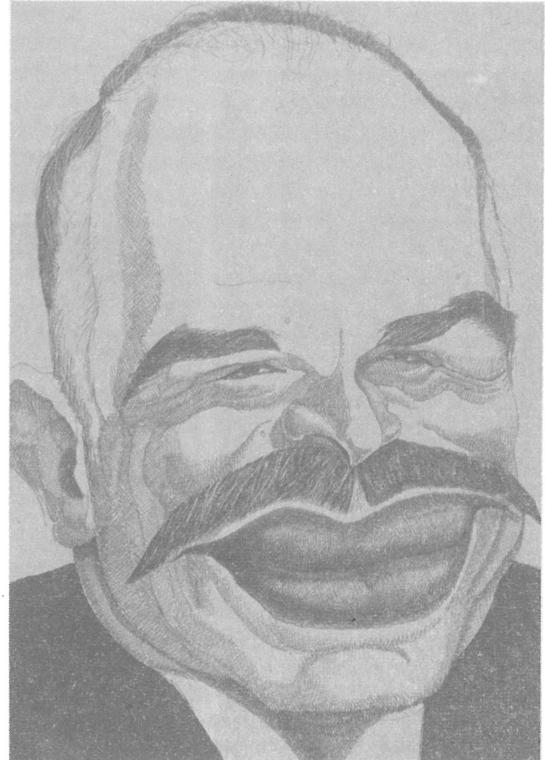


The Jordanian-Israeli Option



On the first of November, the Israeli press reported that Prime Minister Peres had a plan for settlement based on joint Israeli-Jordanian-'Palestinian' administration of the West Bank (including Jerusalem) and the Gaza Strip. Reportedly, this plan was drawn up after a series of meetings with King Hussein and other Jordanian officials over the past months. (Some Israeli newspapers have reported meetings between Peres and Hussein in Europe and in 'Israel'.)

This indicates that Jordan's entering a unilateral settlement with 'Israel' is more probable than before.

Whether or not these reports are accurate in all details, there is clear evidence of an Israeli-Jordanian understanding. This was seen in the respective speeches of King Hussein and Peres at the UN. The 'peace' plan proposed by Peres was positively received by King Hussein, as a step in the right direction. Another important indication is what is going on in the occupied territories. The appointment of Thafer al Masri as mayor of Nablus is the prelude

to appointments in other municipalities, to create a local Palestinian 'leadership' willing to cooperate with both Jordan and the occupation.

Text of the secret accord

As reported by the Israeli newspaper *Al Hamishmar*, these are the terms of the secret agreement between Jordan and Peres, which Tehiya party leaders claimed to have knowledge of:

Security and police

1. Israel will be responsible for security in the occupied territories; Jordan will be responsible for policing.
2. Jordan's police will work in the Arab villages and cities; Israeli police will work in the Israeli settlements.
3. Water resources will be subject to joint administration with each of the two states having the right of veto.
4. Guarding and supervising the two bridges over the Jordan River is the responsibility of Israel and Jordan on the West Bank side, and the responsibility of Jordan on the Jordanian side.

Elections and settlement freeze

1. Arab citizens in the West Bank will have the right to vote for the Jordanian parliament. Israeli citizens will vote for the Knesset.
2. No new settlements will be founded in the occupied territories and there will be no expansion of existing settlements.
3. There is an agreement on convening an international conference with the participation of the USSR. Israel's precondition is the renewal of relations with the USSR.
4. Jordan wants the PLO and Syria to participate in an international conference. Israel agreed to Syria, but not the PLO.

Jerusalem - An open question

1. Jerusalem's status will remain open. Israel agrees to Jordanian presence in Jebel al Beit (site of Al Aqsa mosque) and permits raising the Jordanian flag there.
2. State land in the West Bank will be under joint administration, each side reserving the right to veto.
3. A transitional period will continue for five years according to Israeli demands,