

CHRONOLOGY

- 1876 Ottoman Constitution promulgated.
- 1876–1877 First Ottoman Parliament convenes in Constantinople; first Palestinian deputies from Jerusalem elected to this Parliament.
- 1878 Petah Tikva, first Zionist colony, established in Palestine.
- 1881 November: Ottoman government announces permission for foreign (non-Ottoman) Jews to settle throughout Ottoman Empire excluding Palestine.
- 1882 Baron Edmond de Rothschild of Paris begins financial backing of Jewish colonization in Palestine.
First wave of Zionist mass immigration to Palestine begins.
Jewish population of Palestine numbers 24,000.
July: Ottoman government adopts policy allowing Jewish pilgrims and businessmen to visit Palestine but not to settle there.
December: Ottoman government informs Jewish leadership in Constantinople that it views Zionist colonization in Palestine as political problem.
- 1884 March: Ottoman government decides to close Palestine to foreign (non-Ottoman) Jewish businessmen but not to Jewish pilgrims.
- 1888 May: European powers pressure Ottoman government to allow foreign (non-Ottoman) Jews to settle in Palestine provided they do so singly and not en masse.
- 1891 German Jewish millionaire Baron Maurice de Hirsch founds Jewish Colonization Association (JCA).
Ottoman Sultan Abd-al Hamid II expresses fears that granting Ottoman nationality to Jewish immigrants in Palestine “may result in the creation of a Jewish Government in Jerusalem.”
- 1892 November: Ottoman government forbids sale of state land to foreign (non-Ottoman) Jews in Palestine.
- 1893 April: European powers pressure Ottoman government to permit Jews legally resident in Palestine to buy land provided they establish no colonies on it.
- 1896 JCA begins operations in Palestine.
Publication of *Der Judenstaat*, by Hungarian Zionist leader Theodor Herzl, advocating creation of Jewish state in Argentina or Palestine.
Abd-al Hamid II rejects Herzl’s proposal that Palestine be granted to the Jews: “I cannot give away any part of it [the Empire]. . . . I will not agree to vivisection.”
- 1897 Commission headed by Muhammad Tahir al-Husseini, mufti (highest Muslim religious dignitary) of Jerusalem, appointed to scrutinize Zionist land-acquisition methods.
August: First Zionist Congress, convening in Basel, Switzerland, issues Basel Program on colonization of Palestine and establishment of World Zionist Organization (WZO).
In response to First Zionist Congress, Abd-al Hamid II initiates policy of sending members of his own palace staff to govern province of Jerusalem.
- 1898 Arabic press reacts to First Zionist Congress. Cairo journal *al-Manar* warns that Zionism aims to take possession of Palestine.
Kaiser Wilhelm II of Germany visits Jerusalem.
- 1899 October: Albert Antebi, JCA representative in Jerusalem, observes that program of First Zionist Congress has adversely affected relations between Palestinians and Jewish immigrants.
March 19: Herzl sends letter to Palestinian mayor of Jerusalem hinting that, if Zionists not welcome in Palestine, they will go elsewhere.

- 1900 JCA takes responsibility for colonies supported by Baron de Rothschild.
June: Ottoman government sends commission of inquiry to Palestine to study implications of Zionist mass immigration and land acquisition.
- 1901 Pressured by European powers, Ottoman government allows foreign (non-Ottoman) Jews to buy land in northern Palestine.
Keren Kayemeth (Jewish National Fund) founded as land-acquisition organ of WZO; land acquired by JNF in Palestine to be inalienably Jewish, and exclusively Jewish labor to be employed on it.
January: Ottoman restrictions on Zionist immigration to and land acquisition in Jerusalem district take effect.
May: Administrative Council of Jerusalem strongly objects to JCA's attempts at acquiring land in Jerusalem district.
July: Palestinian peasants in region of Tiberias express alarm at extent of Zionist land acquisition.
- 1902 January: *Al-Manar* warns that Zionism seeks national sovereignty in Palestine.
February: JCA representative Antebi observes that "the ill will of the local population coincides with the creation of Zionism."
- 1903 Second wave of Zionist mass immigration to Palestine begins.
December: Anglo-Palestine Company (APC), subsidiary of JCA, established in Palestine to finance Zionist colonization.
- 1904 July: Death of Theodor Herzl.
August–September: Tensions develop between Zionist colonists and Palestinian farmers in region of Tiberias.
- 1905 Publication of *Le Reveil de la Nation Arabe*, by Negib Azoury, warning of Zionist political aims in Palestine.
- 1907 First kibbutz, based on exclusively Jewish labor, established.
August: Report issued by Ottoman governor of Jerusalem on Zionist evasion of Ottoman immigration and land-transfer regulations.
- 1908 Palestinian deputies from Jerusalem, Jaffa, Nablus, and Acre elected to Ottoman Parliament of 1908 in Constantinople.
- Palestinian journal *al-Karmil* founded in Haifa with purpose of opposing Zionist colonization.
March 16: Clash between Zionist immigrants and Palestinians in Jaffa results in one Palestinian dead and 13 Jews wounded.
July 24: Beginning of "Young Turks" Revolution in Constantinople.
- 1909 Tel Aviv founded north of Jaffa.
February–April: Renewed tensions and clashes between Zionist colonists and Palestinian farmers near Nazareth.
June: Zionist issue raised for first time in Ottoman Parliament by Palestinian deputy from Jaffa.
July: Five members of Ottoman Parliament, including Palestinian deputy from Jerusalem, meet with British Zionist leader Sir Francis Montefiore in London to voice their concern about political objectives of Zionism.
- 1910 Arabic newspapers in Beirut, Damascus, and Haifa express opposition to Zionist land acquisition in Palestine.
June: Deputies in Ottoman Parliament from Arab provinces request assurances from Ottoman minister of interior against Zionist land-acquisition policies in Palestine.
- 1911 Palestinian journalist Najib Nassar publishes first book in Arabic on Zionism, entitled *Zionism: Its History, Objective and Importance*.
January–February: European powers pressure Ottoman government to allow Zionist land acquisition in Palestine.
January: Palestinian newspaper *Filastin* begins to appear; addressing its readers as "Palestinians," it warns them about consequences of Zionist colonization.
March–April: Arab deputies from Jerusalem, Beirut, and Damascus lobby in Ottoman Parliament for legislation against Zionist mass immigration to Palestine.
April: In telegram to Constantinople, 150 Palestinians from Jaffa demand measures against Zionist mass immigration and land acquisition.
May 16: Two Jerusalem deputies open first full-scale debate in Ottoman Parliament on Zionism, charging that Zionist aim is to create Jewish state in Palestine.
- 1912 Palestinian deputies from Jerusalem, Gaza, Nablus, and Acre elected to Ottoman Parliament of 1912.

- January: European powers renew pressure on Ottoman government to facilitate Zionist land acquisition in Palestine.
- 1913 January: Palestinian contributor to *Filastin* writes: "The Zionists will gain mastery over our country village by village, town by town."
- 1914 August 1: Outbreak of World War I.
- 1915 July 14: Correspondence between Sharif Hussein of Mecca and Sir Henry McMahon, British high commissioner in Egypt, begins.
August: Jemal Pasha, Ottoman military governor, hangs 11 Arab nationalists in Beirut.
- 1916 January 30: Hussein-McMahon correspondence concludes; Arabs understand it as ensuring postwar independence and unity of Arab provinces of Ottoman Empire, including Palestine.
May: Jemal Pasha hangs 21 Arab leaders and intellectuals, including two Palestinians, in Beirut and Damascus.
- May 16: Signing of secret Sykes-Picot Agreement dividing Arab provinces of Ottoman Empire between Britain and France.
- June: Sharif Hussein proclaims Arab independence from Ottoman rule on basis of his correspondence with McMahon. Arab Revolt against Constantinople begins.
- November: Sharif Hussein proclaimed "King of the Arab countries."
- 1917 November 2: British Foreign Secretary Arthur James Balfour sends letter to Baron Lionel Walter de Rothschild pledging British support for establishment of Jewish national home in Palestine (Balfour Declaration).
December 9: Surrender of Ottoman forces in Jerusalem to Allied forces under General Sir Edmund Allenby.
- 1918 September: Whole of Palestine occupied by Allied forces under General Allenby.
October 30: End of World War I.

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- 1919 January: Paris Peace Conference decides conquered Arab provinces will not be restored to Ottoman rule.
- January 27–February 10: First Palestinian National Congress, meeting in Jerusalem, sends to peace conference two memoranda rejecting Balfour Declaration and demanding independence.
- March 25: Peace conference decides to send international commission of inquiry to ascertain aspirations of Near East peoples.
- June–July: Henry C. King and Charles R. Crane, U.S. members of international commission of inquiry, proceed to Near East alone after failure of Britain and France to join commission.
- June 28: Treaty of Versailles and League of Nations Covenant signed.
- July 2: General Syrian Congress, held in Damascus and attended by Palestinian delegates, announces its rejection of Balfour Declaration.
- August 28: Report of King-Crane Commission of Inquiry, submitted to Paris Peace Conference, recommends that "the project for making Palestine distinctly a Jewish commonwealth should be given up."
- 1920 March: General Syrian Congress proclaims independence of Syria, Lebanon, Palestine, and Transjordan, with Prince Faisal as king.
- April: Disturbances break out in Palestine due to fears of Zionism and nonfulfillment of promises of independence; five Jews killed and 200 wounded. British appoint Palin Commission of Inquiry.
- British remove Musa Kazim Pasha al-Husseini, mayor of Jerusalem, from office for opposing their pro-Zionist policies.
- April 25: Supreme Council of San Remo Peace Conference assigns Palestine Mandate to Britain without consent of Palestinians.
- May: British prevent Second Palestinian National Congress from convening.
- July 1: British civilian administration inaugurated; Sir Herbert Samuel appointed first high commissioner.
- August 26: First Immigration Ordinance sets quota of 16,500 Jewish immigrants for first year.
- December: Third Palestinian National Congress, meeting in Haifa, elects Executive Committee, which remains in control of Palestinian political movement from 1920 to 1935.
- 1921 May–June: Fourth Palestinian National Congress, convening in Jerusalem, decides to send Palestinian delegation to London to explain Palestinian case against Balfour Declaration.
- Syrian-Palestinian Conference held in Geneva.
- May 1: Outbreak of disturbances in Jaffa protesting Zionist mass immigration; 46 Jews killed and 146 wounded.
- May 8: Haj Amin al-Husseini appointed mufti (highest Muslim religious dignitary) of Jerusalem.
- October: Haycraft Commission of Inquiry attributes Jaffa disturbances to Palestinian fears of steadily increasing Zionist mass immigration.
- 1922 February: Second Palestinian Delegation to London announces its rejection of Balfour Declaration to British Colonial Secretary Winston Churchill, and demands national independence.
- June 3: Churchill issues White Paper of 1922 on Palestine interpreting British concept of Jewish "national home," and excluding Transjordan from scope of Balfour Declaration.
- June 30: U.S. Congress endorses Balfour Declaration.
- July 24: League of Nations Council approves Mandate for Palestine without consent of Palestinians.
- August: Fifth Palestinian National Congress, meeting in Nablus, agrees to economic boycott of Zionists. (See 1901 entry on Keren Kayemeth.)

- October: First British census of Palestine shows total population of 757,182, with 78 percent Muslim, 11 percent Jewish, and 9.6 percent Christian.
- 1923 January: Resigning from Zionist Executive, Polish Zionist leader Vladimir Jabotinsky calls for forcible colonization of Palestine and Transjordan.
- September 29: British Mandate for Palestine comes officially into force.
- 1925 Jabotinsky forms Revisionist Party with aim of "revising" Mandate to include colonization of Transjordan.
- March: Palestinian general strike protests private visit by Lord Balfour to Jerusalem.
- October: Sixth Palestinian National Congress convenes in Jaffa.
- 1928 June: Seventh Palestinian National Congress convenes in Jerusalem.
- September 24: First attempt by some Jewish religious leaders to change "status quo" at Wailing Wall.
- November: Islamic Conference, meeting in Jerusalem, demands protection of Muslim property rights at Wailing Wall, itself a Muslim holy site.
- 1929 August 15: First political demonstration by militant Zionist groups at Wailing Wall.
- August 23-29: Palestinians riot in several towns in reaction to militant demonstrations at Wailing Wall. In resulting clashes, 133 Jews killed and 339 wounded; 116 Palestinians killed and 232 wounded, mostly at hands of British military.
- October: General conference convenes in Jerusalem to formulate Palestinian position on Wailing Wall controversy.
- 1930 January 14: League of Nations Council appoints international commission to investigate legal status of Palestinians and Jews at Wailing Wall.
- March: British-appointed Shaw Commission of Inquiry reports on 1929 disturbances; it attributes causes to fact that "the Arabs have come to see in Jewish immigration not only a menace to their livelihood but a possible overlord of the future."
- March 30: Fourth Palestinian Delegation arrives in London.
- May: Fourth Palestinian Delegation to London announces British rejection of its demands for (1) cessation of Zionist mass immigration to and land acquisition in Palestine, and (2) establishment of democratic, representative government.
- August 6: Jewish Agency for Palestine, enlarged in 1929 to include Zionist and prominent non-Zionist Jewish leaders from various countries, recognized by Britain.
- October: Sir John Hope-Simpson, appointed to inquire into problems of land settlement, immigration, and development in Palestine, reports there is no room for substantial number of Jewish settlers on the land.
- British Colonial Secretary Lord Passfield (Sidney Webb) issues White Paper of 1930 on Palestine, which takes note of views expressed by Hope-Simpson and Shaw commissions of inquiry.
- December: International Wailing Wall Commission recommends restoration of status quo ante, and confirms Muslim property rights at Wailing Wall.
- 1931 February 14: In letter to Chaim Weizmann, Prime Minister Ramsay MacDonald virtually retracts Lord Passfield's White Paper of 1930.
- October: General Sir Arthur Wauchope succeeds Sir John Chancellor as high commissioner.
- November 18: Second British census of Palestine shows total population of 1,035,154, with 73.4 percent Muslim, 16.9 percent Jewish, and 8.6 percent Christian.
- December: Lewis French, British director of development for Palestine, publishes report on "landless Arabs."
- December 16: Pan-Islamic Congress held in Jerusalem and attended by 145 delegates from all parts of Muslim world.
- 1932 August 2: Formation of Istiqlal (Independence) Party as first regularly constituted Palestinian political party.
- 1933 March: Arab Executive Committee (see December 1920) declares Zionist mass immigration "has terrified the country."
- July 14: British secretary of state issues statement on resettlement of Palestinian tenant farmers displaced from land acquired by Zionists.

October: Arab Executive Committee calls for general strike to protest British pro-Zionist policies, especially sponsorship of Zionist mass immigration; disturbances break out in main towns.

1934 February: Special commission of inquiry under Sir William Murison reports on causes of 1933 disturbances.

December 2: Defense Party founded.

1935 March 27: Palestine Arab Party founded.

June 23: Reform Party founded.

October 5: National Bloc Party founded. Together with Istiqlal Party these four parties become principal Palestinian political parties.

October: Revisionists quit World Zionist Organization to form New Zionist Organization, with aim of forcibly "liberating" Palestine and Transjordan.

Irgun Zvai Leumi (National Military Organization) founded by dissident members of Haganah; Jabotinsky named commander in chief.

Large quantity of arms smuggled from Belgium by Zionist groups, discovered at Jaffa port.

November: Shaikh Izz al-Din al-Qassam, leading first Palestinian guerrilla group, dies in action against British security forces.

November 25: Leaders of Palestinian political parties submit joint memorandum to British high commissioner requesting cessation of Zionist mass immigration and land acquisition, and establishment of government on basis of proportional representation.

December 21–22: High commissioner proposes establishment of 28-member Legislative Council with Palestinians holding only 14 seats. Palestinians accept proposal in principle.

1936 March 25: Legislative Council proposal defeated by pro-Zionist members in British House of Commons.

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1936 April 16: Two Palestinians living near Petah Tikva shot dead by Zionist assailants.

April 20–30: National Committees established in all Palestinian towns and large villages.

April 21: Leaders of all five Palestinian political parties call for general strike.

April 25: Leaders of Palestinian political parties constituted as Arab Higher Committee under chairmanship of Haj Amin al-Husseini.

May 8: Conference of all National Committees, meeting in Jerusalem, calls for no taxation without representation. Great Rebellion begins.

May 11: British bring military reinforcements from Malta and Egypt into Palestine.

May 18: British appoint Royal Commission to investigate causes of rebellion.

June: British demolish parts of Old City of Jaffa as punitive measure.

June 30: All Palestinian members of civil service and judiciary submit joint memorandum to high commissioner protesting British pro-Zionist policies.

August 25: Guerrilla leader Fawzi al-Qawukji enters Palestine at head of 150 volunteers from Arab countries to aid rebellion against British.

August 30: Arab Higher Committee announces continuation of general strike, but expresses readiness to accept mediation by Arab heads of state.

September 22: Additional British reinforcements arrive in Palestine; extensive military operations initiated against Palestinian rebellion.

October 11: Arab Higher Committee accepts appeals by kings of Saudi Arabia and Iraq, and emir of Transjordan, to call off general strike.

November 11: Royal Commission, under chairmanship of Lord Peel, arrives in Palestine.

1937 January 18: Royal (Peel) Commission leaves Palestine.

July 7: Publication of Royal (Peel) Commission's report recommending partition of Palestine into Jewish state, Arab state (to be incorporated into Transjordan), and British Mandatory enclaves, as well as forcible transfer, if necessary, of Palestinian population out of Jewish state.

July 23: Arab Higher Committee rejects Royal Commission's partition proposal and demands independent unitary Palestinian state "with protection of all legitimate Jewish and other minority rights and the safeguarding of reasonable British interests." Rebellion intensifies.

August: World Zionist Congress in Zürich decides to ascertain "the precise terms . . . for the proposed establishment of a Jewish state."

September: Arab National Congress, held in Bludan, Syria, and attended by 450 delegates from Arab countries, rejects Royal Commission's partition proposal, and demands termination of Mandate, cessation of Zionist immigration into Palestine, and prohibition of transfer of Arab lands to Zionist ownership.

September 5: Bomb thrown by Irgunists at bus in Jerusalem kills one Palestinian and injures another.*

* Among the reasons for attributing the bombings against Palestinian civilians between 1937 and 1939 to the Irgun, rather than the Haganah or the Stern Gang, are these: (1) Such actions were very much in keeping with Revisionist thinking, (2) Revisionists were arrested by the British in connection with some of the incidents, (3) the Revisionists were totally opposed to partition, (4) the Haganah was cooperating with the British authorities during this period and therefore was unlikely to be engaged in such actions, (5) the Stern Gang had not yet been founded, and (6) the Irgun was openly calling for the colonization of both Palestine and Transjordan by force.

October 1: British dissolve Arab Higher Committee and all Palestinian political organizations. Five Palestinian leaders deported to Seychelles Islands in Indian Ocean; Haj Amin al-Husseini escapes to Lebanon.

November 11: British establish military courts throughout Palestine to counter escalating rebellion.

Bomb thrown in Jerusalem by Irgunists kills one Palestinian and wounds three.

November 14: Three Palestinians killed in Irgunist attack on bus in Jerusalem.

1938 January 4: British decide to send technical commission of inquiry, under chairmanship of Sir John Woodhead, to study feasibility of partition as recommended by Royal Commission.

March 1: Sir Harold MacMichael succeeds General Sir Arthur Wauchope as high commissioner.

April 17: Two bombs thrown by Irgunists into café in Haifa kill one Palestinian and one passing Jew, and wound six Palestinians.

April 27: Technical commission of inquiry (Partition Commission) arrives in Palestine.

June: British officer Orde Wingate organizes Special Night Squads (SNS), composed of British and Haganah personnel, for operations against Palestinian villages.

July 4: Bomb thrown by Irgunists at bus in Jerusalem kills four Palestinians and wounds six.

July 6: Twelve Palestinians die from bomb thrown by Irgunists into Haifa melon market.

Bomb thrown by Irgunists into Haifa marketplace kills 18 Palestinians and 2 Jews.

July 7: Bomb thrown by Irgunists into Jerusalem vegetable market kills one Palestinian and wounds five.

July 8: Bomb planted by Irgunists explodes in Jerusalem bus station, killing 4 Palestinians and wounding 27.

July 15: Bomb planted by Irgunists in Jerusalem (Old City) vegetable market kills 11 Palestinians and injures 28.

July 17: Three Palestinians found murdered in Tel Aviv; police arrest five Zionist Revisionists.

July 25: Bomb planted by Irgunists in Haifa vegetable market kills 45 Palestinians and wounds 45.

July 30: Bomb thrown by Palestinians at bus in Haifa kills one Jew and wounds ten.

August 3: Partition (Woodhead) Commission departs Palestine.

August 4: Land mine planted by Palestinians blows up truck near Ramat Hakovesh; six Jews killed and eight injured.

August 18: Bomb thrown by Palestinians along Jaffa-Tel Aviv border kills one Jew and injures four.

August 26: Bomb planted by Irgunists in Jaffa vegetable market kills 23 Palestinians and wounds 30.

October: Arab Parliamentarians' Congress on Palestine, held in Cairo, endorses three demands of Palestinian national movement as stated by Arab National Congress at Bludan, Syria, in September 1937 (see above).

Arab Women's Congress, meeting in Cairo, endorses demands of Palestinian national movement.

October 18: British military commanders take over administrative control from district commissioners throughout country to increase pressure on Palestinian rebellion; new reinforcements brought in from England.

October 19: British troops recapture Old City of Jerusalem from Palestinian rebels.

November 9: Partition (Woodhead) Commission publishes report stating impracticality of Royal Commission's partition proposal. British call for general conference on Palestine to be held in London and attended by Arab, Palestinian, and Zionist representatives.

December: Palestinian leaders previously deported to Seychelles Islands released, but denied return to Palestine.

1939 January 20: Bomb planted by Palestinians in Haifa workshop kills one Jew and injures five.

February 7: London Conference opens at St. James's Palace.

February 26: Bomb planted by Irgunists in Haifa marketplace kills 24 Palestinians and injures 37.

Bomb planted by Irgunists in Jerusalem vegetable market kills four Palestinians and wounds five.

Bomb thrown by Palestinians at truck in Haifa kills two Jews.

March 27: London Conference ends with no agreement reached.

May 17: Malcolm MacDonald, colonial secretary of state, issues White Paper of 1939 embodying British solution to Palestine problem:

conditional independence for unitary Palestinian state after interval of ten years, admission of 15,000 Jewish immigrants annually into Palestine for five years, and protection of Palestinian land rights against Zionist acquisition.

May 22–23: British House of Commons votes 268 to 179 to approve White Paper of 1939.

June 2: Bomb planted by Irgunists in Jerusalem bus station kills 5 Palestinians and wounds 19.

June 3: Bomb planted by Irgunists in Jerusalem kills 9 Palestinians and injures 40.

June 19: Bomb planted by Irgunists in Haifa marketplace kills 9 Palestinians and wounds 24.

June 29: Six Irgunist attacks on buses traveling roads near Tel Aviv cause death of 11 Palestinians.

July 3: Bomb thrown by Irgunists into Haifa café kills one Palestinian and wounds 35.

August 1: Irgun calls for conquest of Palestine by force.

September 1: Outbreak of World War II.

October: Stern Gang, formed under Avraham Stern by dissident Irgunists, in protest against 1939 White Paper policy, calls for alliance with Axis powers in war against British.

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- 1940 February 28: Publication of Land Transfers Regulations, provided for in White Paper of 1939; regulations protect Palestinian land rights against Zionist acquisition.
- August: Death of Vladimir Jabotinsky, right-wing founder of Zionist Revisionist movement.
- November: British forbid entry of illegal Jewish immigrants into Palestine for security reasons, but accommodate them elsewhere for duration of war.
- SS *Patria*, carrying illegal Jewish immigrants to be transferred by British to alternative accommodation outside Palestine blown up by Zionist terrorists; lives of 252 Jews and British police personnel lost.
- 1942 February: Avraham Stern, founder of Stern Gang, killed by British police.
- MV *Struma*, carrying Jewish immigrants from Rumania, blown up and sunk in Black Sea, with loss of 760 lives.
- May: Zionist Biltmore Conference, held at Biltmore Hotel in New York and attended by leading Zionists from U.S. and Palestine, formulates new policy of creating "Jewish commonwealth" in whole of Palestine and organizing Jewish army.
- December: Members of U.S. Congress and U.S. public figures submit memorandum to President Roosevelt backing Zionist demand for Jewish army.
- 1943 March: British uncover large-scale network, connected with Haganah, for stealing arms and explosives from British military installations.
- March 20: David Ben-Gurion states that end of World War II will be beginning of Zionist struggle in Palestine.
- November: Five-year limit on Jewish immigration (due to end in April 1944) stipulated in White Paper of 1939 extended by Britain because 31,000 visas still unused.
- 1944 January: Stern Gang and Irgun join ranks in campaign of terror against British.
- U.S. Congress introduces joint resolution endorsing Biltmore Program.
- February 14: Two British policemen shot dead in Haifa by Zionist terrorists.
- March 23: Eight British policemen killed in Haifa, Jaffa, Tel Aviv, and Jerusalem by Zionist terrorists.
- May: British Labour Party passes resolution recommending that Palestinians be "encouraged" to move out of Palestine to make way for Jewish immigrants.
- Summer: Election platforms of U.S. Republican and Democratic parties call for unrestricted Jewish immigration into Palestine and establishment of Jewish commonwealth in whole country.
- August 8: Attempt by Zionist terrorists to assassinate High Commissioner Sir Harold MacMichael and Lady MacMichael in Jerusalem fails.
- September: British decide to form Jewish Brigade Group (unit larger than normal brigade) within British army; Brigade Group personnel to be recruited from Palestine.
- October: British Middle East commander in chief states that Jewish terrorists are "directly impeding the war effort of Great Britain" and "assisting the enemy."
- Preparatory Conference on Arab Unity, held in Alexandria, Egypt, and attended by Palestinian representative, proposes formation of Arab state in Palestine in which non-Arab community will have full rights of citizenship.
- November 6: Stern Gang terrorists assassinate Lord Walter Moyne, British resident minister of state, in Cairo.
- 1945 January: U.S. House of Representatives resolves that U.S. shall facilitate unrestricted Jewish immigration to Palestine in order to reconstitute country as Jewish commonwealth.

February 14: President Roosevelt meets King ibn-Saud at Suez Canal and assures him U.S. will make no move hostile to Arab peoples.

March 22: Covenant of League of Arab States, emphasizing Arab character of Palestine, signed in Cairo by representatives of Egypt, Iraq, Lebanon, Saudi Arabia, Syria, Transjordan, and Yemen.

May 8: End of European war.

July 1: On visit to U.S., Ben-Gurion meets with nineteen prominent American Zionists, who pledge to finance purchase in U.S. of military industrial machinery for use of Haganah.

August 31: President Truman asks British Prime Minister Clement Attlee to grant immigration certificates allowing 100,000 Jews into Palestine.

September: Revival of large-scale illegal Zionist immigration into Palestine.

September 2: Surrender of Japan to Allies.

September 28: British policeman killed in Tel Aviv by Zionist terrorists.

October 31: Palestinian railroad lines cut in 242 places; British suspect combined operation by Haganah, Irgun, and Stern Gang.

November 10: Arab League protests, to Britain and U.S., continued Zionist mass immigration into Palestine.

November 13: British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin announces in new statement of policy (White Paper of 1945) continued Jewish immigration into Palestine after exhaustion of 1939 White Paper quota; he also proposes formation of Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry.

November 22: New Arab Higher Committee for Palestine formed to replace one disbanded by British in 1937.

November 24: Six Jews killed in clashes with British troops at coastal colony of Givat Haim.

December 5: Arab League secretary general objects to continued Zionist mass immigration into Palestine after exhaustion of 1939 White Paper quota, and inquires what contribution U.S. and Britain are making to relieve postwar Jewish refugee problem in Europe.

December 27: Irgunists kill five British soldiers and policemen in simultaneous attacks in Jerusalem, Jaffa, and Tel Aviv.

January 19: Irgunist terrorist attack on Central Prison in Jerusalem results in death of two British officers.

February: Palestinians strike in protest against British decision to allow Zionist mass immigration to continue at rate of 1,500 per month in spite of exhaustion of 1939 White Paper quota.

March 6: Anglo-American Committee of Inquiry arrives in Palestine.

March 28: Arab League establishes fund to protect Palestinian farmers against Zionist land acquisition.

April 25: Seven British soldiers killed in Irgunist terrorist attack on military parking lot in Tel Aviv.

May: Anglo-American Committee publishes report recommending admission of 150,000 Jewish immigrants into Palestine and abolition of Land Transfers Regulations, which protected Palestinians against Zionist land acquisition (see 28 February 1940).

Palestinians strike in protest against Anglo-American Committee's recommendations.

Haganah formulates May 1946 Plan.

May 28-29: At their first summit meeting (in Anshas, Egypt) Arab League heads of state declare that continued support by Britain and U.S. of Zionist mass immigration to and land acquisition in Palestine constitutes hostile act against all Arab countries. They call for independence of Palestine and formation of national government that will safeguard rights of all citizens irrespective of race or creed.

June 6: President Truman calls for immediate immigration of 100,000 Jews into Palestine.

June 11-12: Members of Arab League, meeting in Bludan, Syria, adopt secret resolutions warning Britain and U.S. that their continued disregard of Arab rights in Palestine will adversely affect oil and other commercial interests of two countries in Arab world.

June 17: Simultaneous attacks, presumably by Haganah, on eight major railroad and highway bridges.

June 18: Six British officers abducted by Irgunists in Tel Aviv and Jerusalem.

June 29: British forces arrest 2,675 Jews, including four members of Jewish Agency, in retaliation for terrorist attacks.

July 2: President Truman says U.S. will assume responsibility for transporting 100,000 Jewish immigrants to Palestine.

1946 January 16: King ibn-Saud of Saudi Arabia and King Farouk of Egypt issue joint statement from Cairo expressing support for Palestinians.

July 22: Irgunists blow up wing of King David Hotel in Jerusalem housing British civilian administration; 91 civilians killed.

July 24: British issue special White Paper on Terrorism in Palestine accusing Jewish Agency of involvement in acts of terrorism with Irgun and Stern Gang.

July 25: British invite Arab and Zionist leaders to enter negotiations on Palestine.

July 31: Anglo-American Conference, meeting in London, proposes federal scheme for solution of Palestine problem known as Morrison-Grady Plan (after British and American chief delegates, respectively); plan rejected by both Arab and Zionist leaders.

August 5: Jewish Agency asks for Jewish state in Palestine comprising area recommended by 1937 Royal (Peel) Commission, plus whole of Negev.

August 14: President Truman forwards to London partition plan for Palestine along lines demanded by Jewish Agency on August 5.

September: Delegates from Arab states to Round Table Conference in London propose unitary state of Palestine, preserving current Arab majority, in which Jews would have full civil rights. Attended by neither Palestinian nor Zionist leaders, conference ends inconclusively.

September 9: British security officer for Tel Aviv killed with his wife when their house blown up by Zionist terrorists.

October 5: President Truman urges immediate substantial Jewish immigration into Palestine.

October 6: Governor Dewey of New York advocates immigration into Palestine of "not 100,000 but several hundred thousand Jews."

October 29: Inner Zionist Council declares that only establishment of Jewish state can solve twin problems of Jewish people and Palestine.

October 30: Two British soldiers and one British policeman killed, and twelve soldiers wounded, in Irgunist bomb attack on Jerusalem railroad station.

November 5: Jewish leaders arrested on 29 June released.

November 9: Four British policemen killed in house booby-trapped by Irgunists.

November 13: Six policemen killed and ten injured in Irgunist terrorist attack on railroad car on Lydda-Jerusalem line.

November 17: Three British policemen killed

near Tel Aviv when vehicle mined by Irgunists explodes.

December 2: Four British soldiers killed in military vehicle blown up by land mine planted by Irgunists.

December 4: Jewish Agency Executive appeals for cessation of acts of terrorism by Jews.

December 12: Arab League calls on Britain to arm Palestinians against Zionist terrorist attacks.

December 24: World Zionist Congress, meeting in Basel, decides not to send representatives to London Conference.

December 29: British army officer and three NCOs abducted by Irgunists and flogged in reprisal for flogging of Irgunist terrorist.

1947 January 26: London Round Table Conference reopens.

January 12: Car bomb driven by Irgunists into British administrative headquarters in Haifa kills two British and two Palestinian policemen, and injures more than 100 persons.

January 26: British businessman abducted by Irgunists in Jerusalem.

January 27: British president of district court of Tel Aviv abducted by Irgunists.

January 28-29: Two abducted Britishers released after British issue ultimatum to Irgun.

February 7: British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin proposes variant of Morrison-Grady federal plan at London Conference and to Jewish Agency.

February 9-10: Both Jewish Agency and Arab delegations to London Conference reject Bevin's proposal.

February 18: Bevin announces British submission of Palestine problem to United Nations.

February 28: Twenty persons (military, police, and civilian) killed in series of Zionist terrorist attacks, including demolition of British officers' club in Jerusalem.

March 24: Arab League blames Britain and U.S. for deteriorating situation in Palestine.

April 16: Four Zionist terrorists executed in Acre prison.

April 26: British officer and five security personnel killed when car bomb driven by Irgunists into British camp at Sarona, near Tel Aviv.

April 28: UN General Assembly opens special session on Palestine problem.

May 15: UN special session ends with appointment of eleven-member Special Committee on Palestine (UNSCOP), eleventh commission of inquiry appointed since 1919.

May 21: In two simultaneous terrorist attacks near Tel Aviv, Haganah kills two Palestinians and wounds seven.

June 5: Stern Gang claims responsibility for letter bombs addressed to leading British government officials in London.

June 14: UNSCOP members begin arriving in Palestine.

July 20: UNSCOP arrives in Beirut to hear testimony from representatives of Arab states.

July 30: Irgun announces "execution" of two British army sergeants held hostage since July 12.

August 15: Haganah terrorist attack on Palestinian orange grower's house near Tel Aviv kills twelve occupants including mother and six children.

September: Haganah emissaries sent to Czechoslovakia to conclude arms deal with Skoda arms firm.

September 8: Publication of UNSCOP report;

majority of members recommend partition, and minority recommend federal solution.

September 16–19: Arab League, meeting in Sofar, Lebanon, appoints Technical Military Committee to supervise Palestinian defense needs, and denounces UNSCOP partition recommendation.

September 26: British Colonial Secretary Arthur Creech Jones announces Britain's decision to terminate Palestine Mandate.

September 29: Arab Higher Committee for Palestine announces rejection of partition.

October 2: Jewish Agency announces acceptance of partition.

October 3: Palestinians call for three-day general strike.

October 7–15: Arab League, meeting in Aley, Lebanon, reaffirms secret Bludan resolutions affecting Western oil interests, and allocates £1,000,000 to Technical Military Committee.

October 11: U.S. endorses partition.

October 13: Soviet Union endorses partition.

October 29: Britain indicates it will leave Palestine in six months if no settlement agreeable to both Zionists and Palestinians reached.

CHRONOLOGY

1947 November 10: U.S. and Soviet Union agree to support UNSCOP partition plan, which calls for end to British Mandate by May 1.

November 29: UN General Assembly recommends slight variant of UNSCOP partition plan by 33 to 13 votes with 10 abstentions. Arab representatives walk out of Assembly.

November 30: Haganah calls up all Jews in Palestine aged 17 to 25 to register for military service.

December: Haganah emissaries in Czechoslovakia reach agreement with Skoda arms firm on supply of arms.

Haganah launches Plan Gimmel, designed to destabilize Palestinian population and occupy strategic positions in country.

December 2: Palestinians begin three-day strike protesting UN partition resolution. Intercommunal clashes result in death of eight Jews and six Palestinians.

December 5: U.S. State Department announces U.S. embargo on arms shipments to Palestine and the Arab states.

December 6: Irgun attacks Jaffa suburb of Abu Kebir.

December 8: Britain recommends to UN termination of Palestine Mandate on 15 May 1948 followed by creation of independent Jewish and Palestinian states two weeks later.

December 8-17: Arab League, meeting in Cairo, declares partition of Palestine illegal; it decides to put at disposal of Technical Military Committee 10,000 rifles, 3,000 volunteers (including 500 Palestinians), and additional £1,000,000.

December 13: Irgun carries out five raids on Palestinian residential areas in Jerusalem, Jaffa, and village of Tireh (Haifa district), killing 35 Palestinian civilians and wounding many others.

December 15: British turn policing of Tel Aviv and Petah Tikva over to Jews, and that of Jaffa over to Palestinians.

December 17: Jewish Agency Executive reports American Jews will be asked for \$250 million to meet needs of Jewish community in Palestine.

December 19: Haganah attacks village of Khisas (Safed district), killing ten Palestinians.

December 20: Haganah attacks village of Qazaza (Ramleh district).

December 28: Irgun announces negotiations for "united front" with Haganah.

December 29: Irgunist grenade attack on Palestinian crowd at Herod's Gate in Jerusalem kills 17 civilians.

December 30: Irgunist grenade attack on Palestinian workers at Haifa refinery kills 6 and wounds 42. In reprisal, workers kill 41 Jewish refinery workers. In retaliation for reprisal, Haganah attacks village of Balad al-Sheikh, near Haifa, killing 17 Palestinians and injuring 33.

1948 January: British sell 20 Auster planes to Jewish authorities in Palestine.

British disband 3,200-strong Transjordanian Frontier Force (TJFF), recruited mainly from among Palestinians.

Abd al-Qadir al-Husseini, Palestinian guerrilla commander, secretly returns to Jerusalem after ten-year exile to organize resistance to partition.

January 1: Technical Military Committee of Arab League organizes volunteer force of Arab irregulars called Arab Liberation Army (ALA), under command of guerrilla leader Fawzi al-Qawukji, to help Palestinians resist partition.

January 3: Estimated 65,000 pounds of TNT destined for Haganah found being loaded aboard Palestine-bound freighter at Jersey City pier.

Haganah attacks village of Abu Shusha (Haifa district).

January 4: Irgun uses car bomb to blow up Grand Serai (government center) in Jaffa, killing 26 Palestinian civilians.

January 5: Haganah blows up Semiramis Hotel in Palestinian residential quarter of Jerusalem, killing 20 civilians.

January 7: Irgun plants explosives at Jaffa Gate in Jerusalem, killing 25 Palestinian civilians and wounding dozens.

January 8: First contingent of 330 ALA volunteers arrives in northern Palestine.

January 9: British troops clash with ALA volunteers attacking colonies of Dan and Kfar Szold.

January 14: Haganah emissaries conclude Czech Arms Deal. Payments total \$12,280,000. Arms purchased include 24,500 rifles, 5,000 light machine guns, 200 medium machine guns, 54 million rounds of ammunition, and 25 Messerschmitts. Before end of Mandate, at least 10,740 rifles, 1,200 machine guns, 26 field guns, and 11 million rounds of ammunition arrive in Palestine. Balance of arms, including 25 Messerschmitts, arrives by end of May.

Palestinians plant bomb in Haifa post office, killing 6 Jews.

January 16: British report to UN estimates 1,974 persons killed or injured in Palestine between November 30 and January 10.

January 19: Haganah attacks villages of Shafa Amr and Tamra (Haifa and Nazareth districts, respectively).

January 20: Palestinian and ALA irregulars attack colony of Yehyam; British troops come to aid of colony.

January 21: Second contingent of 360 ALA volunteers arrives in Palestine.

January 26: Haganah destroys village of Sukreir (Gaza district).

January 28: Third contingent of 400 ALA volunteers arrives in Palestine.

February: Haganah office set up in U.S. under name "Land and Labor" for recruitment of professional military personnel (MAHAL).

February 1: Explosion caused by Palestinians at *Palestine Post* offices in Jerusalem kills 20 Jewish civilians.

February 6: Attack by ALA contingent on colony of Ein Zeitim broken up by British troops.

February 10: British troops repulse Palestinian irregulars attacking Jewish Montefiore quarter in Jerusalem.

February 14: Ben-Gurion issues orders to Haganah commander in Jerusalem for conquest of whole city and its suburbs.

Haganah attacks village of Sa'Sa (Safed district) and blows up 14 houses, killing 11 Palestinians.

February 15: Colony of Tirat Zvi in Jordan Valley repulses attack by ALA unit.

February 18: Haganah calls up men and women aged 25 to 35 for military service.

February 19: Three Jews killed when Haganah convoy ambushed near Manara (Tiberias district); British rescue convoy.

February 20: Ship *Independence* arrives at Tel Aviv with 280 volunteers under oath to Haganah on board, implementing policy of illegal immigration of military personnel.

Haganah shells Arab residential sections of Haifa with mortars, killing 6 and wounding 36 Palestinian civilians.

February 22: Palestinian irregulars blow up buildings on Ben Yehuda Street in Jerusalem, killing 57 Jewish civilians and injuring 100.

February 24: U.S. delegate to UN says role of Security Council regarding Palestine to keep peace, not enforce partition. Syrian delegate proposes appointment of committee to explore possibility of Jewish Agency-Arab Higher Committee agreement.

February 27: Jewish Agency announces it will establish state even without backing of an international force.

March 2: U.S. delegate tells Security Council U.S. favors implementing partition by "peaceful measures" only.

March 3: Stern Gang destroys office building in Haifa with car bomb, killing 11 and injuring 27 Palestinian civilians.

March 5-7: Fawzi al-Qawukji enters Palestine and assumes command of ALA units in central Palestine.

March 5: Two ALA units, of 360 volunteers each, enter Jaffa to aid resistance.

Haganah attacks and captures village of Biyar Adas (Jaffa district), expelling its inhabitants.

March 6: Haganah declares general mobilization and defends its right to mobilize any Jews of military age resident in Palestine, including American citizens.

March 10: British House of Commons votes to terminate Mandate as of May 15.

Plan Dalet finalized by Haganah.

March 11: Palestinians blow up Jewish Agency headquarters in Jerusalem, killing 12 and injuring 86 Jewish civilians.

March 12: Haganah blows up houses in Jaffa suburb of Abu Kibir.

March 13: Haganah blows up houses in village of Huseiniyeh (Safed district).

March 16: Palestinian irregulars block road to Zionist colonies in Negev at village of Bureir (Gaza district).

March 17: Haganah ambushes Palestinian convoy en route to Haifa, killing Arab commander of Haifa garrison.

March 18: Palestinian irregulars ambush Haganah convoy at village of Artuf near Latrun, west of Jerusalem, killing 11 Haganah members.

President Truman secretly receives Chaim Weizmann at White House, and pledges support for declaration of Jewish state on May 15.

March 19: Ben-Gurion declares Jewish state dependent not on UN partition decision, but on Jewish military preponderance.

U.S. delegate asks Security Council to suspend action on partition plan, and to call special session of General Assembly to work on trusteeship solution.

March 20: Arab League announces Arab acceptance of truce and limited trusteeship for Palestine if Jews agree to same; Jewish Agency rejects Palestine trusteeship.

March 21: Palestinian irregulars explode car bomb on Harbour Street in Haifa, causing 20 Jewish casualties.

March 22: Car bomb left by Jews dressed in British army uniforms explodes on Iraq Street in Haifa, causing 23 Palestinian casualties.

Haganah destroys village of Jebalya, near Jaffa.

March 24: Haganah destroys Bedouin hamlets near Yevniel, west of Tiberias.

Colony of Atarot, north of Jerusalem, attacked by Palestinian irregulars.

March 25: President Truman calls for immediate Arab-Jewish truce and says U.S. will share responsibility for temporary trusteeship.

March 26: Palestine Post Office Department suspends all mail service to Palestine except airmail letters.

March 27: Palestinian and ALA irregulars ambush Haganah convoy en route to Yehyam in western Galilee, killing 45 Haganah members; British troops come to aid of convoy.

Palestinian irregulars ambush Haganah convoy en route to Gush Etzion, near Hebron, killing 70 Haganah members; British troops intervene to arrange surrender of others at Neve Daniel, south of Bethlehem.

March 28: Thirteen half-tracks (out of consignment of 50) reach Haganah from U.S.

March 30: U.S. delegate presents resolution to Security Council calling for truce to be arranged with Jewish Agency and Arab Higher Committee representatives.

March 31: Haganah completes demolition of Abu Kibir, village near Jaffa.

Zionist assailants blow up train near colony of Benjamina, killing 24 Palestinians and injuring 61.

Palestinian irregulars ambush Haganah convoy at village of Hulda, east of Ramleh.

April 1: Security Council votes to call special session of General Assembly, and agrees to U.S. truce proposal of March 30.

Ship *Nora*, carrying 4,500 rifles, 200 light machine guns, and 5 million rounds of ammunition, arrives in Haifa from Split, Yugoslavia. In tandem, 200 rifles, 40 machine guns, and more ammunition arrive by plane at secret Haganah airfield. Both consignments constitute first installment of Czech Arms Deal (see January 14, May 12-14).

April 2: Haganah attacks and captures Palestinian village of Castel, west of Jerusalem, expelling its inhabitants.

April 4: Haganah launches Plan Dalet.

Qawukji attacks Zionist colony of Mishmar Haemek, southeast of Haifa.

April 5: Palestinian and Zionist leaders object to U.S. proposals presented to Security Council for temporary trusteeship agreement.

Haganah launches Operation Nachshon (first phase of Plan Dalet); villages of Hulda and Deir Muheisin, east of Ramleh, attacked and captured.

April 5-6: Qawukji agrees to 24-hour cease-fire at Mishmar Haemek at request of colony's inhabitants and British; Haganah breaks cease-fire.

Palestinian counterattack at Hulda and Deir Muheisin fails.

April 8: Haganah starts offensive against Palestinian town of Tiberias.

April 9: Abd al-Qadir al-Husseini killed in counterattack at Castel; Haganah retakes Castel.

Haganah attacks and occupies villages of Ji'ara, Kafrin, Abu Zureiq, and Abu Shusha, southeast of Haifa.

Irgun and Stern Gang massacre some 245 inhabitants in village of Deir Yassin, western suburb of Jerusalem three miles from Castel.

April 10: In wake of Deir Yassin massacre and failure of Palestinian and ALA irregulars, special Palestine Committee set up by Arab League meets to discuss security situation in Palestine.

Zionist colony of Kfar Darom in Negev attacked by unit of irregulars organized by Egyptian Muslim Brotherhood.

April 11: Haganah destroys village of Kolonia, near Castel, and occupies Deir Yassin.

April 12: General Zionist Council resolves to establish independent Jewish state in Palestine on May 16.

Haganah, Irgun, and Stern Gang negotiate agreement for joint operations.

Zionist colonists from Gush Etzion ambush traffic on Hebron-Jerusalem road. Transjordanian Arab Legion units, operating in Palestine under British command, shell Gush Etzion in retaliation.

April 13–20: At conclusion of Operation Nachshon, Haganah launches Operation Harel; villages of Biddu, Beit Surik, Saris, and Suba (Jerusalem district) attacked and destroyed.

April 13: Qawukji withdraws from Mishmar Haemek; Haganah attacks and occupies neighboring villages of Nagnaghiya, Mansi, and Lajjun.

Palestinian irregulars ambush Haganah-escorted convoy en route to Hebrew University in East Jerusalem; 39 Jews and 6 Palestinians killed.

April 14: Security Council resolution calls for military and political truce.

Haganah attacks Palestinian Druze villages of Hosha and Khirbet Qasir, near Haifa.

April 16: Counterattack by Druze irregulars forces Haganah to withdraw from Hosha.

British evacuate town of Safed.

April 18: In wake of sudden British withdrawal from Tiberias, Haganah attacks and captures town; Palestinian inhabitants flee.

Haganah starts offensive against town of Safed.

April 20: U.S. submits trusteeship plan for Palestine to UN.

Palestinians block coastal road to Jewish quarters of Jerusalem; fierce battle ensues to intercept Haganah convoy near village of Deir Ayyub, west of Jerusalem.

April 21: British suddenly evacuate residential quarters of Haifa.

April 22: Haganah launches Operation Misparayim to attack and occupy Haifa.

April 23: Villages of Beit Iksa and Shu'fat, north of Jerusalem, attacked and captured by Haganah, but Haganah repulsed at Nabi Sam'uil.

Haganah captures Haifa; Palestinian inhabitants flee.

April 24: Irgun starts offensive against Jaffa with heavy mortar shelling followed by infantry attack.

April 25–31: Launching Operation Chametz to conquer Jaffa, Haganah attacks suburban villages of Tell Rish, Yazur, and Salameh.

April 25: Twenty-five artillery pieces on board *Resurrectio* reach Tel Aviv.

April 26: Launching Operation Jevussi for conquest of whole of Jerusalem, Haganah attacks Palestinian residential quarter of Sheikh Jarrah in East Jerusalem, cutting off city from north; British forces intervene against Haganah.

Haganah's attempt at cutting off Jerusalem from Jericho fails.

April 27: Haganah announces coordination of plans with Irgun.

April 28–30: Palestinian ALA unit under Michel Issa succeeds in fighting its way into Jaffa in order to break Haganah siege.

April 28: British intervene to stop joint Irgun-Haganah attack against Jaffa.

Haganah launches Operation Matate to expel Palestinians of eastern Galilee (from Rosh Pina to Jordan River).

Haganah launches Operation Yiftach to expel Palestinians from rest of eastern and central Galilee, and to capture Safed.

Haganah attacks Palestinian town of Samakh, south of Lake Tiberias; inhabitants flee city.

Haganah attacks and occupies villages of Ein Zeitun and Biriya, north of Safed.

April 29: Haganah captures Jaffa suburbs of Salameh, Yazur, and Jebalya, cutting off Jaffa from hinterland; remaining residents flee city by sea, but ALA relief units and other volunteers maintain resistance.

Continuing Operation Jevussi, Haganah attacks and occupies Palestinian residential quarter of Katamon in West Jerusalem.

April 30: All Palestinian quarters in West Jerusalem occupied by Haganah, and residents driven out.

First meeting of chiefs of staff of Arab armies to review situation in Palestine held in Amman.

May 1: Lebanon and Syria decide to send troops to Palestine at end of Mandate on May 15.

May 2: Iraq dispatches troops to town of Mafraq, in Transjordan, en route to Palestine after May 15.

Three planeloads of arms for Haganah arrive from France.

May 3: Between 175,000 and 200,000 Palestinian refugees reported to have fled east from Zionist-occupied areas.

Jewish colonists from Gush Etzion, south of Jerusalem, ambush traffic on road to city.

May 4: Unit of Transjordanian Arab Legion, operating in Palestine under British command, shells Gush Etzion in retaliation for ambush.

Irgun units occupy village of Abbasiyah, near Jaffa.

Britain announces it is studying transitional trusteeship regime for Palestine to take effect at end of Mandate.

May 5: ALA unit under Michel Issa withdraws from Jaffa, ending city's resistance.

May 6: Five artillery pieces reach Haganah from France.

Haganah attacks and occupies village of Shejara and neighboring villages around Mt. Tabor; inhabitants driven out.

Haganah offensive to occupy Safed intensifies.

May 8-9: Haganah launches Operation Maccabi for conquest of remaining villages between Ramleh and Latrun; village of Beit Mahsir, west of Latrun, attacked.

May 10-12: Arab chiefs of staff meet in Damascus.

May 10: Haganah enters Jaffa.

Kfar Darom, colony in Negev, again attacked by Egyptian irregular units.

May 11: Continuing Operation Maccabi, Haganah occupies village of Beit Muheisir, west of Latrun.

Haganah launches Operation Gideon to occupy villages in Hulch basin, upper eastern Galilee.

May 11-12: Haganah captures Safed and surrounding villages.

May 12-14: Second and third airlifts of arms from Communist-controlled Czechoslovakia arrive in Palestine for Haganah, delivering 5,000 rifles, 1,200 machine guns, and 6 million rounds of ammunition.

May 12: State of emergency declared in all Arab countries, and able-bodied Palestinian men barred entry to them.

Egyptian Parliament decides to send troops to Palestine at end of Mandate.

Unit of Transjordanian Arab Legion presses attack against Gush Etzion.

At Latrun, Palestinian irregulars again block road from coast to Jewish quarters of Jerusalem.

Haganah launches Operation Barak to occupy villages of Bureir, Huleikat, and Kawkabah, as well as neighboring villages (Gaza district); operation intended to "open the way" to the Negev.

Continuing Operation Gideon, Haganah occupies villages of Ulam, Hadatha, and Ma'dhar (Tiberias district, lower Galilee); "area now empty of Arabs," according to Haganah sources.

Haganah attacks and occupies town of Beisan, south of Lake Tiberias.

May 13: Chaim Weizmann sends President Truman letter requesting U.S. recognition of Jewish state upon its proclamation.

UN appoints Count Folke Bernadotte as mediator to resolve conflict in Palestine.

Fifty artillery pieces and 24 heavy mortars arrive for Haganah at Haifa on board *Borea*.

Irgun-Haganah agreement signed for conquest of whole of Jerusalem.

Unit of Transjordanian Arab Legion and Palestinian irregulars capture Kfar Etzion, one of four colonies comprising Gush Etzion (*gush* = "bloc").

Jaffa leaders sign document of surrender to Haganah.

Haganah attacks and occupies villages of Aqir, Katra, Bashit, Beit Daras, and Barqah (Ramleh district).

Haganah ordered to occupy all Palestinian villages in coastal plain near Tulkarm.

Village of Tireh, near town of Qalqilyah, repulses Haganah attack.

Haganah attacks Palestinian hamlets on slopes of Mt. Carmel, occupies village of Kafr Saba, and starts abortive offensive to capture Qalqilyah.

May 14: Haganah launches Operation Klashon to occupy strategic areas in Jerusalem evacuated by British and Palestinian residential quarters outside Old City.

Haganah launches Operation Schifon for capture of Old City of Jerusalem.

Haganah launches Operation Ben Ami for conquest of upper western Galilee; villages of Sumeyriya, Zeeb, and Bassa (Acre district) attacked and occupied.

Villages of Kafr Qar'a (Haifa district), Qubab (Lydda district), and Abu Shusha (Jaffa district) captured by Haganah.

Three remaining colonies of Gush Etzion (Revadim, Ein Tsurim, and Massuor Yitzhak), south of Jerusalem, surrender to unit of Transjordanian Arab Legion.

British high commissioner leaves residence in Jerusalem en route to Britain.

State of Israel proclaimed in Tel Aviv at 4:00 P.M.

May 15: British Mandate ends.

Declaration of state of Israel comes into effect.

President Truman recognizes state of Israel.

First Egyptian regular troops cross border into Palestine.

Egyptian troops attack colonies of Kfar Darom and Nirim in Negev.

Three Transjordanian Arab Legion brigades cross Jordan River into Palestine.

Lebanese regulars retake Lebanese villages of Malkiya and Qadas (on Lebanese border), attacked and captured earlier by Haganah.

Zionist colonies of Atarot and Neve Yaqov, north of Jerusalem, as well as colony near Jericho, evacuated by Haganah.

May 16: Syrian column advances toward Palestinian town of Samakh, south of Lake Tiberias, attacked and occupied earlier by Haganah.

Continuing Operation Ben Ami, Haganah attacks city of Acre.

Arab Legion units reach northern suburbs of Jerusalem.

May 17: Haganah continues Operation Schifon for conquest of Old City of Jerusalem.

Haganah captures Acre.

May 18: Syrian troops retake Samakh and capture Zionist colonies of Shaar Hagolan and Masada.

Arab Legion units reach Latrun and consolidate blockade of coastal road to Jewish quarters in Jerusalem.

May 19: Egyptian troops attack colony of Yad Mordechai in Negev.

Haganah breaks into Old City of Jerusalem.

Arab Legion comes to rescue of Old City.