

**LOWER HOUSE OF JORDAN PARLIAMENT APPROVES PEACE TREATY WITH ISRAEL****By Naomi Segal**

JERUSALEM, Nov. 6 (JTA) -- Jordan's lower house of Parliament approved the peace treaty with Israel on Sunday, with 55 members of the 80-member chamber voting in favor of the historic accord.

The voting in the Jordanian Parliament took place the same day the Israeli Cabinet also approved the treaty.

The full Israeli Knesset had overwhelmingly approved the accord Oct. 25, a day before Israel and Jordan signed the treaty officially ending the 46-year state of war between the two countries and opening the way to full diplomatic, economic and cultural ties.

With Sunday's vote in Jordan's lower house, the treaty must now be approved by the 40-member upper house before being signed by King Hussein.

Formal debate of the treaty began only after the Jordanian Parliament's Foreign Affairs Committee reviewed the treaty and recommended that it be ratified.

The committee gave its approval after voting down the objections of three members representing the Islamic Action Front, which vehemently opposes the peace accord with Israel and calls for Israel's elimination.

Outside the Parliament building in the Jordanian capital of Amman, police sealed off access roads and patrolled the streets to prevent anti-treaty demonstrations the fundamentalist opposition had vowed to hold.

WITH UNPLANNED STOP AT ORIENT HOUSE, TURKISH LEADER ENDS VISIT WITH A BANG**By Naomi Segal**

JERUSALEM, Nov. 6 (JTA) -- Turkish Prime Minister Tansu Ciller's three-day visit to Israel ended in a diplomatic storm Saturday, when she made an unscheduled visit to Orient House, the Palestine Liberation Organization's headquarters in eastern Jerusalem.

Ciller, who met earlier in the day with PLO leader Yasser Arafat in Gaza, met in Jerusalem with Faisal Husseini, the PLO's top official in Jerusalem, and other Palestinian leaders.

Israeli security personnel accompanying the Turkish leader attempted to go with her into the building, but they were stopped by Palestinian guards who told them they had no jurisdiction to enter. The security personnel insisted on entering, pointing out that journalists were being let inside. The confrontation threatened to turn violent, but was resolved when the media also were refused entry.

At Sunday's weekly Cabinet meeting, Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin referred to the incident, saying that Ciller had "pulled one over on us."

"I'm sorry the Turkish prime minister accepted this terrible suggestion and did what she did," Rabin said.

He added, however, that despite the incident,

relations between Israel and Turkey would not be harmed.

Foreign Minister Shimon Peres said he would speak with Faisal Husseini about the incident.

"Anything having to do with the Jericho-Gaza (self-rule) accord has nothing to do with the Orient House, it does not operate in any formal matter," Peres told Israel Radio. "They have no status and cannot say that this is their territory."

Police Minister Shahal suggested at the Cabinet meeting that one way to avoid unplanned visits by foreign dignitaries would be to post Israeli police officers outside the building permanently.

Leaders of the opposition parties called for the immediate closure of Orient House.

"The incident at Orient House shows that in practice, Jerusalem is being divided into two capitals," Likud leader Benjamin Netanyahu said. "This cannot be allowed to happen."

Palestinian officials hailed the 15-minute visit as an affirmation of their claims to the eastern half of Jerusalem. "The visit of the Turkish prime minister to Orient House strengthens the Palestinian position that East Jerusalem is the future capital of the Palestinian state," Faisal Husseini told the daily newspaper Ma'ariv.

With negotiations on the final status of Jerusalem set to begin in 1996, both Israeli and Palestinian officials have become acutely sensitive to any move that could be interpreted as a shift in control over the city.

Two weeks ago, President Clinton avoided creating a similar incident when he canceled a visit to the Old City after Palestinian officials opposed Jerusalem Mayor Ehud Olmert's plans to accompany him.

During Ciller's trip to Israel, the first by a Turkish prime minister, the two countries signed agreements to cooperate against crime, drug smuggling and terrorism.

Ciller, who had called her visit "long overdue," said at a news conference before leaving that the two countries were also close to signing a free-trade agreement.

Turkey also pledged aid to the Palestinian autonomous areas. Speaking after her meeting with Arafat, Ciller said Turkey would provide aid for building housing projects, sewage systems and other infrastructure projects.

REPORT: ISRAEL AND SYRIA TO INCLUDE MILITARY OFFICIALS IN SECURITY TALKS**By Naomi Segal**

JERUSALEM, Nov. 6 (JTA) -- Israel and Syria reportedly have agreed to allow military officials to join negotiations regarding security arrangements that would accompany any peace agreement between the two countries.

According to the daily newspaper Ha'aretz, political sources were quoted as saying that "in the very near future," military experts from both sides would join the talks, currently being held at the ambassadorial level in Washington.

According to these sources, Syria and Israel

have made enough progress on the principles of a peace agreement to include senior military officers in the talks. Negotiations reportedly are centering on the extent of and timetable for an Israeli withdrawal from the Golan Heights and the nature of full relations between the two countries.

The leading Israeli candidates for such discussions, Ha'aretz reported, are Lt. Gen. Ehud Barak, the outgoing Israel Defense Force chief of staff, and Gens. Uzi Dayan, Uri Saguy and Danny Yatom.

Israel's ambassador to Washington, Itamar Rabinovich, flatly denied the report that senior officers will take part in the Israeli-Syrian negotiations.

The development follows President Clinton's recent visit to the region, which was believed to have brought Syrian flexibility in two areas, Ha'aretz reported.

On the timetable for an Israeli withdrawal from the Golan Heights, Syrian President Hafez Assad reportedly agreed to a withdrawal over a period of 16 months.

Prior to Clinton's trip, Assad was demanding an Israeli withdrawal within one year, while Israel expressed its willingness to make a staged withdrawal over a period of five years.

After his talks with Clinton, Assad reportedly also agreed to make symbolic moves toward normalization of ties after the first phase of an Israeli withdrawal. But Assad was still against the full establishment of diplomatic ties, including the exchange of ambassadors, as Israel has been demanding. Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin is expected to discuss the Israeli-Syrian negotiations with Clinton during his trip to the United States later this month.

In a related development, The Sunday Times of London quoted Rabin as saying that Israel has no plans to assert "sovereign rule over any part of the Golan Heights."

Political sources in Jerusalem reportedly denied the quote attributed to Rabin.

Citing Arab sources close to the talks Clinton held in Damascus, the Times article also said Clinton had agreed in principle to the stationing of American forces along a buffer zone between Israel and Syria.

FROM CASABLANCA TO JERUSALEM:

ARABS AND JEWS CONTINUE BUSINESS TALK

By Naomi Segal

JERUSALEM, Nov. 6 (JTA) -- Days after the conclusion of a historic economic conference that drew Israelis and Arabs to Casablanca, Morocco, some 2,000 businesspeople from the region were in Jerusalem this week for the third annual Jerusalem Business Conference.

Organizers of the Jerusalem conference credited the peace process and the recent Morocco meeting for the unprecedented turnout, which included participants from Kuwait, Tunisia, Morocco and Jordan.

The Jerusalem conference, aimed at promoting foreign investment in the Middle East, drew representatives from governments and multinational companies that had never before done business in Israel. For the first time, 30 Palestinian industrialists from the territories also took part, hoping to lure foreign investors.

Speaking at the opening dinner over the weekend, Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin said, "The Tunisians are here, the Jordanians, the Egyptians. Now we are talking business and not war anymore."

The development of regional tourism ranked high on the conference agenda. In attendance were a number of hotel and gambling entrepreneurs who hope to push Israel to change its anti-gambling laws, a move supported by Tourism Minister Uzi Baram.

At a panel discussion, Baram predicted that casinos would be a big draw in regional tourism. For Israel not to allow gambling could mean a loss of some \$1 billion in gross revenues, he said.

BOWING TO SURGE OF PROTEST, POLAND RETRACTS ARAFAT'S INVITE TO AUSCHWITZ

By Susan Birnbaum

NEW YORK, Nov. 6 (JTA) -- Nobel Peace Prize or not, Jewish groups were not pleased to learn that Polish President Lech Walesa had intended to invite Palestine Liberation Organization leader Yasser Arafat to attend ceremonies in January marking the 50th anniversary of the liberation of Auschwitz.

Bowing to a surge of international protest, Walesa has apparently changed his mind.

Walesa, who won the Nobel Peace Prize in 1983 for his leadership of the Solidarity union movement in Poland, reportedly had planned to invite all living winners of the award to the Jan. 27 event.

But the Polish president has backed down on the Arafat invitation, according to Israeli Foreign Minister Shimon Peres and the World Jewish Congress, whose executive director, Elan Steinberg, received the word last Friday from officials at the Polish Embassy in Washington.

The decision not to invite Arafat was made according to a formulation under which "Walesa and the Polish government will invite all Nobel Peace Prize winners up to last year only," Peres told Israel Radio on Saturday.

Peres is a co-recipient of this year's coveted prize, along with Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Rabin and Arafat. However, Peres and Rabin reportedly might still attend the commemoration as leaders of the Jewish state.

Word last week about the invitation to Arafat prompted an avalanche of protest from Jewish organizations.

The European Jewish Congress promised to boycott the event and the New York-based Coalition for Jewish Concerns-Amcha threatened to demonstrate.

Criticism over the invitation to Arafat was also voiced by such parties as the Simon Wiesenthal Center, the Anti-Defamation League, the Zionist Organization of America and the head of Germany's Jewish community, Ignatz Bubis.

Although the Jan. 27 commemoration was supposed to be coordinated by the Polish government and the International Auschwitz Committee, it has become largely Walesa's project, according to Jewish officials.

More than 1 million Jews were killed at the Auschwitz-Birkenau death camp before it was liberated by Russian troops in January 1945.

(JTA correspondent Naomi Segal in Jerusalem contributed to this report.)

BEHIND THE HEADLINES:

VARIOUS STUDIES ON U.S. MILITARY ROLE ON GOLAN OFFER CONFLICTING CONCLUSIONS

By Matthew Dorf

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6 (JTA) -- The debate over deploying troops on the Golan Heights as a guarantee of peace between Israel and Syria has prompted a number of studies on the dangers and effectiveness of such a move.

The studies have reached varying and opposite conclusions, and have raised the pitch of the debate.

One of the most contentious, a classified study written by the RAND Corporation for the Pentagon, concludes that the United States "is likely to be called upon to play a critical role" in providing Israel with early warning and effective peace-keeping on the Syrian border.

Another study, by the conservative Center for Security Policy, concludes that there is no justifiable mission for U.S. troops on the Golan Heights.

And in perhaps the most far-reaching analysis, the Washington Institute for Near East Policy states that the United States "should stand ready to participate in peacekeeping," if requested.

The 54-page RAND study, a copy of which was obtained by the Jewish Telegraphic Agency, states that U.S. troops on the Golan would serve the interests of peace.

"If the primary U.S. objective within the region is to promote a stable peace, this objective may ultimately override the costs of various possible roles the U.S. may be called upon to play," according to the study, titled "Possible U.S. Roles in Support of a Syrian-Israeli Peace Agreement."

The RAND Corporation compares the stationing of troops on the Golan to the multinational observer force that has monitored the Israel-Egypt border since 1982.

No Justifiable U.S. Mission

RAND acknowledges the profound difference between the vast expanse of the Sinai Desert that separates forces there, and the close proximity of the Israeli and Syrian troops on the Golan.

In sharp contrast to the RAND report, a study by the Center for Security Policy, titled "U.S. Forces on the Golan Heights: An Assessment of Benefits and Costs," concludes that there is no justifiable mission for U.S. troops on the Golan.

"There is no mission or rationale for a U.S. peace-keeping force on the Golan that would justify the resulting costs and risks," the study says.

The Center for Security Policy study examined the roles U.S. troops could play on the Golan, including monitoring the region, acting as a military deterrent or as a symbol of U.S. support for the Israeli-Syrian peace process.

"The net effect could be negative for Israel's security and regional stability, while the consequences could include the loss of U.S. lives and, possibly a credibility-damaging retreat of U.S. forces under terrorist fire," the study concludes.

The study also said the issue warrants serious scrutiny before any commitment is made.

"A U.S. deployment on the Golan Heights

deserves immediate, serious consideration by U.S. policy-makers, legislators and the public," the study says.

U.S. troops could become the targets of terrorist attacks from southern Lebanon and other nearby areas, the 23-page study suggests.

Such attacks could not only jeopardize the peace agreement but could damage U.S.-Israeli relations, as well.

Signatories to the report include: Retired Army Gen. John Foss, former Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defense Douglas Feith, former acting Assistant Secretary of Defense Frank Gaffney Jr., former Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Policy Richard Perle, former Arms Control and Disarmament Agency Director Eugene Rostow and former Assistant Secretary of Defense for International Security Affairs Henry Rowen.

The Washington Institute for Near East Policy takes the hardest look at what Israel and Syria would need to do to minimize the risks to U.S. forces.

In disagreeing with the center's report, the institute argues that there are ways to accomplish this and thereby justify the deployment.

The institute's study, "Supporting Peace: America's Role in an Israel-Syria Peace Agreement," argues that before U.S. troops are sent, Israel would need to sign peace treaties with both Lebanon and Syria.

Syria would also have to take steps to disarm the militant Hezbollah group that operates out of southern Lebanon.

It would also have to crack down on the cultivation of drugs in the Bekaa Valley, the study says.

"If these requirements are met, Washington should be prepared to contribute personnel to serve on the Golan in Israel-Syria peacekeeping," the study states.

If these requirements are not met, then the United States should confine its role to providing technical assistance and monitoring, the study says.

The institute does not advocate an open-ended mission but rather a "target date" for re-examining the deployment.

CZECHS TO COMPENSATE NAZI VICTIMS

NEW YORK, Nov. 6 (JTA) -- The Czech Parliament has adopted legislation to compensate victims of the Nazis who reside in what is now the Czech Republic, the World Jewish Congress has reported.

The legislation, adopted last week, awards Czech citizens who were prisoners in Nazi camps during the German occupation of Czechoslovakia the sum of 2,300 crowns -- the equivalent of \$80 -- for every month in detention.

In addition, one-time payments of 100,000 crowns, or about \$3,500, will be paid to resident surviving spouses of deceased Nazi camp survivors.

The award payments are only available to current Czech citizens, not those living in what is now Slovakia.

The money is coming from the sale of former Communist property in the Czech Republic, not from Germany, according to Elan Steinberg, WJC executive director.

SYRIA SEEKS TO RE-ESTABLISH ECONOMIC TIES WITH EUROPEANS

By Joseph Kopel

BRUSSELS, Nov. 6 (JTA) -- In a move aimed at relaunching economic and political ties that were broken off several years ago between Syria and the European Union, Syrian Foreign Minister Farouk al-Sharaa will meet his 12 E.U. counterparts here at the end of the month.

Citing human rights violations, the European Parliament --the E.U.'s legislative body -- has been blocking aid to Syria, valued at some \$370 million.

But earlier this year, the Parliament unblocked the aid, citing improvements in Syria's human rights record as well as a desire to move the Middle East peace process forward.

Visiting Damascus last week as part of a Middle East fact-finding mission, a high-ranking E.U. delegation met with Syrian officials to discuss bilateral relations with the E.U. as well as the Middle East peace process.

The E.U. has, meanwhile, proposed an initiative that would strengthen its economic and political ties with the countries of the Mediterranean, including Israel, through a program that could lead to the world's biggest free-trade zone.

Such a zone, created by the year 2010, would comprise some 600 million to 800 million people and 30 to 40 countries.

The Europeans also have proposed increasing aid to the Mediterranean countries -- particularly to Israel, Morocco, Tunisia and Algeria -- for the next five years from \$3.2 billion to \$7 billion.

The program will be voted on next month by the E.U. at its summit conference in Essen, Germany.

ARMED WITH NEW INFORMATION, OSI INVESTIGATES 57 ALLEGED NAZIS

By Jennifer Batog

WASHINGTON, Nov. 6 (JTA) -- Armed with a list recently provided by the Simon Wiesenthal Center, the Justice Department is investigating 57 suspected Nazi war criminals believed to have escaped to the United States after World War II.

Efraim Zuroff, the Wiesenthal Center's Nazi war crimes research coordinator, met with Eli Rosenbaum, acting director of the Justice Department's Office of Special Investigations, last week to turn over a list of 57 Lithuanians thought to be part of the Lithuanian Auxiliary Police.

According to the Wiesenthal Center, recently released Lithuanian documents shed light on previously unknown suspected war criminals who fled to Western democracies after the war.

"This list is the first of several which we hope to make available to the U.S., British, Canadian and Australian authorities," Zuroff said.

The OSI will examine immigration records and Lithuanian records for more details of the alleged Nazis' activities and then try to confirm the suspected criminals' whereabouts, Zuroff said.

Meanwhile, Zuroff met last week with Lithuania's ambassador to the United States, Adolfus Eidintas.

Zuroff encouraged the Lithuanian government to extradite Alexandras Lileikis, who allegedly headed the Lithuanian Police in Vilnius.

Now living in Norwood, Mass., Lileikis would

be the first Nazi war criminal brought to trial in independent Lithuania.

The OSI recently filed a complaint calling for Lileikis' denaturalization.

ISRAELI INVOLVED IN MURDER IN U.S. IS SENTENCED TO 15 YEARS IN PRISON

By Hugh Orgel

TEL AVIV, Nov. 6 (JTA) -- Nadav Nakan, a former kibbutznik who killed a couple in California in 1987, has been sentenced to 15 years' imprisonment by the Tel Aviv District Court as part of a plea bargain made in the United States.

Nakan's accomplice, Yair Or, is already serving a life sentence here for the contract killing of Carmen and Jack Hively in California in 1987.

The case was believed to mark the first time Israelis were tried here for crimes committed abroad.

The murder of the Hivelys, who were shot at close range while they were asleep, was commissioned by the couple's son-in-law, Charles Le Gros, who stood to gain a large inheritance.

Le Gros hired Or to do the shooting, and Or brought Nakan into the plan.

Both men are from Kibbutz Alonim, which is located near Haifa.

The men are also both former officers in the Israel Defense Force.

Nakan agreed to serve as a prosecution witness in Le Gros's trial in the United States.

In exchange, he obtained a prosecution pledge to reduce his charges from murder to manslaughter when he came up for trial in Israel.

Nakan and Or subsequently returned to Israel.

There, they were detained on a U.S. extradition request.

Israel refused the request for the extradition of the two Israelis.

It said that as Jews they could not be sent abroad to face murder charges.

But Israel agreed to try them here.

RELIEF ACTIVIST CONTRACTS MALARIA

By Hugh Orgel

TEL AVIV, Nov. 6 (JTA) -- Abie Nathan, Israeli peace activist and international relief organizer, returned from Rwanda last week suffering from malaria.

He was admitted to Tel Aviv's Ichilov Hospital, where sources reported that Nathan, 67, was resting comfortably and appeared to be responding to medical treatment.

After organizing a humanitarian effort during the summer to help stave off disease among the hundreds of thousands of refugees who had fled the civil war then raging in Rwanda, Nathan recently returned to the region to head a new volunteer project for the refugees.

He said he had packed a personal supply of anti-malaria drugs for the latest trip.

"But for some reason I didn't take any," he said.

Nathan said that following previous trips to disaster areas throughout the world he had been diagnosed as having contracted malaria but had never suffered from more than the preliminary effects of the disease.