1 million of U.S. wheat and flour (almost 1.5 million bushels) under the Food for Peace Program.
- October 16**—The *Philadelphia Inquirer* reported that according to a classified State Department legal memorandum prepared at the request of the Committee on Foreign Relations, Secretary Kissinger had made 16 legally binding commitments on behalf of the United States in concluding negotiations toward the Sinai disengagement agreement.
- October 16**—In a resolution approved by the 18 attending foreign ministers, the Arab League warned against any outside intervention in Lebanon.
- October 17**—Egypt announced it had withdrawn its air force units stationed in Syria following criticism of Egyptian policy and leadership by Syrian Air Force Commander, Major General Nadji Jamili.
- October 17**—The Third Committee of the U.N. General Assembly, by a 70-29 vote with 27 abstentions, approved an Arab resolution defining Zionism as a form of racism.
- October 18**—Syrian President al-Assad said his recent talks with Soviet leaders in Moscow had "produced identical views on rejecting the Egyptian-Israeli disengagement accord." and confirmed reports that Syria would receive new weaponry from the Soviet Union.
- October 20**—Omani infantry, artillery, and air units, supported by Iranian ground and naval forces, commenced a concerted drive against guerrilla elements of the Popular Front for the Liberation of Oman and the Arab Gulf (PFLOAG) in the Jabal al-Akdar and Dhofar regions of Oman.
- October 20**—Spain requested the U.N. Security Council to appeal to Morocco to call off its planned march of some 35,000 Moroccans into Spanish Sahara.
- October 22**—Egyptian and Israeli army officers held the first of a series of joint commission meetings to work out details toward implementation of the Sinai disengagement accord.
- October 24**—Representative Hamilton, referring to a proposed sale of \$32 million of air-to-air missiles to Kuwait, charged that the United States was contributing to a "frightening escalation of arms sales" to Persian Gulf states.
- October 25**—*Pravda*, in a major article, criticized the policies of Egyptian President al-Sadat, and portrayed him as the betrayer of the Soviet-Egyptian alliance.
- October 26**—Egyptian President al-Sadat arrived in the United States for a 10-day state visit.

- October 27**—In a speech at the National Press Club, Egyptian President al-Sadat said there could be no permanent peace in the Middle East until the “key problem”—the question of the Palestinian people—had been resolved, and called for the inclusion of the PLO in any overall peace negotiations and for the internationalization of Jerusalem.
- October 30**—President Ford submitted to Congress revisions of his May proposals for security assistance programs for fiscal 1976 with 70% of the total concentrated in the Middle East. (Proposals included \$1.5 billion in military credits and \$740 million in security supporting assistance for Israel; \$750 million in supporting assistance for Egypt; \$100 million in military assistance grants, \$78 million in supporting assistance, and \$75 million in military credit sales for Jordan; and \$90 million in security supporting assistance for Syria. In addition, Ford recommended \$50 million to defray costs of U.S. technicians in the Sinai.)
- October 31**—Suez Canal officials processed the Greek freighter Olympos carrying cement for Israel in preparation for the first canal transit by Israel-bound cargo since the 1950’s.
- November 2**—Secretary Kissinger said the United States may provide Egypt with nuclear reactors under safeguards which would be “the most exhaustive . . . in existence in any country.”
- November 3**—President Ford, in a television interview, reiterated the U.S. position that the PLO must recognize the state of Israel “before there can be any contact or any participation by the Palestinians in any negotiations.”
- November 3**—The State Department announced that the United States was sending eight tons of emergency medical supplies valued at \$0.5 million to Lebanon at the request of that country’s government.
- November 4**—U.S.-made Saudi Arabian air force aircraft, operating from Jordanian airfields, were reported participating in joint air-ground maneuvers in Syria.
- November 5**—Egyptian President al-Sadat addressed a joint session of Congress, urging “a sympathetic stand” by the United States toward Palestinian aspirations, U.S. restraint in the Middle East arms race, and a “more impartial role” in the peacemaking process.
- November 5**—Syrian President al-Assad called for the inclusion in Security Council Resolution 242 of a direct reference to the right of self-determination for the Palestinian people.
- November 6**—Appearing before the Committee on International Relations, Secretary Kissinger said the fiscal 1976 foreign assistance program for Israel was “aimed at promoting both defense strength and economic health. The case for Egypt is equally strong.”
- November 8**—The *Manchester Guardian* reported that Egypt had purchased an estimated \$1.2 billion in weapons systems from Britain, including the Anglo-French Jaguar high-performance jet fighter-bomber and electronic equipment.



- November 10**—By a 72-35 vote with 32 abstentions, the U.N. General Assembly approved a resolution adopted in committee on October 17 that classified Zionism as a form of racism. In addition, the Assembly passed two resolutions calling for (1) recognition of the Palestinian right to self-determination and return of property; and (2) guarantees for the “inalienable rights” of the Palestinians, and the participation of the PLO, “the representative of the Palestine people,” in all U.N. Middle East conferences “on an equal footing with other parties.” U.S. Ambassador to the United Nations Moynihan denounced the General Assembly move, and said the United States will not abide or acknowledge the resolution on Zionism, or “acquiesce to this infamous act.”
- November 10**—The Soviet news agency *TASS* announced that Ambassador to the United States Dobrynin had delivered a formal note on November 9 to Secretary Kissinger calling for resumption of the Geneva Conference on the Middle East, with full participation by the PLO.
- November 11**—The Senate unanimously passed Senate Concurrent Resolution 73 calling on the United Nations to reconsider its “ill-advised” resolution, and asked the Senate Committee on Foreign Relations and the House Committee on International Relations to reassess further the U.S. participation in the U.N. General Assembly. The House passed House Resolution 855 condemning the resolution and calling for its reconsideration by the United Nations with a view toward removing the subject of Zionism from the context of racism.
- November 12**—White House spokesman William Greener announced that President Ford deplored the General Assembly resolution on Zionism but that Ford believed the United States should remain in the world organization. Secretary Kissinger stated that the United States “will have to consider the vote [on Zionism] on an individual basis before deciding what specific action we will take toward various countries.”
- November 12**—The Lebanese Cabinet agreed to accept a French diplomatic initiative to mediate a settlement of Lebanon’s factional war.
- November 13**—The Israeli Government stated that Egypt would be violating the Sinai disengagement agreement if it honored a proposed Arab League boycott of third-country ships carrying Israeli cargoes through the Suez Canal. (The previous day, Arab League Boycott Commissioner Muhammed Ahmad Majub had announced his office would blacklist such vessels.)
- November 16**—Israeli Prime Minister Rabin said that testimony by Deputy Assistant Secretary of State Harold Saunders before the Committee on International Relations Subcommittee on Investigations showed “extensive bias” on the Palestinian question, and raised points of conflict in U.S.-Israeli relations on which Israel had believed the two countries to be in accord.
- November 17**—Twenty-five Democratic members of the House filed a suit accusing the Department of Commerce and Interior of encouraging American companies to participate in the Arab boycott of Israel in violation of Congressional policy.

- November 18**—Israeli Defense Minister Peres stated that seven Arab states had acquired \$5.8 billion in arms (\$4.9 from Communist nations and almost \$1 billion from the West) since the October 1973 war and called on the United States to help Israel maintain a balance of power. (Peres added that the Arabs had signed contracts for more than \$11 billion in additional weapons, including \$7 billion from Western countries.)
- November 19**—Secretary Kissinger gave justification for the Administration's \$3.3 billion security assistance program for the Middle East before the Committee on Foreign Relations Subcommittee on Foreign Assistance. (Kissinger disclosed that the 200 American civilians to be under contract to a private company under State Department supervision.)
- November 19**—The *Christian Science Monitor* reported that according to intelligence sources the Soviet Union has agreed to bolster the Syrian air force with two squadrons of Soviet-piloted MIG-25 advanced interceptor and reconnaissance aircraft.
- November 20**—President Ford announced a series of measures designed to protect American citizens and businesses against discrimination because of foreign boycotts.
- November 20**—The French Government announced the conclusion of agreements with Iraq for intergovernmental cooperation in the peaceful use of nuclear energy, and French assistance in establishing a nuclear research and training facility and construction of a 600,000 kilowatt nuclear power plant in Iraq.
- November 26**—PLO Executive Committee member, Jawad Saleh, said in New York that the creation of a Palestinian state on the West Bank would be only a temporary solution to the Palestine problem.
- November 28**—Israeli Prime Minister Rabin declared that the objective of the Soviet Union and Syria was "to make the issue of the PLO the main one for political warfare, and to hurt Israel, the U.S. and the interim [Sinai] agreement."
- November 28**—In an interview in the Beirut newspaper *Al Anwar*, Saudi Arabian Crown Prince Fahd warned against any proposed partition of Lebanon between Muslims and Christians.
- November 30**—By a 30-0 vote, with China and Iraq not participating, the U.N. Security Council approved renewal of the United Nations Disengagement Observer Force (UNDOF) mandate for 6 months, and called for a Council debate to study all relevant resolutions on the Middle East on January 12, 1976.
- November 30**—Israel formally turned over the Abu Rudais oilfields to Egypt.
- December 1**—The Israeli Cabinet announced its decision to boycott the January 1976 U.N. Security Council debate on the Middle East.
- December 2**—Israeli aircraft attacked three Palestinian refugee camps in Lebanon. (A Palestinian spokesman in Beirut subsequently reported 74 persons killed and 160 wounded in the raids.)

- December 2**—The United States rejected a Soviet proposal to reconvene the Geneva Conference on the Middle East with the PLO participating, and the Soviet Union rejected a U.S. note alternatively urging bilateral U.S.-Soviet consultations and an informal meeting of the Conference with the exclusion of the PLO.
- December 5**—The U.N. General Assembly, by 84-17 vote with 27 abstentions, adopted a resolution calling upon all nations to cease supplying military and economic aid to Israel, and called on the Security Council to establish a timetable for the achievement of a Middle East settlement that would insure Israeli withdrawal from occupied territories and full recognition of the national rights of the Palestinians.
- December 5**—French officials announced that France had decided to cut its contribution to the United Nations budget by about 10% to protest the General Assembly resolution equating Zionism with racism.
- December 8**—The United States vetoed a Security Council resolution condemning Israel for the December 2 strikes in Lebanon because the resolution failed to include any balancing reference to other acts of violence in the Middle East.
- December 8**—Secretary Kissinger urged Israel to drop its boycott of the January 1976 Security Council debate on the Middle East. (The following day, Israeli Foreign Minister Allon indicated that his government may reconsider its refusal to attend the Security Council debate on the Middle East.)
- December 8**—Iraq nationalized British, French and Dutch assets in the Basrah Petroleum Company. (U.S. interests in Iraqi oil had been nationalized following the October 1973 Arab-Israeli war.)
- December 9**—Omani Sultan Qabus announced that Oman's armed forces had scored the "first total victory against international communism in any Arab country" in defeating the Popular Front for the Liberation of Oman and the Arab Gulf (PFLOAG) insurgency in Dhofar province.
- December 9**—The Defense Department notified Congress of its intentions to sell F-15 advanced jet aircraft to Israel, and that Saudi Arabia had contracted for \$1.8 billion in construction, maintenance and training programs to modernize the Saudi air force.
- December 11**—Moroccan troops marched into Al Aiun, capital of Spanish Sahara, to annex the territory—a move which prompted accusations of aggression from Algeria.
- December 13**—The Egyptian newspaper *Akhbar al Yom* reported that the Soviet Union had refused an Egyptian request for a 10-year grace period for repayment of its Soviet loans in order to help Egypt improve its strained economy.
- December 14**—At the conclusion of a state visit by French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing to Egypt, a joint communique indicated French agreement to assist in setting up an Egyptian arms industry and to cooperate in desalinization, nuclear energy, and other developmental programs.
- December 14**—UNESCO Director of Information Joel Blocker submitted his resignation in protest to anti-Israel actions by the United Nations over the past 13 months.

- December 15**—The Israeli newspaper *Ha'aretz* reported that President Ford, in a message to Prime Minister Rabin, had pledged that the United States would oppose any U.N. Security Council attempt to impose a Middle East peace settlement, and also had requested that Israel consult with Washington before launching major military actions against Palestinian Guerrillas in Lebanon.
- December 17**—Israeli Defense Minister Peres, ending a 2-day visit to Washington, said that despite U.S. efforts to promote further movement toward peace, he did not expect any diplomatic progress during 1976 because of the American presidential election and growing rivalry among Arab countries.
- December 17**—By a 36-22 vote, with 7 abstentions and 15 absent, a UNESCO conference in Paris approved the insertion of a reference to the General Assembly resolution equating Zionism with racism in the preamble of a draft declaration on media policy. (The following day, the United States, EEC countries, Australia and Canada withdrew from participation in the conference).
- December 17**—At the 27-nation conference on international economic cooperation in Paris, oil-producing nations turned aside Secretary Kissinger's call for a minimum acceptable goal of a consensus on "the relationship between changes in energy prices and the stability and performance of the world economy."
- December 18**—The United States and Egypt signed a \$100 million loan program to finance imports of American industrial and agricultural equipment.
- December 21**—An Israeli government official disclosed that Foreign Minister Allon had travelled to Europe on a secret diplomatic mission, but denied reports that Allon had met with PLO representatives.
- December 21**—Six pro-Palestinian terrorists forced their way into the Vienna headquarters of OPEC, killing three persons and seizing as hostages the oil ministers attending and several other people. (As provided with an Austrian civil aircraft, the terrorists surrendered to Algerian authorities on December 23 after having released the last of their hostages.)
- December 22**—President Ford publicly rebuked Israel for what was described as "constant leakage" to the press of confidential exchanges between the United States and Israel.
- December 22**—Pope Paul appealed to the Israeli people to "recognize the rights and legitimate aspirations" of Palestinians.
- December 24**—Former Israeli Prime Minister Golda Meir, appearing on an NBC program, said that lack of congressional support for Angola had cast doubt upon the value of future U.S. security guarantees for Israel.
- December 26**—In an interview published by *Ma'ariv*, Israeli Defense Minister Peres said that Israel was willing to grant self-rule to Palestinians living under its authority, but rejected negotiations with the PLO.
- December 27**—The Egyptian newspaper *Akhbar al Yom* charged that Libyan leader Qaddafi and members of the "Popular Front" had arranged and financed the terrorist attack on OPEC's Vienna headquarters.

- December 28**—The Israeli Government agreed on a 1976–1977 defense budget of more than \$4 billion, almost 40 percent of the total budget of \$10.5 billion.
- December 28**—Syrian President al-Assad arrived in Tehran for a scheduled four days of talks with the Shah of Iran aimed at cementing closer economic and political ties between their two countries.
- December 28**—Algeria and Libya announced close coordination of their policies to combat threats to the Palestinian cause and to oppose Moroccan policies in Spanish Sahara.
- December 29**—A joint communique issued at the conclusion of a four-day visit to Turkey by Soviet Prime Minister Kosygin called for withdrawal of Israeli forces from occupied Arab lands and creation of a Palestinian state.
- December 29**—A declassified version of a GAO report concluded that U.S. military readiness had been “adversely affected” and the country’s arms arsenals dangerously depleted by weapons aid to Vietnam and Israel.
- December 29**—Egyptian and Israeli representatives to the Joint Military Commission in the Sinai settled differences over the location of an Egyptian early warning station. (A U.N. spokesman said construction of the site would begin on December 31.)
- December 29**—Militiamen belonging to different Lebanese factions began withdrawing from Beirut’s streets, but political leaders predicted another round of civil war unless extremist groups accept the latest Syrian-mediated peace plan.
- December 30**—Tawfiq Zayad, newly elected Communist mayor of Nazareth and one of five Arab members of the Israeli Knesset, said of his victory that if “the election results have any political significance, it is as a protest against the attitude of Jewish society and the Jewish authorities to Israel’s Arab citizens, a protest against national oppression.”
- December 31**—Mauritanian President Ould Dadda arrived in Rabat to confer with Moroccan King Hassan, reportedly on final details for their planned annexation of Spanish Sahara. (Sources in Algiers said that Algerian reserves had been placed on a stand-by status as Algeria was building up its armed forces along the frontier with Morocco.)
- December 31**—An Iranian army tribunal sentenced 10 Marxist terrorists to death for the murders of 3 American military personnel, an Iranian employee of the U.S. Embassy in Tehran, and 4 other Iranians.

## UNITED STATES-WESTERN EUROPEAN RELATIONS <sup>1</sup>

- January 2**—The Provisional wing of the Irish Republican Army (IRA) extended its 11-day Christmas cease-fire until January 16.
- January 3**—President Ford signed the Trade Act of 1974 into law (P.L. 93-618), thus opening the way for negotiations under the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT) to reduce tariff and nontariff barriers between the United States and its major trading partners in Western Europe.
- January 9**—The moderate Liberal Party of Danish Prime Minister Hartling increased its representation in Parliament in general elections, but failed to secure a strong majority and thus break Denmark's political stalemate.
- January 13**—The Greek Parliament unanimously approved a bill ruling that the army's seizure of power on April 21, 1967, was a coup d'etat and not a revolution, and thus the dictatorship was illegal and its leaders liable for prosecution.
- January 14**—Former Brigadier General Demetrios Ioannides, a leader of the military junta that ruled Greece until July 1974, was imprisoned on charges of high treason and insurrection for his role in the 1967 coup.
- January 15**—Portugal signed an agreement with Angola's three major liberation movements setting November 11 as the date upon which its last African colony would achieve independence.
- January 16**—In Northern Ireland, the Provisional wing of the IRA announced that it would end its Christmas cease-fire.
- January 23**—British Prime Minister Wilson announced that a nationwide referendum would be held before the end of June on British membership in the Common Market.
- January 28**—Danish Prime Minister Hartling resigned, following passage of a resolution in Parliament calling for the minority government's resignation.
- January 30**—A committee appointed by the British Government to review antiterrorist laws in Northern Ireland recommended that detention without trial should be retained, but not indefinitely.
- January 31**—Prime Minister Wilson and President Ford ended a 2-day meeting in Washington, where talks reportedly centered on energy, economic problems and the Middle East.
- February 5**—More than 500 government officials signed a petition to Spanish Prime Minister Carlos Arias Navarro asking for greater democratization of Spain's political institutions.
- February 10**—In Northern Ireland the Provisional wing of the IRA began a cease-fire of indefinite duration.

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<sup>1</sup> Prepared by Edward Lampson, Specialist in European Affairs.

- February 11**—In Great Britain, Margaret Thatcher was elected leader of the Conservative Party.
- February 13**—In Denmark, a minority government formed by the Social Democratic Party with its leader Anker Jorgensen as Prime Minister was sworn into office.
- February 17**—British Prime Minister Harold Wilson ended a 5-day visit to the Soviet Union.
- February 18**—The Armed Forces Movement, Portugal's dominant political power since the April 1974 coup, announced it would continue to play an active role in politics after elections for a president and a constituent assembly scheduled for April 12.
- February 24**—The Greek Government announced it had foiled an attempted coup by army officers close to former dictator Papadopoulos and General Ioannides.
- February 28**—The EEC and 46 developing African, Caribbean and Pacific nations signed a 5-year trade and aid pact.
- March 2**—In West Berlin, the Christian Democratic Union made substantial gains in municipal elections with 43.9% of the vote, but the ruling Social Democrats were expected to stay in office by forming a coalition with the Free Democrats.
- March 2**—The *Washington Post* reported that the United States and Portugal had signed the first part of a \$30 million program under which the United States would help finance Portuguese housing, educational, health, and agricultural programs.
- March 11**—After 2 days of meetings in Dublin, the heads of government of the Common Market countries reached agreement on easier membership terms for Great Britain.
- March 11**—In Portugal, a military revolt by conservative followers of General Antonio de Spínola was put down by troops loyal to the provisional government.
- March 12**—In Portugal, a High Council of the Revolution was formed, consisting primarily of leftist members of the Armed Forces Movement, to oversee all acts of the government, originate its own legislation, and in general "direct the revolution."
- March 13**—Portuguese military rulers announced the arrest of leading industrialists and bankers.
- March 15**—Portugal's High Council of the Revolution announced the nationalization of insurance companies, following the nationalization of banks on March 13.
- March 25**—In a major cabinet reshuffle in Portugal, the fourth since the April 1974 coup, the Communists increased their ministerial strength from one to two.
- April 3**—In Brussels the Belgian, Dutch, Danish, and Norwegian Defense Ministers stated their preference for the U.S. YF-16 lightweight fighter over French and Swedish competitors.
- April 5-7**—Despite a Provisional IRA-U.K. Government truce, violence by sectarian groups in Northern Ireland has escalated to the highest level in 15 months.

- April 8**—A U.S. State Department official said the Portuguese Government had informally advised the United States that it would not use Lajes Air Base in the Azores to resupply Israel in a new Middle East conflict.
- April 9**—The British House of Commons voted 396 to 170 in favor of continued British membership in the EEC, but Labor Prime Minister Wilson lost the support of about one half of the Labour members in the House.
- April 9**—French Prime Minister Chirac, in reply to opposition changes in the National Assembly, denied that the Government was leading or would lead France back to NATO.
- April 9**—Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) countries (except Australia and Turkey) signed a \$25 billion financial support agreement to help member nations finance petroleum imports.
- April 10**—The Common Market Commission, which coordinates uranium purchases, sent a protest to the United States because the Nuclear Regulatory Commission in Washington suspended the issuance of export licenses for nuclear materials without consultation with Europeans.
- April 11**—The six major political parties in Portugal signed an agreement with the Armed Forces Movement setting the essential terms of a constitution that will leave basic power in the hands of the High Council of the Revolution an exclusively military body of 28 officers, for at least 3 to 5 years.
- April 12**—Spanish Interior Minister Hernandez stated that the Spanish Government is prepared for any type of political opening and dialogue but that it will neither make a deal nor establish contacts with subversive groups or the Communist Party.
- April 15**—The preparatory meeting for an international energy conference in Paris this summer broke down on its ninth day because the 10 participants (the United States, the EEC, Japan, Algeria, Saudi Arabia, Venezuela, Iran Zaire, Brazil, and India) could not agree on an agenda.
- April 16**—The French Government said that French President Giscard d'Estaing would not attend a NATO summit meeting proposed by the British for the end of May but would send Foreign Minister Jean Sauvagnargues in his place.
- April 16**—The Portuguese Government announced the nationalization of many basic industries, a sweeping land reform, a price freeze on basic foods, and a work program to combat unemployment.
- April 17**—Mutual Balanced Force reduction (MBFR) negotiations recessed for 3 weeks, (Spokesmen for NATO and the Warsaw Pact conceded there had been a lack of measurable movement but remained hopeful.)
- April 21**—Some members of Congress expressed opposition to allowing Concorde SST flight operations in the United States.
- April 22**—The expert Marjolin Committee reported to the EEC that efforts to promote European economic and monetary union had failed, and that a 1980 target date for such union was unrealistic.



- April 25**—In the Portuguese general election for a constituent assembly to write a constitution, the Socialist Party won almost 38 percent of the vote, the Popular Democrats 26 percent, the Communists 12.5 percent, and the conservative Social Democrats 7.5 percent.
- April 26**—A special Labour Party conference voted two-to-one to urge Britons to vote “no” on continued British membership in the EEC in the referendum of June 5.
- April 28**—Portuguese Premier Goncalves, in an interview with the newspapers *O Seculo*, said that the election results would not affect composition of the government or its socialist program.
- April 29**—United States and Greek officials announced the termination of the home-port arrangement for 6th Fleet ships at the port of Eleusis near Athens and the closing of the American air base at the Athens airport.
- May 1**—In Northern Ireland, a victory for Protestant hardliners in elections to the 78-member Constitutional Convention raised doubts whether the Convention will be able to resolve Ulster’s sectarian political problems.
- May 9**—French President Giscard d’Estaing announced that France would rejoin the EEC joint currency float against the dollar from which it had withdrawn 18 months ago.
- May 12**—Christian Democrats picked Helmut Kohl, national chairman of the party since 1971, to run against Social Democratic Chancellor Helmut Schmidt in the 1976 general election.
- May 12-17**—Deputy Premier Teng Hsiao-ping of Communist China led an official delegation to France for a 5-day state visit, the first to a Western country by a high ranking Chinese official.
- May 19**—Communist printers in Portugal seized the Socialist afternoon newspaper *Republica* and armed paratroopers barred thousands of Socialists who gathered outside from regaining control.
- May 20**—Secretary Kissinger met with West German Chancellor Schmidt and Foreign Minister Genscher in Bonn, then spoke in West Berlin of continued U.S. commitment to that city’s security.
- May 22**—Portuguese Socialist leader Mario Soares threatened that the Socialist Party would leave the cabinet unless Communist takeovers in the communications field were ended, secret union elections were held to test the power the Communists now have in Portuguese unions, and local elections were held.
- May 22**—The final communique of the NATO Defense Minister’s meeting in Brussels contained a clause emphasizing that arrangements under which the United States uses Spanish air and naval bases will “remain outside the NATO context.”
- May 27-29**—In Paris, Foreign and Finance Ministers of the industrial nations met to discuss future negotiations with the oil-producing countries and other economic policy issues.
- May 28**—At the OECD conference Secretary Kissinger warned that “economic issues are turning into central political issues” and called on the major industrial nations to cooperate with the developing countries in building a world economy that would accommodate the interests of both.

- May 28**—Arriving in Brussels for a summit meeting of NATO heads of government, President Ford affirmed “that NATO is the cornerstone of U.S. foreign policy and has the unwavering support of the American public and of our Congress and that our commitment to this Alliance will not falter.”
- May 29**—The United States and other OECD nations agreed to continue to prohibit foreign trade curbs. (Great Britain and several other countries accepted the agreement conditionally, but Portugal not all.)
- May 29**—President Ford, addressing a summit-level session of the North Atlantic Council, said that the United States was “unconditionally and unequivocally” committed to come to the assistance of “any NATO nation subjected to armed attack” and cautioned against “partial membership or special arrangements” by members which could undermine the “quality and integrity” of the alliance.
- May 31**—President Ford met in Madrid with Spanish officials led by Generalissimo Francisco Franco and reaffirmed U.S. interest in continuing defense collaboration and maintaining air and naval bases on Spanish soil.
- June 2**—In the final quarterly report to Congress on efforts by the West European allies to offset the fiscal year 1974 balance of payments deficit resulting from the stationing of U.S. forces in Europe, President Ford reported that the deficit had been fully offset and that the troop reduction provisions contained in the Jackson-Nunn amendment would not have to be implemented.
- June 3**—President Ford visited President Leone and Pope Paul VI on his way back from talks in Salzburg, Austria, with Egyptian President Sadat.
- June 5**—In a national referendum in which about 63 percent of Britain’s eligible voters participated, an overwhelming majority favored Britain’s staying in the European common market.
- June 7**—Despite French offers to reduce the price of its F-1 Mirage, the Belgian cabinet decided to purchase the U.S. YF-16 aircraft, thus guaranteeing a \$1.9 billion sale of 306 aircraft to four NATO countries.
- June 11**—In Paris, a 3-day meeting of the International Monetary Fund (IMF) ended without a long-sought agreement on the role of gold in monetary affairs and a system of exchange rates.
- June 12**—The Common Market Commission proposed that the Community’s members offer Portugal “extensive financial assistance” amounting to \$120 million in 5-year low interest loans.
- June 13**—At a conference on international monetary affairs in Amsterdam, U.S. Federal Reserve Chairman Arthur Burns announced that the United States was willing to discuss the so-called dollar overhang problem.
- June 12**—Greece applied for full membership in the EEC.
- June 14–15**—The Italian Communist Party registered stunning gains in regional elections, capturing 33.4 percent of the vote compared to 35.3 for the ruling Christian Democrats. (The Communist Party’s total was more than 5 percent higher than its showing in the last parliamentary elections in 1972.)

- June 20**—Constantine Tsatsos, an academician and veteran politician, was sworn in as President of the Greek Republic, a position endowed with broad powers under the country's new constitution.
- June 21**—In Lisbon, the officers of the Revolutionary Council of the Armed Forces Movement ended more than a week of intense deliberations with the announcement that they favored democratic socialism and a pluralistic society but that they would not tolerate anyone impeding the revolution. (The announcement came amidst a mounting economic crisis and a controversy over Communist attempts to take over the Socialist newspaper *Republica* and a Lisbon radio station belonging to the Roman Catholic Church.)
- June 25**—The former Portuguese territory of Mozambique gained independence.
- June 27**—West Germany and Brazil signed a nuclear energy cooperation agreement that was criticized in the United States as not providing for safeguards adequate to prevent Brazil from developing its own nuclear weapons.
- July 5**—The Cape Verde Islands, a former Portuguese colony, became independent.
- July 10**—Secretary Kissinger met with French President Giscard d'Estaing in Paris to discuss resumption of consumer-producer nation talks on energy.
- July 10**—France returned the franc to the joint European currency float against the dollar.
- July 10**—The U.S. House of Representatives rejected legislation that would have banned commercial European supersonic transport flights to and from U.S. airports.
- July 11**—British Prime Minister Wilson announced a series of measures aimed at limiting wage increases for nearly 25 million British workers in order to reduce the British rate of inflation from 25 to 10 percent.
- July 11**—Socialist Party leader Mario Soares led his party out of the Portuguese government, accusing the Armed Forces Movement (MFA) of heading Portugal toward a Communist-style police state. Soares' action followed the MFA's decision on July 8 to create committees of citizens and soldiers to expand the revolution, bypassing the political parties, and July 10 reopening of the newspaper *Republica* in the control of Communist printers.
- July 13**—West German Defense Minister Georg Leber strongly endorsed Secretary Schlesinger's views on first use of nuclear weapons to defend NATO against attack.
- July 16-17**—The heads of state of EC countries met for two days in Brussels to discuss common problems, including a response to Arab protests about Israel and effort to expel Israel from the United Nations. The EC leaders also warned Lisbon that the EC would follow through with an aid program for Portugal "only in support of a pluralist democracy."
- July 17**—The Portuguese government was dissolved after the Popular Democrats joined the Socialists in leaving the cabinet.

- July 17**—The sixth round of talks in Vienna, Austria, on Mutual and Balanced Force Reductions recessed with no progress reported.
- July 18**—Portuguese Socialist supporters began a weekend of demonstrations against the Communists and the MFA during which numerous violent clashes occurred.
- July 25**—Portugal's ruling MFA, after a vigorous and bitter debate, created a three-man military junta, concentrating power in the hands of President Francisco da Costa Gomes, Prime Minister Vasco Goncalves, and General Otelio Saraiva de Carvalho.
- July 26**—Benigno Zaccagnini was chosen to lead Italy's Christian Democrats following the resignation of Amintore Fanfani on July 22 after a crushing vote against Fanfani in the party's National Council.
- July 27**—At a meeting in Bonn, President Ford and Federal Chancellor Schmidt stressed the satisfactory state of U.S.-German relations and pledged to work closely to solve joint economic and monetary problems.
- July 30–August 1**—The Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe concluded at the summit in Helsinki, and issued a final document which included agreement in principle on respect for sovereignty and national borders, expansion of East-West cooperation, and freer movement of people and ideas.
- August 8**—Portuguese President Costa Gomes swore in a new "transitional" cabinet under Premier Goncalves composed largely of leftist military officers and technocrats.
- August 9**—In Zaire French President D'Estaing announced an embargo on land and air weapons deliveries to South Africa; South Africa will continue to produce arms under French licenses and is expected to receive additional aid from France to further South Africa's arms producing capability.
- August 10**—In Northern Ireland, a sharp increase in violence in August raised concern about the durability of a cease-fire between the IRA and British Army and any progress being made by the Constitutional Convention.
- August 11**—West Germany signed agreements with both Greece and Turkey for delivery of nearly equal amounts of military supplies from surplus stocks.
- August 22**—The Greek defense ministry confirmed reports that between July 15 and 25, 1974, the Greek government had removed a quantity of ammunition from the United States military base at Soudha Bay.
- August 25**—The Greek Council of Ministers commuted to life imprisonment the death sentences handed down two days earlier to three of the perpetrators of the 1967 "Colonels Coup."
- August 29**—In response to pressure that had mounted throughout the summer against Premier Goncalves, Portuguese President Costa Gomes announced that Goncalves would become Chief of Staff of the armed forces and would be replaced as premier by Vice Admiral Jose Pinheiro de Azvedo, another leftist.

- September 4**—French President Giscard d'Estaing introduced Government programs amounting to \$7 billion designed to stimulate economic activity and counter unemployment and recession.
- September 5**—Press reaction in England to a bombing in the London Hilton included severe criticism of American-Irish support for the IRA.
- September 8**—West Germany expressed concern about continuing offset payments for U.S. troops stationed in the FRG given current U.S. balance-of-payments surpluses and Germany's own economic troubles.
- September 8**—A vote against power sharing with the Catholics by the Protestant United Ulster Unionist Council threatened hope that the Ulster Convention could help resolve Northern Ireland's political impasse.
- September 17**—The Greek Government formally requested the opening of negotiations to set the terms of Greece's withdrawal from NATO's integrated military structure.
- September 19**—In Portugal, a moderate coalition cabinet under Premier Jose Pinheiro de Azevedo was sworn in. The sixth government since the coup of April 1974 comprised five military officers, four Socialists, two Popular Democrats, one Communist, and three civilians described as independents.
- September 26**—The seventh round of talks on Mutual and Balanced Force Reductions opened in Vienna, Austria, amidst reports that the Western side was readying a proposal to include tactical nuclear weapons in the reductions.
- September 26**—The United States-Spanish defense agreement of 1970 expired, with the two sides reportedly near agreement on a new pact.
- September 27**—Spanish Government executed five men convicted of killing policemen, provoking a widespread outcry across Europe.
- September 29**—In the course of a three-nation tour of Europe, Secretary Schlesinger discussed defense issues with French President Giscard d'Estaing in Paris.
- October 3**—Chancellor Helmut Schmidt began a visit to Washington primarily to discuss economic recovery, energy and monetary affairs with President Ford.
- October 4**—Spain and the United States announced agreement in principle on the framework of a new base agreement.
- October 6**—Austria's Socialist Party, led by Chancellor Bruno Kreisky, retained control of Parliament following national elections.
- October 6**—In Brussels, the EC Foreign Ministers Council approved an approximately \$175 million long-term interest loan program for Portugal, and decided to halt trade talks with Spain in view of protests about Spain's handling of its terrorists problems.
- October 6**—Willy Brandt indicated willingness to agree to substance with an MBFR proposal calling for a reduction in West European troops and tactical nuclear weapons in exchange for a parallel reduction of Soviet tanks and troops.

- October 7**—At the EC Ministers Council meeting in Brussels, the United Kingdom expressed its desires for separate representations apart from the EEC at the energy conference to be held in Paris in December.
- October 10**—In Paris and Washington it was announced that President Ford would attend a 3-day economic summit conference in Paris, November 15–17, with leaders of France, Federal Republic of Germany, Italy, Japan, the United Kingdom and possibly Canada.
- October 11**—The United States announced an \$85 million package of economic aid for Portugal.
- October 12**—In Belfast, Protestant leader William Craig gained a vote of support within the Loyalist Protestant Vanguard Party for a platform calling for moderation, negotiation and potential power-sharing with the Catholic minority; this vote was interpreted as a possible major breakthrough in the Protestant position which could lead to meaningful discussions about Ulster's political status.
- October 13**—In Paris, representatives of the producer and consumer nations agreed to convene a 27-nation ministerial-level energy conference beginning December 16 in Paris.
- October 13**—Canadian Prime Minister Trudeau announced a Government plan for a far-reaching recovery program including wage and price controls to reduce inflation, running at a rate of more than 11 percent a year.
- October 15**—Italy's President Giovanni Leone, in the first state of the union message to Parliament in 12 years, portrayed Italy as a country in dire straits, suffering from corruption, crime, bureaucracy, worker absenteeism and numerous additional afflictions.
- October 18**—President Giscard D'Estaing concluded a 4-day summit in Moscow.
- October 30**—With Generalissimo Franco in grave condition following several heart seizures, Prince Juan Carlos de Borbon became Spain's provisional chief of state.
- November 3**—The United Kingdom began receiving oil pumped from the North Sea fields.
- November 5**—In a major shift of priorities, the British Government announced a new economic plan concentrating on industrial development and growth at the expense of social welfare programs.
- November 13**—The British Government decided against giving massive aid to Chrysler Corporation to keep it operating in the United Kingdom.
- November 17**—The six-nation summit at Rambouillet, France ended with promises to keep economic recovery moving and the announcement of a compromise between the United States and France on international monetary matters.
- November 17**—The Italian and French Communist Parties issued a joint statement agreeing that the way to power was through the democratic systems of their countries.
- November 19**—In London, Prime Minister Harold Wilson announced plans to offer Scotland and Wales limited autonomous assemblies for home rule.

- November 20**—The Federal Republic of Germany and Iceland concluded a new fisheries agreement, although the FRG did not recognize Iceland's unilaterally proclaimed 200-mile limit.
- November 20**—Italy and the Soviet Union signed a five-year economic cooperation agreement and pledged to increase political cooperation during the visit to Moscow of Italian President Giovanni Leone.
- November 20**—Spain's Francisco Franco y Bahamonde died.
- November 22**—Juan Carlos de Borbon was installed as King of Spain.
- November 22–23**—A second round of regional and local elections in Italy continued a leftward movement of the Italian electorate.
- November 25**—The United Kingdom committed its Navy to protect British fishing vessels threatened by Iceland in a dispute over commercial fishing and Iceland's unilaterally proclaimed 200-mile limit.
- November 26**—Portugal's President Francisco da Costa Gomes and the moderate Portuguese government defeated a leftist coup attempt. Following the unsuccessful attempt, Costa Gomes initiated a sweeping purge of pro-Communist and ultra-leftist officers from the armed forces, including General Otelo Carvalho, former popular head of the disbanded security forces.
- December 1–2**—At a 2-day summit meeting in Rome, leaders of the EC countries settled the question of participation of the United Kingdom at the upcoming energy conference, discussed economic issues, and agreed to a common EC passport and direct elections of the European parliament, beginning in 1978.
- December 5**—The United Kingdom halted internment without trial in Ulster and released the last 46 persons held under the 4-year-old internment powers.
- December 10–14**—In Cairo, President Giscard d'Estaing and President Sadat announced plans of French aid to help Egypt and other Arab countries establish their own arms industries.
- December 12**—The series of meetings of NATO defense and foreign ministers in Brussels concluded. The ministers approved a "nuclear sweetener" of about 1,000 tactical nuclear warheads and a number of weapons launchers to be added to the Western offer in the Vienna force reduction talks. The nuclear offer was made contingent on Eastern acceptance of overall reductions that would bring NATO and Warsaw Pact forces in central Europe into rough numerical equivalence, starting with reductions of 29,000 American troops and a Soviet tank army of 68,000 men and 1,700 tanks.
- December 17**—The British Parliament approved a \$328.3 million plan to aid Chrysler Corp. in the United Kingdom. The Government also instituted moderate selective import controls despite charges of protectionism from abroad.
- December 18**—The seventh round of talks in Vienna on Mutual and Balanced Force Reductions ended with a plenary meeting in which the head of the Soviet delegation called "inadequate" the West's offer to add a "nuclear sweetener" to their reduction offer. The Eastern side nonetheless promised to study the proposal.

**December 21**—Terrorists took over a meeting of oil ministers at OPEC headquarters in Vienna. On December 22 the Austrian Government allowed the terrorists to leave Austria with a group of oil ministers as hostages. The terrorists surrendered to Algerian authorities on December 23 after having released the last of their hostages.

**December 23**—In Athens, the United States CIA Chief-of-Station, Richard Welch, was assassinated.

**December 24**—The Portuguese Government announced that national legislative elections would be held before April 25, 1976.

**December 28–29**—In Athens, West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt agreed to support Greece's application for EC membership, discussed the Cyprus problem, and lauded the favorable state of Greek—FRG relations.

**December 31**—The new head of Spain's national police, Interior Minister Manuel Fraga Iribarne, said that the Government would proclaim amnesty for prisoners after making changes in the penal code and anti-terrorist laws. The reform-minded Iribarne also said that constitutional changes providing for legislative elections would be decided by the Government in the near future.





## UNITED STATES-SOVIET-CHINESE RELATIONS <sup>1</sup>

- January 8**—Columnist Jack Anderson disclosed that a study prepared by a select commission composed of administration officials and Congressmen had predicted that armed clashes would occur between China and the Soviet Union throughout the remainder of the 20th century.
- January 14**—The Soviet Union renounced the U.S.-Soviet trade agreement of 1972, giving as its reasons dissatisfaction with conditions imposed by the recently signed U.S. Trade Act and the ceiling of \$300 million placed on Export-Import Bank credits.
- January 14**—Secretary of Defense Schlesinger said that the Soviet Union had begun deployment of a new generation of missiles with an “inherent” MIRV capability.
- January 15**—Japan’s Foreign Minister and a senior official of the Liberal Democratic Party left on separate trips to Moscow and Peking to discuss the conclusion of peace agreements with the Soviet Union and China that would formally end World War II.
- January 16**—Czechoslovakia cancelled its claims agreement with the United States on the grounds that the Trade Act required Czechoslovakia to pay U.S. claims in full rather than partially as previously agreed upon.
- January 20**—In a report to the fourth National People’s Congress, Premier Chou En-lai predicted a world war between the United States and the Soviet Union, and stated that there were “still fundamental differences between China and the United States” and that continued improvement of relations depended on the principles of the 1972 Shanghai communique being “carried out in earnest.”
- January 24**—The *Washington Post* reported that according to reliable Soviet sources, Communist Party leader Brezhnev, whose disappearance from public view had provoked much political speculation, was recovering from the recurrence of a chronic illness.
- January 27**—Cook Industries, a major U.S. grain trading company, announced that China had cancelled contracts to buy 601,000 tons of American wheat scheduled for shipment between February 1975 and September 1975, two-thirds of the total wheat registered for shipment to China during that period.
- January 28**—The *Washington Post* reported that U.S. defense analysts believe that the newly deployed Soviet missiles mentioned in Secretary Schlesinger’s January 14 news conference carry single warheads rather than MIRVs.
- January 28**—Agriculture Secretary Butz said that China’s cancellation of wheat shipments from the United States probably was due to a better domestic wheat crop in China and an unfavorable foreign exchange situation.

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<sup>1</sup> Prepared by Larry Niksch, Analyst in Asian Affairs, and Pamela Houghtaling, Analyst in Foreign Affairs.

- January 29**—Two high-ranking members of the Communist Party, Boris Ponomarev and Alexander Shelepin, joined other Soviet officials in stressing the importance of economic cooperation in the pursuit of détente.
- January 29**—Japan and the Soviet Union signed an agreement for a \$100 million Japanese investment in oil and natural gas exploration in the coastal waters off Sakhalin Island.
- January 30**—The *New York Times* reported that according to authoritative sources, the Soviet Union had cancelled a purchase of 100,000 tons of U.S. wheat, and was expected to cancel another shipment of 100,000 tons shortly.
- February 4**—The Japanese newspaper *Mainichi* reported that the Soviet Ambassador in Tokyo had asked the Japanese Government to abandon its plans for concluding a peace and friendship treaty with the Peoples' Republic of China and that Japanese officials had refused.
- February 5**—*Pravda* published an article attacking the new Chinese constitution for replacing Marxism and Maoism and reflecting anti-Soviet attitudes.
- February 6**—Japanese Prime Minister Miki confirmed that his government had rejected a Soviet request that Japan not sign a peace and friendship treaty with China. (The Japanese Government disclosed further that it had received a statement from the Chinese Government stating that the treaty should include provisions concerning Chinese sovereignty over Taiwan.)
- February 12**—The Soviet Union's negotiator in border dispute talks with China returned to Peking after an absence of 6 months.
- February 13**—In his first public appearance since December 24, 1974, Soviet Communist Party leader Brezhnev met with British Prime Minister Wilson for talks on improving bilateral relations, impaired since the British expulsion of 105 Soviet diplomats as alleged spies in 1971.
- February 17**—In Geneva, Secretary of State Kissinger concluded 2 days of talks with Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko.
- February 21**—At a news conference of the U.S.-U.S.S.R. Trade and Economic Council Soviet Deputy Foreign Trade Minister Vladimir S. Alkhimov and Donald M. Kendall, U.S. Representative on the Council, blamed Congress for the loss of American contracts and employment that would result from Soviet cancellation last month of the U.S.-Soviet trade agreement.
- February 22**—In an editorial in *Pravda*, the Soviet Union challenged China to make constructive proposals for settlement for their long-standing border dispute.
- March 18**—In a major address at the 11th Congress of the Hungarian Communist Party, Soviet Communist Party leader Brezhnev reaffirmed Moscow's desire to strengthen relations with the United States despite unnamed opposition.
- March 19**—The People's Republic of China announced the release of 293 Nationalist Chinese "war criminals" in an apparent gesture toward Taiwan.

- March 19**—A secret Central Intelligence Agency (CIA) operation to salvage a sunken Soviet submarine, using a vessel specially constructed for the purpose, was revealed in various press reports. (There was subsequent speculation that nuclear warheads had been recovered.)
- March 27**—It was announced that the United States had postponed indefinitely the tour of a Chinese entertainment group because the Chinese insisted on including in their program a song vowing to liberate Taiwan.
- April 1**—House minority leader Rhodes said in Peking that Chinese officials had shown no disposition to relent on their demand that the United States abrogate its security treaty with the Republic of China on Taiwan before establishing full diplomatic relations with Peking.
- April 2**—China stated that the United States had violated terms of the 1972 Shanghai Communique by canceling a U.S. tour of Chinese performers who planned to sing a song about liberating Taiwan.
- April 10**—President Ford gave a strong endorsement to the policy of détente in his "State of the World" message to Congress, calling on that body to remove existing trade restrictions against the Soviet Union.
- April 11**—During a meeting with U.S. Treasury Secretary Simon in Moscow, Soviet Communist Party leader Brezhnev expressed continuing support for détente, but he did not offer to compromise in the dispute over the trade-linked emigration issue.
- April 16**—After publications in the West of his letter highly critical of Czechoslovak Communist Party policies, Alexander Dubcek, party leader during the short-lived period in 1968, was strongly denounced by the present party leader Gustav Husak and informed that he could leave the country.
- April 16**—After an apparent power struggle, former secret police chief and Brezhnev rival Alexander Shelepin was officially dropped from the ruling Politburo of the Soviet Communist Party.
- April 18**—In Peking North Korean Premier Kim Il-Sung said that North Korea would not stand aside in the event of a rebellion in South Korea.
- April 23**—During a Kremlin dinner for Syrian Foreign Minister Abdel Halim Khaddam, Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko offered Israel the "strictest guarantees" of security provided it agreed to withdraw from all occupied Arab lands.
- April 24**—Waiving application of the emigration section of the 1974 Trade Act, President Ford submitted the new trade agreement with Romania, which provided for most-favored-nation status, to Congress for its approval.
- April 26**—According to high administration officials, President Ford and Soviet Communist Party leader Brezhnev have decided to delay their meeting in Washington until this fall.
- April 27**—The Soviet news agency TASS announced the end of major world-wide Soviet naval exercises, believed by Western experts to have been the largest in the nation's history.
- April 28**—In a joint communique at the conclusion of Kim Il-Sung's visit to Peking, China endorsed North Korea's objective of unifying Korea.

- May 1**—Japan's Foreign Minister said that while the fall of Indochina to the Communists would not directly affect Japan's security, South Korea was "a different story" and that a new uneasiness has arisen in Tokyo about the U.S. commitment to South Korea.
- May 7**—In listing his foreign goals at a news conference, President Ford said that "it's my aim to tie more closely together South Korea and the United States, to reaffirm our commitments to Taiwan. . ."
- May 7**—South Korean President Park Chung Hee expressed confidence in the reliability of the U.S. defense commitment to South Korea.
- May 8**—In a major speech marking the 30th anniversary of the defeat of Nazi Germany, Soviet Party leader Brezhnev briefly hailed the Communist victory in South Vietnam, thus continuing a low-keyed approach to the U.S. defeat.
- May 18**—*Pravda* attacked Chinese Deputy Premier Teng Hsiao-Ping for the support he expressed for Western European unity during his official visit to France.
- May 19**—The *Washington Post* reported that negotiations between China and Japan for a treaty of peace and friendship were stalled because of China's insistence that the treaty include a clause expressing opposition to any attempts by a third country to impose its hegemony over Asia. (The Soviet Union has pressured Japan not to agree to this clause.)
- May 20**—In Vienna, Secretary Kissinger and Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko ended 2 days of talks dealing mainly with the Middle East and the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks.
- May 21**—In an interview published in the *New York Daily News*, President Ford said in reference to the U.S. Mutual Defense Treaty with South Korea that "I think it's important that we let them [the South Koreans], as well as others, know that at least this administration intends to live up to our signed obligations."
- May 26**—In an interview with *U.S. News and World Report* Secretary Schlesinger stated that if North Korea attacked South Korea, the United States would keep its treaty commitment and respond more vigorously than it had against North Vietnam; that the United States would also keep its treaty commitment to Taiwan and that China now favored a continuing U.S. military presence in the Western Pacific; and that North Vietnam was more closely associated with the Soviet Union than China, but he doubted that Hanoi would grant military bases to Russia. (The Defense Secretary also urged Japan to place greater emphasis on building up its defense capabilities.)
- May 29**—In an address to NATO heads of state meeting at Brussels, President Ford reaffirmed U.S. commitments to the alliance.
- May 29**—Portuguese Premier Goncalves told NATO heads of state in Brussels that Portugal intends to remain a loyal member of the alliance.
- May 31**—President Ford met with Generalissimo Francisco Franco and other Spanish officials in Madrid, where deadlocked United States-Spanish negotiations over U.S. base rights in Spain were the prime topic conversation. (President Ford also met privately with the Spanish heir-apparent, Prince Juan Carlos.)

- June 2**—Chinese Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping stated that China would try to regain Taiwan by peaceful means, but he added that force might have to be used.
- June 2**—The National Council for United States-China Trade released a forecast that U.S. exports to China would fall from \$819 million in 1974 to about \$250 million in 1975, but that Chinese exports to the United States would increase from nearly \$115 million to \$170 million.
- June 9**—The Philippines and the People's Republic of China established diplomatic relations. (The Philippines immediately broke relations with Nationalist China.)
- June 10**—At a news conference President Ford said that the 38,000 American troops in South Korea were "important for the maintenance of peace in the Korean peninsula. . . ."
- June 11**—Romanian President Nicolae Ceausescu met with President Ford and members of Congress in Washington to discuss his bid for non-discriminatory trading terms under the new U.S. trade law, which links most-favored-nation treatment to a relaxation in emigration restrictions.
- June 13**—In an address before Moscow voters, Soviet Communist Party Leader Leonid Brezhnev called for a ban on all future development of mass-destruction weapons, possibly in reference to environmental warfare.
- June 18**—Secretary Kissinger said in a speech that the United States would maintain its treaty commitments in Asia, would oppose the efforts of any country or countries to impose their hegemony on Asia, and would continue the effort to normalize relations with the People's Republic of China. (The Secretary also put special emphasis on the U.S. defense commitment to South Korea.)
- June 18**—The Soviet Union warned Japan not to sign a treaty of peace and friendship with China that includes a Chinese-proposed clause expressing opposition to the hegemony in Asia of a third power.
- June 19**—Japan informed the Soviet Union that the proposed treaty of peace and friendship with China was "not directed against any third country."
- June 20**—At a news conference, Secretary Schlesinger stated that recent Soviet nuclear missile developments were an escalation of the arms race, indicating a drive toward "major counterforce capabilities." (He also stated that aerial reconnaissance photographs reveal a Soviet military buildup at the port of Berbera in Somalia.)
- June 23**—In an interview with *U.S. News and World Report*, Secretary Kissinger stated that Chinese leaders had expressed a desire that the United States stay involved in Asia and indicated that they were "not interested in an exacerbation of tensions in Asia"; that the United States was worried over the possibility of a North Korea attack on South Korea and the "disastrous impact" a South Korean collapse would have on Japan; and that President Ford might visit China in the fall of 1975 without concluding an agreement with Peking on the Taiwan question.
- June 23**—*Pravda* charged that China was seeking to undermine and subvert Thailand and the Philippines.

- June 27**—The United States told the United Nations that it was prepared to dissolve the U.N. Command in South Korea on January 1, 1976, if agreement could be reached with North Korea and the "Chinese People's Volunteers" on new machinery to maintain the armistice.
- July 1**—In a communique issued upon the visit of Thai Prime Minister Kukrit Pramoj to Peking, China and Thailand announced the establishment of diplomatic relations and condemned all foreign aggression and subversion. Thailand recognized Taiwan as an integral part of China and broke diplomatic relations with the Republic of China.
- July 1**—Speaking at a banquet for Thai Prime Minister Pramoj, Chinese Vice-Premier Teng Hsiao-ping charged that the Soviet Union's "wild ambitions" threatened peace in Southeast Asia and that Moscow's "insatiably seeks new military bases in Southeast Asia."
- July 2**—Concluding a 3-day visit in Moscow, a delegation of 14 U.S. Senators met with Soviet Communist Party leader Brezhnev to discuss bilateral issues such as arms control, trade and emigration.
- July 6**—Secretary Schlesinger said that the possibility of a new war in Korea had diminished in recent weeks and that U.S. forces in Korea would continue to deter North Korea aggression.
- July 8**—A congressional delegation returned from an inspection of Soviet facilities in Somalia and said that the facilities "represent a very significant enhancement of Soviet naval and air force capabilities to operate in the Indian Ocean area."
- July 10**—Japanese Foreign Minister Miyazawa listed peace and stability in Korea as the number one objective of Japanese policy in Asia, stable and harmonious relations with China and the Soviet Union as the second most important, and improved relations with Southeast Asia as third. He reaffirmed the U.S.-Japan Security Treaty and endorsed proposals for a clear definition of U.S. and Japanese functional responsibilities for defense in East Asia.
- July 11**—In Geneva, Secretary Kissinger concluded talks on strategic arms limitations with Soviet Foreign Minister Gromyko.
- July 13**—A commentary in *Krasnaya Zvezda*, the official newspaper of the Soviet Ministry of Defense, warned Asian nations that they could be drawn into military conflicts by permitting U.S. military installations on their territory.
- July 15**—The successful joint U.S.-Soviet Apollo-Soyuz spaceflight that would include docking and joint activities in space was launched.
- July 15**—In addition to his address before the AFL-CIO, Alexandr Solzhenitsyn, the exiled Soviet novelist and dissident, met with Members of Congress to warn them about the dangers of détente.
- July 16**—The Department of Agriculture reported the Soviet Union had negotiated a large purchase of American grain due to drought conditions.
- July 17**—The State Department disclosed that the administration chose not to approach the Soviet Union on possible naval arms limitations in the Indian Ocean before deciding to proceed with construction of a naval base on the island of Diego Garcia.

- July 23**—Japan's Prime Minister Miki said that the situation in Korea would have a high priority in discussions during his forthcoming visit to Washington.
- July 28**—Following Senate approval on July 25, the House of Representatives approved a resolution granting Romania most-favored-nation status, the first Communist country to receive this status under the Trade Act of 1974.
- July 28**—En route to the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe summit in Helsinki, President Ford met with Polish Communist Party leader Gierek in Poland to discuss trade and U.S.-Polish relations.
- July 30**—During the Helsinki summit meeting President Ford met with Soviet Communist Party leader Brezhnev to discuss strategic arms limitations negotiations, the Middle East, and other bilateral issues.
- July 30**—An envoy reported to Japanese Prime Minister Miki that North Korea would like to open talks with the United States about an agreement that would replace the Korea armistice agreement.
- August 1-6**—The Soviet press and several articles accusing China of seeking hegemony in Southeast Asia; pursuing a policy of subversion aimed at India, Burma, Malaysia, Thailand, and Indonesia; and staking territorial claims against nearly every Southeast Asian country and extensive areas of the South China Sea.
- August 6**—With both the Soviet Union and China casting negative votes, the U.N. Security Council rejected a U.S.-backed request for the Council to consider South Korea's request for membership in the U.N.
- August 7**—Led by Speaker Carl Albert, a delegation of 19 House members arrive in Leningrad to begin three weeks of meetings with government leaders in the Soviet Union, Romania, and Yugoslavia, including Communist Party leader Leonid Brezhnev.
- August 10**—In an interview on ABC's Issues and Answers, Japanese Prime Minister Miki said that it would not be wise to withdraw the 40,000 U.S. troops stationed in South Korea because a withdrawal could disturb the balance on the Korean peninsula.
- August 10**—Japan and the Republic of China (Taiwan) resumed civil air flights between them in accordance with an agreement signed in July between quasi-government organizations operating in each country.
- August 14**—In a foreign policy address in Birmingham, Alabama, Secretary Kissinger warned the Soviet Union not to interfere in the internal affairs of Portugal.
- August 19**—Unless agreement is reached with the Soviet Union on the next phase on nuclear arms limitation, President Ford warned that he will propose an additional \$2 to \$3 billion for strategic arms spending.
- August 20**—President Park Chung Hee of South Korea said in an interview that South Korea would "possess the capability to defend ourselves with our own means" in "about four to five years."
- August 21**—The United States and the Soviet Union jointly presented a draft treaty at the Disarmament Conference in Geneva, that would ban military use of methods of environmental modification and could have "widespread, long-lasting or severe effects as the means of destruction, damage or injury to another state."



- August 22**—Secretary Schlesinger said that the situation in Korea was more stable now than in the period immediately following the Communist takeover of South Vietnam, as North Korea's hopes for a takeover of South Korea had been "severely chilled."
- August 23**—In a major article on Sino-Soviet relations, the Soviet Communist Party Central Committee journal *Kommunist* called on true Communists to "smash Maoism" and said that Maoism was a danger to all countries.
- August 27**—Referring to the accomplishments of the recent European security conference, the Soviet press stated that Asia was in "extremely urgent" need of a collective security system and that Peking opposed the formation of such a system "because it itself dreams of hegemony in Asia under which all other countries would be vassals."
- August 29**—Secretary Schlesinger stated that Japan's Self Defense Forces are incapable of defending Japan and should be built up.
- September 4**—Upon his return from China, Senator Robert Byrd reported that "That PRC no longer believes the United States poses any threat to its own territorial integrity or to its existence as a socialist state, but it is thoroughly distrustful of the intentions, words, and actions of the Soviet Union."
- September 8**—A high ranking Chinese trade mission met with President Ford and congressional leaders in Washington.
- September 9-10**—Following disclosure that the Japanese Foreign Minister would meet with the Chinese Foreign Minister at the United Nations to discuss the deadlocked negotiations over the Sino-Japanese peace and cooperation treaty, *Pravda* stated that it was up to Japan to prove whether it was sincere in saying that its relations with China were not directed against the Soviet Union.
- September 15**—China and the European Common Market established formal diplomatic relations.
- September 16**—Following high-level grain negotiations in Moscow and the resultant suspension of the AFL-CIO boycott on loading grain, the head of the U.S. team, Under Secretary of State Charles Robinson, announced that the Soviet Union had accepted in principle the idea of a long-term agreement for the purchase of U.S. grain.
- September 18**—Nationalist Chinese Premier Chiang Ching-Kuo said that the Republic of China had the ability to manufacture nuclear weapons but would not do so and that his government neither desired nor needed American troops to defend Taiwan.
- September 18**—During a meeting between President Ford and Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko at the White House, the policy of détente was reaffirmed; but obstacles to the nuclear arms agreement were conceded, delaying Soviet Communist Party leader Brezhnev's trip to Washington.
- September 21**—Chairman Mao Tse-tung held a 1 hour meeting with former British Prime Minister Edward Heath and emphasized to Heath China's view that a strong and unified Europe was needed to offset Soviet power.

- September 22**—Speaking at the United Nations, Secretary Kissinger proposed a conference of the parties to the Korean armistice to work out new arrangements to preserve the armistice if the U.N. Command were disbanded.
- September 22**—China announced the release of 144 Nationalist Chinese prisoners and said that the prisoners could either stay in China or go to Taiwan (China released 293 Nationalist prisoners in March 1975).
- September 23**—In a statement before the United Nations General Assembly, Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko proposed international disarmament and a complete ban on the testing of nuclear weapons.
- September 24**—For the first time since diplomatic relations were broken in the 1967 Arab-Israeli war, Israeli Foreign Minister Yigal Allon met with Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko in New York.
- September 25**—North Korea rejected Secretary Kissinger's proposal for a conference of the parties to the Korean armistice and, instead, repeated its own proposal for United States-North Korean negotiations for a peace treaty without the participation of South Korea.
- September 26**—Chinese Foreign Minister Chiao Kuan-hua stated in a speech to the U.N. General Assembly that a world war between the United States and the Soviet Union was inevitable. On Korea, he rejected the U.S. proposal for a conference of the parties to the Korean armistice, supported North Korea's proposal of a United States-North Korean conference excluding South Korea, and called for the abolition of the U.N. Command and the withdrawal of U.S. forces from South Korea.
- October 8**—The 1975 Nobel Peace Prize was awarded to dissident Soviet physicist Andrei Sakharov in recognition of his "personal and fearless effort in the cause of peace among mankind."
- October 9**—Communist China sent 60 Nationalist agents it had released in September to the National-held island of Quemoy in response to Nationalist broadcasts that the men would be received on that island.
- October 13**—The magazine *Aviation Week and Space Technology* reported that China had deployed two intercontinental ballistic missiles in western China capable of reaching Moscow and key industrial targets in the Soviet Union with three megaton nuclear warheads.
- October 14**—The Chinese Foreign Ministry issued a statement criticizing the United States for its "connivance at and support to" the activities of Tibetan exile groups in the United States which the statement said, was interference in China's internal affairs and a violation of the 1972 Shanghai communique.
- October 19**—At a banquet for visiting Secretary Kissinger, Chinese Foreign Minister Chao Kuan-hua criticized the U.S. policy for détente with the Soviet Union. Kissinger replied that the United States would resist Soviet attempts to impose "hegemony" but would also pursue the policy of détente.
- October 20**—President Ford announced the signing of a five-year U.S.-Soviet agreement providing for annual Soviet purchases of between six and eight million tons of American grain starting in 1976.
- October 21**—Secretary Kissinger met with Chairman Mao Tse-tung.

- October 23**—Secretary Kissinger ended his four day visit to China.
- October 23**—A “senior American official” aboard Secretary Kissinger’s plane from China said that U.S.-China relations were basically sound after Kissinger’s visit but that China regards the United States as a less impressive power than in the past.
- November 6**—The Republic of China (ROC) Information Service released the results of a Gallup Poll conducted for the Government of the Republic of China on American public opinion on China. The poll, conducted from September 10 to September 18, 1975, showed that 61 percent of the American people favored U.S. diplomatic recognition of the Peoples Republic of China (PRC) but that 70 percent opposed U.S. recognition of the PRC if it entailed the withdrawal of diplomatic relations with the ROC. The poll also showed that 47 percent favored continuation of the Mutual Defense Treaty with the ROC while 31 opposed continuation of the treaty.
- November 10**—The *New York Times* reported that China was interested in purchasing military equipment from Great Britain and France and that negotiations were underway for the purchase of French and British fighter planes.
- November 10**—Outgoing Secretary of Defense James R. Schlesinger, in his farewell speech, endorsed the policy of détente with the Soviet Union but warned that détente must be pursued without illusion and in conjunction with a strong committment to national defense.
- November 12**—The Soviet government denied dissident physicist Andrei Sakharov’s request for a visa to travel to Norway to receive the Nobel Peace Prize.
- November 12**—The *Washington Post*, quoting “informed Soviet sources” reported that there is virtually no chance of a Soviet-American summit meeting or a new SALT agreement before the Soviet Communist Party Congress scheduled for next February.
- November 22**—Yugoslav police, arrested nine pro-Soviet nationalists in a move reportedly made amid growing resentment at alleged Soviet attempts to interfere in Yugoslavia’s internal affairs.
- November 24**—Secretary Kissinger, in a speech delivered in Detroit, warned the Soviet Union, along with Cuba, against continued intervention in the Angolan civil war, saying that it “must inevitably threaten” Soviet-American relations.
- November 25**—Secretary Kissinger indicated in a news conference that he may soon meet with Soviet leaders to break the SALT deadlock, although no firm arrangements had yet been made.
- November 29**—The New China News Agency reported that China had achieved self-sufficiency in petroleum and is ready to become an exporter in oil.
- December 1**—The Soviet news agency TASS announced that Leonid Brezhnev would deliver the keynote speech at the upcoming 25th Communist Party Congress, convincing many Western analysts that he would remain the Soviet leader next year after much Western speculation to the contrary.

- December 1**—An editorial in the Soviet newspaper *Izvestia* defended the Soviet role in Angola, reiterating the view that détente is in no way incompatible with Soviet support for national liberation movements in different parts of the world.
- December 1**—President Ford and Secretary Kissinger arrived in Peking and began 4 days of talks with Chinese officials.
- December 1**—Chinese Vice Premier Teng Hsiao-ping, at a welcoming banquet for President Ford in Peking, said that continued aggression by the Soviet Union “is bound to lead to a new world war”.
- December 2**—The Soviet Union released data showing that Soviet economic expansion for 1975 was substantially below the targeted 6.5 percent rise in national income, primarily as a result of a poor grain harvest.
- December 2**—After President Ford met for almost two hours with Chairman Mao Tse-tung in Peking, a Chinese statement said the two leaders had “earnest and significant discussions . . . on wide-ranging issues”.
- December 3**—NBC News reported that Peking sporadically sells oil to British companies but will not be a major exporter for years to come.
- December 4**—President Ford and Chinese Acting Premier Teng Hsiao-ping, at their final session in Peking, commented that the importance of their meeting was the visit itself and that no communique was to be issued to mark the end of President Ford’s stay in China. Both nations agreed that the Shanghai communique constituted the basis of Sino-U.S. relations.
- December 4**—At a news conference in Peking, Secretary Kissinger said that “the relations between the United States and the People’s Republic of China are good”.
- December 4**—Secretary Kissinger announced that Chinese officials had given President Ford “detailed information” on seven deceased Americans who had been missing in action in Indochina.
- December 9**—Secretary of State Kissinger told a news conference in Washington that he was delaying his Moscow trip to discuss the SALT talks by 4 or 5 weeks in order to give the United States more time to prepare its negotiating position.
- December 9**—Soviet leader Brezhnev, speaking at the Polish Communist Party Congress in Warsaw, accused some “influential circles” in the West of trying to poison international relations, and he said that Western nations were failing to live up to the spirit of détente and the final declaration of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe.
- December 12**—Secretary of State Kissinger, attending a NATO meeting in Brussels, said that the United States must try to prevent Soviet domination of Angola, while maintaining that the war in that country should not be allowed to become a war by proxy between the great powers.
- December 13**—The Associated Press quoted intelligence sources in South Africa as saying that Soviet penetration in Angola and other parts of Africa had reached its highest level, and estimating that the Soviets had shipped 150,000 tons of military equipment to the Popular Movement for the Liberation of Angola in recent months.

**December 14**—The Soviet Union published its 5-year plan for 1976–80 containing more modest goals, particularly for the consumer of the economy. Under the new plan, emphasis was placed on growth in heavy industry, but overall industrial growth targets were lowered from 47 to 39 percent.

**December 20**—President Ford, in a White House news conference, again warned that Soviet and Cuban involvement in Angola was harmful to détente and insisted that the United States should resist Soviet efforts to dominate Angola.

**December 29**—The three-man crew of a Soviet helicopter were returned home from 20 months of Chinese captivity.

## CYPRUS <sup>1</sup>

- January 2**—Former Turkish Prime Minister Ecevit arrived in Cyprus for a 5-day visit to the Turkish-occupied zone of the island.
- January 14**—In a letter to the House Committee on Foreign Affairs, the Comptroller, Defense Security Assistance Agency, transmitted notice of the intention of the Department of the Army to offer to sell certain defense articles and services to Turkey pursuant to section 36(b) of the Foreign Military Sales Act, as amended.
- January 14**—After a series of exploratory meetings under U.N. auspices, Turkish Cypriot and Greek Cypriot leaders held their first formal session on reconciliation since Archbishop Makarios' return to Cyprus in December 1974. (Subsequent talks were scheduled for Mondays and Fridays of each week.)
- January 17**—Several hundred Greek Cypriots marched on the British base at Episkopi to protest London's decision permitting Turkey to evacuate about 10,000 Turkish Cypriot refugees from the base.
- January 18**—About 5,000 Greek Cypriots burned a wing of the U.S. Embassy in Nicosia and ransacked the offices of the British Consul in protest against the British decision to permit evacuation of Turkish Cypriot refugees.
- January 18**—Secretary of State Kissinger warned the Cyprus Government that the U.S. Embassy in Nicosia would be withdrawn if members of its staff suffered injury as a result of mob action.
- January 20**—Turkish Defense Minister Sancar said that his country would impose sanctions against U.S. bases if Congress insists on an aid cut-off, and added that such a decision could adversely affect the whole range of bilateral accords.
- January 23**—The Department of Defense confirmed it intended to sell \$229.9 million in military equipment to Turkey, but pledged the arms would not be delivered if the congressional ban on arms shipments to that country took effect on February 5.
- January 25**—The *Manchester Guardian* reported that Turkish Foreign Minister Esenbel will insist on a two-zone federation in Cyprus, with a central government having limited powers, rather than a cantonal system.
- January 26**—Turkey began to transfer to northern Cyprus some of the Turkish Cypriot refugees flown to Turkey from the southern part of the island.
- January 28**—Turkish Defense Minister Sancar announced the withdrawal of a 1,000-man Turkish brigade from Cyprus by the beginning of February.

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<sup>1</sup> Prepared by Rex Preece, Specialist in Middle Eastern Affairs.

- January 29**—Secretary Kissinger stated that he believed some progress was possible and would be made before February 5 in negotiation over Cyprus.
- January 31**—State Department spokesman Anderson stated that the February 5 congressional deadline on aid to Turkey “is not helpful in any way in trying to induce a settlement because it puts pressure on the one of the parties,” and that the administration believed it would be a disaster to drive Turkey out of the West.
- January 31**—The Greek Cypriot National Council, headed the Archbishop Makarios, announced that no progress had been made in intercommunal negotiations, and rejected a Turkish Cypriot proposal that Nicosia airport be reopened to international traffic under joint control.
- January 31**—It was disclosed that Secretary Kissinger hoped to meet with Greek and Turkish Foreign Ministers during his visit to the Middle East in February.
- February 1**—In a note to U.N. Secretary General Waldheim, Greek Foreign Minister Bitsios declared that “no progress whatsoever” had been made in efforts to solve the Cyprus crisis, placing the entire blame on Turkey for the situation.
- February 1**—After the meeting with Secretary Kissinger, four Congressmen—Senator Eagleton and Representatives Brademas, Rosenthal, and Sarbanes—rejected an administration appeal to continue military aid to Turkey.
- February 4**—The Turkish Government announced that the U.S. arms embargo would force it to review its ties with NATO and its bilateral defense arrangements with the United States. (A meeting scheduled for February 10 between Secretary Kissinger and Foreign Minister Ensenbel was cancelled.)
- February 10**—U.S. and Greek officials opened talks in Athens on the future of U.S. military bases in Greece.
- February 13**—The Turkish Cypriots proclaimed an autonomous state in northern Cyprus, headed by Rauf Denktash, calling it a step toward “a geographically based biregional federation” with the Greek Cypriots. (Archbishop Makarios denounced the Turkish Cypriot proclamation, and called for an emergency meeting of the U.N. Security Council.)
- February 14**—Greek Foreign Minister Bitsios cancelled a meeting with Secretary Kissinger, and Archbishop Makarios said he would “turn to Moscow” to fight the establishment of the autonomous Turkish Cypriot state on Cyprus.
- February 14**—Senator Eagleton said the Ford Administration “may be playing a dangerously irresponsible game” with its statements deploring congressional action against Turkey.
- February 16**—The Soviet Union condemned the Turkish Cypriot action and renewed its call for an international conference to discuss the Cyprus situation.
- February 16**—Turkish Defense Minister Sancar said his country was negotiating arms procurement deals with five Western European nations, including Belgium, the Netherlands, Italy, West Germany, and France.

**February 17**—In a *Newsweek* interview, Turkish Foreign Minister Esenbel stated that his government was drafting plans to close down some U.S. military and other installations in retaliation for the suspension of U.S. aid.

**February 17**—In Nicosia, Soviet Ambassador Astavin met with Archbishop Makarios and expressed opposition to the Turkish Cypriot declaration of an autonomous state. (Greek Cypriot newspapers reported the expected arrival of Soviet experts in the near future to aid the Cyprus Government, and the dispatch of Greek Cypriots to the Soviet Union for training.)

**February 18**—Turkish liaison officers were withdrawn from the joint U.S.-Turkish military mission in Ankara.

**February 20**—The Cyprus Government called on the Security Council to set a time limit on resolution of the intercommunal dispute on the island, and demanded new negotiating procedures; the Turkish Cypriot representative charged the Greek Cypriots with trying to internationalize the dispute and prevent a solution based on "political realities."

**February 21**—U.N. Secretary General Waldheim urged leaders of the two Cypriot communities to resume their suspended negotiations "on a new agreed basis."

**February 22**—Turkish Cypriot leader Denktash rejected a Greek Cypriot offer to disband the National Guard if all Turkish forces were withdrawn from Cyprus.

**February 24**—President Ford conferred with NATO Secretary General Luns and, according to a White House statement, discussed the "serious impact on NATO of the U.S. cutoff of military aid and sales to Turkey," and agreed it would make it harder to reach a settlement on Cyprus.

**February 24**—Greek Cypriot leader Clerides conferred in Washington with Secretary Kissinger and Under Secretary Sisco on ways of resuming intercommunal talks on Cyprus.

**February 26**—Turkey informed NATO it would not be participating in the Alliance's forthcoming winter maneuvers, stating its action resulted from Greek refusal to permit flights over the Aegean Sea.

**February 26**—Turkish Defense Minister Sancar declared that since his country could not rely on foreign military aid, Turkey must base its national defense on its own power and resources as a matter of top national and governmental priority; to do this, Turkey had more than doubled its current defense budget over fiscal year 1974.

**February 27**—During a closed session of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, Secretary Kissinger reportedly repeated his warning that suspension of aid to Turkey transcended the Cyprus dispute and jeopardized allied security in the entire eastern Mediterranean region.

**March 10**—A Turkish spokesman said Turkey would resume negotiations with Greece on the future of Cyprus if Greece would agree to a separation of the island into Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot federal states.

**March 11**—Secretary Kissinger reportedly made some progress toward the resumption of Greek-Turkish talks on the Cyprus situation, and was also said to have initiated steps to accelerate the delivery to Turkey of military equipment and spare parts from U.S. allies in Europe.



- March 12**—The U.N. Security Council adopted a resolution reaffirming its position on the territorial integrity of Cyprus, the return of refugees, and the withdrawal of foreign troops, and calling for the resumption of talks under the personal auspices of Secretary General Waldheim.
- March 13**—The House rejected an amendment to the Foreign Aid Appropriation Act for fiscal year 1975 that would have added \$5 million for emergency assistance for Cyprus.
- March 19**—It was announced in Turkey that Suleiman Demirel, leader of the Justice Party and of a four-party right-wing coalition, would try to form a new government to end the country's political crisis which has continued for 6 months.
- March 19**—Senator Kennedy praised the efforts of Greek Premier Constantine Caramanlis in seeking a solution to the Cyprus issue, and stated it was the desire of Congress to see "the restoration of the integrity of Cyprus."
- March 25**—A Greek Air Force jet reportedly violated Turkish airspace near the Evros River on Turkey's western border and was fired on by anti-aircraft weapons.
- March 26**—The Senate Foreign Relations Committee approved a bill that would allow the President to lift the ban on military aid to Turkey.
- March 31**—Turkish Premier Suleiman Demirel announced the formation of a 30-member cabinet based on a coalition of four political parties.
- April 1**—The U.N. force in Cyprus termed a 2-hour exchange of fire between Greek Cypriots and Turkish forces in Nicosia a serious breach of the cease-fire.
- April 12**—The new Turkish Government of Prime Minister Suleiman Demirel received a vote of confidence from the 450-seat National Assembly by a four-vote margin.
- April 14**—Prime Minister Demirel said Greek Prime Minister Caramanlis' call for sanctions against Turkey over Cyprus "might bring Turkish-Greek relations to a new, no-return crisis," and stated that Greece was "making a very serious mistake" in fortifying Greek islands near the Turkish mainland.
- April 18**—The State Department announced that the "formation of a new government in Turkey and the agreement to resume talks between representatives of the Greek and Turkish Cypriot communities later this month in Vienna offer the hope that progress can be made toward a Cyprus settlement. The United States will continue to do all it can to assist in achieving that objective."
- April 20**—Prime Minister Demirel said Turkey would review its NATO military commitments if the United States does not lift its arms embargo against Turkey within a reasonable time.
- April 21**—U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Arthur Hartmann met with Turkish leaders urging them to negotiate with Greek officials in an effort to defuse tensions on NATO's southern flank. (He reportedly pressed Turkey to give the Ford administration more time to persuade Congress to lift its arms embargo on Turkey.)

- April 21**—Demonstrators in Athens stormed the U.S. Embassy following a march by an estimated 100,000 persons protesting U.S. military bases in Greece.
- April 28**—In a resumption of intercommunal talks in Vienna under U.N. Secretary General Waldheim, Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot leaders agreed to set up a committee of experts to study proposals for a future central government for the island.
- April 28**—Greece reportedly agreed to a high-level meeting with Turkey in an effort to resolve the dispute over Cyprus and rival claims to Aegean oil rights.
- April 29**—In a joint statement, Greece and the United States announced their termination of Greek home-port facilities for U.S. warships, the closing of the U.S. military air base near Athens, and the placing of all remaining U.S. military facilities under Greek commanders.
- April 30**—Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot leaders agreed to return to Vienna in June for a second round of negotiations on a Cyprus settlement.
- May 3**—A final communique issued after the conclusion of 5 days of talks in Vienna between representatives of the Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot communities stated that, in addition to an exchange of views on the powers and functions of a future central government in Cyprus, there had been detailed examination of the questions of displaced persons and geographical aspects of a possible settlement.
- May 5**—Archbishop Makarios, in Washington for a meeting with Secretary Kissinger, said the Vienna talks “did not make any real progress,” and stated he hoped the next round, scheduled to begin June 5, “will lead to some positive conclusions.”
- May 8**—In a communique following a meeting between Greek Prime Minister Caramanlis and Cypriot President Makarios, it was announced that Greece and the Greek Cypriots were agreed on the approach to be taken in negotiations over the future of Cyprus.
- May 12**—Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot legal experts met in Nicosia to discuss the establishment of a central federal government.
- May 15**—Turkish Cypriot leader Denktash told reporters in Nicosia it would be impossible for all 200,000 Greek Cypriot refugees to return to the Turkish-occupied northern zone of the island.
- May 18**—Addressing a meeting of Greek Cypriot refugees from Kyrenia, Archbishop Makarios said there could be no settlement without the return of all 200,000 Greek Cypriot refugees to their homes. At the same meeting, Speaker Clerides stated that “we are not on the threshold of an agreement, and there are many dangers and difficulties to overcome before we might see some light.”
- May 19**—The Foreign Ministers of Greece and Turkey concluded 3 days of talks in Rome and reported an encouraging start toward resolving differences over Cyprus and a continental shelf oil rights in the Aegean together with the setting up of a “mechanism for future consultation.”
- May 19**—By a vote of 41 to 40, the Senate passed S. 846, authorizing suspension of the embargo on military assistance to Turkey.

- May 20**—Discussions of a future federal government for Cyprus took place in Nicosia between Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot representatives.
- May 20**—Archbishop Makarios said resumption of U.S. military aid to Turkey would make the Turkish attitude on Cyprus “more irrational, blackmailing, and unyielding;” but in Ankara, officials were reported as saying the Senate vote to lift the arms embargo to Turkey would improve the atmosphere in talks between Secretary Kissinger and Foreign Minister Caglayangil scheduled at the end of May.
- May 22**—In his address to the 22d Session of the Central Treaty Organization’s (CENTO) Council of Foreign Ministers at Ankara, Secretary Kissinger stated that “the United States regards Turkey as a valued friend and ally. We will make every effort for further progress in restoring our normal defense relations with Turkey.”
- May 23**—After a final meeting with Turkish Prime Minister Demirel, Secretary Kissinger told newsmen that the “United States is not going to act as mediator, but whenever it can be helpful in bringing about a just solution, it is willing to give whatever help it is asked to do.”
- May 23**—British Minister for State Affairs, Roy Hattersley, disclosed that he had lodged a formal protest with Turkish Foreign Minister Caglayan-gil concerning the conditions of Britons living in Cyprus.
- May 29**—In separate meetings with the Greek and Turkish Prime Ministers at Brussels, President Ford cautioned both sides against the use of military force in their continuing disputes over Cyprus and the Aegean.
- May 31**—Following a meeting between Greek Prime Minister Caramanlis and Turkish Prime Minister Demirel, both sides declared agreement on: (1) peaceful resolution of the problems which had led to the current state of relations between the two countries; (2) submission to the International Court of Justice of the issue of continental shelf oil and airspace rights in the Aegean; (3) establishment of guidelines for future negotiations; and (4) support of intercommunal negotiations in Vienna between Greek Cypriots and Turkish Cypriots.
- June 1**—The London *Sunday Times* reported that Turkey had ordered \$230 million in arms from the United Kingdom.
- June 7**—Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot leaders, meeting in Vienna, inconclusively ended a second round of discussions on the future of Cyprus.
- June 8**—Turkish Cypriot leader Denktash said that a final solution to the Cyprus problem was impossible so long as Archbishop Makarios remained President.
- June 9**—Turkish Cypriots overwhelmingly approved a draft constitution for a semi-autonomous state in northern Cyprus in a referendum held on June 8.
- June 11**—In a letter to the U.N. Security Council, Cypriot Foreign Minister John Christofies, accused Turkey of flagrant violations of articles in the Geneva Convention forbidding the seizures of property.
- June 12**—A two-man Turkish diplomatic team left Washington after concluding talks with Congressmen and Administration officials regarding the Turkish position on Cyprus and removal of the arms embargo.

- June 12**—Greece applied for full membership in the European Economic Community (EEC), and urged Turkey do the same to advance the cause of peace between the two countries.
- June 13**—Archbishop Makarios proposed that all Turkish Cypriots in the south be moved to the North, together with their furniture and other belongings, as demanded by the Turks, in exchange for the release of Greek Cypriot captives.”
- June 16**—The Turkish National Security Council announced that the government must revise its military commitments to the United States in response to the arms embargo imposed by the U.S. Congress.
- June 17**—Turkish Foreign Minister Caglayangil stated that on July 17, U.S. military and intelligence-gathering facilities in Turkey would be placed on “provisional status,” and at that time, the U.S. Government would be notified which of the facilities “will continue operating and which of them will not continue operating.”
- June 17**—State Department spokesman Robert Anderson made no comment on a formal note delivered to the United States which stated that the Turkish Government “has decided to negotiate the new rules and conditions governing the maintenance of joint defense facilities and activities with the United States.”
- June 17**—Secretary Kissinger met with Greek Cypriot Speaker Clerides for discussions on Cyprus.
- June 17**—In a tour of four Arab states, including Syria, Libya, Iraq, and Egypt, to seek backing for the withdrawal of Turkish troops in Cyprus, Archbishop Makarios conferred with Egyptian President al-Sadat in Alexandria.
- June 19**—President Ford held an unannounced and unusually long meeting with Representative Brademas and five other House colleagues in an attempt to end the ban on arms shipments to Turkey.
- June 23**—Secretary Kissinger, in a speech in Atlanta, reiterated the administration’s opposition to the congressional cutoff of military aid to Turkey, but also warned that “no country should imagine that it is doing us a favor by remaining in an alliance with us.”
- June 23**—President Ford met with Representatives Brademas, Sarbanes, Hamilton, and Whalen in a further appeal to end the congressional embargo on arms to Turkey.
- June 26**—President Ford conferred with Speaker Albert and a group of 12 Congressmen in an urgent effort to convince the House to lift the arms ban on Turkey.
- June 27**—Representative Rosenthal said that the House had tried to be conciliatory, and suggested that the Turks make a move to resettle Cypriot refugees or withdraw some of their troops from Cyprus.
- June 30**—A spokesman for the Cyprus Government charged that Turkey had moved 8,000 Turkish nationals to northern Cyprus and was planning to transfer 60,000 more.
- July 2**—Cypriot Ambassador to the United States, Nicos Dimitrou, charged that Turkey was attempting to alter the ethnic structure of Cyprus by settling thousands of mainland Turks in the northern zone.

- July 7**—Secretary Kissinger briefed House members on the administration's concern for a continued embargo on military aid to Turkey.
- July 9**—A bipartisan bill (H.R. 8454) was introduced in the House that would: (1) permit deliveries of military aid already contracted by Turkey; (2) allow Turkey to purchase for cash any further arms it required; and (3) require the President to report to Congress every 60 days on arms sales to Turkey and on progress toward a Cyprus settlement.
- July 9**—President Ford, following a breakfast meeting on the Turkish aid question with some 140 House members, described H.R. 8454 as a "good compromise," which, if passed by Congress, would lead to "the settlement of the Cyprus situation and to the continuation of Turkey as a strong and effective partner in NATO."
- July 10**—Under Secretary of State Joseph Sisco, appearing before the House Committee on International Relations, urged support for "preserving our vital security relationship with our NATO ally Turkey, and in strengthening our close ties with an equally important NATO ally, Greece." (Former Under Secretary of State George Ball and Deputy Secretary of Defense Cyrus Vance, also appearing before the Committee, opposed restoration of military aid to Turkey.)
- July 11**—By a vote of 16 to 11, the House Committee on International Relations approved a partial lifting of the embargo on military aid to Turkey.
- July 15**—Addressing a rally of Greek Cypriots marking the first anniversary of the Cyprus coup, Archbishop Makarios suggested that Turkey had been in collusion with the Greek Cypriot extremists and Greek officers who had staged his overthrow.
- July 16**—The House Committee on International Relations reported S. 846 with amendments (House Report 94-365).
- July 17**—President Ford urged a large delegation of House members to lift, at least partially, the ban on arms shipments to Turkey in order to save U.S. military installations in that country.
- July 21**—Several thousand Greek-Americans rallied in Washington to urge Congressmen to vote against resumption of U.S. arms shipments to Turkey.
- July 20**—Archbishop Makarios stated that any resumption of arms shipments to Turkey "would be disastrous to the cause of peace in our region."
- July 24**—Retired Generals Lemnitzer and Norstad, former U.S. commanders-in-chief of NATO forces in Europe, issued a statement which viewed "with alarm the weakening in Turkey's ability to meet its NATO commitments. . . . We urge the Congress to act promptly on legislation restoring military aid to Turkey."
- July 24**—By a vote of 223 to 206, the House opposed resumption of military sales and aid to Turkey.
- July 25**—A Turkish Government announcement stated there was "no legal basis left for the continuation of the bilateral defense agreements between Turkey and the United States," and that joint defense installations would cease all activities as of July 26.

- July 28**—State Department spokesman Robert Anderson said that American military personnel had suspended all activities on U.S. bases in Turkey at the request of that government, but that the United States had informed Turkey that, in its view, the 1969 security agreement between the two countries would remain in effect until it was negotiated.
- July 29**—In Nicosia, the Turkish Cypriot administration announced it had ordered the cessation of operations at three U.S. telecommunications installations in northern Cyprus.
- July 30**—Secretary Schlesinger, following an appearance before a Senate Armed Services Committee hearing, said that several of the U.S. installations taken over by Turkey “cannot be duplicated,” and that “others can be duplicated at considerable expense.”
- August 1**—West German Secretary of State, Klaus Bolling, following a meeting in Helsinki with Archbishop Makarios, said the Greek Cypriot President was prepared to make concessions to settle the Cyprus problem, including acceptance of a federal state.
- August 2**—In Vienna, Greek Cypriot leader Clerides and his Turkish Cypriot counterpart, Denktash, announced agreement whereby more than 9,000 Turkish Cypriots in the southern sector of the island would be permitted to move to the north, and similar number of Greek Cypriots would be free to remain in the Turkish-controlled sector.
- August 3**—In Athens, Greek Prime Minister Karamanlis and Archbishop Makarios expressed hope for a Cyprus settlement as a result of active interest by members of the EEC and the progress achieved at the Vienna talks.
- August 3**—U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency Director, Fred Ikle, said the closure of U.S. bases in Turkey could affect future strategic arms limitations talks with the Soviet Union and the ability to monitor Soviet compliance with past agreements.
- August 6**—It was reported that the Turkish Government will request that the United States dismantle its installations and withdraw its troops from Turkey if Congress does not lift the arms embargo by September 30, 1975.
- August 7**—President Ford said that Congress refusal to permit arms sales to Turkey was “the most serious wrong decision since I have been in Washington, which is 27 years.”
- August 10**—Several Greek Cypriot organizations, including the Socialist Party of Vassos Lyssarides, condemned the Vienna intercommunal agreement of August 2.
- August 14**—A convoy of Turkish Cypriots left Paphos for the north, and a group of Greek Cypriots moved into the Karpas area and Bellapais.
- August 16**—The Turkish Government closed down post exchanges on U.S. military installations, with the exception of the NATO Incirlik airbase, and announced that Army Post Office (APO) package mail would not be allowed to enter Turkey after September 15.
- August 17**—In an official statement, the Turkish Defense Ministry announced it had drawn up guidelines to establish an arms industry capable of producing hardware ranging from ammunition to aircraft.

- August 21**—The Greek Government acknowledged that bombs and ammunition had been seized by Greek forces from a U.S. ammunition depot at Souda Bay, in Crete, during the last week of July 1974, when the Cyprus crisis had posed the threat of war between Greece and Turkey.
- September 6**—The Ford administration was reported ready to request congressional resumption of grant military aid to Greece.
- September 12**—U.N. Secretary General Waldheim abandoned his latest efforts to seek a settlement of the Cyprus question as an impasse occurred in intercommunal talks between Greek Cypriot and Turkish Cypriot representatives in New York.
- September 13**—In Venice, EEC officials said they would try to persuade Congress to lift the arms embargo against Turkey and to persuade Turkey to reduce the size of its occupation zone in Cyprus. Turkish Cypriot leader Denktash stated that he would declare the Turkish-held northern zone of the island independent unless negotiations on a settlement were resumed, and unless he were allowed to address the United Nations on an equal status with Archbishop Makarios.
- September 14**—About 35,000 troops from six NATO countries, including the United States, joined in military maneuvers in Turkey. A senior Turkish Foreign Ministry official was reported to have said that Turkey would respect a decision by the Turkish Cypriot constituent assembly to declare the northern part of Cyprus an independent state.
- September 16**—Turkish Cypriot leader Denktash stated that the Turkish Cypriot community will declare independence if Archbishop Makarios refused to negotiate a settlement on the island.
- September 16**—President Ford said the new Egyptian-Israeli disengagement agreement "ought to be helpful in convincing Congress to reconsider lifting the arms embargo against Turkey."
- September 17**—By a 20-9 vote, the House Committee on International Relations approved S. 2230 relaxing the U.S. embargo against Turkey, permitting the shipment of \$184.9 million in arms contracted for by Turkey prior to February 5, 1975, and reopening Turkish access to commercial cash sales.
- September 18**—Greece opened negotiations in Brussels on withdrawing its military forces from NATO.
- September 30**—Former U.S. Ambassador to Cyprus, Taylor G. Belcher, in testimony before the House Select Committee on Intelligence, stated that the continued embargo on arms sales to Turkey helped no one but NATO adversaries, and that the "Congress bears a heavy responsibility for this grave damage to our security interests."
- October 2**—By 237-176, the House approved S. 2230 which would release \$185 million of arms contracted and paid for by Turkey before the February 5, 1975, embargo, and which would permit Turkey to make commercial military purchases in the United States.
- October 3**—Turkish Foreign Minister Caglayangil termed the partial lifting of the arms embargo by Congress "a positive step toward lifting the shadow that has fallen on Turkish-American relations," but said it was "far from restoring the situation that existed before February 5."

- October 3**—The *New York Times* reported that Greek Government officials had acknowledged the arms embargo had not accomplished the purpose of forcing Turkey into making concessions over the Cyprus issue, and that they appeared willing to try a new approach.
- October 7**—Archbishop Makarios, in an address to the U.N. General Assembly, stated that there should be “wide and effective international guarantees” of any Cyprus peace settlement. (Previous to his address, Turkish Cypriot authorities disclaimed Makarios’ right to speak for the Turkish Cypriot community or in the name of all Cyprus.)
- October 12**—Archbishop Makarios concluded discussions in Athens with Greek Prime Minister Karamanlis on prospects for a Cyprus settlement.
- October 13**—According to unofficial returns on the Turkish senatorial by-elections of October 12, of the 54 contested seats, the Justice Party of Prime Minister Demirel won 27; the Republican People’s Party of Bulent Ecevit won 25; and the National Salvation Party won 2.
- October 15**—In a meeting between U.S. Ambassador to Turkey William Macomber, and Turkish Foreign Minister Caglayangil, Turkey reportedly rejected a U.S. proposal to reopen some of the American installations in that country before the two nations begin negotiating a new defense agreement.
- October 16**—In a foreign policy speech before parliament, Greek Prime Minister Karamanlis said that Greece was prepared to reconsider its withdrawal from the military branch of NATO if the “Cyprus tragedy” was resolved.
- October 21**—The *Christian Science Monitor* reported Turkish Foreign Ministry sources as saying that Turkey was likely to propose reactivating only those U.S. bases and installations which had a common defense value for Turkey and NATO.
- October 22**—Turkish Ambassador to Austria Danis Tunaligil was assassinated by three unidentified gunmen in the Vienna embassy.
- October 24**—Two unidentified gunmen killed the Turkish Ambassador to France, Ismail Erez, during an ambush of his car in Paris.
- October 26**—Turkey reportedly is purchasing 60 M18 helicopters from the Soviet Union, but has turned down a Soviet offer to furnish MIG-21 and MIG-23 jet fighters to the Turkish air force.
- October 28**—Turkey and the United States opened negotiations on a new defense agreement.
- October 30**—President Ford requested from Congress for fiscal 1976 \$50 million in military assistance and \$110 million in Foreign Military Sales credits for Greece; and \$75 million in military assistance and \$130 million in Foreign Military Sales credits for Turkey. In addition, his proposals for security supporting assistance included \$35 million for Cyprus (including \$10 million for UNFICYP), and \$65 million for Greece.
- November 1**—The Greek newspaper *Kathimerini* reported that top-level contracts were taking place between Turkey, Cyprus, and the United States in search for a Cyprus settlement.



- November 20**—The U.N. General Assembly, by a 117-1 vote with 9 abstentions, adopted a resolution calling for the withdrawal of all foreign troops from Cyprus and freedom for refugees to return to their homes. (The resolution also called for early resumption of negotiations between the two Cypriot communities under the auspices of the Secretary-General.)
- November 23**—Turkish Cypriot leader Denktash declared that the time had come to declare an independent Turkish Cypriot State because of U.N. failure to resolve the crisis, but added he would resume intercommunal negotiations if Archbishop Makarios rejected enosis and dropped his opposition to Cyprus' becoming a two-state federal republic.
- November 24**—Turkish and U.S. officials met for the third round of negotiations on a new defense agreement.
- December 8**—Complying with terms of Public Law 94-104 (enacted October 6) which eased the U.S. embargo on arms shipments to Turkey, President Ford sent his first report on administration efforts to help resolve the Cyprus dispute. (In the report the President said that he had initiated talks with both sides and with concerned European allies: and he said that there had been "a narrowing of differences on most of the key issues necessary to negotiate a Cyprus solution.")
- December 12**—In Brussels, Secretary Kissinger and Turkish Foreign Minister Caglayangil reached agreement in principle that could permit reopening of U.S. military and intelligence installations in Turkey. (Previously, the Turkish Minister had conferred with Greek Foreign Minister Bitsios and had agreed to seek renewed negotiations between the two Cypriot communities.)
- December 14**—The U.N. Security Council unanimously extended the mandate for UNFICYP for a further 6 months.
- December 21**—Representatives of Greek Cypriot refugees pledged in a resolution addressed to Archbishop Makarios to "continue the struggle until we return to our homes and land," and sent a message to U.N. Secretary General Waldheim urging him to press for Turkish compliance with U.N. resolutions on Cyprus.
- December 23**—Three unidentified gunmen shot and killed CIA Station Chief in Greece Robert Welch outside his home in Athens.
- December 26**—President Ford announced a major effort to combat the flow of heroin and other drugs into the United States, and appealed to leaders of Mexico, Colombia, and Turkey to strengthen their enforcement methods.
- December 28**—West German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt offered to mediate the dispute between Greece and Turkey in order to "re-establish" security arrangements on NATO's southern flank. (A West German parliamentary group reportedly will visit Athens, Ankara and Cyprus in early 1976 to work out guidelines for future talks.)

**December 28**—Turkish Cypriot leader Denktash said that if the Greek Cypriots will not accept a federated system in Cyprus, he would seek to unite the northern part of the island with Turkey.

**December 29**—A joint communique issued at the conclusion of a 4-day visit to Turkey by Soviet Prime Minister Kosygin announced that the two countries would sign “a political document on friendly relations and cooperation” in the near future, and promised efforts “toward the further strengthening and expansion of Turkish-Soviet relations.”



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