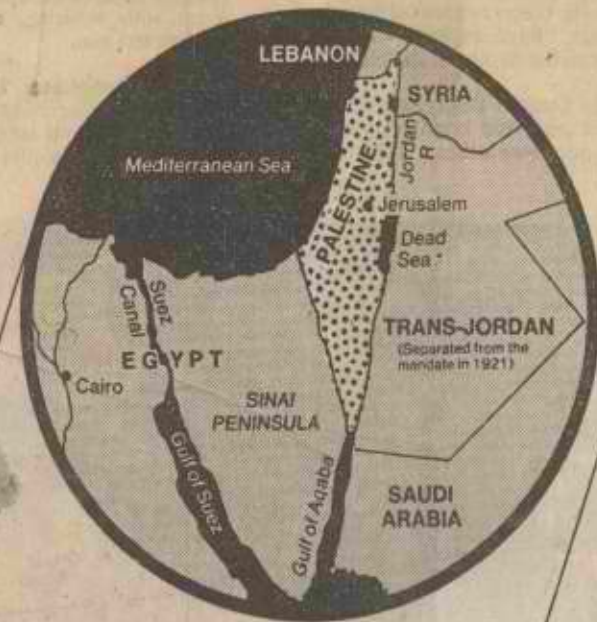
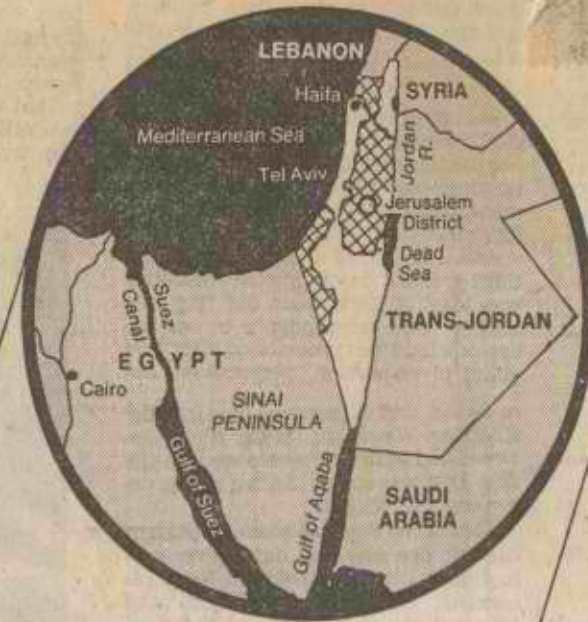


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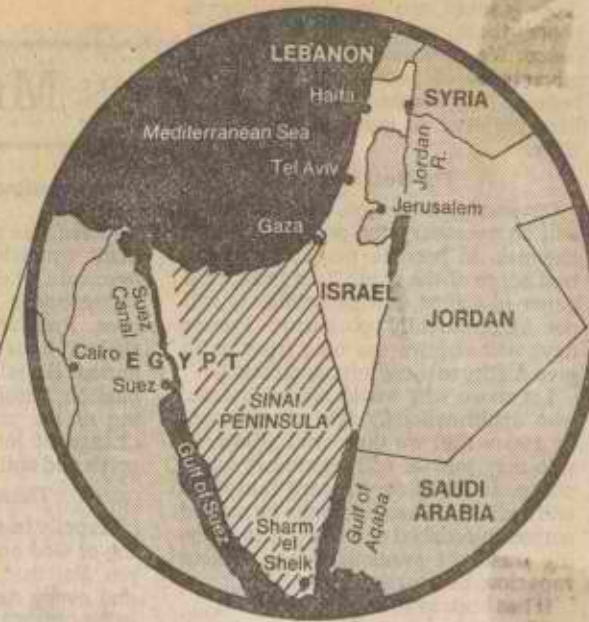
1920-48 | The British administered Palestine under a mandate from the League of Nations. In the Balfour Declaration of 1917, they promised to use "their best endeavors to facilitate" the "establishment in Palestine of a national home for the Jewish people."



1947 | The United Nations Special Committee on Palestine recommended partition into two states: one Jewish [white on the map], one Arab [cross-hatched on the map]. Jerusalem was to be an internationally administered enclave in the Arab state.



1949 | On May 14, 1948, the British relinquished their mandate. Jewish leaders immediately created the state of Israel. A day later, Egyptian and other Arab forces invaded. At the final cease-fire, Jan. 7, 1949, Israel held territory as shown above.



1956 | After the nationalization of the Suez Canal by Egypt, Israel agreed with France and Britain for an invasion. The territory taken by Israel from Oct. 29 to Nov. 6 [diagonal lines on the map] was relinquished completely by March 1957.



David Ben-Gurion, Israel's first Prime Minister, held that post until 1963, resigning four times and returning to power.



Mohammed Naguib was chosen to head the Cairo regime after the 1952 coup. His hold on power ended after a dispute in 1954.



Gamal Abdel Nasser assumed full power after placing Naguib under house arrest. He ruled until his death on Sept. 28, 1970.



Levi Eshkol, the Finance Minister, succeeded Ben-Gurion in June 1963. He was Prime Minister until his death on Feb. 26, 1969.



Golda Meir became Prime Minister in 1969. Diminishing public confidence following the 1973 war led to her resignation in April 1974.

Photographs by Pictorial Parade, Selim Yousef, Camera Press, Paul Conklin, The New York Times, Paul Hoeselros, Victor Lusinski, Associated Press



1967 | In the six-day war, June 5-10, Israel reached the Suez Canal and took the Sinai Peninsula from Egypt, reached the Jordan River and took the West Bank and the Arab quarter of Jerusalem from Jordan and the Golan Heights from Syria [diagonal lines].



1975 | Disengagement pacts followed the three-week war of October 1973. The first was in January 1974 along the Suez Canal, the second in May 1974 on the Golan Heights, the third in September 1975 in Sinai. U.N. zones were established in these areas.



After Sinai Withdrawal | By the terms of the treaty signed yesterday, Israel will, in steps, pull out of the Sinai completely in three years. A detailed map will be found on the first page of this special section.



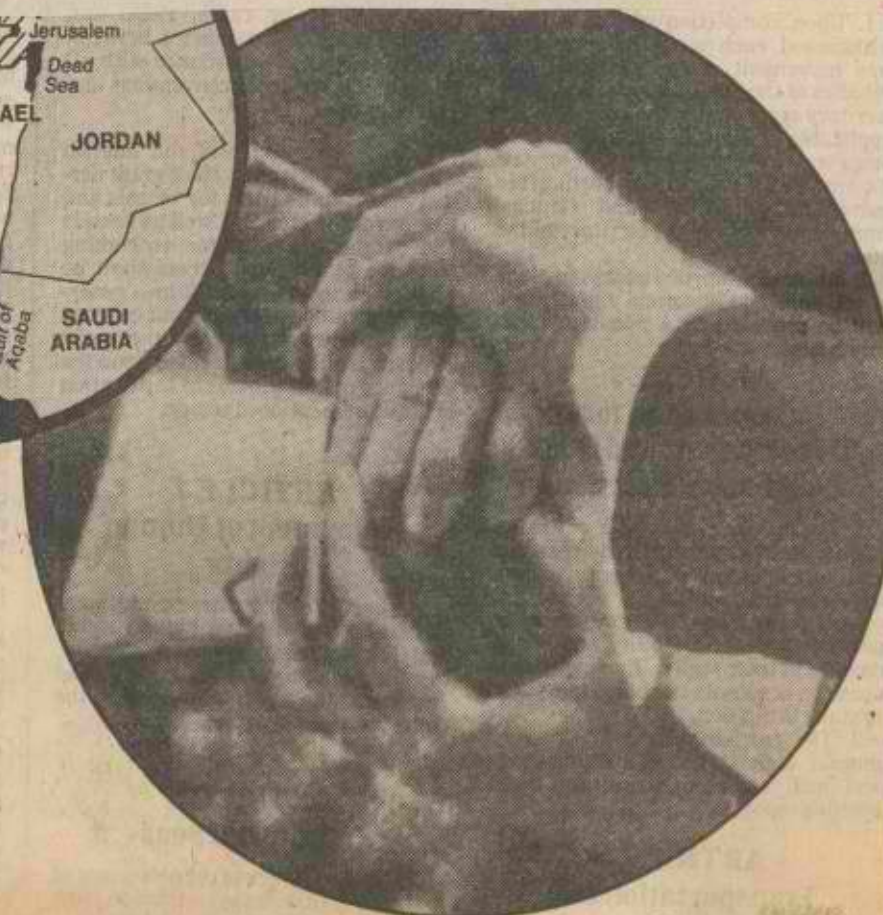
Anwar el-Sadat, succeeded Nasser. His trip to Jerusalem in November 1977 dramatized the search for peace.



Yitzhak Rabin succeeded Mrs. Meir. Revelations of financial improprieties forced his resignation in April 1977.



Menachem Begin became Prime Minister after elections in May 1977. He responded to Sadat's initiative to work for peace.



Clasped Hands at the conclusion of yesterday's ceremony were those, from left, of President Anwar el-Sadat, President Carter and Prime Minister Menachem Begin.

The New York Times/Neil Boenzi