WHO'S WHO
IN THE JORDANIAN PARLIAMENT
1993 - 1997

A Complete Guide to the Members of the Jordanian Parliament, with an Introduction to the History of Legislative and Parliamentary Life in Jordan from 1928 to 1993

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INTRODUCTION

This book introduces the members of Jordan's 12th Parliament, the parliament which will represent the legislative branch of the Jordanian government from November 1993 until the end of its term in late 1997. The Jordanian Parliament consists of two chambers, an Upper and a Lower House. The Lower House, or the Chamber of Deputies, has 80 Deputies who were chosen in the November 1993 elections. The Upper House, or the Senate, consists of 40 members designated by a royal decree issued by the king immediately after the election of the Chamber of Deputies in accordance with the provisions of Article 36 and the fifth chapter of the Jordanian Constitution. The Upper House meets at the same time as the House of Deputies, and both have the same terms of session. If the House of Deputies is suspended or dissolved, the sessions of the Upper House are also suspended (See Article 11 of the Jordanian Constitution). There are 22 articles in the Jordanian Constitution containing comprehensive provisions governing the functions of the two houses. While only four articles deal with the Upper House alone, eight articles address the House of Deputies.

This book consists of an introduction that highlights the most prominent phases of development in Jordanian parliamentary life, starting from the founding of the Jordanian state up to the present. The introduction is followed by two major sections: the first introduces the members of the Upper House in the current parliament, and the second introduces the members of the Lower House. The mechanisms by which both houses function are included in each section.

Additionally, this book is supplemented with several helpful appendices providing general facts and information on the nature of the structure of each house. Such facts and information help the reader understand the positions of various members on certain issues and voting trends in the two
houses. Included also are the names of successful candidates in the 1993 election and the number of votes they received, as well as details of the vote-of-confidence on the government of Prime Minister Abdul Salam Al-Majali, the first government in the term of the 12th Parliament.

The book also contains details of the parliamentary blocs and the committees serving each house as well as extensive information on the background of members of parliament. The background information indicates Parliament members' party affiliation, professional background and stances towards the ratification of the Jordanian-Israeli peace treaty. One important point to keep in mind is that the information regarding each member of parliament is taken from a questionnaire drafted by the center's researchers and sent to the parliamentarians to complete. In most instances the center's researchers used additional sources of information after futile attempts to contact some parliamentarians to obtain the information directly from them. In these cases, the sources of information are indicated.

The New Jordan Research Center has followed a systematic approach in introducing the parliamentarians. It first describes and outlines the powers and responsibilities of the Parliament in the Jordanian political system. Then, it seeks to place the current Parliament within a historical context by outlining the development of legislative life in Jordan. Next, the mechanisms and functions of each house are introduced. Following a description of each house, a personal introduction of each member is provided. The book concludes with a series of appendices as outlined above.

This book is published in Arabic and English. It is the first of its kind in our country - no similar book in Arabic and English has been published before. Hopefully, it will fulfill the needs of interested readers for reliable information about the two branches of the Jordanian parliament. The New Jordan Research Center would like to extend its thanks to the parliamentarians for their cooperation in making the publication of this book possible. Finally, comments from readers on the content and form of the book and suggestions about how to improve the book in the future are welcomed by the Center.

The New Jordan Research Center would also like to express its profound gratitude to the Freidrich Ebert Foundation for its contributions and support in publishing this book. We would also like to thank Brian Katulis for his help in editing this version.

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PART ONE

LEGISLATIVE AND PARLIAMENTARY LIFE IN JORDAN (1928 -1993)
The Role of the Parliament in the Political System of Jordan

In order to properly introduce Jordan’s current parliament, we must first describe the characteristics and features of the Jordanian political system and the position of parliament in this system. Additionally, the legislative and political powers of the parliament and the mechanisms used for the exercise of these powers must be explained.

It is also useful to get acquainted with the structure of parliament and the relationship between the two chambers, on the one hand, and parliament’s relationship with the executive branch of government, on the other. Needless to say, the performance of parliamentary members depends on the prevailing general political climate. Therefore, we will discuss the general political conditions which have prevailed in the last few years. Under these conditions, Jordan paved the way for the resumption of political life with competitive elections and the legal recognition of political pluralism. The most recent general elections, which were held on 8 November 1993, took place one and a half years after the issuance of the Political Parties Law No. 32 of 1992. These elections were conducted on a semi-party basis. In other words, not all of the candidates were party members, and not all party members ran on the party platform. Both the election of 1993 and the new political parties law have opened the way for the political parties to participate in the formation of the current parliament and for the emergence of party blocs in the 12th Chamber of Deputies.

The following pages are not a study of the Jordanian political and parliamentary systems. Rather, they are intended to be a purely helpful reference to the reader to understand the constitutional and legal framework governing the functions of the Jordanian parliament and its role in political life in Jordan.
I. The Nature of the Political and Constitutional Systems in Jordan:

Article One of the Constitution describes Jordan and its system of government, thus: "The Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan is an independent sovereign Arab State. It is indivisible and inalienable and no part of it may be ceded. The people of Jordan are a part of the Arab Nation, and its system of government is parliamentary with a hereditary monarchy."

Chapter Three of the Jordanian Constitution clearly states that the Nation is the source of all powers. The term "Nation" here means the Jordanian people, and they can exercise power either directly or indirectly. The people exercise power by electing the members of the Chamber of Deputies. According to Article 67 of the Constitution, members of the Chamber of Deputies shall be elected by secret ballot in a direct general election in accordance with an electoral law that ensures the integrity of the election and the punishment of any person who may adversely influence the will of the voters.

Articles contained in Chapter Three of the Jordanian Constitution explain the division and the exercise of various powers. According to Article 21, legislative power is vested in the National Assembly and the King. The National Assembly (Parliament) consists of the Senate (Upper House of Parliament) and the Chamber of Deputies (Lower House of Parliament). According to Article 26 of the Constitution, executive power is vested in the King, who shall exercise his powers through his ministers (the Prime Minister and Cabinet Ministers). The judicial power, meanwhile, is vested in the courts of law in their varying types and degrees, as Article 27 states. All judgement shall be given in accordance with the law and pronounced in the name of the king.(*)

According to these principles stated in the Constitution, the King enjoys vast powers and authority, particularly in regards to executive power. The Constitution devotes 13 articles to the Throne, the method of the transfer of the Royal Title, rights entailed to the King and the way he exercises his powers

(Chapter Four, Part I). The extensive power and authority of the King is one of the most important aspects of the system of government in Jordan. The extensive and far-reaching powers of the King reflect the circumstances surrounding the creation of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, and earlier, the Emirate of Trans-Jordan, by King Abdullah Ibn El Hussein, the grandfather of King Hussein Ibn Talal. These powers also show the leading role which the Hashemite family played in launching the Great Revolt against Ottoman rule during World War I. Sharif Abdullah Ibn El Hussein (Emir and later King) was the first to form a central government in Jordan in April 1921, with the agreement of the British government, which held mandate over Palestine and Trans-Jordan at that time.

The extensive powers which the King has enjoyed in his capacity as the head of the executive branch of government are defined and codified in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution. The King exercises his powers according to the Constitution, and Article 29 clearly states that at his accession to the throne, the King should take an oath before a session of the National Assembly convened under the chairmanship of the Speaker of the Senate. In this oath, the King pledges to "respect and observe the Constitution and be loyal to the Nation."

Article 30 of the Constitution describes the King as the "Head of the State," with immunity from any liability or responsibility. In other words, the King is not responsible for the actions of his government. The National Assembly oversees the government, and the Chamber of Deputies holds the government accountable and can grant or withhold confidence.

Chapter Four, Part II of the Constitution explains how the government is formed and the powers that the Council of Ministers and Ministers possess. It also explains the cabinet's responsibility before the Chamber of Deputies, the procedures followed when accusations are made against ministers, the procedures for trial and impeachment of ministers, as well as the authority vested in the Supreme Council to try ministers.

The Council of Ministers is entrusted with the responsibility of administering all affairs of the State, internal and external. It is the actual executive body which oversees the management of the affairs of the State. The Council of Ministers has the power to issue provisional laws when the National Assembly is not sitting or is dissolved for any reason (Article 94 of the Constitution).

The Jordanian government consists of the Prime Minister and a number of ministers appointed according to necessity. Today, there are 31 cabinet ministers, a much larger number in comparison to the first Jordanian cabinet formed after independence in 1947, which had six ministers. Special
committees are usually formed to look into certain topics for a specific period of time fixed by the decrees forming these committees. The committees are usually formed to cope with emergencies or crisis situations.

Article 51 of the Constitution states that the government is responsible before the Chamber of Deputies: "The prime minister and ministers shall be collectively responsible before the Chamber of Deputies in respect to the public policy of the State. In addition, each minister shall be responsible before the Chamber of Deputies in respect to the affairs of his ministry."

The Constitution provides the Chamber of Deputies with the power to bring down the government or any of its ministers when the chamber casts a vote of no-confidence in the Council of Ministers or a cabinet member by an absolute majority. However, the Constitution stipulates that a session to consider a vote of no-confidence in the Council of Ministers or in any individual minister shall be held either at the request of the prime minister or at a request signed by no less than ten Deputies. In cases where the Chamber of Deputies is in session, every newly-formed Council of Ministers must place before the chamber a statement of its policy and request a vote of confidence on the basis of this statement. When the Chamber of Deputies is in session, the Council of Ministers must submit this policy statement within one month of the formation of the Council. If the Chamber of Deputies is not in session at that time, or stands dissolved, the Speech from the Throne, delivered by the king at the start of each new session of Parliament, shall be considered to be a statement of its policy for the purpose of winning the chamber's confidence (Articles 53 and 54 of the Constitution).

The Chamber of Deputies has rarely withheld confidence in the government - this happened only once, in the early 1960's. Nevertheless, the government takes this fact into consideration and uses various methods to avert it. A few governments have resigned when they realized that they would not win the chamber's confidence. A good example of this is the resignation of Prime Minister Taheer Al-Masri's government in November 1991. More commonly, the government may also ask the king to dissolve the chamber and order new elections.

The Jordanian Constitution is based on the principles of the separation of powers. On the one hand, it holds the government responsible before the elected Chamber of Deputies, which represents the will of the people. Executive powers are entrusted to the king. On the other hand, the king is the head of state and is immune from any liability or responsibility in accordance with Article 30 of the Constitution. To resolve what might seem to be a contradiction between the two articles, the king deputizes the exercise of his executive powers to the government, which is collectively responsible before the Chamber of Deputies in accordance with Article 50 of the Constitution. To affirm this responsibility before the Chamber of Deputies and to strengthen and immunize the status of the king as head of state, Article 49 clearly states that the "verbal and written orders of the king shall not release the ministers of their responsibility."

The Constitution pays special attention to the Parliament in the Jordanian political system. Chapter Five of the Constitution is entitled: "The Legislative Power: the National Assembly." This means that although the king shares the legislative power with the National Assembly, he is primarily the head of state entrusted with the executive power. The National Assembly is the body of the Legislative power and its major manifestation in line with other constitutional principles stipulate that the Nation is the source of all these powers.

Jordan adopted a bi-cameral system for its parliament. The National Assembly consists of the Upper House of Parliament (Senate) whose members number half of those of the Chamber of Deputies and are appointed by the king in accordance with specifications spelled out in the constitution. The other chamber, the Chamber of Deputies, is made up of deputies whose number is determined by the Electoral Law in force and the list of electoral constituencies issued in accordance with this law. The two chambers serve a four-year term and convene at the same time.

Although the Upper House is given priority over the Chamber of Deputies, and its speaker and members enjoy a higher protocol position than the Chamber of Deputies, it is less important than the Chamber of Deputies in legislative and political matters. For example, the terms of session of the Upper House and the Chamber of Deputies are the same. If the Chamber of Deputies is dissolved, the Upper House suspends its sessions. Contrary to the Upper House, the Chamber of Deputies has the authority to hold cabinet ministers accountable, to make accusations against them, and to cast a vote of confidence in the cabinet or one of its ministers and to withhold such confidence should it see fit.

Chapter Five of the Constitution devotes 34 articles to the National Assembly, including four articles on the Upper House, eight articles on the Chamber of Deputies and 22 articles as general provisions governing the functions of the two houses. In other words, the Constitution stresses the aspects of the joint functions of the two houses as well as the unity in their capacity as the legislative branch of the government.

The Judiciary is covered in Chapter Six of the Constitution. Article 97 states that: "Judges are independent, and in the exercise of their judicial functions they are subject to no authority other than that of the law." Article 98 states that judges of the civil and sharia courts shall be appointed and dismissed by a Royal Decree in accordance with the provisions of the
The Constitution guarantees that the courts shall be open to all and shall be free from any interference in their affairs. It also provides that the sittings of the courts shall be public unless the court decides that it must meet privately in the interest of public order or morals (Article 101). Meanwhile, Article 102 states that the civil courts in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan have jurisdiction over all persons in all matters, civil and criminal, including cases brought by or against the government. The only exceptions are for those matters in which jurisdiction is vested in religious or special courts in accordance with the provisions of the present Constitution or any other legislation in force. Article 103 states that the Civil Courts shall exercise their jurisdiction in respect to civil and criminal matters in accordance with the law. In matters affecting the personal status of foreigners or in matters of a civil or commercial nature which, in accordance with international usage are governed by the law of another country, such law shall be applied in a manner designated by the Jordanian law.

Matters of personal status are those which are defined by law and accordingly fall within the exclusive jurisdiction of the Sharia Courts where the parties are Muslims. The Sharia Courts shall in accordance with their own laws have exclusive jurisdiction in: (1) matters of personal status of Muslims; (2) cases concerning blood money (known as “diya” in Arabic) where the two parties are Muslims or where one of the parties is not a Muslim and the two parties consent to the jurisdiction of the Sharia Courts; and (3) matters pertaining to the Islamic Waqfs where a special law regulates their functions and the management of their finances. In the exercise of their jurisdiction, the Sharia Courts shall apply the provisions of the Sharia Law.

Religious Courts are divided into the Sharia Courts, the jurisdiction of which is spelled out in Articles 105, 106 and 107 of the Constitution, and the Tribunals of Religious Communities defined in Article 108 as tribunals for the non-Muslim religious communities which have been or will be recognized by the government as established in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan. The Constitution regulates the mechanism for the formation and functions of the tribunals of religious communities. Meanwhile, Article 110 stipulates that the Special Courts shall exercise their jurisdiction in accordance with the provisions of the law constituting them.

The Jordanian Constitution is often commended for its inclusion of several basic rights enjoyed by citizens. Chapter Two of the Constitution devotes 23 articles discussing the Rights and Duties of Jordanians. Article 6 states that all Jordanians are equal before the law, and there shall be no discrimination between them in regards to their rights and duties on the grounds of race, language or religion. It also states that the government shall ensure work and education, within the realm of possibility, and shall ensure a state of tranquility and equal opportunities to all Jordanians. Article 7 guarantees the personal freedom of citizens. In Article 8, there is a provision that no person may be detained or imprisoned except in accordance with the provisions of the law. Article 9 states that no Jordanian may be deported from the territory of the Kingdom, or prevented from residing anywhere, or compelled to reside in any specified place, except in the circumstances prescribed by law.

As for the inviolability of homes, Article 10 states that dwelling houses are inviolable and shall not be entered except in the circumstances and in the manner prescribed by law. Furthermore, no property of any person may be expropriated except for the purpose of public utility. In such cases, just compensation must be provided. The State also safeguards the free exercise of all forms of worship and religious rites. It also guarantees freedom of opinion, and every Jordanian is free to express his opinion in speech, writing, or by means of other forms of expression, provided that such expression does not violate the law. It also guarantees the freedom of the press and publications, the right to hold meetings and to establish societies and political parties.

The Constitution entitles Jordanians to address the public authorities on any personal matter affecting them or on any matter related to public affairs. Furthermore, all postal, telegraphic and telephone communications are treated as secret and as such shall not be subject to censorship or suspension except in circumstances prescribed by the law.

The Constitution prohibits the extradition of political refugees. It also entitles Jordanians to be appointed to public office as well as to government office or to any establishment attached to the government on the basis of merit and qualifications. The Constitution also states that work is the right of every citizen, and the State shall provide opportunities for work to all citizens.

Although there are numerous principles and provisions in the Constitution regarding the protection of the rights and liberties of Jordanians, the exercise of these rights and liberties is linked with the provisions of the laws in force. This has made it possible for several governments to place restrictions on these rights and liberties and occasionally to overlook them completely, particularly when emergency or martial laws were applied for long periods of time or when provisional laws were enacted by the government in the absence of the legislative power. Some former governments even ensured the inviolability of their decisions against judicial appeal by transforming many ordinary laws into extraordinary or emergency laws not subject to judicial
appeal.

Many of these constitutional rights and public liberties were frozen or violated in the last four decades because of the general circumstances which have prevailed in Jordan in particular and in the Middle East in general.

Differences arising from the Cold War, the Arab-Israeli conflict and inter-Arab disputes have generated further domestic political disputes. This has often produced violent confrontations between opposition political parties and movements and the ruling authorities. Such a situation also posed a threat to the ruling regime and to domestic stability. Thus, when encountering such domestic and foreign challenges, some of these governments resorted to extraordinary measures, such as the declaration of Martial Law to neutralize the authority of the ordinary laws. Consequently, the ability of Jordanian society to control the activities of the government and to exercise its constitutional rights and public liberties has been significantly weakened.

Within this context, the National Charter, which was approved in June 1991 by a group representing the various political and ideological trends and social forces, can be regarded as a turning point in Jordan’s political life and in the development of the Jordanian political system. Although the National Charter did not have the same power or binding commitment as the Constitution or ordinary laws, it established a foundation of principles for the re-regulation of political life in Jordan and the formulation of the relationship with the ruling authority on the basis of political and party pluralism, the peaceful transfer of power and respect for the Constitution. The National Charter has also re-formulated the cultural, ideological, social and political principles and concepts of the Jordanian political system in a manner compatible with the domestic democratic changes and the changing factors of the era.

II. The Position of Parliament in the Jordanian Political System: Its Powers and the Exercise of these Powers:

The Jordanian parliament is not just the legislative power, it is also the primary criterion for determining the system of government in Jordan. As we have noted earlier, Article One of the Constitution describes the system of government in Jordan as a "parliamentary hereditary monarchy." This description emphasizes the historic development of the Jordanian political system and the position of parliament in it. The present Jordanian Constitution, first published in 1952, first describes the political system as "parliamentary," followed by a second description, "hereditary monarchy." Thus, the Constitution affirms and maximizes the significance of the parliamentary nature of the system of government. This arrangement stands in contrast to the original law No. 9 of 1846, which describes the system of government as an "hereditary monarchy and parliamentary". It also constitutes a significant change from the 1947 Constitution which described the system of government as "hereditary monarchy" only. No doubt that this development reflects the spirit which had been prevailing in the hearts of the men who drafted the present Constitution during the reign of the late King Talal Ibn Abdullah Ibn El Hussein. This spirit was evident in the sincere efforts to crown the Constitution with democratic principles and to enhance the status of parliamentary representation.

The Jordanian National Assembly discharges two important functions: Legislation and political control over the government. The Jordanian Constitution entitles the executive power, represented in the prime minister, to submit bills to the Chamber of Deputies, which reserves the right to accept, amend or turn down these bills. In all cases, the Chamber of Deputies refers the bills to the Senate for review. Additionally, Article 96 of the Constitution empowers both Senate and Chamber of Deputies members to draft bills and to formulate a specific mechanism to commit the government to draft new bills upon the desire of the Deputies of the two houses. This can be done when one or more members proposes a bill. The proposed bill is then referred to the specialized committee of the National Assembly to examine the bill and render an opinion on it. If the parliament accepts the proposal, it refers it to the government to draft it in the form of a draft law and to submit it to parliament at the same session or the session that follows. However, if parliament turns down the proposal forwarded by a Senator or Deputy, the proposal may not be submitted to the session again.

A) The Legislative Authority of the National Assembly

The mechanism which the National Assembly uses in the exercise of its power to enact laws begins at the moment the Prime Minister refers the draft law to the Speaker of the Chamber of Deputies. The draft law should be accompanied by an explanation of the reasons for enacting the law or amendment to a previous law. The Secretariat of the Chamber of Deputies must send a copy of the draft law under consideration at least three days before the beginning of its discussion, unless there are extraordinary circumstances dictating that the draft law be immediately considered. In this case, the Speaker of the Chamber of Deputies presents the draft law for debate. If the majority of members of the Chamber of Deputies decide that the draft law is urgent, the chamber may immediately initiate debate on it.

When the draft law is read, the Chamber begins its debate on it. If the Chamber decides that there is a need for such a law, the Chamber Speaker refers it to the specialized committee for discussion. However, if the chamber decides that there is no need for such a law, the Speaker of the Chamber of Deputies in this case refers the draft law to the Senate. Article 91 of the Constitution empowers the Chamber of Deputies to accept,
amend or reject the draft law.

Draft laws referred to the Senate are in turn referred to a specialized committee, which studies it and recommends the Senate to approve, reject or amend the draft laws. If the Senate approves the draft law in the same form that it was received from the Chamber of Deputies, it refers it to the King for his endorsement.

According to the Constitution, the law comes into force after it is signed by the King and after the lapse of 30 days from the date of its publication in the Official Gazette, unless there is a provision in the law fixing another date for its enforcement. The King signs the law alongside the signatures of the Prime Minister and ministers at the space provided at the end of the law.

In case one of the two houses accepts the draft law and the other house rejects it, whether it is amended or not, Article 92 of the Constitution stipulates that both the Senate and the Chamber shall hold a joint meeting under the chairmanship of the Speaker of the Senate to discuss the matters in dispute. Acceptance of the draft law shall be conditional upon the passing of a resolution by two-thirds of the members of both houses present.

Meanwhile, if the King does not see fit to ratify a law, he may, within six months from the date on which the law was submitted to him, refer it back to the House with a statement showing the reasons for withholding his ratification. Paragraph IV of Article 93 explains the procedure followed in this case. If any draft law is referred back within a specified period and is passed for the second time by two-thirds of the members of each of the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies, it shall be promulgated. If the law is not returned with the royal ratification within the prescribed period, it shall be considered as promulgated and effective. If any draft law fails to obtain the two-thirds majority of votes, it cannot be reconsidered during the same session. The National Assembly may reconsider the draft during its next ordinary session.

This mechanism applies to ordinary laws, but not to the Constitution. The Constitution cannot be issued or amended according to the same mechanism indicated in paragraph IV of Article 93. The King’s ratification of the Constitution is mandatory in all cases, and without this ratification, the Constitution cannot be amended. Needless to say, this state of conflict is hypothetical, especially if one considers the Constitutional powers vested in the king in appointing the Senate and in dissolving the two houses. However, Paragraph IV of Article 93 clearly indicates that the National Assembly enjoys a primacy of power on the legislative level.

The Constitution allows any ten or more Senators or Deputies to propose a law. Such a proposal, according to Paragraph (i) of Article 95, shall be referred to the committee concerned in the House for its views. If the House believes that the proposal should be accepted, it shall refer it to the government for drafting it in the form of a draft law, and to submit it to the House either during the same session or at the following session. But if the law is rejected by either House, it may not be presented for a second time during the same session.

In cases where the National Assembly is not sitting or is dissolved, the amended Article 94 of the Constitution published on the 4th of May 1958 empowers the Council of Ministers, with the approval of the king, to issue provisional laws covering matters which require necessary measures which cannot be delayed or which necessitate expenditure incapable of postponement. Such provisional laws, which shall not be contrary to the provisions of the Constitution, shall have the force of law, provided that they are placed before the Assembly at the beginning of its next session. The Assembly may approve or amend such laws. In the event of the rejection of such provisional laws, the Council of Ministers shall, with the approval of the king, immediately nullify these laws. From the date of such declaration, these provisional laws shall cease to have force.

Article 94 of the Constitution has encouraged successive governments to expand the issuance of provisional laws up to the point where the number of these provisional laws exceeds the number of ordinary laws. Moreover, some governments did not take even the questions of form into consideration. In other words, they issued provisional laws a few days before the convocation of the Assembly or a few days after the adjournment of its sessions. The expanded issuance of provisional laws occurred during the freezing of parliamentary life in Jordan from 1974 - 1983. Therefore, the process of transferring provisional laws into ordinary laws was a significant part of Parliament’s work.

B) The Political Role of the National Assembly

Article 87 of the Constitution guarantees complete freedom of speech and expression of opinion to each Senator and Deputy, within the limits of the internal regulations of the Senate or Chamber of Deputies. They shall not be answerable in respect to any vote which they cast or any opinion expressed or speech made by them during the meetings of Parliament. Article 96 empowers Senators and Deputies to address questions to Ministers concerning any public matter. The National Assembly of Jordan exercises its political role as a representative of the will of the Nation by using several methods such as requesting the debate of any public issue and addressing questions to the Ministers on the performance of the government. Moreover, Parliament has specific rights in the exercise of its control over the executive branch of government. Paragraph (iii) of Article 54 dictates
every newly formed Council of Ministers to place before the Chamber of Deputies a statement of its policy within one month of its formation and to request a vote of confidence on the basis of the statement. The Chamber of Deputies may cast a vote of confidence in the Council of Ministers or in an individual minister. If it casts a no confidence vote by an absolute majority, the Council of Ministers or the individual minister should resign. The Chamber of Deputies may accuse the ministers of committing crimes during the performance of their duties. A High Tribunal shall be formed to try these ministers. A minister accused of committing a crime shall be suspended from his work until his trial by the High Tribunal is completed. Even if he resigns, he will still be liable to prosecution.

The government statement containing the fiscal budget shall be treated in the same way as the Ministerial Statement submitted to the Chamber. It is issued by law, and the Chamber votes to approve or refuse the budget.

A session to consider a vote of confidence in the Council of Ministers or in any individual Minister shall be held either at the request of the Prime Minister or at a request signed by not less than ten deputies. (Article 54, Paragraph i)

A vote of no confidence in the Council of Ministers or in any individual Minister may be postponed only for one period, which shall not exceed ten days, either upon the request of the Ministers concerned or of the Council of Ministers. The Chamber shall not be dissolved during this period. (Article 54, Paragraph ii).

Both the Senate and the Chamber of Deputies has special mechanisms for the exercise of their political role and control over the government. The Internal Regulations of the Senate entitles five or more members to request a debate on any public matter. The questions should be submitted in writing. The Senate may interrogate the minister and reply to him after hearing his answers to the question. The Senate discusses treaties and agreements concluded between the government and any other state. These treaties and agreements are usually submitted in the form of a draft law. The Senate may not introduce any amendments to the provisions of these treaties or agreements. It either accepts or rejects the draft law. However, it may postpone casting a vote on the draft law and draw the attention of the government to the shortcomings of the draft law on the treaty or the agreement (Article 53 of the Internal Regulations of the Senate).

The Chamber of Deputies has a more detailed mechanism for the exercise of its right to question Ministers and to request a public debate. The Internal Regulations of the Chamber specify the terms of the questions to be addressed to the Council of Ministers or an individual Minister. The question should be brief and should not be harmful to the public interest or violate the provisions of the Constitution. It should not include abusive words or

names of persons or touch on their personal affairs. Furthermore, the theme of the question should not be related to the Deputy's personal interests. Finally, it should be neither related to an issue which the judiciary is looking into, nor should it be based on reports published in newspapers.

No more than one deputy may sign a question. The question should be addressed to the concerned Minister, and should be submitted in writing. The Deputy may interrogate the Minister in the process of the latter's answering of the question and to briefly reply to him. However the Deputy may not turn the question into an interrogation in the same session.

According to the Internal Regulations of the Chamber of Deputies, a Deputy may submit a proposal to the executive committee of the Chamber. The Speaker of the Senate notifies the Chamber of the proposal and refers it to the Administrative Committee or any other relevant committee. The Administrative Committee submits a brief report on the proposal to the Chamber recommending its acceptance or rejection. If the Chamber decides to pursue the proposal further, it refers it to a specialized committee on the subject. If the Chamber decides to refer the proposal to the government or to an individual Minister, the government must notify the Chamber within three months with the actions taken on the proposal referred.

Perhaps among the most important powers of the Chamber of Deputies on the level of control over the government is the right of the Chamber to hold the Ministers or an individual Minister accountable for their actions on any public matter. The question must be sent in writing to the Speaker of the Chamber explaining the facts and circumstances involving the question. The Speaker of the Chamber lists the question on the agenda of the upcoming session in order to set a date for its debate. The date shall be set after hearing the testimony of the Minister.

The Internal Regulations of the Chamber of Deputies allow the Chamber to combine questions dealing with the same topic and to discuss them as a package without taking into consideration the sequence of the dates on which these questions were submitted. A Deputy may request the government to provide him with the documents or statements relevant to the theme of the question under discussion, and Deputies may participate alongside the concerned Deputy in questioning the Minister concerned and in the debate that follows. If the Minister's answers are not persuasive, they may request a no confidence vote in the Minister.

If a Deputy has the support of at least ten other Deputies, the Internal Regulations of the Chamber of Deputies entitle the Deputy to submit for discussion any general topic of importance and to exchange views between the government and the Chamber on this topic.

If a request for the debate of any public issue is made and the Chamber ap-
proves it, the latter must set a date within 10 days for conducting the debate. A Deputy may not withdraw the request for the debate except in the session set for the debate. However, each member may request the continuation of considering the issue for discussion.

The Internal Regulations for the Senate and the House of Deputies guarantee the right of citizens to submit complaints and appeals, whether on matters regarding personal grievances or public matters. The appeals are referred to the administrative committees in the two Houses, which examine these appeals and refer them to the concerned Ministers or reject them. Ministers shall answer the Senate or Chamber on the appeals referred to them within one month. The Speaker of the Senate or Chamber should inform the appellant in writing regarding action taken.

III. The Electoral Law and its Impact on the Formation of the 12th Parliament

The 8 November 1993 elections for the 12th Chamber of Deputies and the earlier 8 November 1989 elections for the 11th Chamber of Deputies were conducted in accordance with the Electoral Law No. 62 of 1986 and its amendments. This law is relatively new, it was enacted at a time when the country was still governed by Martial Law and emergency legislation. The provisions of this new law contained many of the same elements of earlier electoral laws.

Between 1923 to 1986, five electoral laws and dozens of amendments to them have been enacted in Jordan. In 1923, an electoral law was enacted for Jordan. However, the authorities of the British Mandate blocked its implementation. When the electoral law for the legislative assembly was enacted in 1928, it was drafted within the context of the first British treaty imposed on Jordan. Thus the law, and the earlier 1923 law, had many restrictions, reflecting the spirit of the treaty between Jordan and Britain.

Before the 1928 Law went into force, it was amended at least three times during that year, and again later in 1937, 1940 and 1942. The amendments involved the term of the Chamber, changes in the electoral constituencies and increasing the number of deputies of some constituencies.

Following the endorsement of the 1937 constitution, a new electoral law was enacted. The law was compatible with the bi-cameral system approved for Jordan. The Chamber of Deputies and the Senate were to replace the Legislative Assembly which was based on combining the elected members and members of the executive branch of government in one council.

When the West Bank merged with the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan in the aftermath of the first Arab-Israeli war in 1948, an additional law No. 55 of 1949 was issued doubling the number of Chamber of Deputies members, provided that half of them were from the West Bank. The number of deputies was raised to 50, and a provisional law in 1960 again raised the number of Deputies to 60, with 30 members coming from the East bank and 30 members representing districts in the West bank of Jordan.

The aforementioned electoral law was amended several times in the 1960's and 1980's before it was replaced by the fifth electoral law, No. 22 of 1986 which is currently in force together with the amendments introduced in 1988, 1989 and 1993.

The provisions of Electoral Law No. 22 for the first time embraced the East and West banks of Jordan. It allocated 9 separate electoral constituencies for the Palestinian refugee camps, and it stipulated that candidates in the Chamber of Deputies elections may not be affiliated with any banned political organization. Also, it approved the right of women to nomination and election to the Chamber of Deputies. This approval implemented the 1974 amendment of the Constitution which granted women these rights.

On 30 July 1988, Jordan severed all legal and administrative ties with the West Bank, which was still under Israeli occupation from the 1967 war. Consequently, the list of electoral constituencies and the number of the Chamber Deputies were amended. Amendments introduced on Electoral Law No. 22 in 1988 and 1989 raised the number of seats in the Chamber of Deputies to 80 divided into 20 electoral constituencies, all of which are in the East Bank of Jordan. The amendments also revoked the distinction of allocating special constituencies to the refugee camps.

Although opposition parties objected to this new electoral law, they nevertheless participated in the 8 November 1989 elections on the basis of this law. In harmony with the trend towards democratic openness, the government suspended the provisions that prohibited 10 members of the Muslim Brotherhood and Pan-Arab and leftist parties, which were not legally sanctioned yet, from participating in the elections.

On the eve of the most recent elections on 8 November 1993 and after the dissolution of the 11th Chamber of Deputies, the Jordanian government issued in August 1993 a provisional law amending electoral Law No. 22, known as the "one-person, one-vote" amendment. Paragraphs in the law allowing the voter to elect a number of candidates equal to the number of seats allocated to his or her electoral constituency were replaced by paragraphs entitling the voter to elect only one candidate in this constituency. The Islamic Action Front, Pan-Arab and leftist parties and a number of independent deputies denounced this measure saying that it was directed against them and intended to weaken their chances of winning in the coming elections. Although the Islamic movement threatened to boycott the elections, it finally decided to participate. But it continued to oppose the amendments introduced to the Electoral Law because of its conviction that
these amendments would undermine its chances of winning the number of seats it was aspiring to in the Chamber of Deputies.

In order to explain the impact of the Electoral Law No. 22 and its amendments on the current 12th Chamber of Deputies, the following provides a short look at the most important provisions of this law:

THE RIGHT OF ELECTION

The law granted the right of election to every Jordanian who completed 19 years of age, provided that his or her name is registered in the final election lists. It is noteworthy that the Electoral Law issued in April 1947 granted this right to every Jordanian citizen who completed 18 years of age. Then, the 1960 Electoral Law raised this age to 21. In other words, the current Electoral Law reduced the age of eligibility to vote to 19, when in fact the age of legal eligibility in Jordan is 18.

The Electoral Law prohibits the exercise of the right to vote to those who were sentenced to prison for a period of more than one year for non-political crimes and have not been pardoned, those who were sentenced on charges of bankruptcy and failed to redeem their legal status, and those whose property has been impounded. Such restrictions are inherited from previous electoral laws. Moreover, the Electoral Law allows the voter to use his or her right to vote only in the polling station where the voter’s name is registered. It also suspends the right of the Armed Forces, and Public Security and Civil Defence personnel to vote as long as they are in service.

ELECTION LISTS AND PROCEDURES

Chapter Three of the law explains the way the election lists are drafted and the procedures for the registration of these lists. The Family I.D. Booklet is the only document which is accepted for the purpose of registering the voter. The voter must go in person to the registration center to register his or her name. The chapter also explains the procedures involving appeal, the correction of data, the publication of the lists of voters, and the review of these lists.

Chapter Six of the law deals with the electoral processes whereby the voter obtains an election card with a personal photograph and information about his or her identity, electoral constituency and the polling station where he or she is entitled to vote is affixed to the election card.

The procedures for registration of the voter and obtaining the election card and the stipulation that the voter must vote at the polling station previously designated for him or her on the basis of the place of permanent residence are considered among the most complicated election procedures compared with other electoral laws. These complicated procedures also explain why a substantial portion of the population refrained from the exercise of their right to vote.

THE RIGHT OF NOMINATION

Candidates for election are required to meet several conditions. The candidate: (1) must be a Jordanian citizen of at least 10 years; (2) must not claim the citizenship or protection of any foreign country; (3) must be registered in the final election lists; (4) must be at least 30 years of age; (5) must be sane and with good moral standing; (6) must not have any material interests vested in government departments in the form of a contract (with the exception of property lease contracts); and (7) the candidate must not be affiliated with an illegal organization, which means any party or organization whose principles, objectives and purposes contradict the provisions of the Constitution.

The law also stipulated that a person may not combine membership in the Chamber of Deputies with a public post. According to Article 20, candidates to the Chamber of Deputies should submit their resignation from their posts in government departments, public enterprises, international organizations, and municipal and village councils at least one month before the date set for elections. According to Article 22 of the Electoral Law, a candidate should apply for nomination 25 days before the date set for the elections. Nomination is restricted to three days only, and candidates should pay to the Director of the Financial Department a non-refundable fee amounting to JD500 (Five hundred Jordanian Dinars).

THE SYSTEM OF VOTING

The most recent amendment to the Electoral Law, in August 1993, restricted the voter to one vote. In the past, the voter would cast a number of votes equal to the number of seats allocated for his or her constituency.

ELECTORAL CONSTITUENCIES

The current Electoral Law divides the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan into 20 electoral constituencies distributed in the following manner: Amman Governorate: 7 electoral constituencies: Amman first, second, third, fourth, fifth and sixth constituencies, and the Bedouins in the central part of the country. The Irbid Governorate: 5 electoral constituencies: Irbid city, Ramtha, Bani Kananah, the northern Jordan Valley, and Al-Kurah, Jerash, and Ajloun. The Mafraq Governorate: 2 electoral constituencies: Al-Mafraq and the northern Bedouin constituencies. The Maan Governorate: 2 electoral constituencies: Maan and the southern Bedouins constituencies. The governors of Balqa, Zarqa, Tafileh and Karak have one constituency each. The law gave 80 seats to
these 20 constituencies divided in the following manner: 71 seats for Muslim Deputies, including six Deputies for the Bedouins and three Deputies for Circassians and Chechens, and nine seats for Christian Deputies. The share for the governorates are as follows: 9 seats for Karak, 5 seats for Zarqa, 5 seats for Mafraq, 3 seats for Tafileh, and 6 seats for Ma'an.

THE IMPACT OF THE ELECTORAL LAW ON THE FORMATION OF THE 12th CHAMBER OF DEPUTIES

The unconvincing performance of the old and new political parties produced a decline in the representation of the candidates of these parties in the recent elections. However, it is almost certain that the current Electoral Law and its amendments, particularly the most recent amendment in August 1993, have significantly contributed to the domination of conservative and traditional trends and the retreat of Islamic and leftist opposition trends in the 12th Parliament. Also, the complicated procedures applied for the registration of voters and the acquisition of voting cards excluded a substantial portion of the population from exercising their electoral right. These people either refrained from registering themselves in the voting lists, or registered their names but did not follow up the procedure to acquire a voting card, or hesitated at the last moment to go to the polling stations. The voter had to vote at a station previously designated for him or her within his or her electoral constituency and cannot vote somewhere else.

In view of the density of the population in major Jordanian cities such as Amman, Zarqa and Irbid, city inhabitants were hardest hit by the complications in registration and election procedures. Many lost enthusiasm and interest in going through these procedures, and consequently were denied the right to vote.

Various opposition currents and significant segments of the politically active population complained that the division of seats among the constituencies was unfair and that the number of seats was not proportionate to the number of people in the constituencies. This has created a lack of confidence in the electoral system, which was void of the principles of equality among voters in the various constituencies. Since many political parties and organizations, particularly the opposition, view the densely populated areas of the city of Amman as their voters' base, they have complained that the number of seats allocated to these areas is not proportionate with their large population, and they believe that this is a deliberate measure taken against them.

Meanwhile, the application of the "one-person, one-vote" system without correcting these other problems in the electoral system increased the inequality among voters, by strengthening the voting power of voters in scarcely populated constituencies. It has also made it more difficult to win in densely populated constituencies.

Candidates of the opposition Islamic, Pan-Arab and leftist parties are responsible to a great degree for the diminished number of seats they received in the 12th parliament. In view of their failure to unify their ranks, the inefficient distribution of their candidates and competition among one another in a number of constituencies, the results of the election were not surprising. However, it is clear that recent amendments introduced to the Electoral Law, particularly the "one-person, one-vote" amendment, have improved the chances of candidates who depend on local or tribal influence, or wealth, prestige and public office, at the expense of candidates who depend on political programs and ideological affiliations. Moreover, the decline in the number of women candidates from twelve in the 1989 elections to three in the 1993 election is a significant indicator of the psychological and political climate produced by the July 1993 amendment of the Electoral Law.

In light of this, a new Electoral Law must be enacted and must take into consideration the important changes which have been introduced to political life in Jordan. The new Electoral law should recognize political and party pluralism and take into consideration the process of democratic openness as affirmed in the principles of the National Charter. While democratic change has been reflected in numerous laws and legislation concerning several issues in the last few years, these changes are not reflected in the existing Electoral Law. This issue has been listed on the agenda of the 12th Parliament. Certainly, the debate on the development of the electoral system in Jordan by the institutions and organizations in Jordanian civil society will certainly enrich the parliamentary debate of this law by providing useful opinions and views.
A Chronology of the Development of Legislative and Parliamentary Life in Jordan (1921 - 1994)

28 - 30 March 1921  The Jerusalem meeting between Prince Abdullah Ibn Al-Hussein and the British Minister of Colonies Winston Churchill which ends with the agreement that Prince Abdullah becomes the ruler of Trans-Jordan.

11 April 1921  The first central government in Trans-Jordan is formed under Rashin Tali.

16 September 1922  The League of Nations endorses a British memorandum excluding Trans-Jordan from the provisions governing the Balfour Declaration and applying the remaining provisions of the British Mandate to Trans-Jordan.

1 April 1923  The first Shura Council in the Emirate of Jordan is formed to enact and interpret laws and statutes.

25 May 1923  The British High Commissioner in Palestine makes a statement in Amman on behalf of the British government announcing the recognition of an independent government in Trans-Jordan, provided that the League of Nations endorses this independence and that the British government continues to undertake its international commitments in the region.

June 1923  The Emirate of Trans-Jordan is divided into six districts: Amman, Karak, Madaba, Jerash, Irbid, and Salt.

12 July 1923  The civic committee chaired by Ibrahim Hashem is formed to draft an electoral law for the parliament.

9 December 1923  The Jordanian cabinet endorses the electoral law for the parliament, and the British Mandate authorities suspend the law.

30 March 1924  A committee of jurists is formed to draft a constitution for the Emirate of Trans-Jordan.

13 October 1926  A new preparatory committee is formed to draft a new electoral law. The committee, which represents the municipal councils in Jordan's six districts, endorses the 1923 Electoral Law after introducing some amendments to it.

20 March 1928  The British-Jordanian agreement is signed in Jerusalem. It is the first treaty to be concluded between
the Emirate of Trans-Jordan and the British government.

16 April 1928

The first Constitution of the Emirate of Trans-Jordan is published. This Constitution was derived from the spirit of the treaty with Britain.

17 June 1928

The electoral law on the election of the legislature assembly is published.

15 August 1928

An amendment to the electoral law on the election of the legislative assembly and the regulations governing the conduct of elections is published.

25 July 1928

The first Jordanian national conference is held. It declared its opposition to the Jordanian-British treaty, the Constitution and the electoral law.

1 September 1928

The country is divided into electoral constituencies and the registration of voters is initiated for the election of the First Legislative Assembly in the Emirate of Trans-Jordan.

30 April 1929

Prince Abdullah opens the First Legislative Assembly in the Emirate of Trans-Jordan and delivers the Speech from the Throne.

9 February 1931

The First Legislative Assembly is dissolved after it refused to endorse the government's state budget.

1 June 1931

Members of the Second Legislative Assembly are elected.

31 January 1934

The term of the Second Legislative Assembly expires.

1 November 1934

The first ordinary session of the Second Legislative Assembly opens.

10 June 1934

The Second Legislative Assembly is dissolved after it had completed its constitutional term.

21 September - 30 October 1934

Supplementary elections for the Third Legislative Assembly are held.

17 October 1934

The first ordinary session of the Third Legislative Assembly opens.

1 - 20 September 1937
Supplementary elections for the Fourth Legislative Assembly are held.

1 November 1937
The extraordinary session of the Fourth Legislative Assembly opens.

3 December 1938

Amendments that strengthen the position of the Emir in issuing provisional laws are introduced to some articles of the Constitution.

5 September 1939

A new amendment to the constitution is approved. The amendment strengthens the authority of Prince Abdullah over the government. The amendment is viewed as a concession by the British Mandate authorities to Prince Abdullah.

14 March 1940

Article 25 of the constitution is amended to allow Prince Abdullah to extend the term of the existing legislative assembly to reach a total of five years.

22 May 1940

Prince Abdullah issues a decree extending the term of the Fourth Legislative Assembly to five years.

18 June 1942

Prince Abdullah endorses the government amendments introduced to the Electoral Law. Accordingly, the number of electoral constituencies is increased from three to four, and changes are introduced to the internal distribution of the constituencies.

1 - 20 September 1942
Supplementary elections for the Fifth Legislative Assembly are held.

21 October 1942
The results of the elections of the Fifth Legislative Assembly are announced.

1 November 1942
The Fifth Legislative Assembly opens.

22 March 1946
The Jordanian-British treaty is revoked and Jordan and Britain sign a new treaty.

The Fifth Legislative Assembly reviews the Constitution and amends a number of its articles. The most important amendment changes the name of the Emirate of Trans-Jordan to the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and the declaring the Kingdom as an independent, sovereign state under King Abdullah and his heirs after him.

25 May 1946
The Fifth Legislative Assembly holds an extraordinary session. It declares Jordan as an independent state with King Abdullah Ibn El-Hussein as a constitutional monarch and head of state.

28 November 1946
The Fifth Legislative Assembly endorses the new Constitution of the country in accordance with the principle of the separation of powers. It gives the right of legislation to the Parliament and to the king. It also establishes a bi-cameral system.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Event</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>16 April 1947</td>
<td>A provisional law for the election of the Chamber of Deputies is issued. It raises the number of Deputies to 18, with two extra Deputies representing the Bedouins. The two Deputies from the Bedouins are elected by acclaim. The remaining deputies are elected by direct ballot. The law grants the right to vote to all citizens who are at least 18 years old.</td>
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<tr>
<td>20 October 1947</td>
<td>The first Chamber of Deputies is elected according to the new Constitution and electoral law. On 24 October 1947 the king announces the names of the nine Senators, or half the number of Deputies.</td>
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<tr>
<td>2 December 1947</td>
<td>The Chamber of Deputies denounces the United Nations resolution to partition Palestine between the Arabs and the Jews and calls on the government to confront the resolution in coordination with the Arab League.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 December 1948</td>
<td>In a joint session with the Senate, the Chamber of Deputies approves the Jericho Conference resolutions providing for the unity of Jordan and the West Bank with King Abdullah as monarch over Palestine.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12 December 1949</td>
<td>Amendments to law No. 55 doubling the seats of the Chamber of Deputies from 20 to 40 is endorsed. Half of the seats are allocated to the West Bank representatives.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 December 1949</td>
<td>The Chamber of Deputies is dissolved as of 1 January 1950 in preparation for new elections with the participation of the West Bank inhabitants. The naturalization law No. 566 of 1949 is endorsed. West Bank nationals are regarded as Jordanian citizens.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20 April 1950</td>
<td>The second parliamentary elections are conducted, including West Bank inhabitants for the first time. The 20 members of the Senate or half the number of deputies, are named.</td>
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<tr>
<td>3 May 1951</td>
<td>The House of Deputies is dissolved because it refused to endorse the 1951 State budget.</td>
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<td>20 July 1951</td>
<td>King Abdullah is assassinated while entering the Al-Aqsa Mosque in Jerusalem for prayers.</td>
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<td>30 August 1951</td>
<td>The third parliamentary elections are conducted with the wide participation of the various political parties which won 26 out of the 40 House of Representatives' seats.</td>
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<tr>
<td>6 September 1951</td>
<td>King Talal is crowned monarch. The House of Representatives votes for a new Constitution to be valid as of 1 January 1952.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7 November 1951</td>
<td>King Hussein succeeds his father King Talal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 May 1953</td>
<td>King Hussein dismisses the government of Prime Minister Tawfiq Abu Al-Huda and designates Fawzi Al-Mulqi to form a new cabinet that includes some elements of the opposition in the House of Deputies.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15 May 1953</td>
<td>The government of Prime Minister Fawzi Al-Mulqi resigns, and Tawfiq Abu Al-Huda is designated to form a new cabinet.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 May 1954</td>
<td>The third House of Deputies is dissolved one hour before the session for a vote of confidence in Abu Al-Huda's government is held in order to avert a no-confidence motion. The fourth parliamentary elections are held. Wide-scale clashes take place following accusations that the Abu Al-Huda government rigged the elections to secure the defeat of opposition candidates. 14 people are killed and 17 others are injured in the clashes which last for several days.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22 June 1954</td>
<td>The opposition declares a general strike to protest government intervention in the elections. Later that same month, 40 opposition figures, including 26 candidates for elections, submit a memorandum to the king calling for the dissolution of the House of Representatives.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16 October 1954</td>
<td>Haza'Al-Majali forms a cabinet in favour of Jordan joining the Central Treaty Organization (the Baghdad Pact). Large-scale disturbances erupt in protest against this policy.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13 December 1955</td>
<td>The fourth House of Deputies is dissolved and the government of Prime Minister Haza' Al-Majali resigns. A transitional government under Ibrahim Hashim is formed to supervise new elections. The Diwan for the Interpretation of the Constitution announces that the decision to dissolve the House of Representatives was unconstitutional. Disturbances are renewed in protest against the reinstatement of the previous parliament.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Prime Minister Samir Al-Rifai’ presents his cabinet statement and pledges respect for public liberties.

King Hussein makes a decision Arabizing the Jordanian army and expelling General John Glubb and a number of senior army officers.

The king dissolves the fourth House of Deputies and substantially relaxes measures against opposition parties.

The fifth parliamentary elections are held, and opposition parties win the majority of the House of Deputies seats.

The king designates Suleiman Al-Nabulsi, leader of the National Socialist Party and the head of the largest parliamentary bloc, to form a government. The government is formed on the 29th of October 1956 and includes nine members of the National Socialist Party, the Arab Baath Socialist Party and the National Front, as well as three non-party members.

The House of Deputies approves the recommendations of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs to exchange diplomatic relations with the Soviet Union and to take speedy steps to revoke the 1948 British-Jordanian treaty.

Jordan, Egypt, Syria and Saudi Arabia sign the Arab Solidarity Agreement, whereby British aid to Jordan is replaced with Arab aid.

The British-Jordanian treaty is terminated following 10 days of negotiations in February 1957.

The government of Prime Minister Suleiman Al-Nabulsi resigns at the king’s request following differences between the Royal Palace and the government on Jordan’s position towards the Eisenhower Doctrine and Jordan’s policy towards other Arab countries.

Ibrahim Hashem is designated to form a new cabinet following the eruption of large-scale disturbances to protest the resignation of Nabulsi’s government, and the arrest of the “Free Army Officers” after an alleged coup attempt. The government declares Martial Law, dissolves political parties and arrests the leaders of the opposition.

The extraordinary session of the fifth House of Deputies is terminated before its term is complete.

An ordinary session of the fifth House of Deputies is convened. The presidium of the House announces the resignation of six deputies of the National Socialist Party.

The House of Deputies strips eight deputies who belonged to opposition parties of their membership. Some of them are arrested while others go to Syria.

The House of Deputies strips another opposition party member of his membership. Thus the number of those who have resigned or were discharged totalled 15 deputies out of the 40-member House. Supplementary elections are held to fill the vacant seats.

13 members of the fifth Jordanian House of Deputies join the Arab Union Assembly following unionist steps between Jordan and Iraq. They are replaced on 10 July 1958 with a similar number of deputies who won by acclaim because there were no contenders for their posts.

Provisional Law No. 23 for 1958 amending the Electoral Law is issued. According to the provisional law, the number of Deputies is increased to 50. 10 deputies who represent the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan in the Arab Union Assembly are regarded as elected deputies who would occupy the new 10 vacant seats for the remaining term of the current House. Two House deputies serving with the Arab Union Assembly are appointed as members of the Senate. The 13th member had died in Baghdad during the military coup which toppled the monarchy in Iraq.

Law No. 24 for 1960, which is the provisional electoral law for the House of Representatives is enacted.

King Hussein calls for the election of the sixth House of Deputies. The election was indeed carried out at the end of the constitutional term of the fifth House on 19 October 1961.

The first ordinary session of the sixth House of Representatives opens. During this term, Electoral Law No. 23 for 1961 was amended to increase the number of the House of Deputies to 60. Consequently, the number of seats in the Senate were increased to 30. The sixth House of Representatives served for one year, and was dissolved on 1 October 1962 for its failure to cooperate with the government.
27 November 1962
The election of the seventh House of Deputies is held.

20 April 1963
The seventh House of Deputies withholds confidence in the government of Prime Minister Samir Al-Rifai, the first time this had occurred in the history of Jordan. The king dissolves the House on the next day.

8 August 1963
The term of office of the eighth House of Deputies begins. The House is dissolved before the end of its constitutional term.

18 April 1967
The election for the ninth House of Deputies is held. It is the last election witnessed by the West Bank before its occupation in the June 1967 war.

3 March 1971
A Royal Decree is issued extending the term of the House of Deputies for two additional years, whereby its constitutional mandate would expire on 19 April 1971.

23 November 1974
Article 72 of the constitution is amended to allow the postponement of general elections after dissolving the House, for a period of no more than one year, if the cabinet decides that it is difficult to conduct elections. On the same date, the House is dissolved by Royal Decree following the declaration of the resolutions of the Rabat Summit Conference recognizing the Palestine Liberation Organization as the sole, legitimate representative of the Palestinian people.

4 February 1976
The dissolved ninth House of Deputies is summoned to convene by a Royal Decree to look into any amendments to the Constitution which may be requested by the cabinet. On the 7th of February, the House is dissolved once again.

13 April 1978
King Hussein addresses a message to the prime minister calling for the formation of a National Consultative Assembly to give advice and counsel to the executive branch, to discuss the government's general policy, and to enact legislation. The term of the assembly is set at two years.

20 April 1978
The first National Consultative Assembly is formed with 60 members under the speakership of Mr. Ahmad Al-Lawzi.

20 April 1980
The second National Consultative Assembly is formed with 60 members under the speakership of Mr. Ahmad Al-Tarawneh.

28 April 1982
The third National Consultative Assembly is formed with 75 members under the speakership of Mr. Suleiman Arar.

9 January 1984
A Royal Decree is issued reinstating the dissolved ninth House of Deputies and introducing a new amendment to Article 73 of the Constitution whereby a revived House shall be regarded as a new House.

18 January 1984
The election of seven deputies is held to replace deputies from West Bank constituencies whose seats became vacant as a result of death, separation or resignation through direct supplementary elections.

27 March 1986
The House of Representatives approves a new electoral law, Law No. 22 of 1986. The law is widely criticized by opposition parties and trade union leaders.

22 October 1987
A Royal Decree is issued extending the term of the 10th House of Representatives as of 17 January 1988.

30 August 1988
A Royal Decree is issued dissolving the 10th House of Deputies which coincided with the administrative and legal disengagement from the West Bank which had been occupied since 1967.

1 October 1988
A new Royal Decree is issued postponing the election of the 11th House of Deputies.

16 April 1989
Provisional Law No. 14 of 1989 is issued amending Electoral Law No. 22 of 1986.

17 April 1989
Large-scale disturbances and protests are staged in Mafraq in southern Jordan extending to neighboring districts in the following days. The disturbances and protests turned into an all-out popular political movement demanding the abrogation of Martial Law, allowing the freedom of party and political activities, free general elections and the combating of corruption.

24 April 1989
The king dismisses the government of Prime Minister Zaid Al-Rifai and designates Sharif Zaid Ibn Shaker to form a new government. The king requests the new government to prepare for new general elections at the end of 1989.

8 August 1989
Provisional Law No. 23 of 1989 amending Electoral Law No. 22 and the electoral constituency in the House of Representatives is issued. It was the law according to which the 8 November 1989 elections took place.
The 11th House of Representatives' elections are held with the informal participation of existing parties. It is the first election since the June 1967 war and is restricted to the East Bank of Jordan.

A Royal Decree is issued forming a royal commission to draft the National Charter consisting of 60 members representing the various political, party and social institutions under the chairmanship of former Prime Minister Ahmed Obeidat.

The Jordanian National Charter is approved by a general congress held in the presence of King Hussein. The charter lays down the basis of political action in Jordan in accordance with the principles of pluralism, democracy and the separation of powers.

The Law on Political Parties No. 22 for 1992 is issued in accordance with the Constitution. It is the first law on parties since the 1955 Parties' Law was suspended in April 1957. The new law provides the legal umbrella for the licensing of the already established political parties and the formation of new ones.

The Press and Publications Law No. 10 for 1993 is issued. It is the first publications law to be issued after the 1973 Publications Law.

A Royal Decree is issued dissolving the 11th House of Representatives.

A new law is issued amending Electoral Law No. 22 of 1986. The law includes amendments to certain articles to apply the principle of "one-person, one-vote." The amendment caused large-scale opposition by Islamic, Pan-Arabist and leftist parties and professional trade unions.

Elections for the 12th House of Representatives are held with the participation of 19 out of 20 licensed parties up to that date.

The Wadi Arabah peace treaty between Jordan and Israel is signed.

The Jordanian House of Representatives endorses the Jordanian-Israeli peace treaty by 55 votes to 23.
The Upper House of Parliament

The Jordanian Upper House of Parliament, also known as the Senate, consists of 40 members, or half the number of the House of Deputies' members in accordance with the Provisional Electoral Law No. 23 of 1989.

Although membership in both the House of Deputies and the Upper House are subject to the same general terms in accordance with the provisions of Paragraph 1 of Article 75 of the Jordanian Constitution, the Upper House members must meet special additional qualifications defined in Article 64 of the Constitution: "An Upper House member should have completed 40 years of age, and should be of the following categories: present and former prime ministers and cabinet ministers, former ambassadors, heads of missions, speakers of the two houses, presidents of the Cassation and Appeals courts, senior retired army officers, and former parliament deputies who were elected twice or more, provided that they are known for the people's confidence in them and for their services to the country and nation."

Both houses have the same four-year term of office. Upper House members may be re-appointed for a second term. Until the mid-1950's, an Upper House member could serve for up to eight years. According to a Constitutional amendment issued on 16 October 1955, the appointment of half of these members is renewed every four years.

As mentioned above, the two houses have the same term of session. They both hold their meetings at the same time. If the House of Deputies is dissolved, the Upper House suspends its sessions also until the House of Deputies meets again after new general elections are held or a Royal Decree reinstates the dissolved house.
The king appoints the Speaker of the Upper House for a renewable two-year term. It is noteworthy that the 1947 Constitution stipulated that the president of the highest regular court in Jordan be appointed as the Speaker of the Upper House.

The Speaker of the Upper House chairs the joint sessions of the Lower and Upper Houses in accordance with the provisions of Article 89 of the Jordanian Constitution. In this capacity, the Speaker of the Upper House enjoys a higher status than that of the Speaker of the House of Deputies in protocol and administrative matters. Consequently, he supervises the administrative and executive machinery of the Parliament and signs its administrative and financial decisions. He also refers bills approved by the two houses to the Prime Minister, who in turn refers them to the king for endorsement.

With the exception of the Upper House Speaker, who is designated by appointment, the Upper House elects the two vice speakers and two assistants who serve for a term of two years. Together with the Speaker, they form the Senate's bureau, which represents the Senate in the period falling between the two terms of the house and runs its administrative affairs. Members of the bureau may not be members of the cabinet.

The Upper House elects its permanent committee members for two years. These committees are legal, financial, administrative, and foreign affairs committees. There must be at least three members of each committee, and no single member may be elected to more than two permanent committees. The Upper House may appoint other permanent or provisional committees and designate their functions and duties.

The statute governing the affairs of the Upper House of Parliament is relatively new. Contrary to the statute of the Lower House of Parliament which was endorsed in the early fifties, the Upper House statute was endorsed in April 1984. It consists of 114 articles regulating the procedures of opening the house's ordinary sessions, the functions of its bureau and committees, the mechanisms employed for referring bills to the house's committees and the regulations governing the convening of sessions, speech and debate. The statute also explains the link between the two houses and regulates the procedures of discussion and the questioning of government. It also regulates various issues such as looking into appeals, leaves, conditions and procedures involving the lifting of parliamentary immunity, resignation and separation from the House's membership, as well as law and order within the House.

Although there are only four articles in the Constitution dealing with the Upper House, or half the number of articles dealing with the Lower House, the Upper House enjoys an equal status with the Lower House on the level of legislation, control over the government, and the proposal of bills. Upper House members enjoy the same degree of immunity against arrest and are entitled to freedom of expression on the issues submitted to the House.

Although the Lower House alone is entitled to hold a confidence motion in the cabinet or any of its members and to file accusations against cabinet ministers, the Constitution gives the Upper House special powers. The Supreme Council, acting as a tribunal for the trial of cabinet ministers, consists of the Upper Houses Speaker and three Upper House members elected by ballot, as well as five justices from the highest regular court in the country.

The Upper House of Parliament is one of the two wings of legislative power in Jordan. It exercises its legislative role by looking into the bills referred to it by the House of Deputies. It may turn down the bills and send them back to the House of Deputies. It is noteworthy that the Constitution stipulates that: "No law may be enacted unless it is approved by the two houses and endorsed by the king." The Upper House of Parliament is a separate entity and has a special status starting from the moment of the appointment of its members.

Nevertheless, the Upper House is viewed as an extension and manifestation of the king's legislative powers because it is appointed by the king and enjoys his confidence. In all cases, Article 34 (paragram 4) of the Constitution entitles the king to dissolve the Upper House or to discharge any of its members. In this respect, it has the same status as that of the Lower House, which the king is entitled to dissolve in accordance with Paragraph 3 of the same article.

Out of 17 Upper Houses of Parliament which have existed in Jordan from 1947 to 1994, the king has issued royal decrees dissolving six of these Houses. Two other Houses were dissolved by virtue of the resignation of all or most of their members, while nine houses completed their constitutional terms.
Dr. Kamel ABU JABER

Place and Date of Birth: Al-Yaroudeh, Jordan, 1932

Religion: Christian

Last Position in Government: Minister of Foreign Affairs

Party Affiliation: Independent

Current Membership in Upper House Committees
Member of the Foreign Relations Committee.

Educational History
PHD in Political Science from Syracuse University 1965.

Professional History
Personal History: Lecturer at Syracuse University 1965; Assistant Professor at the University of Tennessee 1965-1967; Associate Professor at Smith College in the United States 1967-1969; Associate Professor at the University of Jordan 1969-1971; Minister of National Economy 1973; dean of the Faculty of Economics and Business at the University of Jordan 1972-1973 and 1973-1979; director of the Queen Alia Fund for Voluntary Social Work 1980-1982; president of the Consultations Center for Technical Services and Research at the University of Jordan 1982-1984; director of the Strategic Research Center at the University of Jordan 1984-1985; Visiting professor at Emory University in Atlanta 1989; and Minister of Foreign Affairs from 1991 to 1993.

Membership in Associations and Societies
Member of the World Affairs Council; member of the Board of Trustees of the Royal Society for the Protection of Environment; member of the Haya Center; adviser to the International Association of West Asia for the Protection of the Environment.

Political History
Jordan's Foreign Minister at the Arab-Israeli peace talks in the Madrid Conference in 1991.

Address: Amman, Umm Uthaineh, behind the Fifth Circle, the Al-Habaniyeh Street, Res. Tel. 674526. Office Tel. 642706.

Dr. Ma'an ABU NOWAR

Place and Date of Birth: Salt, Jordan, 1928

Religion: Muslim

Last Position in Government: Deputy Prime Minister

Party Affiliation: Independent

Current Membership in Upper House Committees
None

Educational History
PHD in History, Oxford University, 1988.

Professional History
He served at the Jordanian Armed Forces in leading positions; Adviser at the Jordanian embassy in London-1964
Director of Civil Defence until 1967
Assistant director of the Public Security Department until 1968
Ambassador at the Foreign Ministry
Director of Moral Mobilization at the Jordanian Armed Forces 1969-1972
Minister of Public Works 1979-1980
Deputy Prime Minister 1993

He is the author of several books, including:
* The Al-Karameh Battle.
* The State in Peace and War for the Sake of Jerusalem.
* The 40th Armoured Brigade.
* From the Hashemite Arab History.
* History of the Jordanian Armed Forces.

Address: Jabal Amman, Seventh Circle, near the Khalil Al-Rahman Society, P.O.Box 5407, Tel. 812235
Sheikh Mashoor ABU TAI'EH

**Place and Date of Birth:** H-4, Maan, Jordan, 1916

**Religion:** Muslim

**Last Position in Government:** None

**Party Affiliation:** Independent

**Current Membership in Upper House Committees**
Member of the Administrative Committee, 1993-1994

**Educational History**
Elementary School certificate

**Professional History**
He took part in the resistance movement during the war in Palestine in 1948.
He has worked in business for the last 50 Years.
He is one of the major tribal chieftains of Southern Jordanian Bedouins.
He is chieftain of the Abu Tayeh tribes of Al-Hweitat.

Address: Amman, P.O. Box 62, Res Tel. 820249.
Maan: Res. Tel. 03/332151

Ahmad Sa'oud ADWAN

**Place and Date of Birth:** Salt, Jordan 1920

**Religion:** Muslim

**Last Position in Government:** None

**Party Affiliation:** Independent

**Current Membership in Upper House Committees**
Member, Administrative Committee, 1993-1994

**Educational History**
Primary School, Salt

**Professional History**
Farm Owner
Mayor, South Shouna Municipality for 30 years

**Political History**
Member, Upper House Administrative Committee, 1989-1993

Address: Amman, Seventh Circle, Res Tel. 816845, South Shouna
Tel: 05-557003
Dr. Jawad ANANI

Place and Date of Birth: Halhoul, near Hebron, 1943
Religion: Muslim
Last Position in Government: Minister of Information
Party Affiliation: Independent

Current Membership in Upper House Committees
No Committee Membership 1993-1994

Educational History
B.A., Economics, American University of Cairo, 1967
M.A., Economics, Vanderbilt University, Tennessee, 1970
Ph.D., Economics, University of Georgia, U.S.A., 1975

Professional History
Researcher, Central Bank of Jordan
Head of Research Department, Central Bank of Jordan
Under-Secretary, Ministry of Labour
Lecturer, University of Jordan
Lecturer, Banking Institute of Jordan
Host, weekly economics programme, Jordan Television
President, Royal Scientific Society
Jordanian Delegate, Middle East Peace talks, Washington, 1991

Membership in Associations and Societies
Member in the Jordan Foreign Affairs Association
Member in the Arab Thought Forum, Jordan.
Member of the Rome Club.
Member of the Economic Research Association.
Member of the American Economists Association.
Member of the Jordanian Economists Association.

Political History
Minister of Supply
Minister of Labour
Minister of Information and Minister of State for Prime Ministry Affairs, 1993-1995

Address: Amman, Fourth Circle, Opposite Philadelphia Hotel, P.O.Box 5705, Res. Tel. 685444.

Ahmad AQAILH

Place and Date of Birth: Ma’an, Jordan, 1932
Religion: Muslim
Last Position in Government: Minister of Rural Affairs and the Environment
Party Affiliation: Independent

Current Membership in Upper House Committees
None

Educational History
B.A Arabic Language
Diploma in Education

Professional History
Teacher in Ma’an and Beit Hanina; Inspector of Education in Maan and the Saudi Education Ministry; Education Director in several Jordanian districts; Adviser in the Jordanian Embassy in Kuwait; Education Ministry Under Secretary 1978-1980; Balqa Governor, Interior Ministry Under Secretary 1983, Parliament’s Secretary General Ministry of Municipal and Rural Affairs and The Environment 1994.

Membership in Associations and Societies
Member of the Jordanian Environment Society
Member of the Defense League

Political History
Minister, Municipal and Rural Affairs and The Environment
Appointed to the Upper House May 16, 1994 to replace the late Senator Bahjat Talhuni.

Address: Amman, Jabal Amman, Near Khalidi Hospital P.O.Box 5064, Res. Tel. 644464.
Dr. Abdul 'Latif ARABIYAT

Place and Date of Birth: Salt, 1933
Religion: Muslim
Last Position in Government: General Secretary, Ministry of Education
Party Affiliation: Islamic Action Front Party

Current Membership in Upper House Committees
Member, Legal Committee, 1993-1994
Member, Education Committee, 1993-1994

Educational History
University Degree, Agricultural Engineering, Baghdad University, 1960
Ph.D., Vocational Education, Texas, U.S.A., 1975

Professional History
Teacher, Inspector, Director, Department of Vocational Education, 1960-1970
Head of Curricula, Ministry of Education, 1971-1973
Director, World Bank projects in the field of Education, 1976-1980
Director-General, Amman Education Department, 1981-1982
Secretary General, Ministry of Education, 1982-1985
Secretary General, Arabic Language Academy, 1986-1989

Membership in Associations and Societies
Member, National Charter, Royal Commission
Chairperson, Arab Cooperation Council Committee, 1990-1991

Political History
Rapporteur, Education Committee, 1989-1990
Member, Legal Committee, 1989-1990
Speaker of the House, 1990-1993
Stood for election to the Lower House November 1993: Balqa District
Member, Islamic Action Front movement
Member, Islamic Action Front Executive Committee, 1993-1994; 1994-1996
Member, Islamic Action Front Shura Council

Address: Dhihiyat Al-Rashid, behind the University hospital, opposite Amarin pharmacy.
P.O.Box 910200, Res. Tel. 844676.

Nassir El-Din EL- ASSAD

Place and Date of Birth: Aqaba, Jordan, 1923
Religion: Muslim
Last Position in Government: Minister, Higher Education
Party Affiliation: Independent

Current Membership in Upper House Committees
Member of Education and Higher Education Committee.

Educational History
PHD in Arabic Literature and Language from Cairo University

Professional History

Membership in Associations and Societies
Correspondent member of the Arabic Language Academy in Damascus since 1969; member of the Arabic Language Academy in Cairo 1973; member of the Board of Directors of the Palestinian Encyclopedia Commission 1974; correspondent member at the Indian Scientific Academy since 1976; member of the Jordanian Arabic Language Academy since 1979 and the Academy of the Kingdom of Morocco since 1988; member of the Royal Commission for the AI E.Bait University since 1992; member of the Royal Commission on Jerusalem 1994.

Address: Amman, the Royal Academy of Islamic Civilization Research (AI E.Bait Foundation), P.O.Box 950361, Office Tel. 815471, Res. Tel. 847335.
Mudar BADRAN

Place and Date of Birth: Jerash, 1934

Religion: Muslim

Last Position in Government: Prime Minister

Position in Upper House: Member of the Supreme Council for the Interpretation of the Constitution.

Party Affiliation: Independent

Current Membership in Upper House Committees
None

Educational History
Secondary Education, Jordan
University Degree, Law, Damascus University, 1957

Former Membership in the Upper House of Parliament

Professional History

Former membership in committees
Member of the Financial Committee 1991-1993.
Member of the Legal Committee 1991 - 1993.

Address: Amman, Abdoun, behind the Orthodox Club, P.O.Box 33415, Tel 819333.

Sami Mithqal AL-FAYEZ

Place and Date of Birth: Um al-Amad. Jordan, 1932

Religion: Muslim

Last Position in Government: None

Party Affiliation: Independent

Current Membership in Upper House Committees
Member, Administrative Committee

Educational History
Preparatory School certificate

Professional History
Member of the Jordanian National Assembly- 1972
Jiza Mayor 1982
Chieftain of the Bani Sakher tribes
Member of the Upper House.

Address: Amman, al Jizah, P.O. Box 77, res. Tel. 627495, 647182.
Marwan HMOUD

Place and Date of Birth: Salt, Jordan, 1942.
Religion: Muslim
Last Position in Government: Minister of Rural Affairs and the Environment
Party Affiliation: Independent

Current Membership in Upper House Committees
Member of the Financial Committee.

Educational History
Associate Degree in Agriculture

Professional History

Membership in the House of Deputies
Member of the National Consultative Council 1978
Member of the House of Representatives 1984, 1989

Former membership in committees:
Member of the Legal Committee 1991-1992
Member of the Foreign Relations Committee 1989-1991
Member of the Public Liberties and Rights of Citizens Committee 1989-1991.

Address: Salt, P.O.Box 66 Res. Tel. 05/884255.

Dr. Daoud HANANIA

Place and Date of Birth: Jerusalem, Palestine, 1934
Religion: Christian
Last Position in the Government: None
Party Affiliation: Independent

Current Membership in Upper House Committees
Member, Foreign Affairs Committee, 1993-1994
Member, Environment, Social Development and Health Committee, 1993-1994

Educational History
University Degree, Medicine and Surgery, University of London and Royal Surgeons Fellowship College, 1961

Professional History
Specialization, Heart and Chest Surgery, U.S.A., 1969
Doctor and Cardiac Surgeon, King Hussein Medical Center, 1957-present
Director, King Hussein Medical Center, 1972-1976
Surgeon General, Jordanian Armed Forces, 1976-1988
Pioneer in the field of heart surgery in the Middle East
President, National Medical Institution, 1988-1989
Founder, Queen Alia Center for Heart Surgery
Member, Foreign Affairs Committee, 1989-1993
Member, Education Committee, 1989-1993
Member, Environment and Health Committee, 1992-1993

Address: Sweileh, the Medical Center Road, Res. Tel 841411. Medical Center Office Tel. 815576. Office at Riyadh Center Building 614391.
Taher HIKMANG

Place and Date of Birth: Maan, Jordan, 1940
Religion: Muslim
Last Position in Government: Minister of Justice
Party Affiliation: Independent

Former membership in the Upper House of Parliament
None

Professional History
Member of the Bureau of the National Union leadership 1973
Legal adviser to the Ministries of Information, Culture and Youth, and the Zarqa Municipal Council
Minister of Culture and Youth 1979
Minister of Transportation 1984
Minister of Justice 1994.

Former membership in the House of Deputies
Member of the National Consultative Council 1978.

Address: Zarqa, Princess Rahmah Jabal, near El Hussein police station,
Res. Tel. 09/986777, 982612, Office Tel. 603688, Amman, Wadi Saqrah.

Thouqan HINDAWI

Place and Date of Birth: Al-Nuwaymah, Irbid, Jordan, 1927
Religion: Muslim
Last Position in Government: Deputy Prime Minister
Party Affiliation: Independent

Current Membership in Upper House Committees
None

Educational History
Master's Degree in Education, University of Maryland, U.S.A. - 1956

Former Membership in the Upper House of Parliament

Professional History
Teacher and school superintendent; inspector of education at the Education Ministry; Assistant Undersecretary of the Education Ministry; educational consultant; Information Ministry Undersecretary and then Minister of Information in 1965; Minister of Social Affairs and Labour 1966-1967; Minister of Education and Social Affairs 1965-1976; Deputy Prime Minister and Minister of Education 1970 (twice), 1974, 1976 (twice), 1986, Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs, Minister of Social Development, Minister of Information, Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs, Minister of Finance 1973-1974; Minister of Justice 1972, 1973; Jordan's ambassador in Cairo 1977-1978; Jordan's ambassador in Kuwait 1979; Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs 1986; Minister of Education 1986 - 1991; Chief of the Hashemite Royal Court 1989; Deputy Speaker of the House of Deputies 1994.

Membership in the House of Deputies
Member of the Eleventh Parliament.

Address: Amman, shmesani, Salem Al-hindawi Street, P.O.Box 921699,
Res. Tel 666464, Office Tel 691171.
Amer KHAMASH

Place and Date of Birth: Salt, Jordan, 1924
Religion: Muslim
Last Position in Government: Minister of Transportation
Party Affiliation: Independent

Current Membership in Upper House Committees
Member, Administrative Committee, 1993-1994
Member, Foreign Affairs Committee, 1993-1994

Educational History
Secondary Education, Amman, 1941
Graduate, British Military Academy, 1944
Graduate, British Air Academy, 1950
Graduate, Command and General Staff College, U.S.A., 1959

Professional History
Served in Jordanian Armed Forces, 1941-1969
Chief of General Staff, 1967-1969
Personal Representative to King Hussein, 1972
Personal Advisor to King Hussein, 1974; January 1988-November 1989

Political History
Minister of Defense, June 1969-August 1969
Minister of Transportation, August 1969-September 1969
Minister of the Royal Court, November 1972-December 1974; July 1976-January 1984

Address: Amman, Shmesani, Princes Alia College Street, P.O.Box 1752, Tel 663111.

Abdul Aziz KHAYYAT

Place and Date of Birth: Nablus, Palestine 1924
Religion: Muslim
Last Position in the Government: Minister of Awqaf and Holy Shrines
Party Affiliation: Independent

Current Membership in Upper House Committees
Member of the Foreign Relations Committee.
Member of the Education and Higher Education Committee.

Educational History
Education: Ph.D in Comparative Jurisprudence from the Al-Azhar University, Egypt.

Professional History
Minister of Awqaf and Holy Islamic shrines; Vice President of the Royal Academy of the Islamic Civilization Research (Al El Bait Foundation)
Former membership in the Upper House of Parliament
Personal History: He served as head of the School Circulata Section at the Ministry of Education; Inspector of Education at the Ministry of Education; Minister of Awqaf and Holy Islamic shrines; Dean of the Shari'a College at the University of Jordan; President of the Jerash Ahliyeh University 1994.

Membership in Associations and Societies
Member of the Islamic Jurisprudence Academy in holy Mecca.
Member of the Royal Academy of Islamic Civilization Researcher (Al El Bait Foundation).

Address: Amman, P.O.Box 482, Res. Tel 842688, Royal Academy: P.O.Box 950361, Tel. 815471, Fax 826471.
Dr. Ashraf KURDI

Place and Date of Birth: Amman, Jordan, 1939
Religion: Muslim
Last Position in Government: none
Party affiliation: Independent

Current Membership in Upper House Committees
Member of the Environment, Social Development and Health Committee 1993-1995.

Educational History
Bachelor of Medicine, University of Baghdad 1961

Professional History
He served at the Royal Medical Services from 1965 until 1979. He also worked as a professor in a number of Jordanian, Arab and foreign universities. He became a full-fledged professor at the College of Medicine, University of Jordan in 1982 and served in that capacity until 1993. Presently, he is head of the Neurological Diseases Section at the Jordanian Medical Council. He was Secretary General of the Arab Medical Association for Neurological Sciences from 1984 to 1993. He also served as Vice President of the International Association for Neurological Sciences. He was elected member in five major committees of the international association.

Membership in Associations and Societies
Member in numerous American, British and European associations for neurological sciences; Member of the council of the Education College at the University of Jordan from 1985 to 1987; member of the Audio -Visual Center at the University of Jordan.

Address: Amman, Umm Uthainah, Hadramut Street, P. O. Box. 5025, Res. Tel 812433/4, Clinic: Jabal Amman, Third Circle, Tel 644544, Fax 615500.

Ahmad LAWZI

Speaker of the the Upper House
Place and Date of Birth: Jubaiha, Jordan, 1925
Religion: Muslim
Last Position in the Government: Chief of Royal Court
Party Affiliation: Independent

Current Membership in Upper House Committees
No Committee Membership 1993-1994

Educational History
Secondary education, Salt, 1946
University Degree, Arabic Language and Literature, Advanced Teachers College, Baghdad, 1950

Professional History
Teacher, 1950-1963
Assistant Chief of Royal Protocol, 1956
Chief of Royal Protocol, 1957-1961
Assistant Chief, Royal Court, 1963-1964
Chief of Royal Court, 1979-1984

Membership in Associations and Societies
Member, Board of Trustees, University of Jordan, 1971-1976; 1980-1985
Speaker, National Consultative Council, 1978-1980

Political History
Minister of State for Prime Ministry Affairs, July 1964-January 1965
Minister of Internal Affairs and Municipalities, April 1967-August 1967
Minister of Finance, October 1970-November 1971
Minister of Defence, November 1971-June 1973
Prime Minister, November 1971-June 1974
Speaker, Upper House, January 1984-present

Address: Jabal Amman, Fourth Circle, P.O.Box 5059, Tel. 671278.
Sitan Mijhem MAADI

Place and Date of Birth: Al-Difyaniyeh, Mafraq, Jordan, 1930
Religion: Muslim
Last Position in the Government: None
Party Affiliation: Independent

Current Membership in Upper House Committees
The Administrative Committee.

Educational History
Preparatory School Education

Professional History
He served as an officer at the Jordanian Armed Forces, head of a village council, and chief of the Al-'ISA clan.

Membership in Associations and Societies
Member in the National Union Council.
Member in Mafraq District Consultative Council
President of a cooperative society and a sports club.

Address: Mafraq, Al-Difyaniyeh, P.O.Box 228, Tel. 04/5772340.

Hamad MA'AYTAH

Place and Date of Birth: Kerak, Jordan, 1942
Religion: Muslim
Last Position in Government: None
Party Affiliation: Independent

Current Membership in Upper House Committees
Member of the Financial Committee
Member of the Public Services Committee
Member of the Agricultural Committee

Educational History
Secondary School education

Professional History
A civil servant at the Ministry of the Interior
Karak Mayor
District governor
Member of the Board of Directors of the Agricultural Credit Corporation
President of a sports club
District governor
President of a cooperative society
Member of the National Consultative Council for three terms.

Address: Amman, the Gardens, near Al-Yasmin Restaurant,
P.O.Box 1028, Res. Tel. 664933, Karak, Tel. 03/183693.
**Dr. Abdul Salam MAJALI**

**Place and Date of Birth:** Kerak, Jordan, 1927

**Religion:** Muslim

**Last Position in the Government:** Prime Minister, Minister of Defence and Foreign Affairs

**Party Affiliation:** Independent

**Current Membership in Upper House Committees**
Member, foreign affairs committee; Member, education and higher education committee.

**Educational History**
Bachelor of Medicine from the University of Damascus, Ear, nose and throat specialist from London.

**Political and Professional History**
He served as a general practitioner at the Jordanian Armed Forces; member of the Royal Education Committee 1948-1969, director of the Amman military hospital and ear specialist there; director of the Royal Medical Corps; the private physician of His Majesty King Hussein; member of Board of Trustees of the University of Jordan; Minister of Health 1969-1970, (Four times); Minister of Health and Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs 1970-1971; Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs; President of the University of Jordan 1971; Minister of Education and Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs; President of University of Jordan 1980-1988; director of the Jordanian Medical Corporation; adviser to His Majesty King Hussein 1989; head of the Jordanian-Palestinian delegation to the Madrid peace conference; head of the Jordanian side in the Washington peace negotiations; Prime Minister. 1993-1994

**Membership in Associations and Societies**
Member of the Royal Commission for Drafting the National Charter.
Fellow, the American College of Surgeons
Fellow, the British College of Surgeons and Physicians.

**Address:** Amman, Jabal Amman, Fifth Circle, Res. Tel 812909.

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**Habis MAJALI**

**Place and Date of Birth:** Kerak, Jordan, 1914

**Religion:** Muslim

**Last Position in the Government:** Minister of Defense

**Party Affiliation:** Independent

**Current Membership in Upper House Committees**
Member of the Foreign Affairs Committee.

**Educational History**
Secondary school education

**Former Membership in the Upper House of Parliament**

**Political and Professional History**
He was an officer at the Jordanian Army
Personal assistant to the late King Abdullah from 1932-1949
Aide d'camp to King Abdullah from 1949-1957
Assistant director of the Public Security Department from 1952-1958
Chief of the General Staff from 1958-1975
Minister of Defence from 1967-1968.

**Address:** Amman, Al Abdali, the Interior Ministry Circle, Tel. 664449. Ghor, Tel. 3377265. Abu Hammad, Tel. 3386307.
Salem MASSADAH

Place and Date of Birth: Irbid, Jordan, 1930
Religion: Muslim
Last Position in the Government: Deputy Prime Minister,
Party Affiliation: Independent.

Current Membership in Upper House Committees
Member of the Legal Committee.
Member of the Financial Committee.

Educational History
Bachelor of Law Degree, University of Damascus, 1954

Former membership in the Upper House of Parliament

Political and Professional History

Former membership in committees
Member of the Financial Committee 1992-1993 (chairman.)
Member of the Legal Committee 1991-1993.

Membership in Associations and Societies
Founding member of the Jordanian Center for the Study of Democracy, Freedom and Human Rights since 1993.

Address: Amman, Umm Uthaiyneh, Behind Amra Hotel, P.O.Box 171177,
Tel. 8111815.

Rija'i MUASHER

Place and Date of Birth: Amman, Jordan, 1944
Religion: Christian
Last Position in Government: Ministry of Supply, Industry and Trade
Party Affiliation: Independent

Current Membership in Upper House Committees
Member of the Financial Committee.
Member in the Foreign Relations Committee.

Educational History
PHD in Economics from the University of Illinois in the United States, 1969

Political and Professional History
Assistant professor at the University of Northern Illinois 1969-1970.
Director of the Center for the Followup of Projects at the Royal Scientific Society 1972-1974.
National Economy Minister 1974.
Minister of Industry and Trade 1976 (twice).
Chairman of the Board of Directors of the General Arab Insurance Company.

Address: Amman, Abdoun, P.O.Box 7711, Res. Tel. 812796.
Office Tel. 677430.
Izzidine MUFTI

Place and Date of Birth: Amman, Jordan, 1917
Religion: Muslim
Last Position in Government: Minister of Transportation.
Party Affiliation: Independent

Current Membership in Upper House Committees
Member of the Financial Committee.

Educational History
Bachelor of Law Degree

Political and Professional History
He served as a judge and public prosecutor in Salt; Assistant Attorney General; judge in Madaba; member of the Amman First Instance Court 1940-1946; First Secretary at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs from 1947 to 1948 where he served in Baghdad; member of the Court of Appeals 1948-1951; director of the Income Tax Department 1951-1953; under secretary of the Ministry of Finance 1953-1959; Minister of Finance in the first cabinet of Prime Minister Wasfi Al Tell in 1962; Deputy in the seventh House of Representatives; Minister of Finance in the second cabinet of Prime Minister Wasfi Al Tell 1962-1963 and the third in 1965; Minister of Transport in the cabinet of Prime Minister Sa'd Jum'ah 1967; general manager of the Bank of Jordan 1967-1972. He was appointed member of the Upper House of Parliament on 23 November 1993.

Address: Amman, Jabal Amman, P.O.Box 2264, Res Tel 671045, Office Tel. 658489.

Dr. Jamal NASER

Place and Date of Birth: Jerusalem, Palestine, 1929
Religion: Muslim
Last Position in the Government: Minister of Justice
Party Affiliation: Independent

Current Membership in Upper House Committees:
None

Educational History
LL.D Degree in Law

Professional History
Adviser to His Majesty King Hussein
Minister of Justice, 1968, 1972
Upper House Member
Member of Board of Directors of Royal Jordanian
Attorney - at - Law
Author of several legal books.

Membership in Associations and Societies
Member of several Arab and International association.

Political History
Minister of Justice

Address: Office: the Housing Bank Complex, Floor 12, Tel. 674407, P.O.Box 335190, Jordan Intercontinental Hotel.
Ahmad OBEIDAT

Place and Date of Birth: Hertha, Irbid, 1938

Religion: Muslim

Last Position in Government: Prime
Minister

Position in Upper House: Second
Vice-Speaker

Party Affiliation: Independent

Current Membership in Upper House Committees:
- Member, Legal Committee, 1993-1994
- Member, Environment, Social Development and Health Committee, 1993-1994

Educational History:
- Secondary Education, Nablus, Palestine, 1957
- University Degree, Law, Baghdad University, 1961

Political and Professional History:
- Employee, Ministry of Customs, 1961
- Police Officer, Jordanian Police, 1962-1964
- Officer, Jordanian secret Service, 1974-1982
- Lawyer, since 1985
- Jordan’s Ambassador to the U.N.
- Chairperson, National Charter Royal Commission
- Chairperson, National Association for Consumer Protection
- President, Jordanian Association for the Combat of Environmental Pollution
- Minister of the Interior, August 1980-January 1984
- Prime Minister, January 1984-April 1985
- Minister of Defence, December 1983-April 1985
- Senator, Upper House of parliament, January 1984-present
- Second Vice-Speaker of the Upper House, 1989-1993
- Member, Supreme Constitutional Council, 1989-1993
- Member, Legal Committee, 1989-1993
- Member, Foreign Affairs Committee, 1989-1993
- Chairperson, Environment and Health Committee, 1992-1993

Address: Shmesani, near the Justice Ministry, P.O.Box 2480,
Res. Tel. 638649,665959, Office Tel. 672222, 672555, Fax 699222.

Qaseem OBEIDAT

Place and Date of Birth: Kufur Soum
Irbid, Jordan, 1936

Religion: Muslim

Last Position in the Government:
- Minister of State for Prime Ministry Affairs

Party Affiliation: Independent

Current Membership in Upper House Committees:
- None

Educational History:
- M.D from Prague University, specialist in internal and cardiac diseases

Professional History:
- Private Physician

Membership in Associations and Societies:
- None

Political History:
- Minister of State for Cabinet Affairs 1991
- Minister of Labour 1989

Former Membership in the House of Deputies Committees:
- Member of the Legal Committee 1991 - 1992
- Member of the Public Liberties Committee and Citizens’ Rights 1992 - 1993

Address: Irbid, Tel. (Res) 02 - 273415. (Clinic) 02 - 243414
Mohammad Odeh  QUR'AN

Place and Date of Birth: Tafileh, Jordan, 1916
Religion: Muslim
Last Position in Government: None
Party Affiliation: Independent.

Current Membership in Upper House Committees
Member of the Legal Committee
Member of the Financial Committee

Educational History
Bachelor of Law Degree from the University of Damascus.

Former membership in the Upper House of Parliament

Political and Professional History
Accountant at the Ministry of Finance from 1939 to 1940
Judge from 1940 to 1946
Director of the Income Tax Department from 1948 to 1951
Director general of the Agricultural Credit Corporation from 1962 to 1980.

Former membership in committees:
Member of the Legal Committee 1989-1993.
Member of the Foreign Relations Committee 1989-1993.

Address: Amman, Sports City, Opposite Gate No. 1, near the residence of the Moroccan ambassador, Tel. 662764.

Nathir RASHID

Place and Date of Birth: Salt, Jordan, 1929
Religion: Muslim
Last Position in Government: None
Party Affiliation: Independent

Current Membership in Upper House Committees
Member, Foreign Affairs Committee
Member, Legal Committee

Educational History
Secondary school certificate, and the Royal Staff College.

Former membership in the Upper House of Parliament
Member of the Upper House 1989-1993, and 1993 to date.

Political and Professional History
Officer in the Jordanian Armed Forces, 1947 to 1956
Worked in the private sector outside Jordan, 1957 to 1966
Served again as an Officer at the Armed Forces, 1966 to 1973
Director of the Intelligence Department at the Armed Forces, 1969 to 1973
Jordan's ambassador to Morocco, 1973 - 1974
President of the Industrial Development Corporation, 1974
Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Jordan Phosphate Mines Company 1975
Manager of a private company since 1977.

Addresses: Shmesani, Al Raqqaq Street, Dhahiyat El Hussein, Tel (Amman): 638309, 623037. Salt Tel 05/556130 and 05/556131
Na'iła RASHDAN

Place and Date of Birth:
Religion: Muslim

Last Position in the Government:
None

Party Affiliation: Independent

Current Membership in Upper House Committees
Member of the Legal Committee.
Member of the Foreign Relations Committee.

Educational History
Bachelor of Law Degree from the University of Damascus, 1968.

Professional History
She has practiced the profession of law, and is specialized in the issues of women and the family, member of the National Consultative Council, a pioneer in several voluntary multi-faceted activities, Member of the National Consultative Council 1978-1982.

Former membership in committees:
Member of the Legal Committee of the National Consultative Council.

Membership of Associations and Societies
Membership in the local, Arab and international organization:
Member of the Business and Professional Women Club, the Judicial Association, the Social Defence Society, the Society for the Protection of the Consumer, the Society for the Protection of Childhood, the Society for the Care of Diabetic Patients, the Family Planning Society, the Arab Association for Human Rights- Cairo, the Human Rights Society, the Arab Women Association in Cairo, and the General Federation of Jordanian Women.

Address: Amman, Jabal Al Hussein, near Al-Ma'mouniyeh Park, P.O.Box 921495, Res. Tel. 614500, Office Tel 649326, Fax 612654.

Zeid RIFAI

Place and D.o.B: Amman, 1936
Religion: Muslim

Last Position in the Government:
Prime Minister

Positions in Upper House: First Vice-Speaker; Member, Supreme Constitutional Council

Party Affiliation: Independent

Current Membership in Upper House Committees
Member, Law Committee; Rapporteur, Foreign Affairs Committee

Educational History
Master's Degree in Law and International Relations

Former membership in the Upper House of Parliament:

Political and Professional History

Address: Amman, Jabal Amman, Between the Fourth and Fifth Circles, near the Ministry of Social Development, Res. Tel. 674565.
Abdullah SALAH

Place and Date of Birth: Tulkarem, Palestine, 1922

Religion: Muslim

Last Position in the Government: Jordan's Permanent UN Representative

Position in Upper House: 1st Assistant to Speaker

Party Affiliation: Independent

Current Membership in Upper House Committees
Member, Foreign Affairs Committee, 1993-1995
Member, Education Committee, 1993-1995

Educational History
Secondary Education, Bishop Gobat's School, Jerusalem, 1941
University Degree, Political Science, American University of Beirut, 1944
Studied Law, Jerusalem, 1944-1948

Political and Professional History
Employee, Secretariat of the Government of Palestine, 1944-1948

Membership in Associations and Societies
Member, World Affairs Council of Jordan

Former Membership in Upper House of Parliament:

Former membership in committees:
Member, Foreign Affairs Committee, 1992-1993
Member, Education Committee, 1992-1993

Address: Amman, Jabal Amman, Umm Uthaiyneh, Al-Basra Street, Ibn Al-Qaisarant Street, P.O.Box 950409.

Jawdat SBOUL

Place and Date of Birth: Tafileh, Jordan, 1932

Religion: Muslim

Last Position in the Government: Interior Minister

Party Affiliation: Independent

Current Membership in Upper House Committees
Member of the Legal Committee
Member of the Administrative Committee

Educational History
Bachelor of law from the Arab University of Beirut in 1971

Political and Professional History
Chief Clerk of a district
Assistant district governor from 1955 - 1969
Assistant manager of the Jordan Resources Company in 1970
Administrative Director at the office of the Head of State of the United Arab Emirates in 1975
Director of the Administrative and Financial Department at Royal Jordanian
Minister of Interior

Membership in Associations and Societies
Member of the National Consultative Council 1978 - 1983.

Address: Amman, Umm Uthaiyneh, near Tyke Hotel, Res. Tel 820155. Office Tel. 686201, P.O Box 78, Al - Jubayha, Amman.
Kamal SHA'ER

Place and Date of Birth: Salt, Jordan, 1930

Religion: Christian

Last Position in the Government: None

Party Affiliation: Independent

Current Membership in Upper House Committees:
Rapporteur of the Financial Committee.
Rapporteur of the Legal Committee.

Educational History
Education: PHD in Mechanical Engineering from the United States.

Former membership in the Upper House of Parliament:
Member of the Upper House 1989-1993.

Political and Professional History
Professor at the American University of Beirut (AUB) from 1956 to 1958
Deputy Chairman of the Jordanian Reconstruction Committee 1962
Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Jordan Phosphates Mines Company 1967
President of the Dar Al - Handasa engineering firm 1956

Former membership in committees:
Member of the Financial Committee 1989-1993.
Member of the Education Committee 1989-1993.

Address: Amman, Jabal Amman, Fifth Circle, Opposite the Embassy of Belgium, P.O.Box 2292, Res. Tel. 677404, Office Tel. 661448, Fax. 673167.

Leila SHARAF

Place and Date of Birth: Beirut, Lebanon, 1940

Religion: Muslim

Last Position in the Government: Minister of Information

Position in Upper House: 2nd Assistant to Speaker

Party Affiliation: Independent

Current Membership in Upper House Committees
Member, Foreign Affairs Committee, 1993-1994
Member, Environment, Social Development and Health Committee, 1993-1994

Educational History
Secondary Education, Lebanon, 1960
B.A., M.A., Literature, American University of Beirut, 1960-1965

Political and Professional History
Editor and Broadcaster, Lebanon Television, 1962-1965
Minister of Information, January 1984-January 1985
Senator, Upper House of parliament, November 1989-present

Membership in Associations and Societies
President, Jordanian Royal Society for the Conservation of Nature, 1977-present
Member, Board of trustees, University of Jordan, 1981-1985
Member, National Consultative Council, 1982-1983
Member, Board of Trustees, Arab Organisation for Human Rights, 1982-present
Vice-Chairperson, Committee for the Jerash Festival of Culture and Arts, 1982-present
Member, Jordan Board of Education, 1984-1985
Member, Board of Trustees, American University of Beirut, 1981-present
Member, National Charter Royal Commission
Member, Board of Directors, Center for Arab Unity Studies, 1993-present
Member, Constituent Assembly, Jordanian Center on Democracy and Human Rights,

Former membership in committees:
Member, Foreign Affairs Committee, 1989-1993
Member, Education Committee, 1989-1993
Member, Environment and Health Committee, 1992-1993

Her husband, former Prime Minister Abdul Hamid Sharaf, died in 1980

Address: Amman, Al-Jubaiyeh, P.O.Box 94, Res. Tel 842155, Fax 835414.
Kamel SHARIF

**Place and Date of Birth**: Areech, Egypt, 1926

**Religion**: Muslim

**Last Position in the Government**: Minister, Awqaf and Islamic Affairs

**Party Affiliation**: Independent

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Dr. Ghaith SHBEILAT

**Place and Date of Birth**: Baghdad, Iraq, 1939

**Religion**: Muslim

**Last Position in the Government**: None

**Party Affiliation**: Independent

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**Current Membership in Upper House Committees**
Member, Foreign Affairs Committee, 1993-1994
Member, Education Committee, 1993-1994

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**Political and Professional History**
Army Officer, Palestinian Resistance Forces, 1948-1951
Assistant General Secretary, Islamic Conference, 1951-1954
Diplomat, 1954-1961
Ambassador, 1961-1973
Publisher
Journalist
Chairman, Board of Directors, Al-Manar Publishing Company, 1967
Chairperson, Jordan Administrative Council for Journalism and Publishing
Minister of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs, July 1976-January 1984
Senator, Upper House of parliament, August 1973-November 1974; November 1989-present

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**Former membership in committees:**
Member, Foreign Affairs Committee, 1989-1993
Member, Education Committee, 1989-1993

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**Educational History**
Bachelor of Medicine from the University of London 1962, specialization in Cosmetics Surgery from Georgetown University in the United States.

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**Political and Professional History**
Head of the Surgical Sections at the Hussein Medical Center 1977-1980, head of the Cosmetics Surgery Department at the Hussein Medical Center 1973-1984, Director of the Farah Rehabilitation Center at the Hussein Medical Center 1982-1984, member of the Council of the College of Medicine at the University of Jordan 1989-1991, lecturer in surgery, president of the Jordanian Association of Cosmetic Surgeons 1990-1991, head of the graduate studies committee at the Jordanian Medical Council 1984-1991, deputy chairman of the scientific committee on surgery at the Arab Council for Medical Specializations 1979-1984. He served at the Royal Medical Corps until he was pensioned in 1984 while holding the rank of major general.

**Membership in Associations and Societies**
Member of the Arab Organization on Human Rights, member of the World Affairs Council, Fellow, the Royal College of Surgeons in Britain, and Fellow, the American College of Surgeons.

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Address: Amman, Abdoun, P.O.Box 5180, Res. Tel, 822138, 813127.
Clinic Tel. 644900, 641261.
Abdul Majid SHOMAN

Place and Date of Birth: Beit Hanina, Jerusalem, 1912
Religion: Muslim
Last Position in the Government: None
Party Affiliation: Independent

Current Membership in Upper House Committees
No Committee Membership 1993-1994

Educational History
Secondary Education, Palestine and U.S.A.
M.B.A., Business and Finance, U.S.A., 1936
Training Course, Chase Manhattan Bank, New York, U.S.A.

Political and Professional History
Assistant Director, Arab Bank Jerusalem, 1936-1946
Director, Arab Bank Jerusalem, 1946-1949
Assistant General Director, Arab Bank plc, 1949-1974
General Director, Arab Bank plc, 1974-present
Chairperson, Board of Directors:
Arab Bank plc, Amman
Arab Bank Investment Co., London
Jordan Petroleum Refinery Co., Amman
Arab Bank (Austria), Vienna
Arban Computing Investment Co., Beirut
Arban Computing Co., Amman
Arab Computing Co., Amman

Membership in Associations and Societies
Chairperson, Abdul Hamid Shoman Foundation, Amman
Former membership in committees:
Member, Finance Committee, 1992-1993

Address: Amman, Jabal Amman, Third Circle, near the French Embassy,
P.O. Box 95045, Res Tel. 641146, Office Tel. 664104.

Dr. Sa'id TAL

Place and Date of Birth: Irbid, Jordan, 1934
Religion: Muslim
Last Position in the Government: Deputy Prime Minister
Party Affiliation: Independent

Current Membership in Upper House Committees
Member, Foreign Affairs Committee, 1983-1984
Member, Education Committee, 1983-1984

Educational History
Secondary Education, Jordan and Egypt, 1953
University Degree, Mathematics and Education, Ain Shams University, Cairo, 1957
M.A., Education, Pittsburgh University, U.S.A., 1960
Doctorate, Philosophy, Pittsburgh University, U.S.A., 1963

Political and Professional History
Teacher, Primary and Secondary Schools, Irbid, 1951-1957
Teacher, Hawara Rural Teacher Training Institute, 1957-1960
Director, Amman Teacher Training Institute, 1964-1965
Director, Ministry of Education, 1962-1965
Assistant Professor and Professor of Social Education, University of Jordan, 1969-present
Dean, Faculty of Social Education, University of Jordan, 1973-1978
Member, Jordan Board of Education
Former Member, Board of trustees, University of Jordan
Member, National Charter Royal Commission
Member, Committee for the Arab Cooperation Council, 1989-1991
Minister of Communication, August 1978-November 1979
Minister of Information, November 1979-August 1980
Senator, Upper House of parliament, November 1989-present
Member, Education Committee, 1989-1993

Address: Amman, Shmeisani , near the specialized hospital , P.O. Box 35030 Tel. 665322
Bahjat TALHOUNI

Deceased Feb. 1994

Place and Date of Birth: Ma'an, Jordan, 1913

Religion: Muslim

Last Position in the Government: Prime Minister

Position in Upper House: Member, Supreme Constitutional Council

Party Affiliation: Independent

Current Membership in Upper House Committees
Member, Education Committee, 1993-1994

Educational History
Secondary Education, Salt, 1933
University degree, Law, Syria

Political and Professional History
Lawyer, 1936-1938
Judge, Irbid; Salt, Kerak; Amman, 1938-1953
President, Amman Court of Appeals, 1952-1953
Chief Judge, May 1953-May 1954
Personal Assistant to King Hussein, 1964-1965; 1975
Minister of the Interior, May 1953-November 1953; April 1968-September 1968
Minister of Justice, November 1953-May 1954; July 1964-June 1965
Minister of Foreign Affairs, February 1961-January 1962; October 1967-April 1968
Minister of Defense, April 1968-December 1968
First deputy Speaker of the Upper House, 1989-1993
Member, Supreme Constitutional Council, 1989-1993
Member, Foreign Affairs Committee, 1989-1993

Bahjat Talhouni died of natural causes in January 1994 and was given a state funeral

Ahmad TARAWNEH

Place and Date of Birth: Karak, Jordan, 1920

Religion: Muslim

Last Position in Government: Minister of Finance

Position in Upper House: Member, Supreme Constitutional Council

Party Affiliation: Independent

Current Membership in Upper House Committees
Member of legal committee, 1994-95.

Educational History
Bachelor of law Degree, University of Damascus.

Former Membership in the Upper House of Parliament
Member of the Upper House 1960-1984, House Chairman in 1986.

Political and Professional History
Member, of the Regency Commission for the Throne, President of the Ghor Canal Authority, Agriculture Minister in 1950, Education Minister in 1957, Finance Minister, chief of the Hashemite Royal Court from 1960 to 1962, President of the Civil Service Commission, adviser to His Majesty King Hussein, and President of the National Consultative Council.

Membership in the House of Deputies
MP for Karak 1952, 1954 to 1956
Speaker of the House of Deputies

Membership in Associations and Societies
Member of the Supreme Council for the Interpretation of the Constitution, 1994-1995.

Address: Amman, Jabal Amman, Third Circle, near the United Arab Emirates embassy, P.O. Box 2787, Res Tel. 641719.
PART THREE

THE LOWER HOUSE
The Lower House of Parliament

The current House of Deputies was elected on November 8, 1993 as the 12th legislative assembly in the parliamentary life of Jordan, which began October 20, 1947. The 80-member House of Deputies is elected by a secret and direct ballot in general elections that are conducted in accordance with the current electoral law, Law No. 22 of 1986, and its amendments of 1988, 1989 and 1993.

The House of Deputies has a four-year term beginning from the date of the publication of the results of the general elections in the Official Gazette. The king may extend the term of the house for one to two years. House elections should take place within the four months after the expiration of the term of the existing house. If the election does not take place or is delayed for any reason, the existing house continues to function until a new house is elected.

Terms of Membership of the House of Deputies

Members of the House of Deputies must meet certain criteria, as stipulated in the Constitution. A member must: (1) be a Jordanian citizen of at least 30 years of age; (2) not claim any foreign citizenship or protection; (3) not have been indicted on charges of bankruptcy; (4) have a good juristic standing (5) not have been sentenced to prison for more than one year for a non-political crime that has not been pardoned; (6) not have any material interest with any government department; (7) be fully sane.

Furthermore, the King's relatives may not nominate themselves to membership in the House. A deputy may not be a member in the House and hold a public post whose salary is paid from public funds, including municipal positions. A House of Deputies member may also not be a member of the Upper House of Parliament at the same time. Therefore, House of Deputies candidates usually resign from their public posts before entering the elections. This includes the personnel of independent public institutions, such as government universities.
Rights and Powers of the Lower House Deputies

Deputies have the Constitutional right to resign from the House of Deputies. However, the House may accept or turn down this resignation. A Deputy may not be discharged from the House unless a majority of two thirds of the House issue a decision to this effect. Deputies enjoy immunity against arrest during the term of session of the House unless the House issues a decision by the absolute majority if there is a sufficient reason for arrest or trial. Deputies also enjoy immunity against arrest unless they are caught on the spot committing a criminal offence. In case a Deputy is arrested, the government should immediately notify the House. However, a Deputy may be arrested during the period falling between the two sessions of the House. In this case, the Prime Minister should notify the House and explain the reasons for the arrest. According to the Constitution, House of Deputies members are entitled to freedom of speech and expression. They may not be questioned on matters related to their views or the speeches they have delivered during House sessions.

Although the Prime Minister is entitled to refer bills to the House, the House may accept, amend or reject a bill. Ten or more deputies may submit a bill to the house, whereby each proposal is referred to a special committee in the House for consideration. If the House accepts the proposal, it will refer it to the government to draft it in the form of a bill and to submit a bill to the House. Each proposal is referred to a special committee in the House for consideration. If the House accepts the proposal, it will refer it to the government to draft it in the form of a bill and to submit it to the same session of the House or the session that follows. However, if the House turns down the proposal, the Deputies involved may not submit it again during the same session.

House of Deputies members are entitled to rights which the Constitution does not give to Upper House members. Deputies are entitled to question government ministers on any public issue. The House of Deputies may make accusations against ministers through a decision issued by a majority of two thirds of the Deputies. The government minister against whom the accusations are made shall be suspended from his or her job until the case is resolved. Even if a government minister resigns after accusations are made against him or her the House may continue its legal proceedings against the minister.

When accusations are made against cabinet ministers, the House may designate one or more of its members to present the bill of indictment. The Supreme Council, which consists of the Upper House speaker and eight members, shall look into the accusations. Three of these members are designated by the Upper House through a ballot and five members are designated from among the judges of the highest court in the country, according to seniority. The Supreme Council shall issue its decisions by a majority of six votes.

The House of Deputies, and not the Upper House of Parliament, is entitled to submit a vote of no-confidence in the government or one of its members. If the House of Deputies decides to withhold confidence from the cabinet by a vote of the absolute majority of its members, the cabinet must resign. If the House decides to withhold confidence from a cabinet minister, that minister must also resign. A confidence-vote session may be held at the request of the Prime Minister or at a request made by no less than 10 deputies. The confidence vote may be postponed for one time only for no more than 10 days if the concerned minister or cabinet makes such a request. The House may not be dissolved during this period.

According to the Jordanian Constitution, a new cabinet must submit its ministerial statement to the House of Deputies within one month of its designation, if the House is in session. It should ask for the House's confidence in the statement. If the House is not in session or if it is dissolved, the Speech from the Throne, with which the king usually inaugurates the ordinary sessions of the House, will serve as a ministerial statement for confidence-vote purposes.

The House of Deputies has withheld confidence in the government only once, in April 1963. After its debate of the ministerial statement submitted by the government of Prime Minister Samir Al-Rifai, the House decided to withhold confidence in his government. The government acquiesced and submitted its resignation to the king. The House was dissolved immediately after the cabinet's resignation.

On the other hand, governments which felt that the House of Deputies would withhold confidence in them would sometimes request that the House be dissolved on the pretext that it is not cooperating with the executive branch. In this case, a new transitional government would be formed to oversee the new parliamentary elections.

The Function of the House of Deputies and its Committees

The functions of the House of Deputies are regulated by a statute issued in accordance with Article 83 of the Constitution. It is an old statute issued for the first time on April 16, 1952, and it is still in force. Its provisions were drafted to explain the articles of the Constitution pertaining to the House of Deputies.

The House of Deputies statute consists of 18 chapters discussing the procedures for the inauguration of the house, the election of its permanent bu-
The permanent committees of the House are the Financial, Legal, Administrative, and Foreign Affairs committees. Each committee is made up of at least three members elected by secret ballot. After the election of the committees, each committee elects its own chairperson and rapporteur. The House may form other provisional committees, if needed. The current House has a number of these committees such as the Public Liberties, Education, Agriculture and Irrigation, Health and Environmental Safety, Palestine and the Occupied Arab Territories, the Rural and Badia Affairs, and the Energy and Water Strategy Committees.

Several members of the House believe that there is a need for a new statute that is more responsive to the roles and responsibilities of the House. A number of these Deputies have already taken the initiative to propose a new statute for the House, but it has not been discussed yet. Other Deputies complain that the House still lacks administrative and financial independence as well as appropriate working conditions for the Deputies, such as suitable offices and consultative and legal services.

It is noteworthy that the parliament has a unified administrative and technical machinery run and overseen by the Speaker of the Upper House of Parliament. It is empowered to sign financial decisions and other measures related to the work of the House of Deputies. Parliament’s spending is regulated by the ordinance governing government supplies and stationery.

The Political Map of the 12th Parliament

Although the political parties which existed before 1989 participated in the elections for the 11th parliament, and their candidates won a number of seats, the 12th parliamentary elections which took place on the 8th of November 1993 were the first elections in Jordan to be conducted on a multi-party basis. Nineteen political parties out of the 20 licenced parties ran for the election. Candidates from 10 political parties managed to win 30 to 35 seats, or 38 to 44 percent of the total seats allocated for the House. Failure to ascertain the exact number of deputies affiliated with political parties is due to the fact that some of the centrist and conservative deputies prefer not to publicly reveal their party allegiance and would rather identify themselves as independent deputies.

The Islamic Action Front, with 17 seats, is the largest political force in the parliament. It is followed by the Al-Ahd party and the Jordanian National Alliance. Al-Ahd has 3 to 5 members, and the Jordanian National Alliance has 3 members. The remaining successful parties are represented by just one seat each. Some of the parties are no longer represented in the House because their Deputies have left the party.
Independents and non-party deputies constitute the majority in the House of Deputies. However, it is possible to classify them according to loose ideological and political affiliations. Therefore, although there is a risk of coarse classification, it is possible to define the 12th parliament in the following manner:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Affiliation</th>
<th>Number of Seats</th>
<th>Percentage</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1 - Islamists; The Islamic Action Front</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>21%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Independent Islamists</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>6%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2 - Leftists</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>3%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3 - Nationalists (Pan-Arabists)</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>11%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4 - Liberal Centrists</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>16%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5 - Conservatives</td>
<td>34</td>
<td>43%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total</td>
<td>80</td>
<td>100.00%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

It is evident from the above that the conservative traditionalist trend has greater influence in the House of Deputies, and this trend can enter into alliance with the Liberal Centrists to form a majority in the House. Although the Islamic movement has few seats in the House, it still holds a significant percentage of the seats, some 21%, and could mobilize forty percent of the votes if it works closely with the Leftists, Pan-Arabists and Independent Islamists.

Parliamentary Blocs in the 12th Parliament:

There are no deeply-rooted traditions for the work of parliamentary blocs in the legislative life of Jordan, although a parliamentary bloc appeared in the first elected parliament on October 20, 1947 and called itself the "Independent Bloc." It included four deputies and represented the moderate opposition in that Parliament. It also played an important role in prompting the Parliament to demand the amendment of the Constitution, the abrogation of the state of emergency laws, and the amendment of the 1946 treaty with Britain.

During the term of the 11th Parliament from 1989 to 1993, several parliamentary blocs were formed, but they lacked stability as there were withdrawals and realignments by their members. With the exception of the Islamic Movement Bloc, and to a certain degree the Democratic Alliance Bloc, the remaining blocs lacked unity and a unified program.

Five parliamentary blocs were formed within the 12th parliament. The Parliamentary Democratic Alliance was numerically the largest bloc at its formation with 21 members, or one fourth of the total number of Deputies in the House; the National Action Front, 17 deputies; the Islamic Action Front, 16 Deputies, although it was the largest numerical bloc in the 11th Parliament; the Jordanian National Front, 9 Deputies; the Independent Parliamentary Bloc, 5 Deputies. Thirteen Deputies remained outside of the five blocs.

The parliamentary blocs which were supported by strong parties were more stable than other blocs. This was especially true with the Islamic Action Front bloc which managed to maintain its cohesion and distinct line. This also applies to a lesser degree to the National Action Front bloc whose strong nucleus is made up of the Al-Ahli Party Deputies. Generally speaking, the motivating force for the formation of most parliamentary blocs in Jordan's Parliament is to gain influential positions in the House's presidium, its permanent bureau, and major committees, and to secure cabinet portfolios as well. Although such factors motivate Deputies to rally their ranks in distinct blocs, they heighten competition within these blocs. This competition often leads to withdrawals and new realignments. With few exceptions, parliamentary blocs rarely carry out important activities to highlight their unity and sustainability or to identify a unified goal they seek to achieve.
Deib ABDULLAH

**Electoral District:** Amman Governorate: First District

**Seat:** Muslim

**Party:** Islamic Action Front

**Bloc:** Independant 1993-1994

Islamic Action Front 1994-1995

**Current Membership in Parliamentary Committees**

Member, Foreign Affairs Committee, 1993-1994

Member, Health and Environment Committee, 1993-1995

Member, Palestine and the occupied Arab Territories 1994-1995

Member, Financial Committee 1994-1995

**Place and Date of Birth**

Amman, 1948

**Place of Residence**

Amman

**Educational History**

Secondary school Education, Hussein College, Amman, 1966

Studied Medicine, Cairo University

**Professional History**

Pediatrician, Hussaein Medical City, Amman. and in his private clinic

Specialized training in child care, U.K.

**Membership in Associations and Societies**

Member, Muslim Brotherhood movement

Member, Constituent Committee of the Islamic Action Front.

**Address:** Sports City, Amman. P.O. Box: 20052. Tel. (Home): 699490.

Tel. (Work): 897276
Hammad ABU JAMMOUS

Electoral District: Amman Governorate: First District
Seat: Muslim
Party: Al-Mustakbal (Future)
Bloc: Parliamentary Democratic Alliance
and Water Committee 1994-1995

Current Membership in Parliamentary Committees
Member, Foreign Affairs Committee, 1993-1995
Member, Palestine and Occupied Arab Territories Committee, 1993-1995

Place and Date of Birth
Amman, 1936

Place of Residence
Marqa - Amman

Educational History
Secondary Education, Islamic Scientific College, 1958
B.Sc., Mechanical Engineering, U.K., 1961

Professional History
Jordanian Military, retired at rank of General

Membership in Associations and Societies
Member, Amman Municipal Council, 1985-1987

Political History
Member, Al-Mustakbal Executive Committee

Address: King Abdallah Street, North Manka, P.O. Box: 15015, Manka.
Tel. (Home): 896512 / 892640, Tel. (Office): 893595 / 886992. Fax: 893595

Mohammad ABU OLEIM

Electoral District: Mafraq Governorate
Seat: Muslim
Party: Independent
Bloc: Independent

Current Membership in Parliamentary Committees
Member, Education Committee, 1993-1994
Member, Agriculture and Irrigation Committee 1994-1995

Place and Date of Birth
Hamama, Mafraq, 1948

Place of Residence
Anman

Educational History
Secondary Education, Irbid
University Degree, Medicine, Greece
Specialisation in Paediatrics, U.S.A.

Professional History
Doctor (Lieutenant), Jordanian Armed Forces
Physician, Hamad Medical Establishment, Qatar, until 1989
Doctor, King Hussein Medical Center, since 1976

Membership in Associations and Societies
Member Jordan Medical Association; Member, National Charter Royal Commission

Political History
Deputy, Lower House of Parliament, 1989-1993; Mafraq District
Member, Foreign Affairs Committee, 1989-1993
Member, Health Committee, 1989-1993
Member, Appeals Committee, 1989-1990
Former Spokesperson, Liberal Bloc, Lower House of Parliament

Minister of State, 1995-

Ali ABU RAGHEB

Electoral District: Amman Governorate: Third District
Seat: Muslim
Party: Independent
Bloc: Parliamentary Democratic Alliance

Current Membership in Parliamentary Committees
Chairperson, Finance Committee, 1993-1994
Member, Water and Energy Committee, 1993-1994
Member, Education Committee, 1993-1994
Place and Date of Birth: Amman, 1946
Place of Residence: Amman

Educational History
B.Sc., Civil Engineering, U.S.A., 1967

Professional History
Director of Projects, Municipal and Rural Affairs Ministry, 1967-1972
Director, Engineering Department, Amman Municipality 1979-1978,
Director, National Company for Engineering and Construction, 1972-1990
President, Jordanian Contractors Association 1986-1990

Membership in Associations and Societies
Member, Committee for Supporting the Intifadah
Chairperson, Higher Council for Construction, Arab Cooperation Council
Member, Greater Amman Municipality Council
Member, Economic Consultative Council
Member, Jordanian Businessmen’s Association

Political History
Member, Executive Council, Jordanian Democratic National Alliance, 1990-1991
June 1991- May 1993: Minister of Industry and Trade, Minister of Supply, Minister of Power and Minerals
President, Parliamentary Democratic Alliance bloc
Minister for Trade and Industry, 1995-

Address: Um Uthaina, Amman. P.O. Box: 2340. Tel. (Home): 814968 / 821768.
Tel. (Office): 647861 / 647862

Nader ABU SHA’AR

Electoral District: Irbid Governorate: Irbid City
Seat: Christian
Party: Independent
Bloc: National Action Front

Current Membership in Parliamentary Committees
Member, Finance Committee, 1993-1995
Member, Public Freedoms and Citizens’ Rights Committee, 1993-1994
Member, Health and Environment Committee, 1993-1995
Member, Energy strategy and Water committee 1994-1995

Place and Date of Birth
Al-Husn, Irbid, 1941

Place of Residence
Al-Husn, Irbid

Educational History
Secondary School Education, Amman
University Degree, Medicine, Badwa University, Italy, 1968
Specialisation in General Surgery, Badwa University, Italy, 1974

Professional History
Surgeon, Princess Basma Hospital, Irbid, 1975-1979
Chief Surgeon, Princess Basma Hospital, Irbid, 1979-1986
Private Clinic, 1988-1993

Political History
Minister for Labour, 1995-

Address: King Talat Street, Manshiyyah, Al-Husn, Irbid. P.O. Box: 220.
Tel. (Home): 02-210335. Tel. (Work): 02-246700
Abdul Munem ABU ZANT

Electoral District: Amman Governorate: Second District

Seat: Muslim

Party: Islamic Action Front

Bloc: Islamic Action Front

Current Membership in Parliamentary Committees
Member, Public Freedoms and Citizens’ Rights Committee, 1993-1995
Member, Palestine and Occupied Arab Territories Committee, 1993-1995
Member, Legal committee 1994-1995

Place and Date of Birth
Nablus, Palestine, 1937

Place of Residence
Amman

Educational History
B.A., and M.A., Shari’a and Islamic Literature, Al-Azhar University, Cairo
M.A., Shari’a, Lahore University, Pakistan, 1984

Professional History
Teacher, Secondary School, Jedah, Saudi Arabia, 1966
Lecturer, Islamic University, Medina, Saudi Arabia, 1967-1969
Responsible for religious information, Jordanian Public Security Department, 1969-1972
Teacher, Islamic Educational College, Amman, 1972-1973
Teacher, Arab Community College, Amman, 1982-1983

Membership in Associations and Societies
Member, Islamic Charity Association, Amman
Member, Investigative Committee, Yarmouk University, 1989-1990
Member, Palestine and Occupied Arab Territories Committee, 1989-1993
Member, Public Freedoms and Citizens’ Rights Committee, 1991-1993
Member, Judiciary Committee, 1989-1991

Political History
Member, Islamic Action Front
Member, Muslim Brotherhood movement

Address: Nanzal neighbourhood, downtown Amman. Tel. 793993

Khaled AJARMEH

Electoral District: Amman Governorate: Fifth District

Seat: Muslim

Party: Independent

Bloc: National Action Front

Position in Parliament: Chairperson, Rural and Badia committee 1994-1995

Current Membership in Parliamentary Committees
Member, Administrative Committee, 1993-1994
Member, Agriculture and Irrigation Committee, 1993-1995
Member, Legal committee 1994-1995

Place and Date of Birth
Madaba, 1923

Place of Residence
Madaba

Educational History
B.Sc., Military Science

Professional History
Armed Forces, retired, rank of General

Political History
Member, National Consultative Council, 1980-1984

Address: Moshaggar, Madaba. P.O. Box: 22, Madaba.
Tel. (Home): 08-542346 / 05-571040
Abdullah AKAILEH

Electoral District: Tafileh Governorate
Seat: Muslim
Party: Islamic Action Front
Bloc: Islamic Action Front

Current Membership in Parliamentary Committees
No committee membership, 1993-1995

Place and Date of Birth
Aimeh, near Tafileh, 1945

Place of Residence
Amman

Educational History
Secondary Education, Tulkarem, Palestine
B.A., Public Administration, University of Jordan, 1975
Ph.D., Public Administration, University of Southern California, U.S.A., 1982

Professional History
Lecturer, Economic and Administrative Sciences, University of Jordan
Dean, Islamic Community College

Membership in Associations and Societies
Member, National Charter Royal Commission
Member, Public Freedoms and Citizen’s Rights Committee, 1989-1993

Political History
Member, Muslim Brotherhood movement
Member, Islamic Action Front constituent Assembly
Member, Islamic Action Front Executive Committee, 1993-1994; 1994-1996
Member, Islamic Action Front Shura Council
Member, Islamic Action Front Preparatory Committee, 1992

Address: Jubeiha, Amman. Tel. 837960

Abdullah AKHU IRSHEIDAH

Electoral District: Mafraq Governorate
Seat: Muslim
Party: Independent
Independent 1994-1995

Current Membership in Parliamentary Committees
Member, Legal Committee, 1993-1994
Member, Public Freedoms and Citizens’ Rights Committee, 1993-1994
Member, Agriculture and Irrigation Committee, 1993-1994
Member, Education committee 1994-1995

Place and Date of Birth
Rhab, Mafraq, 1929

Place of Residence
Mafraq

Place of Residence
Secondary School Education, Al-Hussein College, Amman
B.A., Law, Damascus University, Syria

Professional History
District Governor, 1965-1974

Political History
Member, National Consultative Council, 1978-1984

Address: Mafraq. P.O. Box: 241, Mafraq. Tel. 431177
Abdul Rahim AKOUR

Electoral District: Irbid Governorate: Irbid City
Seat: Muslim
Party: Islamic Action Front
Bloc: Islamic Action Front

Current Membership in Parliamentary Committees
Member, Administrative Committee, 1993-1994
Member, Legal Committee, 1994-1995
Member, Public Freedom and Citizens’ Rights Committee 1994-1995
Place and Date of Birth: Sarriyah, Irbid, 1939
Place of Residence: Sarriyah, Irbid

Education History
Secondary Education, Irbid
B.A., Islamic Shari’a, Damascus University, 1966

Professional History
Director, Awqaf and Islamic Affairs
Director of Preaching, Ministry of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs
Alternate Lecturer, Universities of Jordan and Yarmouk
Lecturer, various mosques throughout Jordan

Membership in Associations and Societies
Member, Investigative Committee, Yarmouk University, 1989-1990
Deputy, Lower House of Parliament, 1989-1993; Irbid City District
Member, Administrative Committee, 1989-1992
Member, Education Committee, 1991-1992

Political History
Member, Muslim Brotherhood movement
Member Islamic Action Front
Member, Islamic Action Front Executive Committee,
Member, Islamic Action Front, Shura Council,

Address: North Sarriyah, Irbid. Tel. (Home): 02-211296

Nazih AMMARIN

Electoral District: Kerak Governorate
Seat: Christian
Party: Independent
Bloc: Parliamentary Democratic Alliance 1993-94
Independent 1994-1995

Current Membership in Parliamentary Committees
Member, Administrative Committee, 1994-1995
Member, Agriculture and Irrigation Committee, 1993-1995
Member, Health and Environment Committee, 1993-1994
Member, Foreign Affairs Committee 1994-1995

Place and Date of Birth
Kerak, 1943

Place of Residence
Kerak

Education History
Secondary Education, Kerak
University Degree, Medicine, Vienna University, Austria, 1969

Professional History
Medical Officer, Jordanian Armed Forces, Medical Services, 1970-1984
Doctor and Physician, 1984-1993
Deputy, 10th Lower House of Parliament, 1984

Address: Castle Street, Kerak. P.O. Box: 31. Tel. 352320
Theib ANIS

Electoral District: Zarqa Governorate
Seat: Muslim
Party: Islamic Action Front
Bloc: Islamic Action Front

Current Membership in Parliamentary Committees
Member, Administrative Committee, 1993-1994
Member, Palestine and Occupied Arab Territories Committee, 1993-1994
Member, Financial Committee, 1994-1995

Place and Date of Birth
Abasiya, Jaffa, Palestine, 1937

Place of Residence
Zarqa

Educational History
Secondary Education, Palestine
Course in Library Sciences
Course in Teaching the Holy Koran, Ministry of Islamic Affairs

Professional History
Official, Phosphates Mining Company, Ruseifa
Imam and Speaker, Ministry of Awqaf, 1963-1988

Membership in Associations and Societies
Director, Islamic Association Center
Chief of the Committee for the Support of Iraq, Zarqa
Chief of the Committee for Islamic Support for the Palestinian People
Member of the Muslim Brotherhood in the Palestinian Jihad Movement from 1969 until it was dissolved after “Black September” in 1970
Member, Palestine and Occupied Arab Territories Committee, 1989-1993
Member, Muslim Brotherhood movement
Member, Islamic Action Front Constituent Assembly
Member, Islamic Action Front Shura Council

Address: Zarqa. P.O. Box: 684, Zarqa. Tel. 09-993022 / 998555

Abdul Majid AQTASH

Electoral District: Amman Governorate: Sixth District
Seat: Muslim
Party: Independent Islamist
Bloc: Independent Parliamentary Bloc

Current Membership in Parliamentary Committees
Member, Administrative Committee, 1993-1994
Member, Agriculture and Irrigation Committee, 1993-1994
Member, Education Committee, 1993-1995
Member, Foreign Affairs Committee, 1993-1995
Member, Public Liberties and Rights of Citizens’ Committee 1994-1995

Place and Date of Birth
Dawaiheh, near Hebron, Palestine, 1949

Place of Residence
Madaba

Educational History
Secondary School Education, Madaba
B.A., Sharia, University of Jordan, 1970
High Diploma in Education, Cairo, 1981
Ph.D., Politics and Economics, Riyadh University, Saudi Arabia, 1986

Professional History
Teacher, Secondary School, Madaba
Teacher, Community College, Amman, 1980
Teacher, High School and Institutes, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, 1981-1987
Assistant Professor, Politics and Economics, King Saud University, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, 1987-1993

Political History
Member, Muslim Brotherhood movement

Address: Azeezaat, Madaba. P.O. Box: 654. Tel. 542993
Salim AUWAWDEH

Electoral District: Bedouin South
Seat: Bedouin
Party: Independent
Bloc: Parliamentary Brotherhood Bloc

Current Membership in Parliamentary Committees
Member, Administrative Committee, 1993-1994
Member, Rural and Badia Committee, 1993-1994
Member, Foreign Affairs Committee, 1993-1994
Member, Agriculture and Irrigation Committee, 1994-1995
Member, Public Liberties and Rights of Citizens’ Committee, 1994-1995

Place and Date of Birth
Zarqa, 1952

Place of Residence
Al-Deesah, southern Jordan

Educational History
Secondary School Education, Zarqa Schools

Professional History
Lieutenant-Major, Jordanian Armed Forces, 1971-1993

Address: Al-Deesah, southern Jordan. Tel. 03-316770

Abdul Majid AZZAM

Electoral District: Irbid Governorate, Irbid City
Seat: Muslim
Party: Independent
Bloc: National Action Front

Current Membership in Parliamentary Committees
Member, Rural and Badia Committee, 1993-1994
Member, Education Committee, 1993-1994
Member, Health and Environmental Safety Committee, 1994-1995
Member, Foreign Affairs Committee, 1993-1995

Place and Date of Birth
Kufr ‘Am, Irbid, 1955

Place of Residence
Kufr ‘Am, Irbid

Educational History
Secondary School Education, Irbid, 1972
B.A., M.A., Ph.D., Politics, U.S.A.

Professional History
Lecturer, Politics, Yarmouk University

Political History
Minister of State for Parliamentary Affairs, 1995-

Address: West Kufr ‘Am, Irbid. Tel. 02-215812
Abed Musa BAKHIT

**Electoral District:** Amman Governorate: Fifth District  
**Seat:** Muslim  
**Party:** Independent  
**Bloc:** Parliamentary Democratic Alliance  
**Position in Parliament:** Second Deputy Speaker of the Lower House 1993-1994  
**Chairperson, Energy Strategy and Water Committee** 1994-1995

**Current Membership in Parliamentary Committees**  
Member, Agriculture and Irrigation Committee, 1994-1995  
Member, Financial Committee, 1993-1995

**Place and Date of Birth**  
Wadi Seer, near Amman, 1933

**Place of Residence**  
Marj Al-Hamaam, near Amman

**Educational History**  
Diploma, Civil Engineering, Belgrade University, 1962

**Professional History**  
Project Director, Ministry of Public Works  
Private Construction Company, Saudi Arabia  
Director, Amman Municipality Works

**Membership in Associations and Societies**  
Member, Jordanian Contractors Association

**Political History**  
Member, National Consultative Council

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Address : Marj Al-Hamaam, P.O. Box: 3175. Tel. (Home): 711106.  
Tel. (Office): 822510 / 822274. Fax: 825091

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Aref BATAINEH

**Electoral District:** Irbid Governorate: Irbid City  
**Seat:** Muslim  
**Party:** Independent  
**Bloc:** Parliamentary Democratic Alliance  
**Position in Parliament:** Chairperson, Health and Environment Committee, 1993-1994

**Current Membership in Parliamentary Committees**  
Member, Foreign Affairs Committee, 1993-1995  
Member, Health and Environment Committee, 1994-1995

**Place and Date of Birth**  
Barha, Irbid, 1930

**Place of Residence**  
Irbid

**Educational History**  
Secondary Education, Friends School, Ramallah, Palestine  
B.Sc., American University of Beirut  
University Degree, General Medicine, London University, 1960  
Gynecologist and Obstetrician, London, 1967

**Professional History**  
Physician, Jordanian Armed Forces  
Director, Hussein Medical Center, 1980-1990  
Director, Royal Medical Services

**Political History**  
Minister of Health, November 1991 - May 1993  
Minister of Health in the reshuffled cabinet of Dr. Abdulsalam Al- Majali in June.  
*Minister of Health, 1995-*

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Address : Medical City Road, Irbid. P.O. Box: 2053. Tel. 837942 / 837941
Mansour BIN TARIF

Electoral District: Kerak Governorate
Seat: Muslim
Party: Independent
Bloc: Parliamentary Democratic Alliance

Current Membership in Parliamentary Committees
Member, Foreign Affairs Committee, 1993-1994
Member, Agriculture and Irrigation Committee, 1994-1995
Member, Administrative Committee, 1993-1994
Member, Energy Strategy and Water Committee, 1994-1995
Member, Financial Committee, 1994-1995

Place and Date of Birth
Madaba, 1939

Place of Residence
Amman

Educational History
B.Sc., Agricultural Engineering, 1961
M.Sc., Agricultural Economy, American University of Beirut, 1963

Professional History
Director, Agricultural Credit Corporation, 1963-1966
Director and Advisor, Saudi Agricultural Bank, 1967-1976
Assistant to Director, Agricultural Credit Corporation, 1977-1982
General Secretary, Transportation Ministry

Political History
Minister of Agriculture, 1994
Minister of Agriculture, 1995-

Address: Shmeisani, Amman. P.O. Box: 925663. Tel. 665658

Hashem DABBAS

Electoral District: Balqa Governorate
Seat: Muslim
Party: Independent
Bloc: National Action Front

Current Membership in Parliamentary Committees
Member, Financial Committee, 1993-1995
Member, Education Committee, 1993-1995
Member, Public Liberties and Rights of Citizens’ Committee, 1994-1995

Place and Date of Birth
Salt, 1929

Place of Residence
Amman

Educational History
Ph.D., Political Science and Economics, Missouri University, U.S.A., 1963

Professional History
Professor at a number of Jordanian and American universities
Director, Department of Statistics, until 1970
General Secretary, Ministry of Industry and Commerce, 1970-1980

Membership in Associations and Societies
Member, Economic Consultative Committee, Royal Geographic Society
Director, Jordanian Economists Association
Assistant to General Secretary, Jordanian Economists Association

Political History
Minister of Post and Telecommunications, 1994

Address: Sports City, Amman. P.O. Box: 3218. Tel. 662759
Mohammad DAoudieh

Electoral District: Tafileh Governorate

Seat: Muslim

Party: Jordanian Arab Democratic Party

Bloc: Parliamentary Democratic Alliance 1993-94
Independent 1995


Current Membership in Parliamentary Committees
Member, Finance Committee, 1993-1994
Member, Education Committee, 1993-1994
Member, Energy Strategy and Water Committee 1994-1995

Place and Date of Birth
H-4, 1947

Place of Residence
Amman

Educational History
Intermediate Diploma, English Language, Amman College

Professional History
Newspaper Columnist, Al-Dustour daily Director of Media and Public Relations, Royal Court, 1992-1993

Membership in Associations and Societies
Member, Journalists Association Council
Member, Jordanian Writers Association

Political History
Member, Jordanian Arab Democratic Party (JADP)
Member, Committee Responsible for Licensing JADP
Member, JADP Executive Committee

Address: Dahiyat Al-Rabiyah, Amman. Tel. (Amman): 670888. Tel. (Tafileh): 342349

Mohammad DHWEIB

Electoral District: Amman Governorate: Second District

Seat: Muslim

Party: Al-Watan (Homeland)

Bloc: Jordan National Front

Current Membership in Parliamentary Committees
Member, Foreign Affairs Committee, 1993-1995
Member, Education Committee, 1993-1995
Member, Palestine and Occupied Arab Territories Committee, 1993-1995

Place and Date of Birth
Born: Bethlehem, Palestine, 1941

Place of Residence
Residence in Amman

Place of Residence
B.A., History, Beirut Arab University, 1967
Graduate Studies, University of Jordan, 1984

Professional History
Employee, Ministry of Education for 24 years

Political History
Deputy, 10th Lower House of Parliament Member, Committee Responsible for Licensing Al-Watan (Homeland)
Member, Executive Committee, Al-Watan (Homeland)
Minister of State in the reshuffled Cabinet of Dr. Abdulsalam Majali in June 1994

Address: Amawi, Jabal Akhdar. P.O. Box: 184365. Tel. 793122
Abdul Karim DUGHMI

Electoral District: Mafraq Governorate
Seat: Muslim
Party: Independent
Bloc: Parliamentary Democratic Alliance 1993-94
Independent 1995

Current Membership in Parliamentary Committees
Member, Public Freedoms and Citizens' Rights Committee, 1993-1994
Member, Agriculture and Irrigation Committee, 1993-1994
Member, Public Freedom and Citizens' Rights Committee, 1994-1995

Place and Date of Birth
Mafraq, 1955

Place of Residence
Mafraq

Educational History
Secondary School Education, Mafraq
B.A., Law, Beirut Arab University

Professional History
Lawyer, private law firm, since 1977
Participant, Arab Lawyers Union conferences, Tunisia, Kuwait and Syria

Membership in Associations and Societies
Jordan Lawyers Union

Political History
First Deputy Speaker of the House, 1991-1992
Member, Public Freedoms and Citizens' Rights Committee, 1991-1992
Member, Legal Committee, 1989-1991
Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs, December 1989-January 1991
Minister of Labour, January 1991-November 1991
Minister of State for Prime Ministry Affairs, June 1991-November 1991
Member of the Democratic Bloc, Lower House of Parliament, 1989-1993

Address: Prince Hassan Street, Mafraq. P.O. Box: 500, Mafraq. Tel. 04-432350 / 431216.

Bassam EMOUSH

Electoral District: Zarqa Governorate
Seat: Muslim
Party: Islamic Action Front
Bloc: Islamic Action Front

Current Membership in Parliamentary Committees
Member, Foreign Affairs Committee, 1993-1995
Member, Public Freedoms and Citizens' Rights Committee, 1993-1995
Member, Education Committee, 1993-1995

Place and Date of Birth
Born: Zarqa, 1954

Place of Residence
Residence in Zarqa

Educational History
Secondary School Education, Zarqa
B.A., Fez University, Morocco
M.A. and Ph.D., Riyadh University, Saudi Arabia. 1984

Professional History
Teacher, High Schools and Community Colleges, Jordan
Lecturer, Riyadh University, Saudi Arabia, for 2 years
Lecturer, Faculty of Islamic Studies, University of Jordan, since 1986

Membership in Associations and Societies
Member, Committee of Islamic Support for the Palestinian People
Member, Board of Trustees, Zarqa Ahliyeh University
Member, Friends of the International Institute for Islamic Thought, Washington, U.S.A.
Member, Islamic Research Studies Association. Amman

Political History
Member, Muslim Brotherhood movement
Member, Islamic Action Front
Member, Islamic Action Front Executive Committee, 1993-1994
Member, Islamic Action Front Shura Council

Address: Moraad Street, Zarqa. P.O. Box: 5555. Tel. 992500
Abdullah EnSour

Electoral District: Balqaa Governorate
Seat: Muslim
Party: Independent
Bloc: Independent

Current Membership in Parliamentary Committees
Member, Foreign Affairs Committee, 1994-1995

Place and Date of Birth
Born: Salt, 1959

Place of Residence
Residence in Salt

Educational History
B.Sc., Mathematics, American University of Beirut
M.Sc., Cultural and Scientific Administration, Detroit University, U.S.A., 1965
Ph.D., Human Resource Planning, Sorbonne University Paris

Professional History
Administrative Director, Royal Scientific Society, 1971
Vice-Ambassador, U.N.E.S.C.O., 1975
General Director, Budget Department, 1978
Director, Income Tax Department, 1981

Membership in Associations and Societies
Member, National Charter Royal Commission
Jordan’s Deputy Representative to World Bank and I.M.F.

Political History
Minister of Planning, 1984
Minister of Education, 1989
Member, Foreign Affairs Committee, 1992-1993
Member, Public Freedoms and Citizens’ Rights Committee, 1989-1991
Minister of Foreign Affairs, 1991
Minister of Trade and Industry, 1991-1993
Member, National Bloc, Lower House of Parliament, 1989-1993

Address: Salt. P.O. Box: 722. Tel. 634444 / 05-555500

Samih Farah

Electoral District: Amman Governorate: Sixth District
Seat: Christian
Party: Jordan National Alliance
Bloc: Jordan National Front

Current Membership in Parliamentary Committees
Member, Financial Committee, 1993-1994
Member, Agriculture and Irrigation Committee, 1993-1994

Place and Date of Birth
Madaaba, 1926

Place of Residence
Madaaba

Educational History
Secondary School Education, Madaaba and Amman
B.A., American University of Beirut

Professional History
Official, Ministry of Finance
Official, Madaaba Finance department
Mayor of Madaaba for 8 years

Political History
Member, National Consultative Council, 1982-1984
Member, Jordan National Alliance Party

Address: Azeezat neighbourhood, Madaaba. P.O. Box: 347, Madaaba. Tel. 08-544022
**Toujan FEISAL**

**Electoral District:** Amman Governorate: Third District  
**Seat:** Circassian Seat  
**Party:** Independent  
**Bloc:** Parliamentary Democratic Alliance 1993-94, Independent 1995  
**Position in Parliament:** Rapporteur, Education Committee, 1993-1994

**Current Membership in Parliamentary Committees**  
Member, Legal Committee, 1993-1995  
Member, Palestine and Occupied Arab Territories Committee, 1993-1994  
Member, Health and Environmental Safety Committee, 1994-1995

**Place and Date of Birth**  
Amman, 1948

**Place of Residence**  
Amman

**Educational History**  
B.A., English Language, University of Jordan, 1971  
M.A., English Language, University of Jordan, 1990

**Professional History**  
Presenter, Jordan Television  
Director, Center for Information Training  
Information Advisor, Ministry for Social Development  
Director of Cultural Programmes, Noor Al-Hussayn Foundation  
Newspaper Columnist, Political Affairs

**Political History**  
Stood for Election, Amman Fifth District, 1989

*Address:* Mecca Street, Amman. P.O. Box: 6874. Tel. 824949. Fax: 836697

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**Hatem GHAZAWI**

**Electoral District:** Irbid Governorate: North Jordan Valley and Koura District  
**Seat:** Muslim  
**Party:** Independent  
**Bloc:** National Action Front  
**Position in Parliament:** Rapporteur, Legal Committee, 1994-1995

**Current Membership in Parliamentary Committees**  
Member, Legal Committee, 1993-1995  
Member, Public Freedoms and Citizens' Rights Committee, 1993-1994  
Member, Agriculture and Irrigation Committee, 1993-1994  
Member, Energy and Water Committee, 1994-1995

**Place and Date of Birth**  
Mashara, North Jordan Valley, 1947

**Place of Residence**  
Mashara, North Jordan Valley

**Educational History**  
B.A., Law, Cairo University, 1969

**Professional History**  
Governor, Mazar Region, Jordan Valley  
Governor, Ramtha  
Governor, Deir Alla  
Governor, Khoura  
Governor, Bani Kenanah  
Official, Prime Ministry  
Assistant to General Secretary of the Lower House of Parliament  
Director, Legal Department, Ministry of Education

*Address:* Mashara, North Jordan Valley. P.O.Box: 1, Mashara. Tel. 246624 / 291088 / 291001
Taha HABAHEH

Electoral District: Ma'an Governorate
Seat: Muslim
Party: Independent
Bloc: National Action Front

Current Membership in Parliamentary Committees
Member, Public Freedoms and Citizens' Rights Committee, 1993-1995
Member, Health and Environment Committee, 1993-1995
Member, Foreign Affairs Committee, 1994-1995
Member, Education Committee, 1994-1995

Place and Date of Birth
Shobak, 1944

Place of Residence
Amman

Educational History
M.A., Arabic, University of Jordan

Professional History
Script Editor, Jordan Television

Political History
Minister of State, 1995-

Address: Zahoour Street, Jabal Taaj, Amman. P.O. Box: 7921. Tel. 779566

Samir HABASHNEH

Electoral District: Kerak Governorate
Seat: Muslim
Party: Ex-Jordan Democratic Arab Party
Bloc: Parliamentary Democratic Alliance 1993-94
Independent 1995

Current Membership in Parliamentary Committees
Member, Legal Committee, 1993-1994; Member, Water and Energy Committee, 1993-1995; Member, Agriculture and Irrigation Committee, 1993-1995

Place and Date of Birth
Bethlehem, Palestine, 1951

Place of Residence
Amman

Educational History
Secondary School Education, Amman
B.Sc., Agricultural Science, Baghdad University, 1974

Professional History
Worked in Agriculture
Newspaper Columnist, Al-Dustour
Advisor, Minister of Youth, 1993

Membership in Associations and Societies
Member, Agricultural Engineering Association, 1978-1981
Member, Jordanian Writers Association

Political History
Member, National Charter Royal Commission
Member, Center for Democracy, Freedom and Human Rights in the Arab World
Founding member, Jordan Democratic Arab Party
Minister of Culture, 1995-

Address: Seventh Circle, Amman. Tel. 692533 / 822436
Bassam HADDADIN

Electoral District: Zarqa Governorate
Seat: Christian
Party: Ex-Jordanian People’s Democratic Party
Bloc: Independent

Current Membership in Parliamentary Committees
Member, Foreign Affairs Committee, 1993-1994
Member, Public Freedoms and Citizens’ Rights Committee, 1993-1994
Member, Palestine and Occupied Arab Territories Committee, 1993-1994
Member, Financial Committee, 1994-1995

Place and Date of Birth
Ma’een, near Madaba, 1949

Place of Residence
Zarqa

Educational History
Secondary Education, Zarqa
University Degree, Journalism, Italy, 1976

Professional History
Journalist
Membership in Associations and Societies
Member, Palestinian Writers and Journalists Association
Activist, Student movement abroad, 1970-1976
Member, Jordanian Sports Youth Movement

Political History
Founding Member, Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (DFLP)
Deputy, Lower House of Parliament, 1989-1993; Zarqa District
Member, Palestine and Occupied Arab Territories Committee, 1989-1993 (Chairperson, 1989-1990; Rapporteur, 1992-1993)
Member, Foreign Affairs Committee, 1992-1993
Member, Finance Committee, 1989-1992
Member, Democratic Bloc, Lower House of Parliament, 1989-1993
Member, Jordanian People’s Democratic Party (Hashd)
Member, Committee Responsible for Licensing Hashd
Member, Executive Committee, Hashd

Address: Zarqa. Tel. 900660.

Khalil HADDADIN

Electoral District: Amman Governorate: Third District
Seat: Christian
Party: Jordanian Ba’ath Arab Socialist Party
Bloc: Independent

Current Membership in Parliamentary Committees
Member, Foreign Affairs Committee, 1993-1995
Member, Public Freedoms and Citizens’ Rights Committee, 1993-1995
Member, Palestine and Occupied Arab Territories Committee, 1993-1995

Place and Date of Birth
Ma’een, near Madaba, 1939

Place of Residence
Amman

Educational History

Professional History
Contractors
Membership in Associations and Societies
Member, Arab Organisation for Human Rights
Member, Arab Thought Forum
Secretary, Jordanian Contractors Association

Political History
Member, Jordanian Ba’ath Arab Socialist Party

Address: Um Uthaina, Amman. P.O. Box: 2857. Tel. (Home): 812362.
Tel. (Office): 665672
Anwar HADID

Electoral District: Amman Governorate: Fourth District
Seat: Muslim
Party: Independent
Bloc: Parliamentary Democratic Alliance
Position in Parliament: Chairperson, Palestine and Occupied Arab Territories Committee, 1993-1995

Current Membership in Parliamentary Committees
Member, Agriculture and Irrigation Committee, 1993-1994
Member, Foreign Affairs Committee, 1993-1995
Member, Health and Environmental Safety Committee, 1993-1995

Place and Date of Birth
Amman, 1940

Place of Residence
Amman

Educational History
University Degree in History, Arab University of Beirut, 1967

Professional History
President, Quesemah and Juedad Municipal Council, 1980-1987
Member, Greater Amman Council, 1987-1992

Membership in Associations and Societies
President, Jordanian Association for Family Planning and Protection
President, Union of Voluntary Societies

Political History
Deputy, Lower House of Parliament, November 1992
Member, Foreign Affairs Committee, 1992-1993
Member, Committee for Public Freedoms and Citizens’ Rights, 1992-1993

Address: c/o Society for the Protection of the Family, Farid Building, Abdali, Amman. P.O. Box 8066. Fax: 674534. Tel. 660482 / 678083. Tel. (Home): 836366

Mohammad al-HAJ

Electoral District: Zarqa Governorate
Seat: Muslim
Party: Islamic Action Front
Bloc: Islamic Action Front

Current Membership in Parliamentary Committees
Member, Foreign Affairs Committee, 1993-1994
Member, Education Committee, 1993-1994

Place and Date of Birth
Born: Araaba, near Jenin, Palestine, 1951

Place of Residence
Residence in Ruseifa

Educational History
Secondary School Education, Nablus, 1970
B.A., Islamic Shari'a, University of Jordan, 1975
M.A., Islamic Shari'a
Ph.D., Islamic Doctrine, Mohammad Bin Saud University, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia 1986

Professional History
Teacher, Zarqa Secondary School, 1975-1978
Lecturer, Faculty of Shari'a, University of Jordan, 1981-1989
Associate Professor, Islamic Shari’a, University of Jordan, since 1989

Membership in Associations and Societies
Member, Board of Trustees, Zarqa Ahliyeh University
Member, Investigative Committee, Yarmouk University, 1989-1990

Political History
Member, Palestine and Occupied Arab Territories Committee, 1990-1993
Member, Public Freedoms and Citizens’ Rights Committee, 1989-1990
Member, Muslim Brotherhood movement
Member, Islamic Action Front
Member, Islamic Action Front Shura Council

Address: Ruseifa, Yajouz Street. P.O. Box: 53. Tel. 09-953616
Hani HIJAZZIN

Electoral District: Kerak Governorate
Seat: Christian
Party: Independent
Bloc: National Action Front

Current Membership in Parliamentary Committees
Member, Legal Committee, 1993-1995
Member, Public Freedoms and Citizens' Rights Committee, 1993-1994
Member, Health and Environment Committee, 1993-1995
Member, Education Committee, 1994-1995

Place and Date of Birth
Kerak, 1934

Place of Residence
Kerak

Educational History
University Degree, Medicine, Baghdad University, 1963
High Diploma in Pediatrics, U.K., 1965
Private Clinic, Kerak, 1965-1993

Political History
Member, National Consultative Council, 1982-1984

Address: Kerak, Tel. (Home) 386748 (Clinic) 352366

Mohammad HUNEITI

Electoral District: Amman Governorate, Fourth District
Seat: Muslim
Party: Independent
Bloc: Parliamentary Democratic Alliance 1993-94
Independent Parliamentary Bloc 1995


Current Membership in Parliamentary Committees
Member, Administrative Committee, 1993-1994
Member, Agriculture and Irrigation Committee, 1993-1995
Member, Rural and Badia Committee, 1993-1994
Member, Financial Committee, 1993-1995
Member, Energy strategy and Water Committee, 1993-1995

Place and Date of Birth
Born: Abu Alanda, Amman, 1943

Place of Residence
Residence in Amman

Educational History
Secondary School Education, Baghdad

Professional History
Official, Center for Reconstruction
Official, Forestry Department

Address: Abu Alanda, Amman. P.O. Box: 2, Abu Alanda. Tel. 731018 / 731729
Jamil HUSHOUSH

Electoral District: Kerak Governorate

Seat: Muslim

Party: Independent

Bloc: Parliamentary Democratic Alliance 1993-94
Jordan National Front 1995

Position in Parliament: Rapporteur, the Agriculture and Irrigation Committee, 1994-1995

Current Membership in Parliamentary Committees
Member, Administrative Committee, 1993-1994
Member, Agriculture and Irrigation Committee, 1993-1994
Member, Health, Public Safety and Environment Committee, 1993-1995
Member, Foreign Affairs Committee, 1994-1995

Place and Date of Birth
Ghor Safi, Kerak, 1949

Place of Residence
Ghor Safi, Kerak

Educational History
Secondary School Certificate

Professional History
Businessman

Address: Ramlah, Ghor Safi, Kerak. Tel. 378509

Mahmoud HWEIMAL

Electoral District: Kerak Governorate

Seat: Muslim

Party: Independent

Bloc: Independent Parliamentary Bloc

Current Membership in Parliamentary Committees
Member, Law Committee, 1993-1995
Member, Agriculture and Irrigation Committee, 1993-1994
Member, Health and Environmental Safety Committee, 1994-1995
Member, Public Freedom and Citizens’ Rights Committee, 1994-1995

Place and Date of Birth
Ghor Masra’a’, Jordan Valley, 1956

Place of Residence
Ghor Masra’a’, Kerak

Educational History
Secondary School Education, Kerak
Diploma in Education, Al-Hussein Institute, Amman
B.A., Law, Beirut Arab University
Diploma in General Education, Muta University, 1989

Professional History
Teacher of English, Ghor Modern School, until 1989
Worked as a Lawyer

Membership in Associations and Societies
President, Ghor Al-Masra’ Youth Club
Member, Ghor Al-Masra’a’ Charitable Organization

Political History
Second Deputy Speaker of the House, 1991-1993
Member, Administrative Committee, 1989-1990
Member, Independent Islamist Bloc, Lower House of Parliament, 1989-1993

Address: Gardens Street, Amman and Ghor Masra’a’, Kerak. Tel. 377100 / 699650.
Fax: 697650
Saleh IRSHEIDAT

**Electoral District:** Irbid Governorate: Irbid City  
**Seat:** Muslim  
**Party:** Independent  
**Bloc:** Parliamentary Democratic Alliance  
**Position in Parliament:** Rapporteur, Foreign Affairs Committee, 1993-1994  

**Current Membership in Parliamentary Committees**  
Member, Education Committee, 1993-1995  
Member, Energy and Water Committee, 1994-1995  
Member, Finance Committee, 1994-1995  

**Place and Date of Birth**  
Irbid, 1946  

**Place of Residence**  
Amman  

**Educational History**  
Secondary Education, Egypt  
B.Sc., Civil Engineering, Germany, 1970  
Ph.D. Civil Engineering, Germany, 1975  

**Professional History**  
Director, Engineering Consultancy Company, 1975-1991  

**Political History**  
Minister of Youth, June 1991; November 1991-May 1993  
*Minister for Water and Irrigation, 1995-*  

**Address:** Fourth Circle, Jabal Amman, Amman. P.O.Box: 5508. Tel. 606500

Abdul Aziz JABR

**Electoral District:** Amman Governorate: First District  
**Seat:** Muslim  
**Party:** Islamic Action Front  
**Bloc:** Islamic Action Front  
**Position in Parliament:** Rapporteur, Palestine and Occupied Arab Territories 1994-1995  

**Current Membership in Parliamentary Committees**  
Member, Legal Committee, 1993-1994  
Member, Public Freedoms and Citizens' Rights Committee, 1993-1995  
Member, Palestine and Occupied Arab Territories Committee, 1993-1994  

**Place and Date of Birth**  
Born: Hatta, near Fallouja, Palestine, 1933  

**Place of Residence**  
Residence in Amman  

**Educational History**  
Secondary School Education, Palestine and Jordan  
B.A., Shari’a, Damascus University  
High Diploma in Education, University of Jordan  

**Professional History**  
Teacher, Ministry of Education, 29 years  
Established Dar Al-Arqam publishing house  

**Membership in Associations and Societies**  
Deputy Director, Charitable Islamic Society, Amman  
Member, Palestine and Occupied Arab Territories Committee, 1989-1993 (Chairperson, 1990-1992)  
Member, Education Committee, 1991-1993  
Member, Legal Committee, 1989-1991  

**Political History**  
Member, Islamic Action Front  
Assistant President, Islamic Action Front Shura Council  
Member, Muslim Brotherhood movement  
Member, Islamic National Front Constituent Assembly  
Member, Islamic National Front Preparatory Committee  

**Address:** Jabal Nuzha, Amman. P.O. Box: 926287. Tel. 615013  
Author of many books on Islam and Science
Abdul Baqi JAMMO

Electoral District: Zarqa Governorate
Seat: Chechen
Party: Independent Muslim
Bloc: National Action Front

Current Membership in Parliamentary Committees
Member, Public Freedoms and Citizens' Rights Committee, 1993-1994

Place and Date of Birth
Zarqa, 1924

Place of Residence
Zarqa

Educational History
Secondary School Education, Zarqa, Sweileh and Salt
University Degree, Islamic Law, Al-Azhar University, Cairo, 1952

Professional History
Mosque Speaker and Imam
Member, Zarqa Municipality Council

Membership in Associations and Societies
Member, Committee for establishing the Zarqa AhliyahUniversity
President, Islamic Cultural Society
President, Circassian Charity Society

Political History
Senator, Upper House of Parliament, November 1962-October 1963
Minister of State for Parliamentary Affairs, December 1989-June 1991
Member, Foreign Affairs Committee, 1992-1993
Member, Administrative Committee, 1989-1991
Minister of State for Parliamentary Affairs, June 1994

Address: Jammo Street, Zarqa. P.O. Box: 226, Zarqa. Tel. 982576 / 983127

Fayyad JARRAR

Electoral District: Zarqa Governorate
Seat: Muslim
Party: Al-Watan (Homeland)
Bloc: Jordan National Front

Current Membership in Parliamentary Committees
Member, Administrative Committee, 1993-1995
Member, Agriculture and Irrigation Committee, 1993-1995
Member, Palestine and Occupied Arab Territories Committee, 1993-1995

Place and Date of Birth
Born: Jenin, Palestine, 1944

Place of Residence
Residence in Amman

Professional History
Clerk, Department of Taxation

Political History
Deputy, 10th and 11th Lower House of Parliament, 1986
Member, Al-Watan (Homeland)

Address: Amman. P.O. Box: 922715. Tel. 685822
Abdul Karim KABARITI

Electoral District: Ma'an Governorate
Seat: Muslim
Party: Independent
Bloc: Parliamentary Democratic Alliance

Current Membership in Parliamentary Committees
Member, Finance Committee, 1993-1994
Member, Public Freedoms and Citizens' Rights Committee, 1993-1994
Member, Palestine and Occupied Arab Territories Committee, 1993-1994
Member, Education Committee, 1994-1995

Place and Date of Birth
Amman, 1949

Place of Residence
Amman

Educational History
Secondary School Education, Islamic Educational College, Amman
University Degree, Geological Engineering, American University of Beirut
B.Sc., Finance and Business Management, St. Edwards University, Texas, U.S.A.

Professional History

Membership in Associations and Societies
Member, Arab-American Chamber of Commerce
Member, Society for Patients with Kidney Diseases, Aqaba

Political History
Deputy, Lower House of Parliament, 1989-1993: Ma'an District
Member, Financial Committee, 1989-1993
Member, Education Committee, 1992-1993
Member, Appeals Committee II, 1989-1990
Minister for Tourism and Antiquities, December, 1989-November 1991
Minister of Labour, November 1991-1993
Member, National Bloc, Lower House of Parliament, 1989-1993
Minister for Foreign Affairs, 1995-

Address : Abdoon, Main Street Amman. P.O. Box: 202. Tel. 824302

Ahmad KASASBEH

Electoral District: Kerak Governorate
Seat: Muslim
Party: Islamic Action Front
Bloc: Islamic Action Front

Current Membership in Parliamentary Committees
Rapporteur, Administrative Committee, 1993-1995
Member, Public Freedoms and Citizens' Rights Committee, 1993-1995
Member, Agriculture and Irrigation Committee, 1993-1994
Member, Energy Strategy and Water Committee, 1994-1995

Place and Date of Birth
Ayy, Kerak, 1948

Place of Residence
Muta, Kerak

Educational History
Diploma, Communications, U.K.
Diploma, Communications, Pakistan
B.A., Law, Beirut

Professional History
Official, Ministry of Communications
Director, Communications Department, Jordan Ports Authority

Address : Muta, Kerak. P.O. Box: 7. Tel. 371053
Samir KAWAR

Electoral District: Balqa Governorate
Seat: Christian
Party: Independent
Bloc: Parliamentary Democratic Alliance

Current Membership in Parliamentary Committees
Member, Financial Committee, 1993-1995
Member, Agriculture and Irrigation Committee 1994-1995
Member, Education Committee, 1994-1995

Place and Date of Birth
Salt, 1934

Place of Residence
Amman

Educational History
Secondary School: Education, Tulkarem
B.A., Agricultural Engineering, University of Arizona, U.S.A., 1959
M.Sc., Agricultural Machinery Engineering, Kansas University, U.S.A., 1961

Professional History
Division Chief for Industry, Mining and Natural Resources, 1962-1965 Jordan Development Council
Private Business: Industry, Finance, Agriculture and Insurance

Membership in Associations and Societies
Member, Amman Chambers of Industry and Commerce
Founding Member, Jordan Business Society and Salt Development Corporation
Member, Committee for the Arab Cooperation Council, 1989-1991

Political History
Deputy, Lower House of Parliament, 1989-1993; Balqa District
Member, Finance Committee, 1989-1993
Member, Water Committee, 1991-1993
Member, Education Committee, 1989-1991
Minister, Water and Irrigation, 1991-1993
Member, National Bloc, Lower House of Parliament, 1989-1993
Minister for Transportation, 1995-

Address: Third Circle, Jabal Amman, Amman. P.O. Box: 781. Tel. (Home): 817499.
Tel. (Work): 641323 / 644441

Awad KHLEIFAT

Electoral District: Ma'an Governorate
Seat: Muslim
Party: Independent
Bloc: Independent Parliamentary Bloc

Current Membership in Parliamentary Committees
Member, Legal Committee, 1993-1995

Place and Date of Birth
Born: Wadi Musa, 1945

Place of Residence
Residence in Amman

Educational History
B.A., History, University of Jordan, 1967
Ph.D., History, University of London, 1973

Professional History
Head, Department of History, University of Jordan
Assistant to Dean, Faculty of Arts, University of Jordan
Vice-President, Yarmouk University, 1986-1987
President, Muta University

Membership in Associations and Societies
Vice-Secretary General, Arab Historians Association

Political History
Minister of Youth, April 1989-June 1991
Minister of Youth, 1995-

Address: Jordan University Housing, Amman. Tel. 845400
Jamal KHREISHA

Electoral District: Bedouin Central
Seat: Bedouin
Party: Jordan National Front
Bloc: Jordan National Front

Current Membership in Parliamentary Committees
Member, Public Freedoms and Citizens’ Rights Committee, 1993-1994
Member, Rural and Badia Committee, 1994-1995

Place and Date of Birth
Al-Muwaqqar, 1938

Place of Residence
Amman

Educational History
B.Sc., Military Science, Royal Military Academy 1960
M.Sc., Military Science, Royal Military Academy 1973

Professional History
Armed Forces, Retired, Rank of General
Military Attache
Assistant General Inspector 0f the Jordanian Armed Forces

Political History
Senator, Upper House of Parliament, 1988
Minister of State , 1990
Minister of State, 1995-

Address: South Street, Sixth Circle, Amman. P.O. Box: 35018. Tel.820370

Tawfiq KHREISHAN

Electoral District: Ma’an Governorate
Seat: Muslim
Party: Independent
Bloc: Parliamentary Brotherhood Bloc

Current Membership in Parliamentary Committees
Member, Foreign Affairs Committee, 1994-1995
Member, Rural and Badia Affairs Committee, 1994-1995
Member, Agriculture and Irrigation Committee, 1994-1995

Place and Date of Birth
Ma’an, 1947

Place of Residence
Amman

Educational History
B.Sc., Accountancy and Business Management, Beirut Arab University

Professional History
Director, Accounts Department, Jordan Petroleum Refinery Company

Membership in Associations and Societies
President, Beirut Arab University Alumni Club

Political History
Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment, 1994

Address: First Circle, Jabal Amman, Amman. Tel. 645899
Ibrahim Zeid KILANI

Electoral District: Amman Governorate
Third District

Seat: Muslim

Party: Islamic Action Front

Bloc: Islamic Action Front

Current Membership of Parliamentary Committees
Member, Legal Committee, 1993-1995
Member, Education Committee, 1993-1995
Member, Palestine and Occupied Arab Territories Committee, 1993-1994
Member, Rural and Badia Affairs Committee, 1994-1995

Place and Date of Birth
Salt, 1937

Place of Residence
Amman

Educational History
Secondary School Education, 1956
B.A., Baghdad University, 1960
Ph.D., Al-Azhar University, Cairo, 1978

Professional History
Professor, Faculty of Religious Studies, University of Jordan
Dean, Faculty of Sharia, 1984-1990

Political History
Member, Executive Committee, Islamic Action Front, 1994
Minister, Awqaf and Islamic Affairs, 1991

Address : Shmeisani, Amman. Tel. 661009

Ahmad KOFAMI

Electoral District: Irbid Governorate: Irbid City

Seat: Muslim

Party: Islamic Action Front

Bloc: Islamic Action Front

Current Membership in Parliamentary Committees
Member, Legal Committee, 1993-1995
Member, Public Freedoms and Citizens' Rights Committee, 1993-1994
Member, Palestine and Occupied Arab Territories Committee, 1993-1995
Member, Education Committee, 1994-1995

Place and Date of Birth: Barha, Irbid, 1939

Place of Residence: Irbid

Educational History
B.A., Islamic Shari'a, Damascus University, 1966
M.A., PhD., Islamic jurisprudence (fijih), Al-Azhar University, Cairo, 1980

Professional History
Teacher, Ministry of Education, 1959-1984
Lecturer, Universities of Jordan and Yarmouk, 1980-1985

Membership of Associations and Societies
Member, Investigative Committee, Yarmouk University, 1989-1990

Political History
Member, Legal Committee, 1989-1993
Member, Palestine and Occupied Arab Territories Committee, 1989-1992
Member, Public Freedoms and Citizens' Rights Committee, 1992-1993
Member, Education Committee, 1991-1992
Member, Muslim Brotherhood movement
Member, Islamic Action Front Constituent Committee
Member, Islamic Action Front Executive Committee, 1992-1993
Member, Islamic Action Front Shura Council

Address : Irbid. P.O.Box: 226, Irbid. Tel. 271539
Mifleh LAWZI

Electoral District: Amman Governorate: Fifth District
Seat: Muslim
Party: Independent
Bloc: National Action Front

Current Membership in Parliamentary Committees
Member, Administrative Committee, 1993-1994
Member, Public Freedoms and Citizen’s Rights Committee, 1993-1994
Member, Agriculture and Irrigation Committee, 1993-1994
Member, Foreign Affairs Committee, 1994-1995
Member, Energy Strategy and Water Committee, 1994-1995

Place and Date of Birth
Born: Jubeih, Amman, 1935

Place of Residence
Residence in Jubeih, Amman

Educational History
Secondary School Education, completed seventh grade

Professional History
Mayor, Jubeih, 1963-1980

Political History
Member, National Consultative Council, 1980-1984

Address: Jubeih, Amman, P.O. Box: 111, Jubeih. Tel. 843001

Abdul Hadi MAJALI

Electoral District: Kerak Governorate
Seat: Muslim
Party: Al-Ahd (Secretary-General)
Bloc: National Action Front

Current Membership in Parliamentary Committees
Chairperson, Foreign Affairs Committee, 1993-1994
Member, Public Freedoms and Citizens’ Rights Committee, 1993-1994
Member, Health and Environment Committee, 1993-1994
Member, Legal Committee, 1994-1995
Member, Education Committee, 1994-1995

Place and Date of Birth
Kerak, 1934

Place of Residence
Amman

Educational History
Secondary School Education, Hussein College, Amman, 1952
B.Sc., Civil Engineering, Baghdad University, 1957
Leadership College, U.S.A.
High Defence Studies, U.K.

Professional History
Director, Ma’an Public Works
Engineering Captain, Jordanian Armed Forces
Chief of the General Staff, Jordanian Armed Forces, 1976-1981
General Director, General Security Department, 1985-1989
Founder and General Director, Middle East Corporation for Strategic Defence Studies, 1990

Political History
General Secretary, Al-Ahd (Pledge)
Member, Committee Responsible for Licensing Al-Ahd (Pledge)
Member, Al-Ahd (Pledge) Executive Committee

Address: Abdullah Ghosheh Street, Amman. P.O. Box: 5328.
Tel. (Home): 813555 / 813666. Tel. (Work): 818815

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Hamzeh MANSOUR

Electoral District: Amman Governorate: Second District
Seat: Muslim
Party: Islamic Action Front
Bloc: Islamic Action Front
Position in Parliament: Official Spokesman for the Islamic Action Front

Current Membership in Parliamentary Committees
Member, Foreign Affairs Committee, 1993-1995
Member, Public Freedoms and Citizens’ Rights Committee, 1993-1995

Place and Date of Birth
Mansi, near Haifa, Palestine, 1944

Place of Residence
Sahab

Educational History
Diploma, English Language, Huwarah Community College, Irbid
B.A., Arabic, Beirut University, 1975
High Diploma of Education, University of Jordan, 1978
M.A., Education, University of Jordan, 1984

Professional History
Teacher, Ma’an Governorate, until 1970
Teacherr, Sahab, until 1978
Chairperson, Anti Illiteracy Committee 1978-1989

Political History
Member, Finance Committee, 1989-1991
Member, Education Committee, 1989-1991
Member, Public Freedoms and Citizens’ Rights Committee, 1991-1993
Member, Foreign Affairs Committee, 1991-1993
Executive Committee Member, Islamic Action Front
Member, Muslim Brotherhood Movement
Member, Islamic Action Front preparatory Committee
Member, Islamic Action Front Constituent Assembly
Member, Muslim Brotherhood Movement

Address: Amr Bin ‘Aas Street, Western Neighbourhood, Sahab. P.O. Box: 372, Sahab. Tel. 721419

Taher MASRI

Electoral District: Amman Governorate: Third District
Seat: Muslim
Party: Independent
Bloc: Independent

Current Membership in Parliamentary Committees
No Committee Membership 1993-1994-1995

Place and Date of Birth
Nablus, Palestine, 1942

Place of Residence
Amman

Educational History
B.Sc., Business Administration, Texas University, U.S.A.

Professional History
Employee, Central Bank of Jordan, 1965-1973
Ambassador to Spain, 1975-1978
Ambassador to France, 1978-1983
Ambassador to U.K., 1983
Jordan’s Representative to the E.C., 1978-1980

Political History
Member, Palestine and Occupied Arab Territories Committee, 1989-1991
Member, National Charter Royal Commission
Member, National Charter Royal Commission
Minister for Occupied Territories’ Affairs, 1973
Minister of Foreign Affairs, 1985-1988
Minister of Defence, June 1991-November 1991
Deputy Prime Minister, 1989-1991
Prime Minister, June 1991-November 1991

Address: Abdoon, Amman. P.O. Box: 5550. Tel. (Office): 642227. Fax: 642226. Tel. (Home): 810700
Daifullah MOUMANI

Electoral District: Irbid Governorate: Ajloun District
Seat: Muslim
Party: Islamic Action Front
Bloc: Islamic Action Front

Current Membership in Parliamentary Committees
Member, Administrative Committee, 1993-1994
Member, Education Committee, 1994-1995
Member, Financial Committee, 1994-1995

Place and Date of Birth
Abeen, Ajloun, 1940

Place of Residence
Abeen, Ajloun

Educational History
Intermediate Diploma, Huwara Community College, 1961
B.A., History, Damascus University, 1967
High Diploma of Education, Yarmouk University, 1982

Professional History
Teacher, Sultanate of Oman for six years
Teacher, Ministry of Education for 27 years
Principal, Islamic School, Irbid, until 1993

Political History
Member, Muslim Brotherhood movement
Member, Islamic Action Front Constituent Assembly

Address: ‘Abeen, Ajloun. Tel. 441129

Mohammad NAJADAT

Electoral District: Bedouin South
Seat: Bedouin
Party: Jordan National Alliance
Bloc: Jordan National Front


Current Membership in Parliamentary Committees
Chairperson, Administrative Committee, 1993-1994
Member, Agriculture and Irrigation Committee, 1993-1994
Member, Rural and Badia Committee, 1993-1994
Member, Public Liberties and Citizens’ Rights Committee, 1994-1995

Place and Date of Birth
Aqaba, 1939

Place of Residence
Marj-Al-Hamaam, Amman

Educational History
Master’s Degree, Military Science

Professional History
General, Jordanian Armed Forces (retired)
Director, Royal Armed Corps
Director, Jordanian Armed Forces Personnel Affairs
Advisor, Crown Prince Hassan’s office

Membership in Associations and Societies
Member, Jordanian National Alliance
Member, Jordanian National Alliance Executive Committee

Address: Marj Al-Hamaam, P.O. Box: (76) Amman 11732 Tel. 712231
Talal OBEIDAT

Electoral District: Irbid Governorate, Ramtha and Bani Kennanah District

Seat: Muslim

Party: Independent

Bloc: Independent 1993-94
Jordan National Front 1995


Current Membership in Parliamentary Committees
Member, Foreign Affairs Committee, 1993-1994
Member, Agriculture and Irrigation Committee, 1993-1995
Member, Administrative Committee, 1994-1995

Place and Date of Birth
Yabla, Bani Kenanah, 1938

Place of Residence
Irbid

Educational History
Elementary School Education, Bani Kenanah
B.Sc., Military Science, Muta University

Professional History
Officer, Jordanian Armed Forces, retired rank of General Businessman since 1981

Address : Irbid. Tel. (Home): 244271. Tel. (Work): 245070

Mohammad OWEIDAH

Electoral District: Balqa Governorate

Seat: Muslim

Party: Islamic Action Front

Bloc: Islamic Action Front

Current Membership in Parliamentary Committees
Member, Foreign Affairs Committee, 1993-1994
Member, Public Freedoms and Citizens' Rights Committee, 1993-1995
Member, Education Committee, 1993-1995
Member, Palestine and Occupied Arab Territories Committee, 1993-1994
Member, Financial Committee, 1994-1995

Place and Date of Birth
Falouja, near Hebron, Palestine, 1947

Place of Residence
Kamaliya, Balqa

Educational History
Ph.D., Islamic Studies, Al-Azhar University, Cairo, 1977

Professional History
Dean, Faculty of Islamic Studies, Islamic University Gaza, 1983-1984
Head of Department of Islamic Studies, University of Jordan

Membership in Associations and Societies
Member, Committee of Higher Education, University of Jordan, 1988-1991
Member, Committee of Islamic Support for the Palestinian People
Chairman-of-Board, Islamic Community College
Chairman-of-Board, Jerusalem Open University
Member, Higher Council of Culture for islamic Schools

Political History
Member, Muslim Brotherhood movement
Member, Islamic Action Front
Member, Islamic Action Front Preparatory Committee
Member, Islamic Action Front Shura Council
Member, Islamic Action Front Executive Committee, 1993-1994; 1994-1996

Address : Kamaliya, Balqa. Tel. 847456
Nawwaf QADI

Electoral District: Bedouin North
Seat: Bedouin
Party: Jordan National Alliance
Bloc: Jordan National Front

Current Membership in Parliamentary Committees
Member, Administrative Committee, 1993-1994
Member, Agriculture and Irrigation Committee, 1993-1994
Member, Rural and Badia Committee, 1993-1994

Place and Date of Birth
Husha, Mafraq, 1923

Place of Residence
Husha, Mafraq

Educational History
Secondary School Education, Irbid
Military and technical training courses, Jordanian Armed Forces

Professional History
Served in Jordanian Armed Forces, 1959-1963
Chief Public Security Officer, Nablus Police; Ma’an Police; Salt Police;
Kerak Police, 1963-1975
Assistant to Vice-Director, Public Security Department, 1973-1975
Farm Owner
Shaykh, Bani Khalid tribe

Political History
Member, Upper House Administrative Committee, 1989-1993

Address: Husha, Mafraq. Tel. (Home - Mafraq): 04-430342.
Tel. (Work - Amman): 676377.

Ahmad QUDAH

Electoral District: Irbid Governorate: Ajloun District
Seat: Muslim
Party: Independent
Bloc: National Action Front


Current Membership in Parliamentary Committees
Member, Foreign Affairs Committee, 1993-1994
Member, Education Committee, 1993-1995
Member, Health and Environment Committee, 1993-1994
Member, Legal Committee, 1994-1995

Place and Date of Birth
Ein Janna, Ajloun, 1940

Place of Residence
Ein Janna, Ajloun

Educational History
Secondary School Education, Ajloun
Studied medicine, Istanbul University, Turkey, 1969

Professional History
Physician, Ministry of Health
Director, Ajloun Health Department, 1993

Address: Ein Janna, Ajloun. P.O.Box: 12. Tel. 462427
Farah RABADI

Electoral District: Irbid Governorate: Ajloun District
Seat: Christian
Party: Independent
Bloc: National Action Front

Current Membership in Parliamentary Committees
Member, Agriculture and Irrigation Committee, 1993-1995
Member, Education Committee, 1993-1994
Member, Foreign Affairs Committee, 1994-1995

Place and Date of Birth
Ajloun, 1936

Place of Residence
Amman

Educational History
B.A., Literature, Damascus University
M.A., Literature, American University of Beirut
Ph.D., Literature University of St. Joseph, Beirut

Professional History
Official, Ministry of Education
Director, Department of Cultural Relations and Educational Information at the Ministry of Education

Address: Dahiyah Rashid, West Amman, P.O. Box: 750. Tel. 691202 / 667739

Abdul Raouf RAWABDEH

Electoral District: Irbid Governorate: Irbid City
Seat: Muslim
Party: Al-Yakatha (Reawakening) (Secretary-General)
Bloc: Jordan National Front

Current Membership in Parliamentary Committees
Member, Legal Committee, 1993-1995
Member, Education Committee, 1994-1995
Member, Health and Environment Committee, 1994-1995

Place and Date of Birth
Sarriyah, Irbid, 1939

Place of Residence
Amman

Educational History
B.Sc., Pharmacy, American University of Beirut, 1962

Professional History
Inspector of Pharmacies, Ministry of Health
Director, Pharmaceutical Department, Ministry of Health
Director, Planning Department, Ministry of Health, 1962-1976
Director, Services Department, Yarmouk University, 1976
Chairman Board of Directors, Jordan Phosphates Mines Company, 1981-1989
Member, National Consultative Council, 1978-1983

Political History
Minister, Transportation and Communications, July 1976
Minister, Transportation, November 1976 - December 1979
Deputy, Minister of Health, November 1976 - December 1979
Minister, Public Works and Housing, 1989
Member, Legal Committee, 1990-1993
Member, Palestine and Occupied Arab Territories Committee, 1992-1993
Member, Health Committee, 1991-1992
Secretary General, Al-Yakatha (Reawakening)

Minister, Education, 1994-

Address: Jordan University Street, Amman, P.O. Box: 11222. Tel. 661984 / 663466
Badr RIYATI

Electoral District: Ma’an Governorate
Seat: Muslim
Party: Islamic Action Front
Bloc: Islamic Action Front

Current Membership in Parliamentary Committees
Member, Financial Committee, 1993-1995
Member, Public Freedoms and Citizens’ Rights Committee, 1993-1995
Member, Palestine and occupied Arab Territories Committee, 1994-1995

Place and Date of Birth
Beersheba, Palestine, 1947

Place of Residence
Aqaba

Educational History
Secondary School Education, Aqaba
B.Sc., Business, Damascus University, 1972

Professional History
Official, Supplies Department, 1972-1976
Official, Electricity Authority, 1976-1993

Political History
Member, Muslim Brotherhood movement
Member, Islamic Action Front Constituent Assembly

Address: Aqaba. P.O. Box: 719, Aqaba. Tel. 03-314898

Mifleh RUHAIMI

Electoral District: Irbid Governorate: Jerash District
Seat: Muslim
Party: Al-Ahd (Pledge)
Bloc: National Action Front

Current Membership in Parliamentary Committees
Member, Finance Committee, 1993-1994
Member, Agriculture and Irrigation Committee, 1993-1995
Member, Education Committee, 1994-1995
Member, Legal Committee, 1994-1995

Place and Date of Birth
Moushairfeh, Jerash, 1954

Place of Residence
Jerash

Educational History
B.Sc., Business Administration, University of Jordan, 1979
Agricultural Planning Certificate, Arab Institute of Planning, Kuwait

Professional History
Director, Kufr Khal Development Center

Membership in Associations and Societies
Member, Jerash Development Center

Political History
Member, Al-Ahd Party

Address: Jerash. P.O. Box: 318. Tel. (Home): 452482. Tel. (Work): 452955
Suleiman SA’AD

Electoral District: Irbid Governorate: Jerash District

Seat: Muslim

Party: Islamic Action Front

Bloc: Islamic Action Front

Current Membership in Parliamentary Committees
Member, Legal Committee, 1993-1995
Member, Public Freedoms and Citizens’ Rights Committee, 1993-1995
Member, Rural and Badia Committee, 1993-1994
Member, Palestine and occupied Arab Territories Committee, 1994-1995

Place and Date of Birth
Rimoun, Jerash

Place of Residence
Jerash

Educational History
B.A., Islamic Shari’a, University of Jordan

Professional History
Director, Ajloun Islamic Awqaf
Director, Jerash Islamic Awqaf
Director of Preaching, Ministry of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs
Assistant Director, King Abdullah Mosque, Amman

Political History
Member, Muslim Brotherhood movement
Member, Islamic Action Front Constituent Assembly
Member, Islamic Action Front Shura Council

Address: Islamic Action Front party office, Jerash. Tel. 04-450567.
Tel. (Home): 04-451929

Hammam SA’EED

Electoral District: Amman Governorate: Fifth District

Seat: Muslim

Party: Islamic Action Front

Bloc: Islamic Action Front

Current Membership in Parliamentary Committees
Member, Legal Committee, 1993-1995
Member, Public Freedoms and Citizens’ Rights Committee, 1993-1994
Member, Palestine and Occupied Arab Territories Committee, 1993-1994

Place and Date of Birth
Jenin, Palestine, 1944

Place of Residence
Sweileh, near Amman

Educational History
Secondary School Education, Zarqa, 1961
B.A., Islamic Shari’a, Faculty of Shari’a, Damascus University, 1966
High Diploma in Education, University of Jordan, 1970
M.A., Islamic Studies, Al-Azhar University, Cairo, 1974
Ph.D., Islamic Studies, Al-Azhar University, Cairo, 1977

Professional History
Lecturer, Islamic Educational College, Amman, 1966-1970
Lecturer, Faculty of Shari’a, University of Jordan, 1977-1978
Head of Department, Islamic Doctrines, Faculty of Shari’a, University of Jordan.
Member, Arab Cooperation Council Committee, 1989-1991

Political History
Member, Legal Committee, 1989-1993
Member, Public Freedoms and Citizens’ Rights Committee, 1991-1993
Member, Education Committee, 1989-1991
Member, Islamic Action Front Preparatory Committee
Member, Islamic Action Front Executive Committee, 1992-1993
Member, Islamic Action Front Shura Council
Member, Islamic Action Front Constituent Assembly
Member, Muslim Brotherhood movement

Address: Eastern Sweileh, near Amman. P.O.Box: 798, Sweileh.
Tel. 844233. (Office): 691306
Ibrahim SAMARAH

**Electoral District:** Irbid Governorate: Ramtha and Bani Kennanah District

**Seat:** Muslim

**Party:** Al-Yakatha (Reawakening)

**Bloc:** Jordan National Front

**Current Membership in Parliamentary Committees**
- Member, Administrative Committee, 1993-1995
- Member, Agriculture and Irrigation Committee, 1994-1995
- Member, Rural and Badia Committee, 1993-1994

**Place and Date of Birth**
Ramtha, 1939

**Place of Residence**
Ramtha

**Educational History**
- Secondary School Education, Ramtha
- B.Sc., Military Science, 1969

**Professional History**
- Lieutenant-General, Jordanian Armed Forces
- Military Attaché, Iraq, 1977-1980

**Membership in Associations and Societies**
- Member, Ramtha Municipal Council

**Political History**
- Member Al-Yakatha (Reawakening)

Address: Ramtha. P.O.Box:303. Tel. 283201

Rateb SA’OUD

**Electoral District:** Tafileh Governorate

**Seat:** Muslim

**Party:** Independent

**Bloc:** National Action Front

**Current Membership in Parliamentary Committees**
- Member, Foreign Affairs Committee, 1993-1994
- Member, Education Committee, 1993-1994
- Member, Public Freedoms and Citizens’ Rights Committee, 1994-1995

**Place and Date of Birth**
Aimeh, near Tafileh, 1955

**Place of Residence**
Amman

**Educational History**
- Secondary School Education, Tafileh
- B.A., Principles of Education, University of Jordan
- M.A., Public Administration, University of Southern California, U.S.A.
- Ph.D., Education Administration, University of Southern California, 1988

**Professional History**
- Lecturer, Education Department, Muta University, 1988-1990
- Vice-Dean, Faculty of Education, Muta University, until 1993

**Political History**
- Minister for Higher Education, 1995-

Address: Shaheed Street, Jabal Taaj, Amman. P.O. Box: 183350. Tel. 770970
Jamal SARAIREH

Electoral District: Kerak Governorate
Seat: Muslim
Party: Independent
Bloc: Independent Parliamentary Bloc

Current Membership in Parliamentary Committees
Member, Education Committee, 1994-1995
Member, Agriculture and Irrigation Committee, 1993-1994
Member, Health and Environment Committee, 1994-1995

Place and Date of Birth
Hashmiyyah, Kerak, 1954

Place of Residence
Amman

Educational History
Secondary School Education, Kerak, 1971
B.A., English Language, Kuwait University, 1976
High Diploma in Law and International Relations, U.K.

Professional History
Teacher and Advisor, ARAMCO, Dahran, Saudi Arabia, 1978-1982
Tapline and ARAMCO representative in Jordan, Syria, Lebanon and Turkey, 1982
Member, National Charter Royal Commission

Political History
First Deputy Speaker of the House, 1989-1990
Member, Health Committee, 1989-1991
Member, Foreign Affairs Committee, 1989-1991
Member, Legal Committee, 1992-1993
Minister of Transportation and Communications, January 1991 - June 1991
Minister of Telecommunications, November 1991-1993
Member, Constitutional Bloc, Lower House of Parliament, 1989-1993
Minister of Communications and Mail, 1995-

Address: Sports City, Amman. P.O. Box: 382. Tel. 672871

Ali SHATTI

Electoral District: Balqaa Governorate
Seat: Muslim
Party: Independent
Bloc: Parliamentary Brotherhood Bloc

Current Membership in Parliamentary Committees
Member, Financial Committee, 1993-1995
Member, Agriculture and Irrigation Committee, 1993-1995
Member, Public Freedoms and Citizens' Rights Committee, 1994-1995

Place and Date of Birth
Irbid, 1962

Place of Residence
Deir 'Ala, Jordan Valley

Educational History
B.Sc., Administrative Science and Accountancy, Tarmouk University, 1982
High Diploma in Education and Psychology, University of Jordan, 1991
M.B.A., Finance Administration, University of Jordan, 1993

Professional History
Director, Deir Ala Finance Department, 1992-1993

Address: Deir Ala. Tel. 05-570528
Ibrahim SHEHDAH

Electoral District: Balqa Governorate
Seat: Muslim
Party: Independent
Bloc: Parliamentary Democratic Alliance

Current Membership in Parliamentary Committees
Member, Legal Committee, 1993-1995
Member, Public Freedoms and Citizens’ Rights Committee, 1993-1995
Member, Palestine and Occupied Arab Territories Committee, 1993-1994

Place and Date of Birth
Hebron, Palestine, 1951

Place of Residence
Karameh, Baqaa Camp

Educational History
Secondary School Education, Karameh and Baqaa Refugee Camps
B.A., High Diploma, Law

Professional History
Teacher, Refugee Camps Schools, until 1982
Lawyer, until 1982

Membership in Associations and Societies
Head, Al-Baqaa Sports Club
Member, Baqaa Refugee Camp Services Committee

Address: Karameh, Baqaa. P.O. Box: 12. Tel. 725234 / 647686

Abdul Hafez SHKHANBEH

Electoral District: Amman Governorate: Sixth District
Seat: Muslim
Party: Independent
Bloc: Parliamentary Democratic Alliance
1993-94 Independent 1995

Current Membership in Parliamentary Committees
Member, Financial Committee, 1993-1995
Member, Agriculture and Irrigation Committee, 1993-1994
Member, Health and Environment Committee, 1993-1995

Place and Date of Birth
Muraitjum Shakhanbeh, near Madaba, 1950

Place of Residence
Madaba

Educational History
B.Sc., Medicine, former Soviet Union, 1975
Private Clinic, Madaba

Address: Madaba. Tel. (Home): 544349. Tel. (Work): 544472
Mustafa SHNEIKAT

Electoral District: Balqaa Governorate
Seat: Muslim
Party: Jordanian Democratic Socialist Party
Bloc: Parliamentary Democratic Alliance 1993-1994
Independent 1994-1995

Current Membership in Parliamentary Committees
Member, Legal Committee, 1993-1995
Member, Public Freedoms and Citizens’ Rights Committee, 1993-1994
Member, Agriculture and Irrigation Committee, 1993-1994
Member, Health and Environment Committee, 1994-1995

Place and Date of Birth
Salt, 1950

Place of Residence
Miyameen, Salt

Educational History
Secondary School Education, Salt
B.Sc. Degree, Medicine and Surgery, Basra University, Iraq, 1975

Professional History
Private Clinic, Deir Al-A

Membership in Associations and Societies
Rapporteur, General Practitioners’ Association, 1982-1986
Member, Jordan Medical Association, 1987-1989

Political History
Member, Jordanian Democratic Socialist Party
Member, Committee Responsible for Licensing Jordanian Democratic Socialist Party
Member, Jordanian Democratic Socialist Party Executive Committee

Address: Miyameen, Salt. Tel. 554745

Saleh SHAWATAH

Electoral District: Irbid Governorate: Irbid City
Seat: Muslim
Party: Independent
Bloc: Parliamentary Democratic Alliance

Current Membership in Parliamentary Committees
Member, Administrative Committee, 1993-1994
Member, Agriculture and Irrigation Committee, 1993-1994
Member, Palestine and Occupied Arab Territories Committee, 1993-1995
Member, Foreign Affairs Committee, 1994-1995

Place and Date of Birth
Tireh, Haifa, Palestine, 1946

Place of Residence
Irbid

Educational History
B.A., Arabic Literature and Language, Yarmouk University

Political History
Interest and support of the Palestinian Issues

Address: Ahmad Shawki Street, Irbid. Tel. 02-248664
Munir SOUBAR

**Electoral District:** Amman Governorate: Fifth District

**Seat:** Circassian

**Party:** Independent

**Bloc:** Parliamentary Democratic Alliance

**Current Membership in Parliamentary Committees**
Member, Financial Committee, 1994-1995
Member, Public Freedoms and Citizens' Rights Committee, 1993-1994
Member, Palestine and Occupied Arab Territories Committee, 1993-1995
Member, Energy and Water Committee, 1994-1995

**Place and Date of Birth**
Wadi Seer, near Amman, 1949

**Place of Residence**
Wadi Seer, near Amman

**Educational History**
B.Sc., Civil Engineering, Ankara, Turkey, 1973

**Professional History**
Civil Engineer, Public Works Department, Amman Municipality
Civil Engineer, private company, Turkey

**Membership in Associations and Societies**
Member, Jordan Engineers Association

Address: Biyadar, Wadi Seer, near Amman. P.O. Box: 926921. Tel: 812483

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Sa’ad SROUR

**Electoral District:** Bedouin North

**Seat:** Bedouin

**Party:** Independent

**Bloc:** Parliamentary Democratic Alliance

**SPEAKER OF THE LOWER HOUSE**
1994-1995

**Current Membership in Parliamentary Committees**
Member, Education Committee, 1993-1994
Member, Palestine and Occupied Arab Territories Committee, 1994-1995

**Place and Date of Birth:** Mafraq Governorate, 1947

**Place of Residence:** Amman

**Educational History**
Secondary School Education, Al-Hussein College, Amman
B.Sc., Civil Engineering, Riyadh University, Saudi Arabia, 1970

**Professional History**
Engineer, Arab and International companies, Saudi Arabia, 1974-1981
Farm Owner

**Membership in Associations and Societies**
President, Al-Hussein Club, Mafraq
Member, National Consultative Council, 1982-1983

**Political History**
Member, Water Committee, 1992-1993
Rapporteur, Rural and Badia Committee, 1989-1991
Minister of Water and Irrigation, January 1991-June 1991
Member of Public Works, June 1991-1993
Member, National Bloc, Lower House of Parliament, 1989-1993

Address: Wadi Saqra, Amman. Tel: 696997
Abdul Razzaq TBEISHAT

Electoral District: Irbid Governorate: Irbid City
Seat: Muslim
Party: Independent
Bloc: Independent Parliamentary Bloc

Current Membership in Parliamentary Committees
Member, Legal Committee, 1994-1995
Member, Education Committee, 1994-1995

Place and Date of Birth
Irbid, 1939

Place of Residence
Amman and Irbid

Educational History
University Degree, Medicine, Istanbul University, Turkey, 1963

Professional History
Physician, Jordanian Armed Forces, 1964
Physician, Private Clinic, 1965-1979
Director of Health Affairs, Irbid
Mayor, Irbid Municipality, 1979-1991

Political History
Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment, June 1991; November 1991 - May 1993
Member, Preparatory Committee of the Islamic Action Front Party

Address: Amman, Mecca Street, Rawabi Suburb, Hassan Attar Street, No. 8, 8th Floor, Tel. (Res) 864446

Fawzi TUAIMEH

Electoral District: Balqa Governorate
Seat: Christian
Party: Independent
Bloc: National Action Front

Current Membership in Parliamentary Committees
Member, Legal Committee, 1993-1995
Member, Education Committee, 1993-1994
Member, Agriculture and Irrigation Committee, 1994-1995

Place and Date of Birth
Fuheis, near Salt, 1945
Place of Residence
Fuheis, near Salt

Educational History
M.A. Ph.D., Clinical Psychology, U.S.A., 1976

Professional History
Assistant Professor of Psychology, University of Jordan, 1977-1984
Director, Psychological Guidance Center, University of Jordan, 1977-1979
Director, Special Education Center, University of Jordan, 1980-1984

Membership in Associations and Societies
Chairperson, National Association for Mentally Handicapped Children, 1979-1983
Member, Board of Directors, National Center for Psychological and Educational Services
Member, National Charter Royal Commission
Member, Education Committee, 1989-1992
Member, Foreign Affairs Committee, 1989-1992
Rapporteur, Agriculture Committee, 1992-1993

Address: Hashmiyyah Road, Fuheis, near Salt, P.O. Box: 155, Tel. 835222 / 844766
Mohammad ZIBEN

**Electoral District:** Bedouin Central

**Seat:** Bedouin

**Party:** Independent

**Bloc:** Independent

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Fawwaz ZOU’BI

**Electoral District:** Irbid Governorate: Ramtha and Bani Kennanah District

**Seat:** Muslim

**Party:** Independent

**Bloc:** National Action Front

**FIRST ASSISTANT SPEAKER OF THE LOWER HOUSE 1994-1995**

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**Current Membership in Parliamentary Committees**
Member, Foreign Affairs Committee, 1993-1995
Member, Public Freedoms and Citizens’ Rights Committee, 1993-1995
Member, Water and Energy Committee, 1993-1995

**Place and Date of Birth**
Ramtha, 1956

**Place of Residence**
Ramtha

**Educational History**
Secondary School Education, Ramtha

**Professional History**
Businessman
Mayor, Ramtha Municipality

---

**Address:**
North Ramtha, Tel. (Home): Ramtha-283515. Tel. (Car): 802770.
Tel. (Work-Amman): 692152, Tel. (Work-Ramtha): 282062
Nader ZUHAIRAT

Electoral District: Irbid Governorate: North Jordan Valley and Koura District

Seat: Muslim

Party: Independent

Bloc: Parliamentary Brotherhood Bloc

Position in Parliament: Chairperson, Agriculture and Irrigation Committee, 1994-1995

Current Membership in Parliamentary Committees
Member, Administrative Committee, 1993-1994; Member, Agriculture and Irrigation Committee, 1993-1994; Member, Education Committee, 1993-1994

Place and Date of Birth
North Shouna, Jordan Valley, 1942

Place of Residence
North Shouna, Jordan Valley

Educational History
Secondary School Education, Irbid
B.A., History, Damascus University, 1963
High Diploma in Education, Yarmouk University
High Diploma in Inner City Planning, Berlin, Germany

Professional History
Official, Ministry of Education, 1964
Director of Secondary Education, Irbid, 1968-1970
Mayor, North Shouna, 1980-1988 (Two Terms)

Membership in Associations and Societies
Chairperson, North Shouna Agricultural Association; Chairperson, North Shouna Association, 1975-1980; Member, Investigative Committee, Yarmouk University, 1989-1990

Political History
Member, Appeals Committee II, 1989-1990
Member, National Bloc, 1989-1993 Lower House of Parliament
Minister for Municipal and Rural Affairs, 1995-

Address: King Hussein Street, North Shouna, Jordan Valley. P.O. Box: 40. Tel. 237040

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### Appendix 1

#### Results of the Election to Jordan’s 12th Lower House of Parliament, November 8, 1993

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amman First District</th>
<th>Amman Sixth District</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1- Abdul Aziz Jabr (IAF), 8,002</td>
<td>1- Abdul Hafez Shukhanbeh, 3,823</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2- Hammad Abu Jamous (Mustakbal), 4,078</td>
<td>2- Abdul Majid Aqash (MB), 3,626</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3- Theib Abdullah (MB), 3,469</td>
<td>Chris- Samih Farah (JNA), 1,969</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total no. of candidates: 21</td>
<td>Total no. of candidates: 22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total votes cast: 36,733</td>
<td>Total votes cast: 28,713</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amman Second District</th>
<th>Balqa</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1- Abdul Munem Abu Zant (IAF), 9,134</td>
<td>1- Ali Shattar, 5,354</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2- Hamzah Mansour (IAF), 8,880</td>
<td>2- Mohammad Oweideh (IAF), 4,788</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3- Mohammad Dhweib (Al-Watan), 5,257</td>
<td>3- Mustafa Shneikat (JDSP), 4,770</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total no. of candidates: 22</td>
<td>4- Ibrahim Shehdaa, 4,714</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total votes cast: 42,670</td>
<td>5- Hashem Dabbas, 3,107</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>6- Abdullah Ensour, 3,050</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Chris- Samir Kawar, 2,621</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Chris- Fawzi Tuameh, 2,038</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amman Third District</th>
<th>Kerak</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1- Ibrahim Zeid Kitani (IAF), 9,134</td>
<td>1- Abdul Hadi Majali (Al-Ahd), 3,871</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2- Taher Masri, 8,789</td>
<td>2- Mahmoud Hweimele (Ind. Islam.), 3,791</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3- Ali Abu Ragheb, 8,162</td>
<td>3- Mansour Bin Tarif, 2,988</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Circ- Toujan Feisal, 1,885</td>
<td>4- Ahmad Kasasbeh (IAF), 2,892</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Chris- Khalil Haddadin (JBASP), 1,582</td>
<td>5- Jamil Hushouf, 2,721</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total no. of candidates: 28</td>
<td>6- Samir Habashneh (JADP), 2,616</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total votes cast: 47,191</td>
<td>7- Jamal Saraihef (Ind. Islam.), 2,440</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Chris- Naji Ammar, 1,073</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Chris- Nadi Hijajin, 1,024</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amman Fourth District</th>
<th>Tafileh</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1- Anwar Hadid, 6,329</td>
<td>1- Mohammad Daudieh (JADP), 2,568</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2- Mohammad Hunaiti, 6,310</td>
<td>2- Abdullah Akaileh (IAF), 2,398</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total no. of candidates: 20</td>
<td>3- Rateb Saoud (Al-Ahd), 1,931</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total votes cast: 40,957</td>
<td>Total no. of candidates: 17</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Total votes cast: 19,787</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Amman Fifth District</th>
<th>Circ: Circassian Seat</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1- Hammam Sa’eed (IAF), 3,690</td>
<td>Chris: Christian Seat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2- Khaled Ajarmeh, 3,308</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3- Abed Musa Bakhit, 3,237</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4- Mifeleh Lawzi, 2,963</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Circ- Munir Soubar, 2,302</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total no. of candidates: 40</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total votes cast: 45,507</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

(Contd.)
## Appendix 2

### The Political Party Spectrum in Jordan: 1994

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Political Orientation</th>
<th>Party</th>
<th>Party Leader</th>
<th>No. of Deputies</th>
<th>Bloc</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tribal - Conservative</td>
<td>Jordan National Alliance</td>
<td>Mijehem Khreisha</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>JNF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Al-Watan (Homeland)</td>
<td>Akef Al-Fayez</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>JNF</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yorkatha (Reawakening)</td>
<td>Abdul R. Rawabdeh</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>JNF</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Al-Ahd (Pledge)</td>
<td>Abdul Hadi Majali</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>NAF</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Centrist</td>
<td>Popular Unity Party</td>
<td>Talal Ramahi</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>PDA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Mustakbal (Future)</td>
<td>Suleiman Arar</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Progress and Justice Party</td>
<td>Ali Sa’ad</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>United Arab Democratic Party-Wa’ed</td>
<td>Anis Muasher</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Constitutional Party</td>
<td>Muhiein Tal</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Jordanian People’s Democratic Party-Hashd</td>
<td>Tayseer Zibri</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Leftist - Palestinian Origin</td>
<td>Jordanian People’s Democratic Party</td>
<td>Issa Madanat</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>PDA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Jordanian Progressive Democratic Party</td>
<td>Ali Amer</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Jordanian Communist Party</td>
<td>Ya’acoub Zayadin</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Jordanian Democratic Socialist Party</td>
<td>Fawwaz Zou’bi</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>PDA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Freedom Party</td>
<td>Munis Razzaz</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Jordanian Ba’ath Socialist Party</td>
<td>Tayseer Homsi</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Arab Ba’ath Progressive Party</td>
<td>Mahmoud Maitah</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Pan-Arab</td>
<td>Jordanian Arab Democratic Party</td>
<td>Abdul Khaleq Shatat</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>National Action Front</td>
<td>Mohammad Zou’bi</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Islamic Action Front</td>
<td>Ishaq Farhan</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>IAF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Islamist</td>
<td>Islamic Action Front</td>
<td>Mohammad Zou’bi</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Arab Islamic Democratic Party-Do’aa</td>
<td>Yousef Abu Bakr</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Notes:**
- IAF: Islamic Action Front
- MB: Muslim Brotherhood movement
- JBASP: Jordanian Ba‘ath Arab Socialist Party
- JNA: Jordan National Alliance
- JDSP: Jordanian Democratic Socialist Party
- JADP: Jordanian Arab Democratic Party
- Hashd: Jordanian People’s Democratic Party
## Appendix 3

**Lower House Vote-of-Confidence on the Government of Abdul Salam Majali, December 8, 1993**

### 3(i): “Confidence” - 41 Deputies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Deputy</th>
<th>District</th>
<th>Affiliation</th>
<th>Bloc</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hammad Abu Jamous</td>
<td>Amman 1</td>
<td>Mustakbal</td>
<td>PDA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mohammad Dhucib</td>
<td>Amman 2</td>
<td>Al-Watan</td>
<td>JNF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mohammad Huneiti</td>
<td>Amman 4</td>
<td></td>
<td>PDA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khaled Ajarmeh</td>
<td>Amman 5</td>
<td></td>
<td>NAF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mifleh Lawzi</td>
<td>Amman 5</td>
<td></td>
<td>NAF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abdul Hafez Shakhanbeh</td>
<td>Amman 6</td>
<td></td>
<td>PDA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abdul Majid Aqtash</td>
<td>Amman 6 (MB)</td>
<td></td>
<td>IB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samih Farah</td>
<td>Amman 6 (Christian)</td>
<td>JNA</td>
<td>JNF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abdul Majid Azzam</td>
<td>Irbid</td>
<td></td>
<td>NAF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Aref Bataineh</td>
<td>Irbid</td>
<td></td>
<td>PDA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nader Abu Sha’ar</td>
<td>Irbid (Christian)</td>
<td></td>
<td>NAF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mifleh Rahimi</td>
<td>Jerash</td>
<td>Al-Ahd</td>
<td>NAF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ahmad Qudah</td>
<td>Ajloun</td>
<td></td>
<td>NAF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farah Rabadi</td>
<td>Ajloun (Christian)</td>
<td></td>
<td>NAF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ali Shatti</td>
<td>Balqaa</td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hashekem Dabbas</td>
<td>Balqaa</td>
<td></td>
<td>NAF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abdullah Ensour</td>
<td>Balqaa</td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samir Kawar</td>
<td>Balqaa (Christian)</td>
<td></td>
<td>PDA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fawzi Tuaimeh</td>
<td>Balqaa (Christian)</td>
<td></td>
<td>NAF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Awad Khleifat</td>
<td>Ma’an</td>
<td></td>
<td>IB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abdul Karim Kabariti</td>
<td>Ma’an</td>
<td></td>
<td>PDA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taha Habahbeh</td>
<td>Ma’an</td>
<td></td>
<td>NAF</td>
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</table>

### 3(ii): “No-Confidence” - 29 Deputies

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Deputy</th>
<th>District</th>
<th>Affiliation</th>
<th>Bloc</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Tawfiq Khreishan</td>
<td>Ma’an</td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mansour Bin Tarif</td>
<td>Kerak</td>
<td></td>
<td>PDA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abdul Hadi Majali</td>
<td>Kerak</td>
<td></td>
<td>NAF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hani Hijazin</td>
<td>Kerak (Christian)</td>
<td></td>
<td>NAF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fayyad Jarrar</td>
<td>Zarqa</td>
<td></td>
<td>NAF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abdul Baqi Jammo</td>
<td>Zarqa (Chechen)</td>
<td></td>
<td>NAF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abdullah Alku Irsheidah</td>
<td>Mafraq</td>
<td></td>
<td>NAF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mohammad Abu Oleim</td>
<td>Mafraq</td>
<td></td>
<td>NAF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rateb Sa’oud</td>
<td>Tafileh</td>
<td>Al-Ahd</td>
<td>NAF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fawwaz Zou’bi</td>
<td>Ramtha</td>
<td></td>
<td>NAF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ibrahim Samara</td>
<td>Ramtha</td>
<td>Yakatha</td>
<td>JNF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hatem Ghazawi</td>
<td>North Valley &amp; Koura</td>
<td></td>
<td>NAF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nader Zuhairat</td>
<td>North Valley &amp; Koura</td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jamal Khreisha</td>
<td>Bedouin Central</td>
<td>JNA</td>
<td>JNF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mohammad Ziben</td>
<td>Bedouin Central</td>
<td></td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salim Auawkadah</td>
<td>Bedouin South</td>
<td>JNA</td>
<td>JNF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mohammad Najadat</td>
<td>Bedouin South</td>
<td>JNA</td>
<td>JNF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sa’ad Srour</td>
<td>Bedouin North</td>
<td></td>
<td>PDA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nawwaf Qadi</td>
<td>Bedouin North</td>
<td>JNA</td>
<td>JNF</td>
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Who's Who In The Jordanian Parliament
### 3(ii): “No-Confidence” (Contd.)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Deputy</th>
<th>District</th>
<th>Affiliation</th>
<th>Bloc</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ibrahim Zeid Kilani</td>
<td>Amman 3</td>
<td>IAF</td>
<td>IAF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ali Abu Ragheb</td>
<td>Amman 3</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>PDA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toujan Feisal</td>
<td>Amman 3 (Circassian)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>PDA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khalil Haddadin</td>
<td>Amman 3 (Christian)</td>
<td>JBASP</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hammam Sa’eed</td>
<td>Amman 5</td>
<td>IAF</td>
<td>IAF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ahmad Kofahi</td>
<td>Irbid</td>
<td>IAF</td>
<td>IAF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saleh Shawatch</td>
<td>Irbid</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>PDA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abdul Raouf Rawabdeh</td>
<td>Irbid</td>
<td>Yakatha</td>
<td>JNF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abdul Tubeishat</td>
<td>Irbid</td>
<td>(Former IAF)</td>
<td>IB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abdul Rahim Ekour</td>
<td>Irbid</td>
<td>IAF</td>
<td>IAF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suleiman Sa’ad</td>
<td>Jerash</td>
<td>IAF</td>
<td>IAF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daifullah Momani</td>
<td>Ajloun</td>
<td>IAF</td>
<td>IAF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mohammad Owcedah</td>
<td>Balqaa</td>
<td>IAF</td>
<td>IAF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mustafa Shneikat</td>
<td>Balqaa</td>
<td>JDSP</td>
<td>PDA</td>
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<tr>
<td>Badr Riyati</td>
<td>Ma’an</td>
<td>IAF</td>
<td>IAF</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mahmoud Huweimeel</td>
<td>Kerak</td>
<td>(Ind. Islam.)</td>
<td>IB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ahmad Kasasbeh</td>
<td>Kerak</td>
<td>IAF</td>
<td>IAF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jamil Hushoush</td>
<td>Kerak</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>PDA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samir Habashneh</td>
<td>Kerak</td>
<td>JADP</td>
<td>PDA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mohammad Haj</td>
<td>Zarqa</td>
<td>IAF</td>
<td>IAF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deib Anis</td>
<td>Zarqa</td>
<td>IAF</td>
<td>IAF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bassam Emoush</td>
<td>Zarqa</td>
<td>IAF</td>
<td>IAF</td>
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<tr>
<td>Bassam Haddadin</td>
<td>Zarqa (Christian)</td>
<td>Hashd</td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td>Abdul Karim Dughmi</td>
<td>Mafraq</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>PDA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mohammad Daoudieh</td>
<td>Tafileh</td>
<td>JADP</td>
<td>PDA</td>
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<tr>
<td>Abdullah Akaileh</td>
<td>Tafileh</td>
<td>IAF</td>
<td>IAF</td>
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</table>

### 3(iii): “Abstention” - 9 Deputies

<table>
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<tr>
<th>Deputy</th>
<th>District</th>
<th>Affiliation</th>
<th>Bloc</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Taher Masri</td>
<td>Amman 3</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>(house speaker)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Anwar Hadid</td>
<td>Amman 4</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>PDA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abed Musa Bakhit</td>
<td>Amman 5</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>PDA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Munir Soubar</td>
<td>Amman 5 (Circassian)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>PDA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saleh Irsheidat</td>
<td>Irbid</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>PDA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ibrahim Shehadah</td>
<td>Balqaa</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>IB</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jamal Sarairah</td>
<td>Kerak</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>PDA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nazih Ammarin</td>
<td>Kerak (Christian)</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
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<tr>
<td>Talal Obiedat</td>
<td>Ramtha</td>
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### 3(iv): Absent - 1 Deputy

<table>
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<th>Affiliation</th>
<th>Bloc</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Deib Abdullah</td>
<td>Amman 1</td>
<td>(MB)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Affiliation**

- (MB): Muslim Brotherhood movement
- JNA: Jordan National Alliance
- IAF: Islamic Action Front
- JBASP: Jordanian Ba’ath Arab Socialist Party
- (Ind. Islam.): Independent Islamist
- JADP: Jordanian Arab Democratic Party
- Hashd: Jordanian People’s Democratic Party

**Bloc**

- PDA: Parliamentary Democratic Alliance (Leftist / Centrist)
- JNF: Jordan National Front (Tribal / Conservative)
- NAF: National Action Front (Tribal / Nationalist)
- IAF: Islamic Action Front (Islamist)
- IB: Independent Bloc
### Appendix 4

**Jordan’s Political Party Representation and the Lower House Vote-of-Confidence on the Government of Abdul Salam Majali, December 8, 1993**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Party</th>
<th>Total Seats</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>NC</th>
<th>A</th>
<th>% Support for Govt.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Al-Ahd</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jordan National Alliance</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>4</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mustakbal</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Al-Watan</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Yakatha</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Islamic Action Front</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JBASP</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JDSP</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JADP</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JPDP</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TOTAL</strong></td>
<td><strong>33</strong></td>
<td><strong>11</strong></td>
<td><strong>22</strong></td>
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<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C: “Confidence”  
NC: “No-Confidence”  
A: “Abstention”

**Appendix 5**

**Lower House Parliamentary Blocs and the Vote-of-Confidence on the Government of Abdul Salam Majali, December 8, 1993**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Bloc</th>
<th>Total</th>
<th>C</th>
<th>NC</th>
<th>A</th>
<th>% support for Govt.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NAF</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>17</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JNF</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>7</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>85%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PDA</td>
<td>21</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IB</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IAF</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>16</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>0%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

C: “Confidence”  
NC: “No-Confidence”  
A: “Abstention”

NAF: National Action Front  
JNF: Jordan National Front  
PDA: Parliamentary Democratic Alliance  
IB: Independent Bloc  
IAF: Islamic Action Front
### 6(ii) National Action Front - 17 Members

Made-up largely of tribal independents and East-Bank nationalists, led by Al-Ahd party. Contains no Jordanians of Palestinian origin.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Deputy</th>
<th>District</th>
<th>Party / Affiliation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Khaled Ajarmeh</td>
<td>Amman 5</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mifieh Lawzi</td>
<td>Amman 5</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abdul Majid Azzam</td>
<td>Irbid</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nader Abu Sha'ar</td>
<td>Irbid (Christian)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mifieh Ruhaimi</td>
<td>Jerash</td>
<td>Al-Ahd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hatem Ghazawi</td>
<td>North Valley and Koura</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ahmad Qudah</td>
<td>Ajloun</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hashem Dabbas</td>
<td>Balqaa</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fawzi Tuaimeh</td>
<td>Balqaa (Christian)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taha Habahbeh</td>
<td>Ma'an</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abdul Hadi Majali</td>
<td>Kerak</td>
<td>Al-Ahd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hani Hijazzin</td>
<td>Kerak (Christian)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abdul Baqi Jammo</td>
<td>Zarqa (Chechen)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abdullah Akhu Irsheidah</td>
<td>Mafraq</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rateb Sa’oud</td>
<td>Tafileh</td>
<td>Al-Ahd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fawwaz Zou’bi</td>
<td>Ramtha</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farah Rabadi</td>
<td>Ajloun (Christian)</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Deputy**
- Khaled Ajarmeh
- Mifieh Lawzi
- Abdul Majid Azzam
- Nader Abu Sha’ar
- Mifieh Ruhaimi
- Hatem Ghazawi
- Ahmad Qudah
- Hashem Dabbas
- Fawzi Tuaimeh
- Taha Habahbeh
- Abdul Hadi Majali
- Hani Hijazzin
- Abdul Baqi Jammo
- Abdullah Akhu Irsheidah
- Rateb Sa’oud
- Fawwaz Zou’bi
- Farah Rabadi

**District**
- Amman 5
- Amman 5
- Irbid
- Irbid (Christian)
- Jerash
- North Valley and Koura
- Ajloun
- Balqaa
- Balqaa (Christian)
- Ma’an
- Kerak
- Kerak (Christian)
- Kerak (Christian)
- Zarqa (Chechen)
- Mafraq
- Tafileh
- Ramtha
- Ajloun (Christian)

**Party / Affiliation**
- -
- -
- -
- -
- Al-Ahd
- -
- -
- -
- -
- -
- Al-Ahd
- -
### 6(iii)- Islamic Action Front - 16 Members

*Islamist bloc, currently consisting exclusively of members of the Islamic Action Front party*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Deputy</th>
<th>District</th>
<th>Party / Affiliation</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abdul Aziz Jabr</td>
<td>Amman 1</td>
<td>IAF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abdul Munem Abu Zant</td>
<td>Amman 2</td>
<td>IAF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hamzeh Mansour</td>
<td>Amman 2</td>
<td>IAF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ibrahim Zeid Kilani</td>
<td>Amman 3</td>
<td>IAF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hamman Sa’eed</td>
<td>Amman 5</td>
<td>IAF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ahmad Kofahi</td>
<td>Irbid</td>
<td>IAF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abdul Rahim Ekour</td>
<td>Irbid</td>
<td>IAF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suleiman Sa’ad</td>
<td>Jerash</td>
<td>IAF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Daifullah Moumani</td>
<td>Ajloun</td>
<td>IAF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mohammad Oweida</td>
<td>Balqa</td>
<td>IAF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Badr Riyati</td>
<td>Ma’an</td>
<td>IAF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ahmad Kasasbeh</td>
<td>Kerak</td>
<td>IAF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mohammad Haj</td>
<td>Zarqa</td>
<td>IAF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Deib Anis</td>
<td>Zarqa</td>
<td>IAF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bassam Emoush</td>
<td>Zarqa</td>
<td>IAF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abdullah Akaileh</td>
<td>Tafileh</td>
<td>IAF</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 6(iv)- Jordan National Front - 8 Members

*Conservative, tribal grouping, based on Jordan National Alliance, Al-Watan and Yakatha parties*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Deputy</th>
<th>District</th>
<th>Party / Affiliation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jamal Khreisha</td>
<td>Bedouin Central</td>
<td>JNA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mohammad Najadat</td>
<td>Bedouin South</td>
<td>JNA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nawwaf Qadi</td>
<td>Bedouin North</td>
<td>JNA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mohammad Dweib</td>
<td>Amman 2</td>
<td>Al-Watan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samih Farah</td>
<td>Amman 6 (Christian)</td>
<td>JNA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fayyad Jarrar</td>
<td>Zarqa</td>
<td>Al-Watan</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ibrahim Samara</td>
<td>Ramtha</td>
<td>Yakatha</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abdul Raouf Rawabdeh</td>
<td>Irbid</td>
<td>Yakatha</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 6(v)- Independent Bloc - 5 Members

*Disparate grouping, largely consisting of disaffected Islamists*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Deputy</th>
<th>District</th>
<th>Party / Affiliation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abdul Majid Aqtash</td>
<td>Amman 6</td>
<td>(MB)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Awad Khleifat</td>
<td>Ma’an</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jamal Sareirah</td>
<td>Kerak</td>
<td>-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abdul Razzaq Tubeishat</td>
<td>Irbid</td>
<td>(former IAF)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mahmoud Huweimel</td>
<td>Kerak</td>
<td>(Ind. Islam.)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*JDSP: Jordanian Democratic Socialist Party  
JADP: Jordanian Arab Democratic Party  
IAF: Islamic Action Front  
JNA: Jordan National Alliance party  
(MB): Muslim Brotherhood movement  
(Ind. Islam.): Independent Islamist*
### Appendix 7

**Geographic Distribution of Support for the Government of Abdul Salam Majali based on the Lower House Vote-of-Confidence, December 8, 1993**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>District</th>
<th>No. of Deputies</th>
<th>Eligible Voters</th>
<th>Votes Cast</th>
<th>% Voter Turnout</th>
<th>% Support for Govt.</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Amman 6</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>58,000</td>
<td>28,713</td>
<td>49.50%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>North Valley</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>71,500</td>
<td>36,787</td>
<td>51.54%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bedouin Nth.</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>28,000</td>
<td>21,616</td>
<td>77.51%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bedouin Cen.</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>34,000</td>
<td>14,993</td>
<td>44.24%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bedouin Sth.</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>28,000</td>
<td>16,981</td>
<td>60.97%</td>
<td>100%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ma'an</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>44,000</td>
<td>26,534</td>
<td>60.24%</td>
<td>80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amman 4</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>80,000</td>
<td>40,957</td>
<td>51.28%</td>
<td>75%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Balqa</td>
<td>8</td>
<td>120,000</td>
<td>72,886</td>
<td>60.61%</td>
<td>69%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ajloun</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>43,000</td>
<td>29,257</td>
<td>68.03%</td>
<td>67%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mafraq</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>46,500</td>
<td>22,928</td>
<td>49.50%</td>
<td>67%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ramtha</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>67,500</td>
<td>38,457</td>
<td>57.14%</td>
<td>67%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amman 5</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>107,800</td>
<td>45,507</td>
<td>42.19%</td>
<td>60%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amman 1</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>131,200</td>
<td>36,733</td>
<td>28.01%</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jerash</td>
<td>2</td>
<td>58,000</td>
<td>27,480</td>
<td>47.39%</td>
<td>50%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kerak</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>81,500</td>
<td>58,594</td>
<td>71.94%</td>
<td>44%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amman 2</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>228,000</td>
<td>42,670</td>
<td>18.73%</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tafileh</td>
<td>3</td>
<td>31,000</td>
<td>19,787</td>
<td>63.69%</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zarqa</td>
<td>6</td>
<td>303,000</td>
<td>90,949</td>
<td>30.03%</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Irbid</td>
<td>9</td>
<td>238,000</td>
<td>93,896</td>
<td>39.53%</td>
<td>33%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amman 3</td>
<td>5</td>
<td>142,000</td>
<td>47,191</td>
<td>33.22%</td>
<td>10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>80</td>
<td>1,941,000*</td>
<td>812,916</td>
<td>42.01%</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

*Figure includes army and police personnel.

### Appendix 8

**Selected Professional Background of Members of the Upper House**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Profession</th>
<th>Number*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Prime Minister</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minister</td>
<td>21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ambassador</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Royal Court Official</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Head of Armed Forces</td>
<td>2</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Director of Security Service</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tribal Leader</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Lower House Deputy</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* A number of senators are counted more than once.
Appendix 9

Upper House Parliamentary Committees
November 1993 - November 1995

1- Upper House Law Committee

Rapporteur
Ahmad Tarawneh

Members
Zaid Rifai
Ahmad Obeidat
Salem Masawdeh
Abdul Aziz Khiyyat
Taher Hikmat
Abdul Latif Arabiyyat
Jawdat Shoul
Mohammad Qurran
Nazir Rashid
Kamal Sha‘er
Naila Rushdan

3- Upper House Administrative Committee

Rapporteur
Marwan Hmoud

Members
Amer Khamash
Jawdat Shoul
Ahmad Adwan
Hammad Ma’ayyah
Sami Al-Fayez
Mashhour Abu Tayyeh
Sitan Maadi

4- Upper House Foreign Affairs Committee

Rapporteur
Zeid Rifai

Members
Abdullah Salah
Thouqan Hindawi
Habis Majali
Amer Khamash
Kamel Abu Jaber
Abdul Aziz Khayyat
Raja‘i Muasher
Kamel Sharif
Said Tal
Leila Sharaf
Naila Rushdan
Daoud Hanaia

5- Upper House Education Committee

Rapporteur

Members
Bahjat Talhouni (deceased)
Abdullah Salah
Thouqan Hindawi
Hammad Ma’ayyah
Kamel Sharif
Said Tal
Nasser Iddin Assad
Abdul Latif Arabiyyat

6- Upper House Environment, Social Development and Health Committee

Rapporteur

Members
Ahmad Obeidat
Leila Sharaf
Daoud Hanania
Ashraf Kurdi
Ghaith Shbeilat
Appendix 10

Lower House Parliamentary Committees
November 1994 - November 1995

1- Lower House Finance Committee

Chairperson
Ali Abu Ragheb

Rapporteur
Samir Habashneh

Members: Samir Kawar
Abed Musa Bakhit
Hashem Dabbas
Samih Farah
Munir Soubar
Bassam Haddadin

Mohammad Awaideh
Mohammad Daoudieh
Nader Abu Sha’ar
Ali Shatti
Badr Riyati
Abdul Hafez Shakhanbeh

Mohammad Huneiti
Deib Abdullah
Daifullah Moumani
Deib Anis
Mansour Bin Tarif
Saleh Irsheidat

2- Lower House Law Committee

Chairperson
Abdul Karim Dughmi

Rapporteur
Hatem Ghazawi

Members
Ahmad Kofahi
Abdul Aziz Jabr
Toujan Feisal
Abdul Baqi Janno
Mustafa Shneikat
Ibrahim Zeid Kilani

Ahmad Qudah
Mifleh Ruhami
Abdullah Akhu Irsheidah
Fawzi Tuaimeh
Hani Hijazzin
Ibrahim Shehadeh
Suleiman Sa’ad

Abdul Razaq Tubeishat
Abdul Munem Abu Zant
Abdul Rahim Akour
Hamam Sa’eed
Abdul Raouf Rawabdeh
Mohammad Huweimal
Khaleed Ajarneh
Abdul Hadi Majali

3- Lower House Administrative Committee

Chairperson
Mohammad Najadat

Rapporteur
Ahmad Kasasbeh

Members
Fayyad Jarrar
Ibrahim Samarah

Nader Zuheirat
Talal Obeidat

4- Lower House Foreign Affairs Committee

Chairperson
Abdul Karim Kabariti

Rapporteur
Jamal Saraireh

Members
Anwar Hadid
Aref Bataineh
Hamzah Mansour
Tawfiq Khreishan
Abdul Majid Azzam
Hammad Abu Jamous
Abdullah Ensour

Fawwaz Zo’ubi
Rateb Sa’oud
Bassam Amoush
Khalil Haddadin
Mohammad Haj
Mifleh Lawzi
Abdul Majid Aqash

Farah Rabadi
Salim Auwawdeh
Taha Hababbeh
Jamal Hushoush
Saleh Shawateh
Nazih Ammarin
### 5- Lower House Public Freedoms and Citizen’s Rights Committee

**Chairperson**  
Jamal Khreisha

**Rapporteur**  
Mifleh Ruhaimi

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Members</th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abdul Aziz Jabr</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abdul Munem Abu Zant</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hamzah Mansour</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Khalil Haddadin</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mifleh Lawzi</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Suleiman Sa’ad</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mohammad Najadat</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ali Shati</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abdul Rahim Akour</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fawwaz Zo’ubi</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mohammad Oweidah</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ibrahim Shehadeh</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abdul Hadi Majali</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abdul Karim Kobariti</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abdul Majid Azzam</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taha Habahbeh</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abdul Majid Aqtaqsh</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hashem Dabbas</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Badr Riyati</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Bassam Emoush</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bassam Haddadin</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abdul Karim Dughmi</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Abdullah Akh Irsheidah</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rateb Saoud</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salim Auwawdah</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mohammad Huweimal</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 7- Lower House Agriculture and Irrigation Committee

**Chairperson**  
Nader Zuheirat

**Rapporteur**  
Jamal Hushoush

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Members</th>
<th></th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Khaled Ajarme</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Mifleh Lawzi</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Farah Rabadi</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hatem Ghazawi</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ali Shati</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fayyad Jarrar</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bassam Haddadin</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mustafa Shneikat</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ibrahim Samarah</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mansour Bin Tarif</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fawzi Tuaimeh</td>
<td></td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mohammad Huneiti</td>
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<tr>
<td>Abed Musa Bakht</td>
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<td>Tawfiq Khreishan</td>
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<td>Salim Auwawdeh</td>
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<td>Talal Obeidat</td>
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<td>Mahmoud Huweimal</td>
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<td>Ahmad Kasasbeh</td>
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<td>Samir Habashneh</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nazih Ammarin</td>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Nawwaf Qadi</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mohammad Abu Olaim</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### 6- Lower House Water and Energy Committee

**Chairperson**  
Abed Musa Bakht

**Rapporteur**  
Hammad Abu Jamous

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Members</th>
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</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ali Abu Ragheb</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Munir Sourab</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samir Kawar</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mansour Bin Tarif</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fawwaz Zo’ubi</td>
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<td>Samir Habashneh</td>
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<td>Hatem Ghazawi</td>
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<td>Mohammad Daoudieh</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Saleh Irsheidah</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mohammad Huneiti</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nader Abu Sha’ar</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 8- Lower House Rural and Badia Committee

**Chairperson**  
Khalid Ajarme

**Rapporteur**  
Abdul Hafez Shakhanbeh

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Members</th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Jamal Khreisha</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ibrahim Zeid Kilani</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nawwaf Qadi</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mohammad Najadat</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
9- Lower House Education Committee

**Chairperson**
Awad Khleifat

**Rapporteur**
Farah Rabadi

**Members**
Mohammad Dhweib
Ibrahim Zeid Kilani
Abdul Majid Aqtash
Saleh Irsheidat
Daifullah Mouman
Nader Zuhairat
Jamal Saraiheh
Abdul Karim Kbarati
Ahmad Qudah
Samir Kaur
Mifleh Ruhaimi
Hani Hijazzin
Abdul Hadi Majali
Mohammad Oweidah
Hashem Dabnas
Fawzi Tuaimeh
Mohammad Haj
Bassam Emoush
Rateb Saoud
Ahmad Kofahi
Toujan Feisal
Abdul Razaq Tubeishat
Abdul Raouf Rawabdeh
Taha Habahbeh
Abdullah Akhu Irsheidat

10- Lower House Health and Environment Committee

**Chairperson**
Ahmad Qudah

**Rapporteur**
Nazih Ammarin

**Members:**
Deib Abdullah
Abdul Hafez Shakhanbeh
Mustafa Sheikat
Aref Bataineh
Jamil Hushoush
Abdul Raouf Rawabdeh
Jamal Saraiheh
Toujan Feisal
Nader Abu Sha’ar
Hani Hijazzin
Anwar Hadid
Abdullah Akour

11- Lower House Palestine and Occupied Arab Territories Committee

**Chairperson**
Anwar Hadid

**Rapporteur**
Abdul Aziz Jabr

**Members**
Hammad Abu Jammous
Abdul Munem Abu Zant
Mohammad Dweib
Deib Abdullah
Badr Riyati
Khalil Haddadin
Munir Souber
Ahmad Kofahi
Saleh Shawatah
Abdul Karim Dughmi
Deib Anis
Fayyad Jarrur
Suleiman Sa’ad
### Appendix 11:

**Lower House Voting on the Peace Treaty between Jordan and Israel**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Deputy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Hammad Abu Jamous</td>
<td>Hani Hijazin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mohammad Huneiti</td>
<td>Rateb Saoud</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abdul Hafez Shakhanbeh</td>
<td>Awad Khlefat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samir Kawar</td>
<td>Tawfiq Kheirsham</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abdul Karim Kabariti</td>
<td>Taha Habahbeh</td>
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<td>Mansour Bin Tarif</td>
<td>Fayyad Jarrar</td>
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<tr>
<td>Anwar Hadid</td>
<td>Abdul Baqi Jammo</td>
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<tr>
<td>Abed Musa Bakhit</td>
<td>Abdullah Akh Irsheidah</td>
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<tr>
<td>Munir Soubar</td>
<td>Mohammad Abu Oleim</td>
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<td>Abdul Majid Azzam</td>
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<td>Ali Abu Ragheb</td>
<td>Abdel Raouf Rawabdeh</td>
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<td>Jamil Hushoush</td>
<td>Aref Bataineh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Samir Habashneh</td>
<td>Abdul Razzaq Tbeishat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abdul Karim Dughni</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Mohammad Dhweib</td>
<td>Farah Rabadi</td>
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<td>Khaled Ajarmeh</td>
<td>Mifleh Ruhami</td>
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<td>Hashem Dabbas</td>
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<td>Fawzi Tuaimeh</td>
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<td>Mahmoud Hweimeel</td>
<td>Nawfaw Qadi</td>
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<td>Ibrahim Shehdeh</td>
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<td>Nazih Ammarin</td>
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### 11 (ii) Opposition to the Treaty (23 Members)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Deputy</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abdul Aziz Jabr</td>
<td>Abdullah Akaileh</td>
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<tr>
<td>Theib Abdullah</td>
<td>Badr Riyati</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abdul Munem Abu Zant</td>
<td>Bassam Emoush</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hamzah Mansour</td>
<td>Mohammad Haj</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ibrahim Zeid Kilani</td>
<td>Theib Anis</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Toujan Feisal</td>
<td>Bassam Haddadin</td>
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<tr>
<td>Khalil Haddadin</td>
<td>Ahmad Kofahi</td>
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<td>Hammam Sa’eed</td>
<td>Dafullah Moumani</td>
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<td>Mohammad Oweideh</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Talal Obeidat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>Saleh Shawatah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abdul Rahim Akour</td>
<td></td>
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</tbody>
</table>

### 11 (iii) Absent (1 Member)

- Taher Masri

* Mr. Sa’ad Sroul, the speaker of the Lower House, did not vote.
### Appendix 12:
#### Upper House Voting on the Peace Treaty between Jordan and Israel

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Senator</th>
<th>Senator</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Ahmad Lawzi</td>
<td>Thouqan Hindawi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Zaid Rifai</td>
<td>Habis Majali</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Salem Masadeh</td>
<td>Kamel Abu Jaber</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taher Hikmat</td>
<td>Abdul Aziz Khayyat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jawdat Shoul</td>
<td>Leila Sharaf</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mohammad Qurnan</td>
<td>Daoud Hanania</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Nazir Rashid</td>
<td>Said Tal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kamal Sha’ar</td>
<td>Sitan Maadi</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Izzadin Mufti</td>
<td>Abdullah Salah</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Marwan Hmoud</td>
<td>Muder Badran</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Raja’a Muasher</td>
<td>Ahmad Tarawneh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Amer Khamash</td>
<td>Abdul Salam Majali</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ahmad Adwan</td>
<td>Abdul Majid Shoman</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Hammam Ma’aytah</td>
<td>Jawad Anani</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sami Al-Fayez</td>
<td>Ma’en Abu Nawwar</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mashhour Abu Tayyeh</td>
<td>Jamal Nasir</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ashraf Kurdi</td>
<td>Ahmad Akayleh</td>
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</table>

| 12 (i) Support for the Treaty (34 Members) |

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Senator</th>
<th>Senator</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abdul Aziz Jaber</td>
<td>Abdul Rahim Ekour</td>
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<tr>
<td>Abdul Munem Abu Zant</td>
<td>Suleiman Sa’ad</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hamzeh Mansour</td>
<td>Daifullah Moumani</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ibrahim Zeid Kilani</td>
<td>Mohammad Oweidah</td>
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<td>Hammam Sa’eed</td>
<td>Badr Riyati</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ahmad Kofahi</td>
<td>Ahmad Kasasbeh</td>
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<td>Mohammad Haj</td>
<td>Deib Anis</td>
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<td>Deib Emoush</td>
<td>Bassam Emoush</td>
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<tr>
<td>Abduallah Akarleh</td>
<td>Deib Abdullah</td>
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<thead>
<tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Nasser Iddin Assad</td>
<td>Kamel Sharif</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abdul Latif Arabiyat</td>
<td>Ghaith Shbeilat</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Naila Rushdan</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nader Abu Sha’ar</td>
<td>Nader Abu Sha’ar</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mifleh Lawzi</td>
<td>Mifleh Lawzi</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mifleh Rubaymi</td>
<td>Mifleh Rubaymi</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hani Hijazzin</td>
<td>Hani Hijazzin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Taha Habahbeh</td>
<td>Taha Habahbeh</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Rateb Sa’oud</td>
<td>Rateb Sa’oud</td>
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<tr>
<td>Farah Rabadi</td>
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<tr>
<td>Deib Ahad</td>
<td>Deib Ahad</td>
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<tr>
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<td>Nader Abu Sha’ar</td>
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<tr>
<td>Khaled Ajarneh</td>
<td>Khaled Ajarneh</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hashim Dabbas</td>
<td>Hashim Dabbas</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fawzi Tuaimeh</td>
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</table>

### Appendix 13:
#### Lower House Parliamentary Blocs: Second Session

<p>| 13(i) Islamic Action Front Bloc - 17 Members |
| Consisting of IAF and Muslim Brotherhood members |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Senator</th>
<th>Senator</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abdul Aziz Jaber</td>
<td>Abdul Rahim Ekour</td>
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<td>Abdul Munem Abu Zant</td>
<td>Suleiman Sa’ad</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hamzeh Mansour</td>
<td>Daifullah Moumani</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ibrahim Zeid Kilani</td>
<td>Mohammad Oweidah</td>
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<tr>
<td>Hammam Sa’eed</td>
<td>Badr Riyati</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ahmad Kofahi</td>
<td>Ahmad Kasasbeh</td>
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<td>Deib Anis</td>
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<td>Deib Emoush</td>
<td>Bassam Emoush</td>
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<tr>
<td>Abduallah Akarleh</td>
<td>Deib Abdullah</td>
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</table>

<p>| 13 (ii) National Action Front - 16 Members |
| Contains members of Al-Ahd Party |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Senator</th>
<th>Senator</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abdul Baqi Jammo</td>
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</tr>
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<td>Abdul Hadi Majali</td>
<td>Mifleh Rubaymi</td>
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<td>Abdul Majid Azzam</td>
<td>Hani Hijazzin</td>
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<td>Hatem Ghazawi</td>
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<td>Ahmad Qudah</td>
<td>Rateb Sa’oud</td>
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<td>Khaled Ajarneh</td>
<td>Khaled Ajarneh</td>
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<td>Hashim Dabbas</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fawzi Tuaimeh</td>
<td>Fawzi Tuaimeh</td>
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</table>
### 13 (iii) Parliamentary Democratic Alliance - 12 Members
*Disparate grouping of largely non-party, influential moderates*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Member</th>
<th>Member</th>
<th>Member</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Samir Kawar</td>
<td>Hammad Abu Jammous</td>
<td>Abed Musa Bakhit</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ali Abu Ragheb</td>
<td>Anwar Hadid</td>
<td>Ibrahim Shehadah</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sa’ad Srour</td>
<td>Aref Bataineh</td>
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<tr>
<td>Saleh Irsheidat</td>
<td>Saleh Shawateh</td>
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<tr>
<td>Abdul Karim Kabariti</td>
<td>Munir Soubar</td>
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</table>

### 13 (iv) Jordan National Front - 10 Members
*Largely tribal, rural grouping of influential pro-government figures*

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Member</th>
<th>Member</th>
<th>Member</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abdul Raouf Rawabdeh</td>
<td>Nawwaf Qadi</td>
<td>Mohammad Dhweib</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Jamal Khreisha</td>
<td>Ibrahim Samarah</td>
<td>Fayyad Jarrar</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mohammad Najadat</td>
<td>Samih Farah</td>
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<tr>
<td>Talal Obeidat</td>
<td>Jamil Hushoush</td>
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</table>

### 13 (v) Independent Parliamentary Bloc - 7 Members
*Disparate grouping, including some disaffected Islamists*

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<thead>
<tr>
<th>Member</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Awad Khleifat</td>
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<td>Mansour Bin Tarif</td>
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<tr>
<td>Jamal Saraihe</td>
<td>Abdul Majid Aqtash</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mohammad Huneiti</td>
<td>Mohammad Huweimal</td>
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</table>

### 13 (vi) Parliamentary Brotherhood Bloc - 4 Members
*Disparate grouping of pro-government independents*

<table>
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<tr>
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<tbody>
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<tr>
<td>Tawfiq Khreishan</td>
<td>Ali Shatti</td>
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</table>

13 (vii) No Bloc Membership - 14 Deputies
A mixture of leftist and independents

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Taheer Masri</th>
<th>Abdul Karim Dughmi</th>
<th>Bassam Haddadin</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Abdullah Ensour</td>
<td>Abdul Hafez Shakhanbeh</td>
<td>Mustafa Shneikat</td>
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<td>Mohammad Ziben</td>
<td>Mohammad Daoudieh</td>
<td>Mohammad Abu Oleim</td>
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<td>Khalil Haddadin</td>
<td>Samir Habashneh</td>
<td>Nazih Ammarin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Abdul Akhu Irsheidah</td>
<td>Toujan Feisal</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

* Deputies in bold are Ministers in the government of Sharif Zeid Bin Shaker

Sources and References

Basic sources
1- Questionnaires, prepared by Al-Urdun Al-Jadid Research Center, distributed to members of the Parliament.
2- Personal interviews.

Official documents.
3 - The Jordanian Constitution, (with all the amendments introduced to it since 1989), Parliament Publications Department, Amman, Jordan.
8 - The National Assembly (Parliament), Documents published by the National Assembly on parliamentary committees and blocs.

Arabic References


**International References**

Al-Urdun Al-Jadid Research Center is an independent Jordanian organisation specialising in research, training, documentation, consultations and organizing conferences, seminars and specialist workshops.

Al-Urdun Al-Jadid Research Center publishes several series: Civil Society and Political Life in Jordan; Jordan and the Middle East Economic Reports; and, Special Reports. The center intends to also publish a specialized magazine on political and social sciences, human rights and civil society. Since April 1993, the center has published the following reports (all of which are in Arabic unless otherwise stated):

**Civil Society and Political Life in Jordan**

The Islamic Action Front Party
The book is a thorough discussion of the Islamic Action Front Party, the largest political party and the major Islamic organization in Jordan. 130 pages.

Jordanian Political Parties: A Summary
The book includes a thorough presentation of the 17 political parties legalised at the time of publication. 168 pages.

Early Attempts at Labour Organization in Trans-Jordan (1926 - 1948)
The book discusses the early formation of workers organisations.

Al-Mustaqbal Party (Future Party)
A 50 page report on the Al-Mustaqbal Party.

The Jordanian National Alliance Party
A 48 page report introducing the party’s programs, objectives and founders.

Jordanian Women and Political Action
A 55 page report summarizing the results of a seminar organized by the center on 5 July 1993, discussing issues such as the reasons for women's reluctance to engage in politics, and legislation to enhance women's participation in political and public life.

Jordanian Political Parties: A Supplement
The book introduces three political parties registered after the publication of the book.

The Islamic Liberation Party
The report reviews the history and principles of this unlicenced party which was recently the focus of attention after its members were put on trial. 60 pages.

The Jordanian Political Party Spectrum on the Eve of the 1993 Elections
The report reviews the parties on the eve of the 1993 elections. 24 pages.

The 1989 Elections: A Statistical and Analytical Study
The report includes nine tables on the various electoral indicators and the full, final results of the 1989 elections.

The 1993 Elections: A Statistical and Analytical Study
A 78 page report of the full and final results of the 1993 elections.

A Discussion of Jordan's 1993 Election
This 86 page report is based on a symposium which Al-Urdun Al-Jadid Research Center organized.

A History of Party and Political Life in Jordan (1918-1950)
This 62 page report is the first volume in a series of three. It briefly reviews the phases of development of political and party life in Jordan over the years 1918 to 1933.

Jordanian Political Parties (English)
A translated version of the Arabic publication

Islamic Action Front Party (English)
A translated version of the Arabic publication

Post Election Seminar (English)
Based on an English language seminar organized by the center after the general elections in Jordan. The symposium was attended by many researchers and journalists.

The Press Law and Democracy in Jordan
This 36 page report analyses the laws governing the press in Jordan. It includes a number of appendices listing the 218 cultural publications in the country.

Islamic Political Movements in Jordan
This 70 page research paper covers all the Islamic movements in Jordan.

Environmental Organisations in Jordan
A 60 Page report outlining the environmental problems facing Jordan and the policies of the organisations attempting to tackle them.

A Guide to Jordan's Cultural Organisations and Forums
A 60 page guide outlining all the active cultural organisations in the kingdom.

A Guide to the Professional Associations in Jordan
A 90 page guide introducing the 11 associations in the kingdom.

Women’s Associations in Jordan
A 40 page report introducing the major women’s organisations.

Democracy and the Peace Process (Forthcoming)

The General Federation of Labour Unions (Forthcoming)

The Islamic Movement and Democracy (Forthcoming)

Voluntary and Charity Organisations in Jordan (Forthcoming)

An Analysis of Jordan's Civil Society (Forthcoming)
Jordan and the Middle East Economic Reports

Constant and Changing Factors in Jordan's Economy
This 36 page report discusses Jordan’s economic plans between 1955 and 1990.

Jordanian-European Economic Relations: Realities and Prospects
This 28 page report reviews Jordan’s economic relations with Europe.

Structural Adjustment: The Jordanian Experience.
This report is considered to be the first attempt to review and analyse the IMF and World Bank structural adjustment programs implemented by Jordan.

The Arab Economies After the Peace (New)

Has the Political and Economic Role of Oil Come to an End? (New)

Middle Eastern Trade and Financial Integration: Lesson’s from the European Union’s Experience (New)

Special Reports

Islamic Culture and Civilization Today
This 57 page report reviews the issues raised during a visit by 13 American academics, studying Islam in an Islamic Arab country.

The Jordanian Democratic Process
This 76 page report presents a brief review of a conference organized by the Center in June 1994, assessing the Jordanian democratic experience from 1989 until 1994.

Political Party Workshop
The 40 page report is a review of the first training workshop organized by the Center

Current Trends in Electoral Systems
The report briefly reviews the proceedings of the symposium organized by Al-Urdun Al-Jadid Research Center on 27-29 September 1994 on international electoral systems.

Forthcoming Publications

Who’s Who in the Jordanian Parliament

Contemporary Electoral Laws (Arabic and English)

A Guide to Political Party Work

Jordanian Women and Political Action

Alternatives to the Current Crises Facing the Arab World

Current Trends in Electoral Systems: The Book