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**Collection:** Kemp, Geoffery T.H.: Files  
**Folder Title:** Israel/Lebanon Chronology 1982  
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*Last Updated: 10/16/2023*

# WITHDRAWAL SHEET

## Ronald Reagan Library

**Collection:** Kemp, Geoffrey: Files  
**OA #** 9049 ~~NY~~ (RAC Box 3)  
**File Folder:** Israel-Lebanon Chronology

**Archivist:** gcc/bcb  
**FOIA ID:** F99-024/1  
**Date:** 6/2/00

DOCUMENT NO. & TYPE	SUBJECT/TITLE	DATE	RESTRICTION
1. chronology	Lebanon Chronology, 7p. <i>R 5/19/06 NLSF99-024/1 #1</i>	n.d.	P1, F1
2. chronology	Text same as Item # 1, 7p. <i>R " " " #2</i>	n.d.	P1, F1
3. chronology	Text same as Item # 1, 7p. <i>R " " " #3</i>	n.d.	P1, F1

### RESTRICTIONS

P-1 National security classified information [(a)(1) of the PRA].  
P-2 Relating to appointment to Federal office [(a)(2) of the PRA].

P-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(a)(3) of the PRA].  
P-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(a)(4) of the PRA].  
P-5 Release would disclose confidential advice between the President and his advisors, or between such advisors [(a)(5) of the PRA].  
P-6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(a)(6) of the PRA].

C. Closed in accordance with restrictions contained in donor's deed of gift.

F-1 National security classified information [(b)(1) of the FOIA].  
F-2 Release could disclose internal personnel rules and practices of an agency [(b)(2) of the FOIA].  
F-3 Release would violate a Federal statute [(b)(3) of the FOIA].  
F-4 Release would disclose trade secrets or confidential commercial or financial information [(b)(4) of the FOIA].  
F-6 Release would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy [(b)(6) of the FOIA].  
F-7 Release would disclose information compiled for law enforcement purposes [(b)(7) of the FOIA].  
F-8 Release would disclose information concerning the regulation of financial institutions [(b)(8) of the FOIA].  
F-9 Release would disclose geological or geophysical information concerning wells [(b)(9) of the FOIA].

## New Phase in Lebanon: Fighting; Talks and Imminent Withdrawal

# The Weeks of War and Negotiation in Lebanon

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Associated Press; United Press International

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5/19/06

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LEBANON  
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Lebanon Chronology

- June 5 - UN Security Council Res. 508 adopted; calls for end to hostilities
- June 6 - Invasion launched; IDF captures Beaufort Castle; moves against Tyre, Nabatiyah, Hasbaya.  
- President Reagan sends message to Begin: urges him to give serious thought to June 5 message which warned against wider conflict
- June 6 - UN Security Council adopts Resolution 509: demands Israeli withdrawal to international boundaries and calls for ceasefire
- June 7 - Habib meets with Begin to gain Israeli compliance with UNSC Res. 509  
- Israel downs 2 Syrian jets, bombards Syrian positions in Hammana and Jazzin areas, and bombs Palestinian targets in and around Beirut; Nabatiyah and Hasbaya captured; IDF reaches outskirts of Tyre  
- State Dept. issues statement: "a divided Lebanon must not be the outcome of this present violence," Israelis must withdraw and Palestinians must cease using Lebanon as launching pad for attacks against Israel.
- June 8 - Fierce fighting at Sidon, Palestinian camps, and Damur; bombing of Beirut continues.  
- Israel informs Syria that it does not seek confrontation; will fire if fired upon; warns Syria to halt advance and PLO elements sheltered in Syrian sector should withdraw behind 40 km line  
- Begin tells Knesset that Israel's goal is to push "terrorists" beyond 40 km line  
- US vetoes Spanish draft resolution which condemns non-compliance with Res. 508 and 509 and, in event of non-compliance, orders consideration of "practical ways and means" to compel compliance
- June 9 - Israel extends penetration beyond 40 km line; establishes beachhead at Khaldah (4 miles south of Beirut;) captures Sidon and Damur; destroys 19 Syrian SAMs in Bekaa; shoots down between 20 and 30 Migs.  
- Habib arrives in Damascus and delivers President Reagan's letter to Assad calling for ceasefire at 0600 June 10  
- Reagan message to Begin: concerned by further IDF advances; fears wider war with Syria; calls for ceasefire at 0600 Jun 10

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- June 10- Ambassador Lewis conveys message from President urging ceasefire and immediate preparation for Israeli withdrawal; expresses concern about broadening Israeli objectives  
- Brezhnev-Reagan correspondence  
- Haig turns down invitation to Jerusalem: Israel hasn't shown enough "flexibility"
- June 11- Israel bombs targets from Khaldah to Babda including Alayh and Hammana approaches, as well as PLO military HQ in Beirut; takes fire control of Beirut-Damascus road; destroys 9 T-72s; shoots down 18 Syrian planes  
- Ceasefire goes into effect between Syria and Israel at noon (Beirut time)
- June 12- Israel declares unilateral ceasefire with "terrorists" effective 0900
- June 13- Israeli troops move into Babda and trap PLO fighters inside Beirut
- June 14- National Salvation Council formed  
- Habib arrives Beirut and conveys Israeli settlement proposals: demilitarization of 25 mile security belt, withdrawal of Syrian forces. Sharon says "terrorist" infrastructure must be eliminated; "terrorists" should not enjoy immunity beyond the zone.  
- Soviet offers mild threat to Israel: Middle East is close to Soviet borders
- June 17- Habib asks Israel to refrain from military actions for 48 hours to arrange for disarming PLO and departure of their leaders  
- Reagan message to Begin: expresses deep commitment to Israel; US trying to forestall dangers in Lebanon and prevent wider conflict; agree Syria must be moved back; Habib needs time.
- June 18- Begin meets with Haig in New York; explains objectives and describes situation in the field  
- UNSC Resolution 511 adopted extending UNIPIL mandate 2 months
- June 19- UNSC adopts Resolution 512 - calls for further humanitarian assistance to Lebanon and calls for all parties to refrain from acts of violence against civilians
- June 20- National Salvation Council meets for first time (without Jumblatt)  
- Syria rejects Sarkis' appeal to remove its troops from Lebanon  
- Begin arrives in Washington

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- June 21- Reagan meets with Begin: "blunt talks"  
- Israel bombs Palestinian camps around west Beirut
- June 22- Israel mounts major offensive; bombs west Beirut and Syrian and Palestinian positions along Beirut-Damascus road; exchanges artillery fire with Syria.  
- In response to request from Habib, Israel agrees to ceasefire at 1800  
- Haig and Begin hold talks
- June 23- Israel rejects Habib proposal that Israeli forces withdraw 5 kms from Beirut in advance of PLO surrender of its arms  
- US closes chancery in west Beirut  
- Ceasefire at 1900
- June 24- Israel attacks Syrian positions along Beirut-Damascus road and takes control of road at Babda; bombards west Beirut and suburbs  
- National Salvation Council meets for first time with Jumblatt in attendance
- June 25- Israel captures Alayh and bombs Palestinian positions in west Beirut  
- Jumblatt quits NSC  
- Haig makes sharp statement to Arens about shelling and bombing of west Beirut  
- Haig resigns
- June 26- US vetoes French draft UNSC Resolution (vote is 14-1) which calls for immediate ceasefire, Israeli pullback 10 km from Beirut preliminary to total withdrawal, simultaneous PLO removal of its forces to existing camps; and introduction of UN observers to supervise ceasefire and disengagement. US vetoed because Res. did not eliminate armed Palestinian elements from Beirut and elsewhere  
- In emergency special session, UNGA adopts Res. ES-7/5 (vote is 127-2 (US and Israel) with 3 abstentions) calling for immediate and unconditional withdrawal, ceasefire, and Israeli compliance by 0600 June 27, as well as UNSC consideration of "practical ways and means in accordance with the Charter of the UN," if Israel fails to comply  
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\*\*\*\*Underlined Information is not in Public Domain

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STAFF	C/O
Clark	
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White House Guidelines, August 28, 1997  
By NARA, Date

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No. Pages 7

26610  
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Events in Lebanon

C : Copy      O : Original

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Room No.

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FOR: CLEARANCE  INFORMATION  PER REQUEST  COMMENT

REMARKS: For Jeff Kemp who will be briefing Carter and former Presidents tomorrow.

S/S Officer:

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*[Signature]*

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- une 6 - Invasion launched; IDF captures Beaufort Castle; moves against Tyre, Nabatiyah, Hasbayya.  
 - President Reagan sends message to Begin: urges him to give serious thought to June 5 message which warned against wider conflict
- TO: UN Security Council adopts Resolution 509: demands Israeli withdrawal to international boundaries and calls for ceasefire
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 - Begin tells Knesset that Israel's goal is to push "terrorists" beyond 40 km line  
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- une 9 - Israel extends penetration beyond 40 km line; establishes beachhead at Khaldah (4 miles south of Beirut;) captures Sidon and Damur; destroys 19 Syrian SAMs in Bekaa; shoots down between 20 and 30 Migs.  
 - Habib arrives in Damascus and delivers President Reagan's letter to Assad calling for ceasefire at 0600 June 10  
 - Reagan message to Begin: concerned by further IDF advances; fears wider war with Syria; calls for ceasefire at 0600 Jun 10

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- June 10- Ambassador Lewis conveys message from President urging ceasefire and immediate preparation for Israeli withdrawal; expresses concern about broadening Israeli objectives  
- Brezhnev-Reagan correspondence  
- Haig turns down invitation to Jerusalem: Israel hasn't shown enough "flexibility"
- June 11- Israel bombs targets from Khaldah to Babda including Alayh and Hammana approaches, as well as PLO military HQ in Beirut; takes fire control of Beirut-Damascus road; destroys 9 T-72s; shoots down 18 Syrian planes  
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- US closes chancery in west Beirut  
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- June 24- Israel attacks Syrian positions along Beirut-Damascus road and takes control of road at Babda; bombards west Beirut and suburbs  
- National Salvation Council meets for first time with Jumblatt in attendance
- June 25- Israel captures Alayh and bombs Palestinian positions in west Beirut  
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- Haig makes sharp statement to Arens about shelling and bombing of west Beirut  
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- June 26- US vetoes French draft UNSC Resolution (vote is 14-1) which calls for immediate ceasefire, Israeli pullback 10 km from Beirut preliminary to total withdrawal, simultaneous PLO removal of its forces to existing camps; and introduction of UN observers to supervise ceasefire and disengagement. US vetoed because Res. did not eliminate armed Palestinian elements from Beirut and elsewhere  
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## New Phase in Lebanon: Fighting, Talks and Imminent Withdrawal

# The Weeks of War and Negotiation in Lebanon

**June 6.** Israeli forces — 25,000 troops and 250 planes — invade southern Lebanon by land, sea and air to destroy Palestine Liberation Organization military bases. By nightfall, the main targets — Tyre, Beaufort Castle, Nabatiye and Kawkaba — are all besieged.

**June 7.** Prime Minister Menachem Begin says the Israeli Army has been ordered to push the Palestinians 25 miles back from the border, to put them out of artillery range of Israel. Phillip C. Habib, the special American envoy, meets with Mr. Begin and asks for a cease-fire and the withdrawal of Israeli forces from Lebanon.

**June 8.** Israeli forces capture Beaufort Castle, Nabatiye and several other Palestinian strongholds and sweep north toward Beirut. Syria says some of its forces engaged Israelis in ground and air battles.

**June 9.** Israel says its air raids have wrecked Syria's anti-aircraft missile sites in the Bekaa Valley in eastern Lebanon. Israeli ground forces drive to within sight of Beirut.

**June 10.** Israeli planes and gunboats strike outskirts of Beirut. Palestinians are said to be still resisting in the coastal towns of Tyre, Sidon and Damur.

**June 11.** Heavy fighting continues on approaches to Beirut. A cease-fire is invoked between Israeli and Syrian forces and appears to be holding, but Israel and the P.L.O. both say it does not apply to fighting between them. Shortly before the announcement of the cease-fire, Mr. Habib returns to Jerusalem from Damascus where he has been discussing the

**June 12.** After daylight bombing and shelling of Beirut, Israel says it will cease firing on Palestinians in Lebanon. The P.L.O. sends a note to the United Nations saying it would agree to a cease-fire based on Security Council resolutions calling for an end to hostilities and prompt Israeli withdrawal.

**June 13.** The Israeli-P.L.O. cease-fire breaks down.

**June 14.** The P.L.O. leadership is reported trapped in west Beirut by Israeli forces. Israelis push deeper into Lebanon to drive Syrians back into Bekaa Valley.

**June 15.** Mr. Habib and Lebanese leaders, including President Elias Sarkis, meet in Lebanon.

**June 16.** Israeli troops rout guerrillas at Sidon after a five-day battle.

**June 17.** Mr. Habib meets with Lebanese Government officials and Moslem and Christian militia chiefs. He stresses the need for a common stand.

**June 21.** Israeli warships and armored units bombard Palestinian refugee camps and residential neighborhoods in west Beirut, while Israeli and Syrian ground troops exchange gunfire along the Beirut-Damascus highway. Mr. Habib meets with President Sarkis while Prime Minister Shafik al-Wazzan holds a series of talks with Yasir Arafat.

**June 22.** Israeli tanks and fighter planes begin a large offensive intended to drive Syrian and Palestinian forces off the Beirut-Damascus highway. The bombardment of west Beirut neighborhoods continues, and the American Embassy advises the 2,000 to 3,000 Americans living in the western half of the capital to move immediately to the eastern half.

**June 25.** Israeli fighter-bombers, warships and artillery unleash a continuous barrage — the most intensive since the invasion began — against the camps and neighborhoods of west Beirut. Having driven Syrian tanks and troops off the Beirut-Damascus highway to a point 16 miles east of the capital, Israel agrees to a new cease-fire. Prime Minister Wazzan and two Cabinet members resign, saying Mr. Habib is not trying for an honorable settlement for the P.L.O.

**June 29.** Prime Minister Begin offers to let the guerrillas leave Beirut with their personal weapons, saying that Israel has no desire to humiliate them.

**July 4.** The Israeli Cabinet says in a statement that it will reject any peace proposal that would leave the P.L.O. with a political or organizational presence in Lebanon. Israel tightens its siege of west Beirut, preventing food, water and fuel from entering.

**July 6.** President Reagan says he has "agreed in principle to contribute a small contingent" of

American troops to a multinational force for "temporary peacekeeping" in Beirut if a settlement is reached. Israeli officials say French troops are to be included in the proposed force, whose function would be to separate Palestinian and Israeli forces, help in the evacuation of Palestinian forces and arrange for the Lebanese Army to take over after about a month.

**July 11.** Israeli armored units and the Palestinian guerrillas trapped in west Beirut trade artillery and rocket fire for 15 hours before a cease-fire is called. The negotiations appear to be at an impasse.

**July 22.** Mr. Habib begins journey to Middle East capitals to enlist support from the Arab nations and to obtain agreements from Syria and others to take Palestinian fighters evacuated from Beirut. A cease-fire is announced after Israel, charging that the earlier cease-fire had been violated by Syrians in eastern Lebanon and Palestinians in west Beirut, attacks on both fronts.

**July 27.** For the first time since the invasion, Israeli planes bomb a heavily populated residential area near the heart of west Beirut, causing many civilian casualties.

**July 30.** Prime Minister Wazzan sends Mr. Habib a detailed plan by the P.L.O. for the withdrawal of its 6,000 guerrillas from Beirut.

**Aug. 1.** Israeli forces bombard Palestinian guerrilla positions and residential areas of west Beirut by land, air and sea in the fiercest bombardment of the capital since the invasion. The battle lasts 14 hours before a cease-fire is arranged.

**Aug. 2.** President Reagan tells Israel's Foreign Minister that it is crucial to end the violence in Lebanon and to provide food and medical supplies to west Beirut. Israel receives renewed assurance from

Mr. Habib that the leaders and troops of the P.L.O. have agreed in principle to evacuate the Lebanese capital.

**Aug. 4.** Israeli planes, gunboats and artillery rain shellfire across west Beirut, as Israeli armored units push toward Palestinian camps and neighborhoods on the southern outskirts of the capital. In a sternly worded statement, President Reagan tells Prime Minister Begin to observe a cease-fire in Beirut.

**Aug. 5.** Senior Lebanese officials say the P.L.O. has sent Mr. Habib a new set of proposals, including a timetable for the withdrawal of its forces from Lebanon.

**Aug. 6.** According to Lebanese officials, the P.L.O. and Mr. Habib have agreed on all major points regarding a P.L.O. withdrawal from Lebanon.

**Aug. 8.** Mr. Habib presents proposals for the withdrawal of P.L.O. troops from Beirut to Defense Minister Ariel Sharon of Israel, and returns to Beirut to brief Lebanese leaders on the meeting. Prime Minister Begin says there are grounds to believe that the P.L.O. guerrillas "will leave shortly and we will not have to enter west Beirut."

**Aug. 11.** Meetings between Prime Minister Begin and Mr. Habib are said to produce only minor disagreement on the withdrawal proposal.

**Aug. 12.** Israeli jets bomb west Beirut for 11 hours, and the Lebanese Government responds by suspending negotiations.

**Aug. 13.** Negotiations resume. The P.L.O. leadership sends Mr. Habib a list of the guerrillas to be pulled out and the Arab countries willing to accept them.

**Aug. 15.** The Israeli Cabinet says it has accepted the plan presented by Mr. Habib for the deployment of a multinational force in Lebanon. The Cabinet also drops its demand that it be provided with the names of the guerrillas being evacuated.

**Aug. 16.** Mr. Habib returns to Beirut and briefs Prime Minister Wazzan on the Israeli concessions.

**Aug. 18.** The Lebanese Government decides to ask the United States, France and Italy to contribute troops for a multinational force to oversee the evacuation of guerrillas from west Beirut. The decision is the first step in putting into effect an agreement drawn up by Mr. Habib.

**Aug. 19.** The Israeli Cabinet approves a proposal for the evacuation of Palestinian and Syrian forces from west Beirut, ending the 10-week siege of the city.



An Israeli soldier by a flag atop the ruins at Beaufort Castle after it was captured by Israel in June; Palestinian fighter watching fires from shelling in west Beirut earlier this month.



Prime Minister Menachem Begin of Israel, left, meeting with Phillip C. Habib, the special American envoy, in Jerusalem in early June.

Associated Press; United Press International

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- US closes chancery in west Beirut  
- Ceasefire at 1900
- June 24- Israel attacks Syrian positions along Beirut-Damascus road and takes control of road at Babda; bombards west Beirut and suburbs  
- National Salvation Council meets for first time with Jumblatt in attendance
- June 25- Israel captures Alayh and bombs Palestinian positions in west Beirut  
- Jumblatt quits NSC  
- Haig makes sharp statement to Arens about shelling and bombing of west Beirut  
- Haig resigns
- June 26- US vetoes French draft UNSC Resolution (vote is 14-1) which calls for immediate ceasefire, Israeli pullback 10 km from Beirut preliminary to total withdrawal, simultaneous PLO removal of its forces to existing camps, and introduction of UN observers to supervise ceasefire and disengagement. US vetoed because Res. did not eliminate armed Palestinian elements from Beirut and elsewhere  
- In emergency special session, UNGA adopts Res. ES-7/5 (vote is 127-2 (US and Israel) with 3 abstentions) calling for immediate and unconditional withdrawal, ceasefire, and Israeli compliance by 0600 June 27, as well as UNSC consideration of "practical ways and means in accordance with the Charter of the UN," if Israel fails to comply  
- Israel destroys Syrian SAM battery in Bekaa
- June 27- Israeli Cabinet proposes peace plan: Lebanese army to enter Beirut, PLO to lay down arms and go to Syria  
- Israeli planes drop leaflets on west Beirut urging residents to leave



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- June 29- Haig draws up 9-point proposal for Habib negotiations
- July 4 - Security Council adopts Resolution 513 calling for respect of rights of civilians and restoration of supply of vital facilities  
- Israel bombs Palestinian neighborhoods in Beirut
- July 5 - Continued bombing; afternoon ceasefire
- July 6 - Reagan confirms agreement in principle to send US troops
- July 7 - Brezhnev responds in letter  
- Reagan oral message to Begin: IDF actions over past 72 hours, i.e. crossing points, ceasefire in place, make negotiations impossible; 24-hour deadline unacceptable; some pressure necessary; recent moves counterproductive. If Israel doesn't cooperate, US will have to consider other ways to talk with relevant parties
- July 8 - Begin response: no Israeli ultimatum given; Israel has decided to give Habib time; will react only if attacked; Galerie Simaan crossing open; no terrorists can be left behind, no political office. Instead of 9-point plan why not 7-point plan without above two points?
- July 13- Shultz confirmation hearings
- July 14- Reagan message to Assad asking him to accept PLO - rejected
- July 16- State Dept letter to Congress on Israeli violations of arms agreements
- July 19- Dodge kidnapped
- July 20- Reagan meets with Saud and Khaddam in Washington
- July 23- Habib leaves Beirut to visit Arab leaders, arrives Damascus  
- Ceasefire collapses. Israel attacks Syria and PLO in Bekaa  
- Israel calls unilateral truce along ceasefire lines
- July 24- Israeli air strikes on PLO targets south of Beirut; attacks Syrian SAMs in Bekaa
- July 25- Israel continues bombing west Beirut; heavy ground fighting around Beirut airport  
- McCloskey-Arafat

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- July 26- Continued air strikes
- July 27- Continued air strikes
- July 28- Habib returns to Beirut  
- Air strikes continue, heavy bombing  
- Ceasefire called
- July 29- UNSC adopts Spanish resolution 515 calling for Israel to lift its blockade; US abstains (lack of time to consider)  
- Arab League Ministerial Committee concludes session, calls for withdrawal of all Israeli and PLO forces
- July 30- Renewed fighting, intensive land, air, and sea bombardment of Beirut  
- Ceasefire called
- July 31- Shultz message to Begin: Arab League declaration constructive; next days could be turning point; firm ceasefire necessary; Israel must respond to violations proportionally
- Aug 1 - Ceasefire collapses; Israeli shelling and widespread bombardment of west Beirut; Israel takes complete control of Beirut International Airport  
- Ambassador Tueni calls for emergency meeting of UNSC; Resolution 516 passed unanimously calling for ceasefire (no blame allotted to either side) and authorizing UN observers if GOL requests
- Aug 2 - Shamir meets with Reagan, Shultz and Weinberger in Washington  
- Brezhnev-Reagan exchange
- Aug 4 - Israel advances into west Beirut; tightens siege of PLO strongholds  
- Reagan holds meeting with top advisors to consider US action  
- UNSC adopts Resolution 517 (US abstains) demanding immediate ceasefire, withdrawal of Israeli forces, censure of Israel for failing to comply with Res. 508, 509, 512, 513, 515, 516, and calling for return of Israeli troops to Aug 1 positions. US abstains due to no mention of PLO
- Aug 5 - Begin message to Reagan: ceasefire must be absolute and mutual, Israel prefers political solution, but if military option is foreclosed, political solution excludes itself; declarations by UN and US that Israel must not invade west Beirut encourage procrastination

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- Aug 6 - Arens tells Shultz that Israel opposes introduction of MNF prior to evacuation  
- US vetoes Soviet draft resolution calling for suspension of military aid to Israel (vote is 11-1, with 3 abstentions)
- Aug 7 - Shultz message to Begin: PLO has accepted necessity of departure, US must guarantee safe passage, MNF will be important symbol; MNF will not allow itself to be used as shield
- Aug 8 - Letter from Begin to Shultz: there are no destination countries except for Jordan; if MNF goes in, remaining fighters will stay because they have no place to go; Israel needs list of destination countries and list of "terrorists"; MNF should enter at half-way point and be prepared to depart if remaining fighters refuse to leave
- Aug 9 - Continued shelling, heavy fighting
- Aug 11 - Syria announces it will accept PLO fighters as well as leaders
- Aug 12 - Reagan message to Begin both by phone and letter: at crucial moment in Habib mission; only a few days away from settling final points of package plan; Israeli military moves have stopped progress of negotiations; Israel must adhere to immediate, strict ceasefire in place; entire future relations between US and Israel are at stake if these military eruptions continue  
- UNSC adopts unanimously Soviet Resolution 518 demanding lift of restrictions on supplies to Beirut, reporting by UN military observers
- Aug 13 - Ceasefire
- Aug 14 - Syria tells Sami Khatib it will respond when GOL asks ADF to redeploy. Habib goes to Israel; PLO insists that French enter Day One.
- Aug 15 - Habib meets twice with Begin, before and after an Israeli Cabinet meeting; in second meeting Begin agrees to introduction of MNF on day one but insists that, as part of settlement, Syrians leave Lebanon entirely, PLO provides list of its members in West Beirut to US, and Israeli pilot and bodies of nine deceased soldiers be handed over to ICRC before evacuation starts.

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- Aug 16 - Habib returns to Beirut and meets with Sarkis, Wazzan and others. Wazzan says he believes PLO will release one Israeli prisoner and nine corpses. Wazzan states that in plan for PLO departure, PLO should specify in writing responsibility of GOL to verify that all PLO combatants left Beirut as scheduled.
- Aug 17 - Habib again meets with Sarkis, Wazzan and others. Wazzan believes he can get PLO to release Israeli prisoner and nine bodies of deceased if request is made in writing and if U.S. agrees to work, in accordance with international law, for satisfactory disposition of Israeli-held Palestinian and Lebanese prisoners.

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