

Class No. 923.28565

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Title: Who's Who in the Jordanian Parliament 1993-1997

Subject Heading: 1- Jordanian Parliament

Deposit No. 453/5/1995

Notes: Amman, Al-Urdun Al-Jadid Research Center

Prepared by the National Library

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

**This book has been published with the generous support of the
Freidrich Ebert Foundation.**

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Translated by George Musleh

A 96 - 02081



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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 II 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.

Amman, March, 1995

Al-Urdun Al- Jadid Research Center

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

(*) By reviewing the following provisions of the Constitution's articles, we can see how the king enjoys the powers vested in the three branches of government :

Article 34 (1)-- The king issues orders for the holding of elections to the Chamber of Deputies in accordance with the provisions of the law.(2)-- The king convenes the National Assembly, inaugurates, adjourns, and prorogues it in accordance with the provisions of the Constitution.(3)-- The king may dissolve the Chamber of Deputies.(4) -- The king may dissolve the Senate or relieve any Senator of his membership.

Article 36 -- The king appoints members of the Senate and appoints the Speaker from amongst them and accepts their resignation.

Article 32 -- The king is Supreme Commander of the Land, Naval and Air Forces.

Article 33- (1)-- The king declares war, concludes peace, and ratifies treaties and agreements.

Article 35-- The king appoints the prime minister and may dismiss him or accept his resignation. He appoints the ministers; he also dismisses them or accepts their resignation, upon the recommendation of the prime minister.

Article 37 - (1) -- The king creates, confers and withdraws civil and military ranks, medals and honorific titles. He may delegate this authority to any other person by special law. (2)-- Currency shall be minted in the name of the king in pursuance of the law.

Article 27 -- The Judicial Power shall be exercised by the courts of law in their varying types and degrees. All judgements shall be given in accordance with the law and pronounced in the name of the king.

Article 38 --The king has the right to grant a special pardon or remit any sentence, but any general pardon shall be determined by special law.

Article 39 -- No death sentence shall be executed except after confirmation by the king. Every such sentence shall be placed before the king by the Council of Ministers accompanied by their opinion thereon.

(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 Arab 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 Taher 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 re-

sponsible 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

law. Article 99 divides the courts into three categories: civil, religious and special courts. The establishment of the various courts, their categories, divisions, jurisdiction and administration must be done by a special law that also provides for the establishment of a Supreme Court of Justice.

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 1946, 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 95 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 member 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 22 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 ex-

plain 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 governorates of Balqa, Zarqa, Tafilah 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 Tafilah, and 6 seats for Maan.

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.
- 2 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

- 16 April 1947 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.
- 20 October 1947 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.
- 2 December 1947 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.
- 13 December 1948 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.
- 12 December 1949 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.
- 13 December 1949 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.
- 20 April 1950 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.
- 3 May 1951 The House of Deputies is dissolved because it refused to endorse the 1951 State budget.
- 20 July 1951 King Abdullah is assassinated while entering the Al-Aqsa Mosque in Jerusalem for prayers.
- 30 August 1951 The third parliamentary elections are conducted with the wide participation of the various political parties which won 26 out of the the 40 House of Representatives' seats.

- 6 September 1951 King Talal is crowned monarch.
- 7 November 1951 The House of Representatives votes for a new Constitution to be valid as of 1 January 1952.
- 2 May 1953 King Hussein succeeds his father King Talal.
- 15 May 1953 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.
- 2 May 1954 The government of Prime Minister Fawzi Al-Mulqi resigns, and Tawfiq Abu Al-Huda is designated to form a new cabinet.
- 22 June 1954 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.
- 16 October 1954 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.
- 21 October 1954 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.
- 13 December 1955 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.
- 19 December 1955 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.
- 4 January 1956 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.

- 26 January 1956 Prime Minister Samir Al-Rifai' presents his cabinet statement and pledges respect for public liberties.
- 1 March 1956 King Hussein makes a decision Arabizing the Jordanian army and expelling General John Glubb and a number of senior army officers.
- 26 June 1956 The king dissolves the fourth House of Deputies and substantially relaxes measures against opposition parties.
- 21 October 1956 The fifth parliamentary elections are held, and opposition parties win the majority of the House of Deputies seats.
- 27 October 1956 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.
- 20 November 1956 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.
- 19 January 1957 Jordan, Egypt, Syria and Saudi Arabia sign the Arab Solidarity Agreement, whereby British aid to Jordan is replaced with Arab aid.
- 13 March 1957 The British-Jordanian treaty is terminated following 10 days of negotiations in February 1957.
- 10 April 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.
- 25 April 1957 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.
- 28 April 1957 The extraordinary session of the fifth House of Deputies is terminated before its term is complete.

- 16 October 1957 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.
- 3 & 17 December 1957 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.
- 13 May 1958 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.
- 22 May 1958 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 acclamation because there were no contenders for their posts.
- 5 August 1958 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 Hashmite 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.
- 2 June 1960 Law No. 24 for 1960, which is the provisional electoral law for the House of Representatives is enacted.
- 27 July 1961 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.
- 20 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 Maan 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 combatting 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.

- 8 November 1989 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.
- 9 April 1990 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.
- 9 June 1991 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.
- 1 September 1992 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.
- 17 April 1993 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.
- 4 August 1993 A Royal Decree is issued dissolving the 11th House of Representatives.
- 17 August 1993 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.
- 8 November 1993 Elections for the 12th House of Representatives are held with the participation of 19 out of 20 licensed parties up to that date.
- 26 October 1994 The Wadi Arabah peace treaty between Jordan and Israel is signed.
- 17 November 1994 The Jordanian House of Representatives endorses the Jordanian-Israeli peace treaty by 55 votes to 23.

PART TWO

THE UPPER HOUSE

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 the 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.

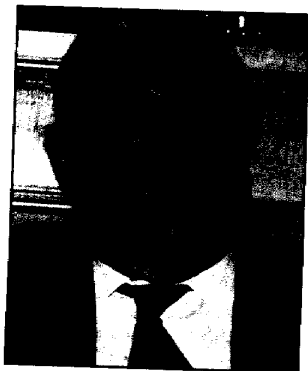
Although the Lower House alone is entitled to hold a confidence motion in the cabinet or any of its members and to file accusations against cabinet ministers, the Constitution gives the Upper House special powers. The Supreme Council, acting as a tribunal for the trial of cabinet ministers, consists 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 (paragraph 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.

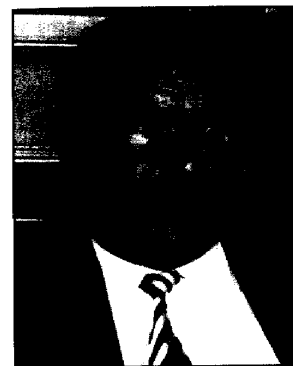
Membership in Associations and Societies

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

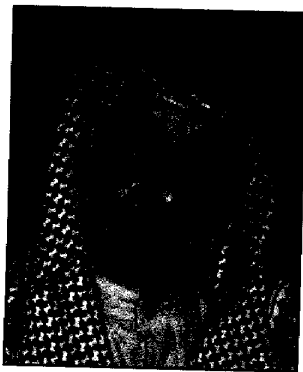
He served at the Jordanian Armed Forces in leading positions; Adviser at the Jordanian embassy in London- 1964
Director of Civil Defence until 1967
Assistant director of the Public Security Department until 1968
Ambassador at the Foreign Ministry
Director of Moral Mobilization at the Jordanian Armed 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 TA'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 Bedoiuns.

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

Senator, Upper House of Parliament, 1989-1993

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

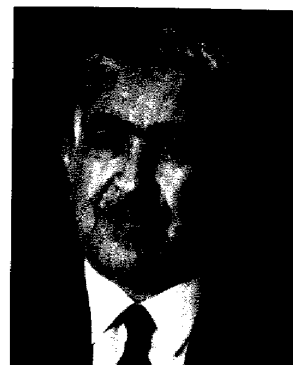
Minister of Supply

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
M.Sc., Agricultural Education, Texas, U.S.A., 1968
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

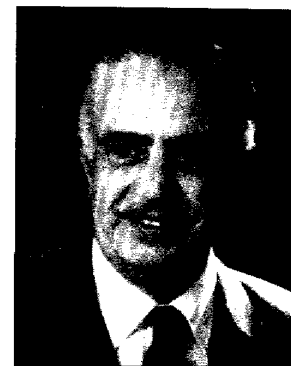
Membership in Associations and Societies

Member, National Charter, Royal Commission
Chairperson, Arab Cooperation Council Committee, 1990-1991

Political History

Deputy, Lower House of Parliament, 1989-1993: Balqaa District
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: Balqaa District
Member, Muslim Brotherhood movement
Member, Islamic Action Front
Member, Islamic Action Front Executive Committee, 1993-1994; 1994-1996
Member, Islamic Action Front Shura Council

Address: Dhahiyat 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

He served in teaching posts in secondary schools in Amman 1943 - 1944, in Jerusalem 1947 - 1948, in Libya 1948-1949, and in Cairo 1949 - 1954. He also served in cultural positions in the Arab League General Secretariat in Cairo 1954 - 1959; a lecturer at the Arab Studies and Research Institute in Cairo (graduate studies) in 1956, 1960, 1963, and 1969-1970; dean of the Faculty of Literature and Education at the Libyan University in Benghazi 1959-1961; founder of the University of Jordan in Amman and professor of the Arabic Language and Literature in it; dean of the Faculty of Literature and president of the University of Jordan 1963- 1968; Undersecretary of the Cultural Administration at the Arab League; Assistant Director General in charge of Arab affairs at the Arab Organization for Culture, Education and Sciences 1978-1977; Jordan's ambassador to Saudi Arabia 1977-1978; President of the University of Jordan 1978-1980; President of the Royal Academy of Islamic Civilization Research (Al EL Bait Foundation) since 1980 to date; Minister of Higher Education 1984- 1989, 1989; President of the Amman Ahliya University 1991 - 1993.

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 Al EL Bait University since 1992; member of the Royal Commission on Jerusalem 1994.

Address: Amman, the Royal Academy of Islamic Civilization Research (Al EL 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

Member of the Upper House 1979-1983-1984, 1984-1988, 1988-1989, 1989-1993, 1993 to date.

Professional History

Served as a legal adviser to the Jordanian Armed Forces 1958-1962; Legal adviser to the Financial Department of the Jordanian Armed Forces 1962-1964; Deputy Director of the Foreign Affairs Department at the General Intelligence Directorate 1965-1966; Assistant Director of the General Intelligence 1966-1968; Director of General Intelligence 1968-1970; Chief of Royal Protocol and National Security Adviser to His Majesty King Hussein 1979-1973; Chief of the Hashemite Royal Court 1971-1972, 1974 -1976, 1989; Minister of Education 1973-1974; Minister of State for Foreign Affairs 1976, 1976-1979; Minister of Defense 1976, 1976- 1979- 1980-1984, 1989- 1991; Prime Minister 1976, 1976-1979, 1980-1984, 1989-1991.

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

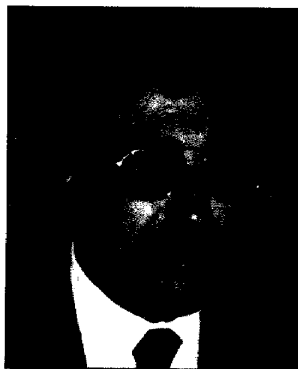
Jiza Mayor 1982

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

Last position held:

Director general of the Agricultural Credit Corporation.

Professional History

Salt Mayor 1978-1970; member of the Bureau of the National Union leadership 1972; Director of the Civic Organization Bureau; Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs 1973; Minister of Agriculture 1973-1974, 1974-1976; Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs 1976; Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment 1984-1986; Minister of Agriculture 1986-1988; Minister of Municipal and Rural Affairs and the Environment 1988-1989.

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:

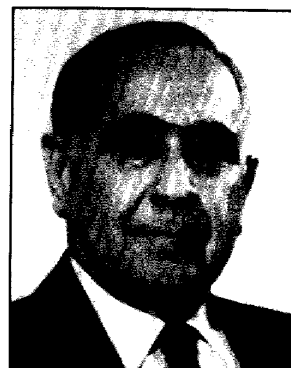
Member of the Legal Committee 1991-1992

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

Senator, Upper House of Parliament; November 1989-1993

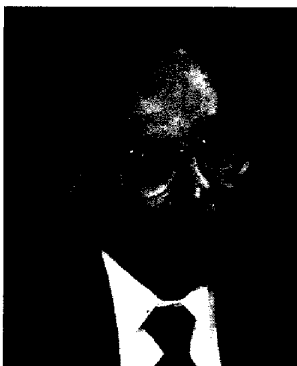
Member, Foreign Affairs Committee, 1989-1993

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 HIKMAT



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-Nuiaymeh, 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

Member in the Upper House of Parliament 1983-1984, 1984-1988, 1988-1989, 1989-1993, and 1993-present.

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
 Senator, Upper House of Parliament, December 1974-July 1976; January 1984-present

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: PHD in Comparative Jurisprudence from the Al-Azhar University, Egypt.

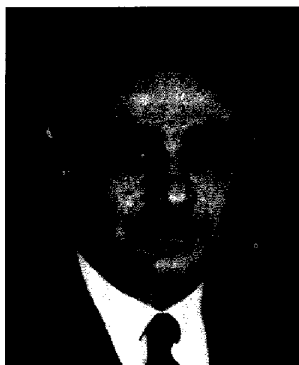
Professional History

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 Curricula 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 Ahliyah 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

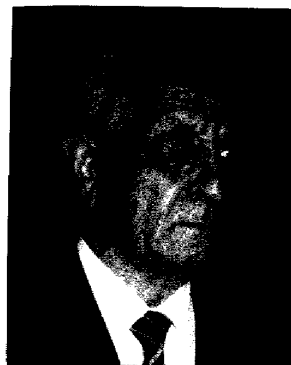
Professional History

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, 1950-1953

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

Deputy, Lower House of Parliament, October 1961-October 1962; November 1962-April 1963

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

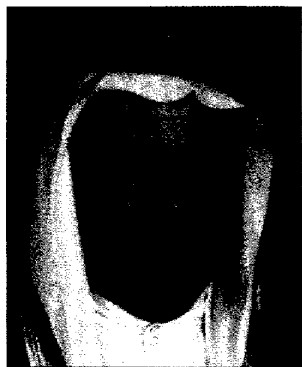
Minister of Defence, November 1971-June 1973

Prime Minister, November 1971-June 1974

Senator, Upper House of Parliament, February 1965-October 1967; November 1967-November 1974; December 1974-January 1979; January 1984-present

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

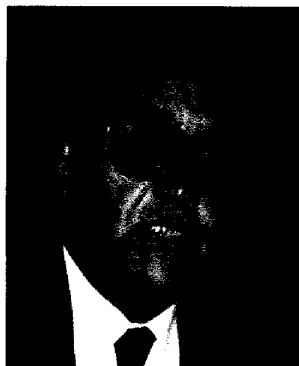
District governor

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 practioner 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 Joint 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.

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

Member of the Upper House in 1967-1971, 1984-1988, 1988- 1989, 1989-1993, and 1993 to date.

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 Hammour, 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

Member of the Upper House 1973 - 1974, 1989-1993, 1993 todate.

Political and Professional History

He worked as a teacher from 1949 to 1950; a civil servant at the Ministry of Finance 1955 - 1958; a judge 1958 -1970; Amman governor 1970 - 1972; deputy Minister of the Interior 1972; Minister of Justice 1972-1974; member of the Upper House of Parliament; governor at the Ministry of the Interior; and Minister of Finance 1974-1976, 1979-1984; Minister of the Interior and Deputy Prime Minister 1989-1991 (Four times).

Former membership in committees

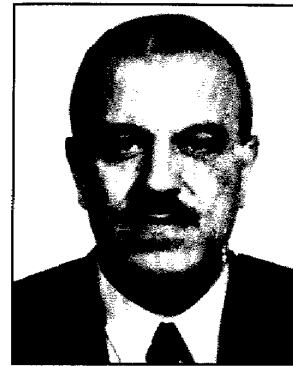
Member of the Financial Committee 1992-1993 (chairman.)
Member of the Legal Committee 1991-1993.

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 177117, Tel. 811815.

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

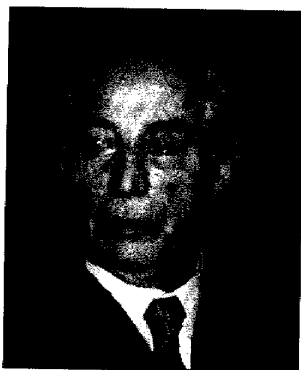
PHD in Economics from the University of Illinois in the United States, 1969

Political and Professional History

Assistant professor at the University of Northern Illinois 1969-1970.
He ran a private business in Amman 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)
Minister of Supply, Industry and Trade 1985 - 1989
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

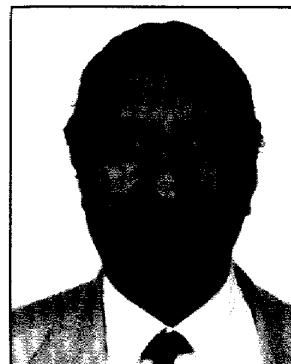
Bachelor of Law Degree

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

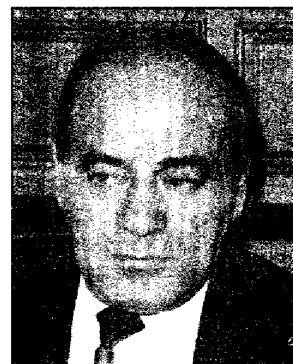
Member, Legal Committee, 1989-1993

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. 638949,665959, 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:

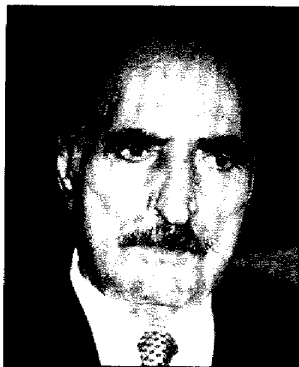
Member of the Foreign Affairs Committee 1989 - 1991, 1992 - 1993

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

Member of the Upper House of Parliament 1983-1984 , 1984-1988, 1988-1989-1993 and 1993 to date.

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.

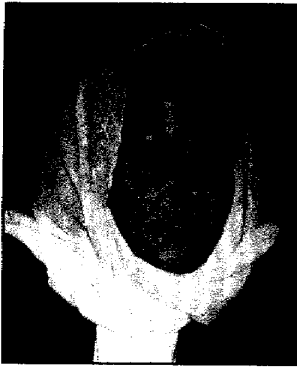
Former membership in the Upper House of Parliament

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.

Addresssss: Shmesani, Al Raqqah Street, Dhahiyat El Hussein, Tel (Amman): 638309, 623037.Salt Tel 05/556130 and 05/556131

Na'ila 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:

Member of the Upper House of Parliament 1979-1983, 1983-1984, 1984-1988, and 1988 to date.

Political and Professional History

He worked as an attache at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in 1957, secretary at the Jordanian Embassy in Cairo in 1957, secretary at the Jordanian Embassy in Beirut in 1957, secretary to Jordan's United Nations delegation 1957-1959, chief of the International Organizations Department at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs 1959-1962, first secretary of the Jordanian embassy in London 1963-1964, Assistant Chief of the Hashemite Royal Court 1964, Chief of the Royal Protocol 1964, director of the Political Department at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs 1965-1966, member of the Jordanian delegation to the United Nations General Assembly sessions 1958-1965, Assistant Chief of the Hashemite Royal Court and Chief of the Royal Protocol 1966-1967, Chief of the Hashemite Royal Court 1968, 1969-1970, Jordan's ambassador in London 1970, Political Adviser to His Majesty King Hussein 1972-1973, Prime Minister, Minister of Foreign Affairs and Defence 1973-1976, 1985, 1989.

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

Field Education Officer, U.N.R.W.A., 1952-1962

Amabassador to Kuwait; India; France; U.S.A.; Mexico; Austria; Switzerland, 1962-1983, Minister of Construction, March 1967-April 1967, Minister of Transportation, April 1967-May 1967, Minister of Foreign Affairs, December 1966-April 1967; October 1970-August 1972, Jordan's Permanent Representative to the U.N., 1983-1992

Membership in Associations and Societies

Member, World Affairs Council of Jordan

Former Membership in Upper House of Parliament:

Senator, Upper House of Parliament, November 1971-April 1973; November 1992-present

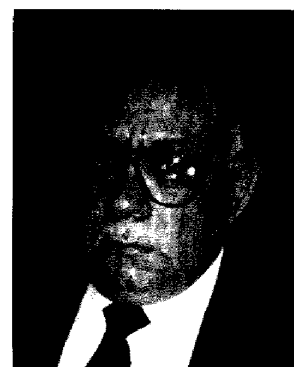
Former membership in committees:

Member, Foreign Affairs Committee, 1992-1993

Member, Education Committee, 1992-1993

Address: Amman, Jabal Amman, Umm Uthaineh, Al-Basra Street, Ibn Al-Qaisarani 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

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

Member of the Upper House of Parliament 1989- 1993.

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, 1956

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:

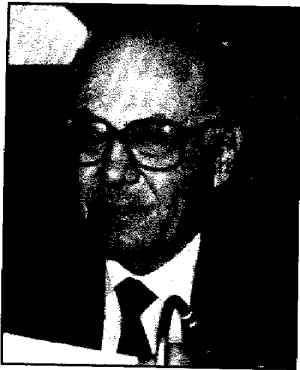
Member, Foreign Affairs Committee, 1989-1993

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 : Areesh, Egypt, 1926

Religion: Muslim

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

Party Affiliation: Independent

Current Membership in Upper House Committees

Member, Foreign Affairs Committee, 1993-1994
Member, Education Committee, 1993-1994

Political and Professional History

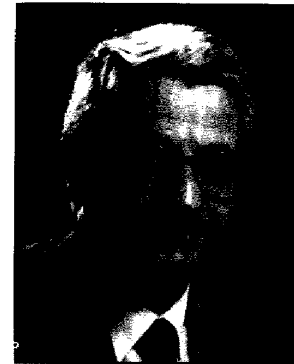
Army Officer, Palestinian Resistance Forces, 1948-1951
Assistant General Secretary, Islamic Conference, 1951-1954
Diplomat, 1954-1961
Ambassador, 1961-1973
Publisher
Journalist
Chairman, Board of Directors, Al-Manar Publishing Company, 1967
Chairperson, Jordan Administrative Council for Journalism and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

Former membership in committees:

Member, Foreign Affairs Committee, 1989-1993
Member, Education Committee, 1989-1993

Address: Amman, Shmesani, Sayyid Qotoub Street, P.O.Box 591, Res. Tel. 661957, 688468, Office Tel. 664153, 686121, Fax. 667470.

Dr. Ghaith SHBEILAT



Place and Date of Birth : Baghdad, Iraq, 1939

Religion : Muslim

Last Position in the Government: None

Party Affiliation: Independent

Current Membership in Upper House Committees

Member of the Environment, Social Development and Health Committee.

Educational History

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

Political and Professional History

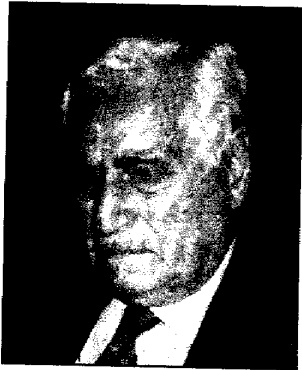
Head of the Surgical Sections at the Hussein Medical Center 1977 - 1980, head of the Cosmetics Surgery Department at the Hussein Medical Center 1973-1984, Director of the Farah Rehabilitaion Center at the Hussein Medical Center 1982-1984, member of the Council of the College of Medicine at the University of Jordan 1989-1991, Iecturer 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.

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

Senator, Upper House of Parliament, 1984-1988, 1988-1998, 1989-1993, 1993-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, 1993-1994

Member, Education Committee, 1993-1994

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 Insitute, 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

Minister of Education, August 1980-January 1984; January 1991-June 1991

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

Chief of the Royal Court, 1954-1960; 1963-1964; 1969; 1973-1974

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 Defence, April 1968-December 1968

Prime Minister, August 1960-January 1962; July 1964-February 1965; October 1967-March 1969; August 1969-June 1970

Senator, Upper House of Parliament, November 1962-October 1963; July 1964-October 1967; November 1967-November 1971; May 1973-November 1973; December 1974-January 1983 (Speaker); January 1984-present

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, ac-

ording 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-

reau, and the examination of conditions that qualify candidates to run for parliament. They also discuss the appeals submitted to the House, the formation of the permanent and provisional committees of the House, and mechanisms for drafting, amending or rejecting bills.

The statute explains the procedures to be followed for convening the sessions and for running the debate during the sessions, as well as the procedures to be applied when the Upper House turns down a bill that has been endorsed by the House of Deputies. The statute also regulates the procedures for the questioning of cabinet ministers, for requesting a public debate by the government, for lifting the parliamentary immunity granted to the members, and for presenting, registering and discussing petitions by the House members with the concerned cabinet minister.

The statute includes a special chapter on the procedures applicable for maintaining law and order in the House and measures involving the Deputies' leave and absences. It concludes with a variety of provisions dealing with various situations. According to the Constitution and the House of Deputies statute, the House may elect its permanent bureau at the beginning of each ordinary session or year. The bureau consists of a chairman, two deputies and two assistants. The House of Deputies Speaker represents the House and speaks for it. The Speaker also oversees the application of the Constitution and the provisions of the House's statute. The Speaker keeps law and order during the sessions, opens the sessions and announces their adjournment, runs the debate, and allows members to speak and designate the topic of discussion. The House Speaker also announces the decisions made by the House, supervises the work of the Secretariat and runs the administrative and clerical work of the House's machinery.

The First Deputy Speaker may act as the Speaker of the House in case of the Speaker's absence or in case the Speaker participates in the House's debates. The Second Deputy Speaker shall perform the same role in case the Speaker and the First Deputy are absent, or are participating in the House's debates. The two assistant Speakers are entrusted with overseeing the minutes of the session, monitoring the results of voting and carrying out the tasks entrusted to them by the Speaker of the House. In view of the importance of the permanent bureau of the House, a Deputy may not be a member of the bureau and a member of the cabinet.

Among the important committees formed by the House at the initiation of its work is a committee (or committees) for looking into the appeals submitted to the House. The committee is responsible for determining the credibility of the appeals vis-a-vis the eligibility of Deputies to be members of the House. The committee's responsibility ends with the announcement of the results of investigation in the appeals and the House's vote on them.

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 erroneous classification, it is possible to define the 12th parliament in the following manner:

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

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:

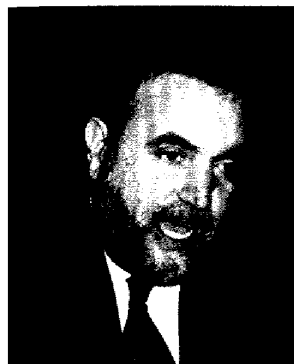
There are no deeply-rooted traditions for the work of parliamentary blocs in the legislative life of Jordan, although a parliamentary bloc appeared in the first elected parliament on October 20, 1947 and called itself the "Independent Bloc." It included four deputies and represented the moderate opposition 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-Ahd 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 Govern-
orate: 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

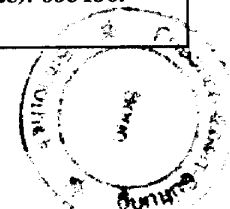
Pediatrician, Hussaein Medical City, Amman. and in his private clinic
Specialized traning in child care, U.K.

Membership in Associations and Societies

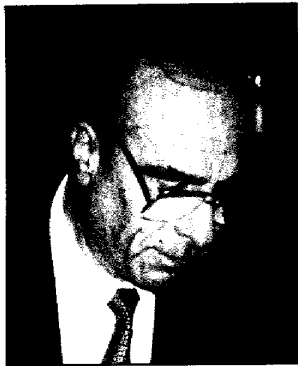
Member, Muslim Brotherhood movement

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

Position in Parliament: Rapporteur, The Energy 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

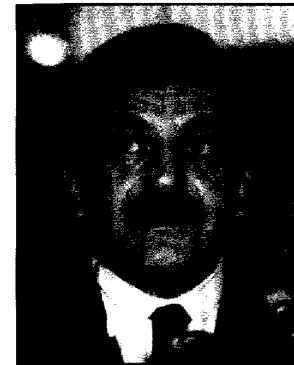
Member, Amman Municipal Council, 1985-1987

Political History

Member, Al-Mustakbal Executive Committee

*Address : King Abdullah Street, North Marka. P.O. Box: 15015, Marka.
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

Amman

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

Spokesperson, Constitutional Bloc, Lower House of Parliament, 1989-1993

Minister of State, 1995-

Address : Tla' Al-Ali, Amman. Tel. (Amman): 698522. Tel. (Mafraq): 431423

Ali ABU RAGHEB



Electoral District: Amman Governorate: Third District

Seat: Muslim

Party: Independent

Bloc: Parliamentary Democratic Alliance

Position in Parliament: Chairperson, Financial committee 1993-1995

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

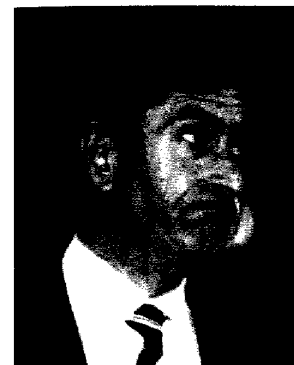
Member, Committee for Supporting the Intifadah
 Chairperson, Higher Council for Construction, Arab Cooperation Council
 Member, Greater Amman Municipality Council
 Member, Economic Consultative Council
 Member, Jordanian Businessmen's Association

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

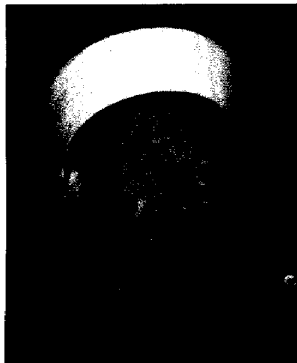
Surgeon, Princess Basma Hospital, Irbid, 1975-1979
 Chief- Surgeon, Princess Basma Hospital, Irbid, 1979-1986
 Private Clinic, 1988-1993

Political History

Deputy, Lower House of Parliament, 1986-1988
Minister for Labour, 1995-

*Address : King Talal 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, Ministry of Education, Kuwait, 1973-1981
 Teacher, Arab Community College, Amman, 1982-1983

Membership in Associations and Societies

Member, Islamic Charity Association, Amman
 Member, Investigative Committee, Yarmouk University, 1989-1990
 Deputy, Lower House of Parliament, 1989-1993: Amman Second District
 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

Deputy, Lower House of Parliament, January 1984-July 1988; November 1989-1993: Tafileh District

Member, Finance Committee, 1989-1993 (Rapporteur, 1989-1991; Chairperson, 1991-1993)

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

Bloc: National Action Front 1993-1994

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

Educational 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, Palestine and Occupied Arab Territories Committee, 1989-1991; 1992-1993 (Rapporteur, 1989-1990; Chairperson, 1992-1993)

Member, Education Committee, 1991-1992

Political History

Member, Muslim Brotherhood movement

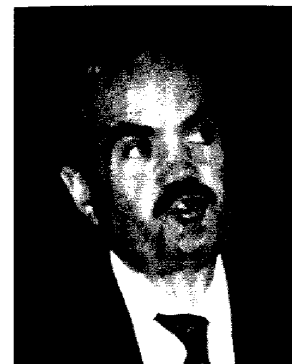
Member Islamic Action Front

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

Position in Parliament: Rapporteur, Health and Environment Committee 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

Educational History

Secondary Education, Kerak

University Degree, Medicine, Vienna University, Austria, 1969

Certificate, British Royal Surgeons College, U.K., 1978

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

Employee, Zarqa Islamic Court, 1963-1968; 1970-1988
 Official, Phosphates Mining Company, Ruseifa
 Imam and Speaker, Ministry of Awqaf, 1963-1988

Membership in Associations and Societies

Director, Islamic Association Center
 Chief of Islamic 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
 Deputy, Lower House of Parliament, 1989-1993; Zarqa District
 Member, Palestine and Occupied Arab Territories Committee, 1989-1993
 Member, Administrative Committee, 1990-1991; 1992-1993
 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

Dawaimeh, near Hebron, Palestine, 1949

Place of Residence

Madaba

Educational History

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

Professional History

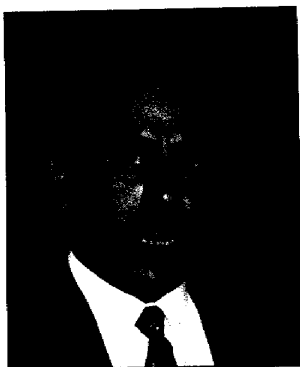
Teacher, Secondary School, Madaba
 Teacher, Community College, Amman, 1980
 Teacher, High School and Institutes, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, 1981-1987
 Assistant Professor, Politics and Economics, King Saud University, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia, 1987-1993

Political History

Member, Muslim Brotherhood movement

'Address : Azezzaat, 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

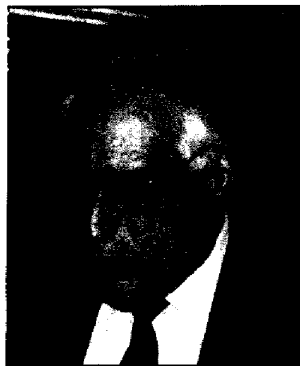
Lecturer, Politics, Yarmouk University

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

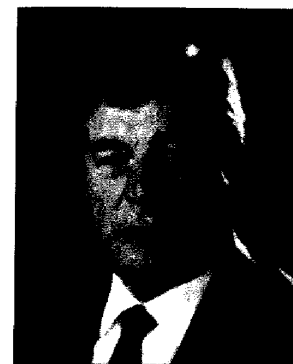
Member, Jordanian Contractors Association

Political History

Member, National Consultative Council

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

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 School Education, Birzeit Secondary College, Palestine, 1947
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-

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

Position in Parliament: Chairperson, Agriculture and Irrigation Committee, 1993-1994

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: Balqaa 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

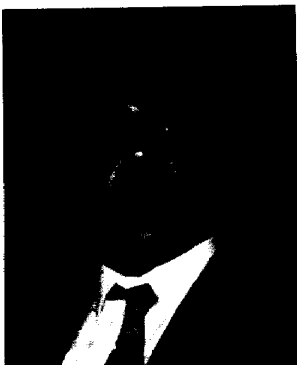
Member, Economic Consultative Committee, Royal Geographic Society
Director, Jordanian Economists Association
Assistant to General Secretary, Jordanian Economists Association

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

Position in Parliament: Chairperson, Public Freedom and Citizens' Rights committee, 1993-1994

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

Employee, Ministry of Education, 1968-1976
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

Position in Parliament: Chairperson, Law Committee, 1994-1995

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

Deputy, Lower House of Parliament, 1989-1993: Mafraq District
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

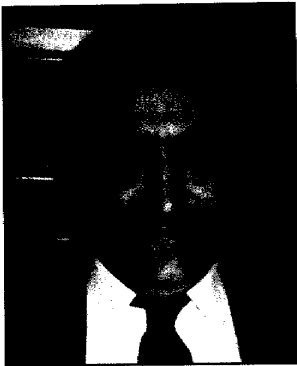
Member, Committee of Islamic Support for the Palestinian People
Member, Board of Trustees, Zarqa Ahlyeh University
Member, Friends of the International Institute for Islamic Thought, Washington, U.S.A.
Member, Islamic Research Studies Association, Amman

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, 1939

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

Deputy, Executive Council, U.N.E.S.C.O., 1977

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

Deputy, Lower House of Parliament, 1989-1993: Balqaa District

Member, Finance Committee, 1989-1992 (Chairperson, 1989-1991)

Member, Foreign Affairs Committee, 1992-1993

Member, Public Freedoms and Citizens' Rights Committee, 1989-1991

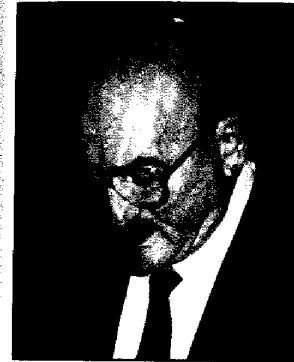
Minister, of Foreign Affairs, 1991

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

Position in Parliament: Assistant, Speaker of the Lower House 1993-1994

Current Membership in Parliamentary Committees

Member, Financial Committee, 1993-1994

Member, Agriculture and Irrigation Committee, 1993-1994

Place and Date of Birth

Madaba, 1926

Place of Residence

Madaba

Educational History

Secondary School Education, Madaba and Amman

B.A., American University of Beirut

Professional History

Official, Ministry of Finance

Official, Madaba Finance department

Mayor of Madaba for 8 years

Political History

Member, National Consultative Council, 1982-1984

Member, Jordan National Alliance Party

'Address : Azeezat neighbourhood, Madaba. P.O. Box: 347, Madaba. 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 Safty 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

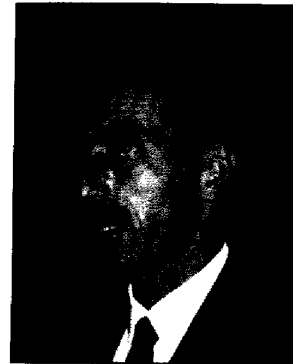
Presenter, Jordan Television
Director, Center for Information Training
Information Advisor, Ministry for Social Development
Director of Cultural Programmes, Noor Al-Hussayn Foundation
Newspaper Columnist, Political Affairs

Political History

Stood for Election, Amman Fifth District, 1989

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

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

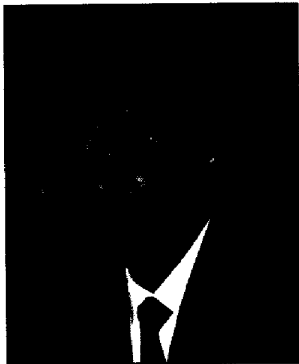
B.A., Law, Cairo University, 1969

Professional History

Governor, Mazar Region, Jordan Valley
Governor, Ramtha
Governor, Deir Alla
Governor, Khoura
Governor, Bani Kenaneh
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 HABAHBEH



Electoral District: Ma'an Governorate

Seat: Muslim

Party: Independent

Bloc: National Action Front

Position in Parliament: Assistant Speaker of the Lower House 1993-1994

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 : Zahoor 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

Position in Parliament: Rapporteur, Finance Committee, 1994-1995

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

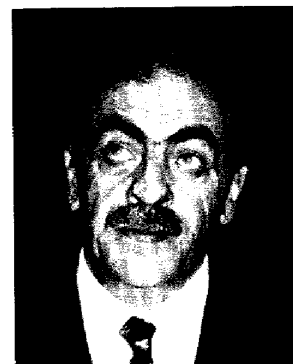
Member, Palestinian Writers and Journalists Association
 Activist, Student movement abroad, 1970-1976
 Member, Jordanian Sports Youth Movement

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

Secondary School Education, Hussayn College, Amman, 1957

Professional History

Contractors

Membership in Associations and Societies

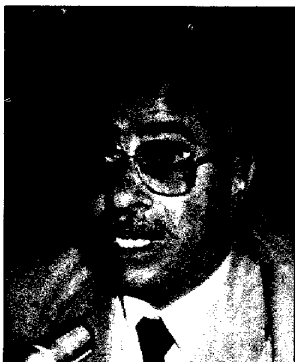
Member, Arab Organisation for Human Rights
 Member, Arab Thought Forum
 Secretary, Jordanian Contractors Association

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

Official, Ministry of Municipal Affairs, 1970-1980
 President, Queesmah 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

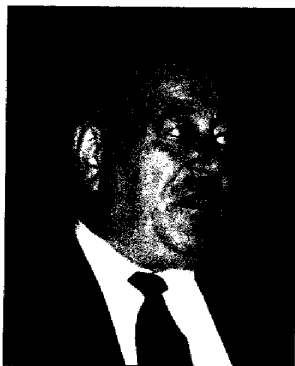
Member, Board of Trustees, Zarqa Ahliyah University
 Member, Investigative Committee, Yarmouk University, 1989-1990

Political History

Deputy, Lower House of Parliament, 1989-1993: Zarqa District
 Member, Foreign Affairs Committee, 1989-1993 (Rapporteur, 1992-1993)
 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

Position in Parliament: First Assistant of the Speaker of the Lower House 1994-1995

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 Masraa', Jordan Valley, 1956

Place of Residence

Ghor Masraa', 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 and School Principial, Southern Jordan Valley, 1977-1981
Teacher of English, Ghor Modern School, until 1989
Worked as a Lawyer

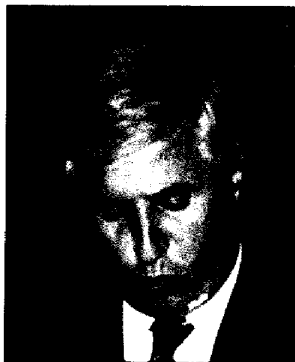
Membership in Associations and Societies

President, Ghor Al-Masraa' Youth Club
Member, Ghor Al-Masraa' Charitable Organization

Political History

Deputy, Lower House of Parliament, 1989-1993; Kerak District
Second Deputy Speaker of the House, 1991-1993
Member, Agriculture Committee, 1989-1991; 1992-1993
Member, Legal Committee, 1990-1991; 1992-1993
Member, Administrative Committee, 1989-1990
Member, Independent Islamist Bloc, Lower House of Parliament, 1989-1993

*Address : Gardens Street, Amman and Ghor Masraa', 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 Falouja, 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

Deputy, Lower House of Parliament, 1989-1993: Amman First District

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

Position in Parliament: Chairperson, Legal Committee, 1993-1994

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 Ahlyieh University
President, Islamic Cultural Society
President, Circassian Charity Society

Political History

Senator, Upper House of Parliament, November 1962-October 1963
Deputy, Lower House of Parliament, October 1956-October 1961; October 1961-October 1962; July 1963-December 1966; April 1967-April 1971; January 1984-July 1988; 1989-1993: Zarqa District
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

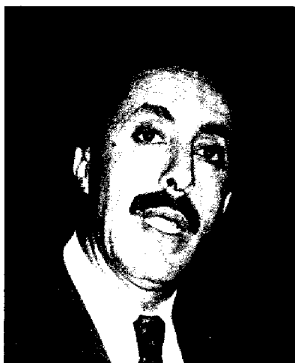
Clerk, Department of Taxation

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

Position in Parliament: Chairperson, Foreign Affairs Committee, 1994-1995

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

Financial Advisor, New York, U.S.A., until 1986

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

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

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: Balqaa Governorate

Seat: Christian

Party: Independent

Bloc: Parliamentary Democratic Alliance

Position in Parliament: Chairperson, Energy and Water Committee, 1993-1994

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

Position in Parliament: Chairperson, Education Committee, 1993-1995

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

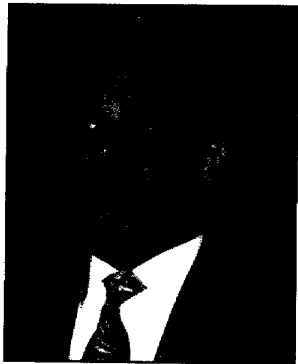
Minister of Youth, April 1989-June 1991

Minister of Higher Education, November 1991-May 1993

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

Position in Parliament: Chairperson, Public Freedoms and Citizens' Rights Committee 1994-1995

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 Of the Jordanian Armed Forces

Political History

Senator, Upper House of Parliament, 1988

Deputy, Lower House of Parliament, 1989-1993: Bedouin Central District

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

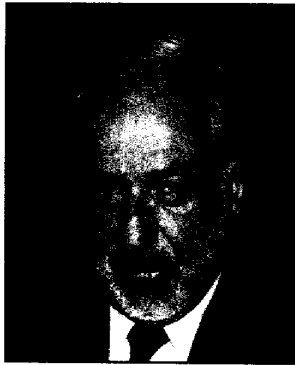
President, Beirut Arab University Alumini Club

Political History

Minister of Muncpal 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 KOFAHI



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

Secondary School Education, Irbid, 1958
B.A., Islamic Shari'a, Damascus University, 1966
M.A., Ph.D., Islamic jurisprudence (*fiqh*), 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

Deputy Lower House of Parliament, January 1984-July 1988
Deputy, Lower House of Parliament, 1989-1993: Irbid City District
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: Jubeiha, Amman, 1935

Place of Residence

Residence in Jubeiha, Amman

Educational History

Secondary School Education, completed seventh grade

Professional History

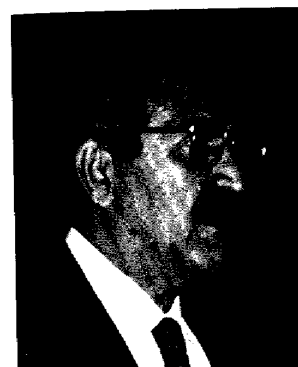
Mayor, Jubeiha, 1963-1980

Political History

Member, National Consultative Council, 1980-1984

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

Abdul Hadi MAJALI



Electoral District: Kerak Governorate

Seat: Muslim

Party: Al-Ahd (Secretary-General)

Bloc: National Action Front

Position in Parliament: First Deputy of the House of Representatives 1994-1995

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
 Ambassador to U.S.A., 1981-1985
 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*

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

Teacher, Sahab, until 1978

Chairperson, Anti Illiteracy Committee 1978-1989

Political History

Deputy, Lower House of Parliament, 1989-1993: Amman Fourth District

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

Position in Parliament: Speaker of Lower House 1993-1994

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

Secondary School Education, Al-Najah College, Nablus, 1962

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

Amabassador to U.K., 1983

Jordan's Representative to U.N.E.S.C.O., 1978-1980

Jordan's Representative to the E.C., 1978-1980

Political History

Deputy, Lower House of Parliament, 1973-1974; 1989-1993 (Amman Thrid District)

Member, Foreign Affairs Committee, 1989-1993 (Chairperson, 1989-1991; 1992-1993)

Member, Palestine and Occupied Arab Territories Committee, 1989-1991

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
Principial, 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

Position in Parliament: Chairperson, Administrative Committee, 1994-1995

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 Kennaneh District

Seat: Muslim

Party: Independent

Bloc: Independent 1993-94
Jordan National Front 1995

Position in Parliament: Second Deputy Speaker of the Lower House, 1994-1995

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 Kenaneh, 1938

Place of Residence

Irbid

Educational History

Elementary School Education, Bani Kenaneh
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, Mafrag, 1923

Place of Residence

Husha, Mafrag

Educational History

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

Professional History

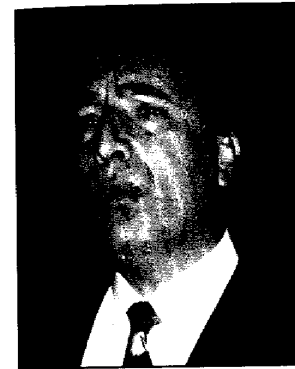
Served in Jordanian Armed Forces, 1959-1963
 Chief Public Security Officer, Nablus Police; Ma'an Police; Salt Police;
 Kerak Police, 1963-1975
 Assistant to Vice-Director, Public Security Department, 1973-1975
 Farm Owner
 Shaykh, Bani Khalid tribe

Political History

Deputy, Lower House of Parliament, January 1984-July 1988
 Senator, Upper House of Parliament, November 1989-1993
 Member, Upper House Administrative Committee, 1989-1993

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

Ahmad QUDAH



Electoral District: Irbid Governorate: Ajloun District

Seat: Muslim

Party: Independent

Bloc: National Action Front

Position in Parliament: Chairperson, Health and Environment Committee, 1994-1995

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

Position in Parliament: Rapporteur, Education Committee, 1994-1995

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 : Dahtiyah 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

Secondary School Education, Irbid, 1957
 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
 Mayor, Amman, 1983-1986, Mayor, Greater Amman, 1987-1989

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
 Deputy, Lower House of Parliament, 1989-1993: Irbid City District
 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

Beersheeba, 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

Position in Parliament: Rapporteur, Public Freedoms and Citizens' Rights Committee, 1993-1995

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

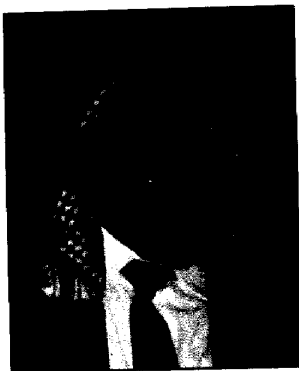
Member, Jerash Development Center

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

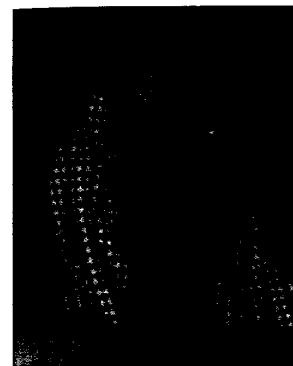
Director, Ajloun Islamic Awqaf
 Director, Jerash Islamic Awqaf
 Director of Preaching, Ministry of Awqaf and Islamic Affairs
 Assistant Director, King Abdullah Mosque, Amman

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*

Hamam 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

Deputy, Lower House of Parliament, 1989-1993: Amman Fifth District
 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 Kennaneh 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 Attache, Iraq, 1977-1980

Membership in Associations and Societies

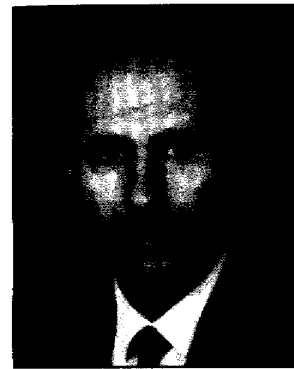
Member, Ramtha Municipal Council

Political History

Member Al-Yakatha (Reawakening)

Address : Ramtha. P.O.Box:303. Tel. 283201

Rateb SA'OD



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., Principles of Education, University of Jordan, 1982
M.A., Public Administration, University of Southern California , U.S.A.
Ph.D., Education Administration, University of Southern California, 1988

Professional History

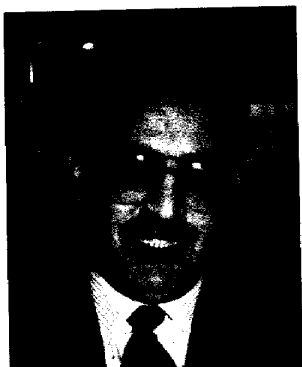
Teacher, Ministry of Education, Jordan, 1977-1985
Lecturer, Education Department, Muta University, 1988-1990
Vice-Dean, Faculty of Education, Muta University, until 1993

Political History

Minister for Higher Education, 1995-

Address : Shaheed Street, Jabal Taaj, Amman. P.O. Box: 183350. Tel. 770970

Jamal SARAIH



Electoral District: Kerak Governorate

Seat: Muslim

Party: Independent

Bloc: Independent Parliamentary Bloc

Position in Parliament: Rapporteur, Foreign Affairs Committee, 1994-1995

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

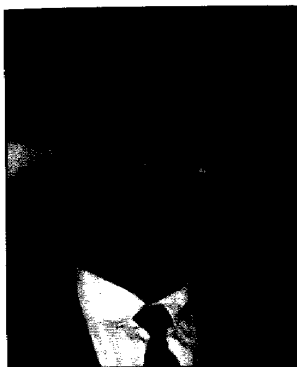
Teacher and Advisor, ARAMCO, Dahrhan, Saudi Arabia, 1978-1982
Tapline and ARAMCO representative in Jordan, Syria, Lebanon and Turkey, 1982
Member, National Charter Royal Commission

Political History

Deputy, Lower House of Parliament, 1989-1993: Kerak District
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 Communication, 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

Position in Parliament: Rapporteur, Rural and Badia Committee, 1993-1995

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

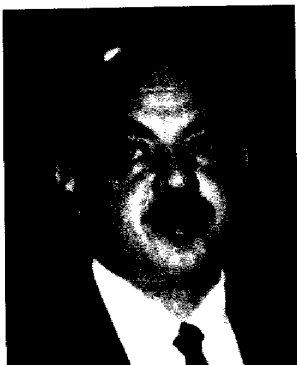
B.Sc., Administrative Science and Accountancy, Tarmouk University, 1982
High Diploma in Education and Psychology, University of Jordan, 1991
M.B.A., Finance Administration, University of Jordan, 1993

Professional History

Official, Ministry of Finance, 1986-1992
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

Position in Parliament: Rapporteur, Palestine and the Occupied Arab Territories Committee, 1993-1994

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

Position in Parliament: Rapporteur, Rural and Badia Committee, 1994-1995

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

Murajmet Shakhanbeh, near Madaba, 1950

Place of Residence

Madaba

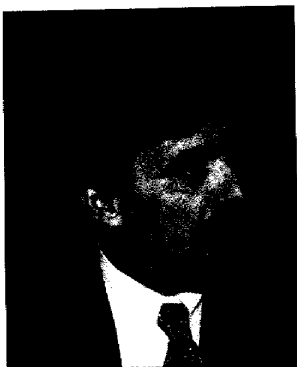
Educational History

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
Position in Parliament: Rapporteur, Agriculture and Irrigation Committee, 1993-19994

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 Ala,

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

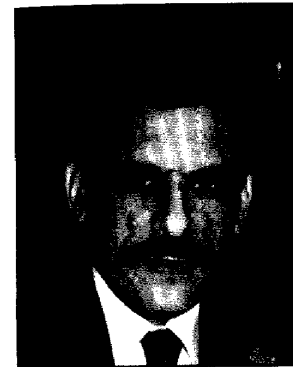
Civil Engineer, Public Works Department, Amman Municipality
 Civil Engineer, private company, Turkey

Membership in Associations and Societies

Member, Jordan Engineers Association

Address : Biyadar, Wadi Seer, near Amman. P.O. Box: 926921. Tel. 812483

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

Rapporteur, Finance Committee, 1993-1994
 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

Employee, Amman Municipality, 1970-1974
 Engineer, Arab and International companies, Saudi Arabia, 1974-1981
 Farm Owner

Membership in Associations and Societies

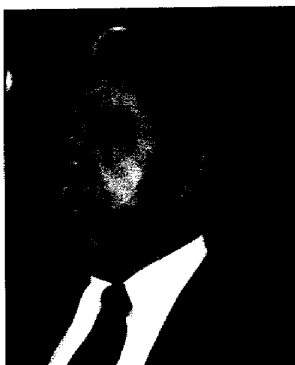
President, Al-Hussein Club, Mafraq
 Member, National Consultative Council, 1982-1983

Political History

Senator, Upper House of Parliament, January 1984-January 1988; January 1988-November 1989
 Deputy, Lower House of Parliament, 1989-1993: Bedouin North District
 Member, Foreign Affairs Committee, 1989-1991; 1992-1993
 Member, Water Committee, 1992-1993
 Rapporteur, Rural and Badia Committee, 1989-1991
 Minister of Water and Irrigation, January 1991-June 1991
 Minister 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
Position in Parliament: First Deputy-Speaker of Lower House 1993- 1994

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, Mekka 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
Position in Parliament: Rapporteur, Health and Environmental Safety Committee.1993-1995

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
 Deputy, Lower House of Parliament, 1984-1988
 Deputy, Lower House of Parliament, 1989-1993: Balqaa District
 Second Deputy Speaker of the House, 1990-1991
 Member, Education Committee, 1989-1992
 Member, Foreign Affairs Committee, 1989-1992
 Rapporteur, Agriculture Committee, 1992-1993
 Spokesperson, Constitutional Bloc, Lower House of Parliament, 1989-1993

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

Current Membership in Parliamentary Committees

No Committee Membership 1993-1994

Place and Date of Birth

Nitel, Madaba Governorate, 1943

Place of Residence

Sweifieh, near Amman

Educational History

Secondary School Education, Jordanian Armed Forces schools, 1964

B.Sc., Medicine and Surgery, Cairo

M.Sc., Medicine, U.S.A.

Professional History

Physician, Madaba Health Center, 1973 - 1974

Doctor, Private Clinic, Madaba, since 1974

Membership in Associations and Societies

Member, Doctors Union, 1972 - 1974

Member, Badia Charitable Organization

Member, Arab National Union, 1972

Member, National Consultative Council, 1980 - 1984

Political History

Deputy, Lower House of Parliament, 1989 - 1993: Bedouin Central District

First Deputy Speaker of the Lower House, 1992 - 1993

Member, Foreign Affairs Committee, 1989-1993

Member, Health Committee, 1992-1993

Member, National Bloc, 1989-1993 Parliament

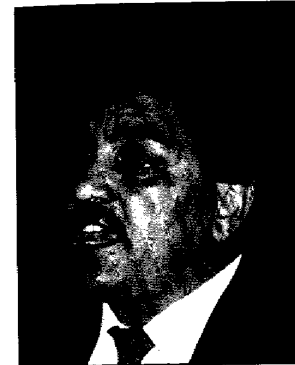
Minister of Municipalities, November 1974 - February 1976

Minister of Communications, February 1976 - July 1976; December 1979 - April 1985

Minister of Health, December 1989 - January 1991

*Address : Adoob Al-Ziben Street, Sweifieh, near Amman. Tel. 810145 Madaba
Tel:54555*

Fawwaz ZOU'BI



Electoral District: Irbid Governorate: Ramtha and Bani Kennaneh District

Seat: Muslim

Party: Independent

Bloc: National Action Front

FIRST ASSISTANT SPEAKER OF THE LOWER HOUSE 1994-1995

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

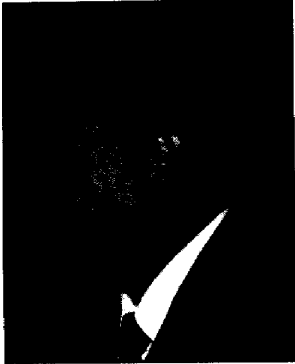
Professional History

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

Principal, Shouna Secondary School, 1966-1968; 1970-1980

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

Deputy, Lower House of Parliament, 1989-1993: North Jordan Valley and Koura District

Member, Agriculture Committee, 1989-1992 (Chairperson, 1991-1992)

Member, Administrative Committee, 1989-1992 (Rapporteur, 1991-1992)

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

APPENDICES

Appendix 1

Results of the Election to Jordan's 12th
Lower House of Parliament, November 8, 1993**Amman First District**

- 1- Abdul Aziz Jabr (IAF), 8,002
 2- Hammad Abu Jamous (Mustakbal), 4,078
 3- Theib Abdullah (MB), 3,469

Total no. of candidates: 21
 Total votes cast: 36,733

Amman Second District

- 1- Abdul Munem Abu Zant (IAF), 9,134
 2- Hamzah Mansour (IAF) 8,880
 3- Mohammad Dhweib (Al-Watan), 5,257

Total no. of candidates: 22
 Total votes cast: 42,670

Amman Third District

- 1- Ibrahim Zeid Kilani (IAF), 9,134
 2- Taher Masri, 8,789
 3- Ali Abu Ragheb, 8,162
 Circ- Toujan Feisal, 1,885
 Chris- Khalil Haddadin (JBASP), 1,582

Total no. of candidates: 28
 Total votes cast: 47,191

Amman Fourth District

- 1- Anwar Hadid, 6,329
 2- Mohammad Huneiti, 6,310

Total no. of candidates: 20
 Total votes cast: 40,957

Amman Fifth District

- 1- Hammam Sa'eed (IAF), 3,690
 2- Khaled Ajarmeh, 3,308
 3- Abed Musa Bakhit, 3,237
 4- Mifleh Lawzi, 2,963
 Circ- Munir Soubar, 2,302

Total no. of candidates: 40
 Total votes cast: 45,507

Circ: Circassian Seat
 Chris: Christian Seat

Amman Sixth District

- 1- Abdul Hafez Shakhanbeh, 3,823
 2- Abdul Majid Aqtash (MB), 3,626
 Chris- Samih Farah (JNA), 1,969

Total no. of candidates: 22
 Total votes cast: 28,713

Balqaa

- 1- Ali Shatti, 5,354
 2- Mohammad Oweideh (IAF), 4,788
 3- Mustafa Shneikat (JDSP), 4,770
 4- Ibrahim Shehadah, 4,714
 5- Hashem Dabbas, 3,107
 6- Abdullah Ensour, 3,050
 Chris- Samir Kawar, 2,621
 Chris- Fawzi Tuaimeh, 2,038

Total no. of candidates: 47
 Total votes cast: 72,886

Kerak

- 1- Abdul Hadi Majali (Al-Ahd), 3,871
 2- Mahmoud Hweimel (Ind. Islam.), 3,791
 3- Mansour Bin Tarif, 2,988
 4- Ahmad Kasasbeh (IAF), 2,892
 5- Jamil Hushoush, 2,721
 6- Samir Habashneh (JADP), 2,616
 7- Jamal Saraireh (Ind. Islam.), 2,440
 Chris- Nazih Ammarin, 1,073
 Chris- Hani Hijazin, 1,024

Total no. of candidates: 56
 Total votes cast: 58,594

Tafileh

- 1- Mohammad Daoudieh (JADP), 2,568
 2- Abdullah Akaileh (IAF), 2,398
 3- Rateb Saoud (Al-Ahd), 1,931

Total no. of candidates: 17
 Total votes cast: 19,787

(Contd.)

Ma'an

- 1- Awad Khleifat, 3,988
- 2- Abdul Karim Kabariti, 3,418
- 3- Tawfiq Khreishan, 3,190
- 4- Taha Habahbeh, 3,137
- 5- Badr Riyati (IAF), 2,436

Total no. of candidates: 18
Total votes cast: 26,534

Zarqa

- 1- Bassam Emoush (IAF), 9,316
- 2- Mohammad Haj (IAF), 8,970
- 3- Theib Anis (IAF), 7,090
- 4- Fayyad Jarrar (Al-Watan), 4,512
- Circ- Abdul Baqi Jammo (Ind. Islam.), 1,235
- Chris- Bassam Haddadin (Hashd), 1,840

Total no. of candidates: 53
Total votes cast: 90,949

Mafraq

- 1- Abdul Karim Dughmi, 3,672
- 2- Abdullah Akhu Irsheidah, 3,186
- 3- Mohammad Abu Oleim, 2,644

Total no. of candidates: 17
Total votes cast: 22,928

Irbid

- 1- Ahmad Kofahi (IAF), 4,260
- 2- Abdul Majid Azzam, 4,248
- 3- Saleh Shawatah, 4,221
- 4- Abdul Raouf Rawabdeh (Yakatha), 4,175
- 5- Aref Bataineh, 3,741
- 6- Saleh Irsheidat, 3,686
- 7- Abdul Razzaq Tbeishat (Ind. Islam.), 3,382
- 8- Abdul Rahim Akour (IAF), 3,168
- Chris- Nader Abu Sha'ar, 2,227

Total no. of candidates: 60
Total votes cast: 93,896

Ajloun

- 1- Ahmad Qudah, 3,128
- 2- Daifullah Moumani (IAF), 2,761
- Chris- Farah Rabadi, 850

Total no. of candidates: 16
Total votes cast: 29,257

Jerash

- 1- Mifleh Ruhaimi (Al-Ahd), 4,893
- 2- Suleiman Sa'ad (IAF), 3,513

Total no. of candidates: 13
Total votes cast: 27,480

Ramtha and Bani Kennaneh

- 1- Fawwaz Zou'bi, 5,544
- 2- Talal Obeidat, 4,671
- 3- Ibrahim Samarah (Yakatha), 4,297

Total no. of candidates: 18
Total votes cast: 38,457

Northern Jordan Valley and Al-Koura

- 1- Hatem Ghazawi, 5,151
- 2- Nader Zuhairat, 3,811

Total no. of candidates: 19
Total votes cast: 36,787

Bedouin Central

- 1- Jamal Khreisha (JNA), 3,263
- 2- Mohammad Ziben, 2,200

Total no. of candidates: 14
Total votes cast: 12,243

Bedouin North

- 1- Sa'ad Srour, 6,582
- 2- Nawwaf Qadi (JNA), 5,039

Total no. of candidates: 10
Total votes cast: 21,616

Bedouin South

- 1- Salim Auwawdeh, 3,717
- 2- Mohammad Najadat (JNA), 2,453

Total no. of candidates: 13
Total votes cast: 16,981

Total number of candidates nationally: 534
Total votes cast nationally: 812,916

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 2

The Political Party Spectrum in Jordan: 1994

Political Orientation	Party	Party Leader	No. of Deputies	Bloc
Tribal- <i>Conservative</i>	Jordan National Alliance	Mijhem Khreisha	4	JNF
	Al-Watan (Homeland)	Akef Al-Fayez	2	JNF
	Yakatha (Reawakening)	Abdul R. Rawabdeh	2	JNF
<i>Nationalist</i>	Al-Ahd (Pledge)	Abdul Hadi Majali	3	NAF
Centrist	Popular Unity Party	Talal Ramahi	-	-
	Mustakbal (Future)	Suleiman Arar	1	PDA
	Progress and Justice Party	Ali Sa'ad	-	-
	United Arab Democratic Party-Wa'ed	Anis Muasher	-	-
Leftist- <i>Palestinian Origin</i>	Constitutional Party	Milhem Tal	-	-
	Jordanian People's Democratic Party-Hashd	Tayseer Zibri	1	-
	Jordanian Progressive Democratic Party	Ali Amer	-	-
<i>Communist</i>	Jordanian Democratic Popular Unity Party	Azmi Khawajah	-	-
	Jordan Communist Party	Ya'acoub Zayadin	-	-
	Jordanian Democratic Socialist Party	Issa Madanat	1	PDA
<i>Pan Arab</i>	Freedom Party	Fawwaz Zou'bi	-	-
	Jordanian Arab Democratic Party	Munis Razzaz	2	PDA
	Pan-Arab	Jordanian Ba'ath Arab Socialist Party	Tayseer Homsy	1
Arab Ba'ath Progressive Party		Mahmoud Maitah	-	-
Jordanian Arab Popular Party		Abdul Khaleq Shatat	-	-
National Action Front		Mohammad Zou'bi	-	-
Islamist	Islamic Action Front	Ishaq Farhan	16	IAF
	Arab Islamic Democratic Party-Do'aa	Yousef Abu Bakr	-	-

Appendix 3

Lower House Vote-of-Confidence on the Government of Abdul Salam Majali, December 8, 1993

3(i): "Confidence" - 41 Deputies

Deputy	District	Affiliation	Bloc
Hammad Abu Jamous	Amman 1	Mustakbal	PDA
Mohammad Dhueib	Amman 2	Al-Watan	JNF
Mohammad Huneiti	Amman 4	-	PDA
Khaled Ajarmeh	Amman 5	-	NAF
Mifleh Lawzi	Amman 5	-	NAF
Abdul Hafez Shakhanbeh	Amman 6	-	PDA
Abdul Majid Aqtash	Amman 6	(MB)	IB
Samih Farah	Amman 6 (Christian)	JNA	JNF
Abdul Majid Azzam	Irbid	-	NAF
Aref Bataineh	Irbid	-	PDA
Nader Abu Sha'ar	Irbid (Christian)	-	NAF
Mifleh Rahimi	Jerash	Al-Ahd	NAF
Ahmad Qudah	Ajloun	-	NAF
Farah Rabadi	Ajloun (Christian)	-	NAF
Ali Shatti	Balqaa	-	-
Hashem Dabbas	Balqaa	-	NAF
Abdullah Ensour	Balqaa	-	-
Samir Kawar	Balqaa (Christian)	-	PDA
Fawzi Tuaimah	Balqaa (Christian)	-	NAF
Awad Khleifat	Ma'an	-	IB
Abdul Karim Kabariti	Ma'an	-	PDA
Taha Hababbeh	Ma'an	-	NAF

3(i): "Confidence" (Contd.)

Tawfiq Khreishan	Ma'an	-	-
Mansour Bin Tarif	Kerak	-	PDA
Abdul Hadi Majali	Kerak	Al-Ahd	NAF
Hani Hijazin	Kerak (Christian)	-	NAF
Fayyad Jarrar	Zarqa	Al-Watan	JNF
Abdul Baqi Jammo	Zarqa (Chechen)	(Former MB)	NAF
Abdullah Akhu Irsheidah	Mafraq	-	NAF
Mohammad Abu Oleim	Mafraq	-	-
Rateb Sa'oud	Tafileh	Al-Ahd	NAF
Fawwaz Zou'bi	Ramtha	-	NAF
Ibrahim Samara	Ramtha	Yakatha	JNF
Hatem Ghazawi	North Valley & Koura	-	NAF
Nader Zuheirat	North Valley & Koura	-	-
Jamal Khreisha	Bedouin Central	JNA	JNF
Mohammad Ziben	Bedouin Central	-	-
Salim Auwawdah	Bedouin South	-	-
Mohammad Najadat	Bedouin South	JNA	JNF
Sa'ad Srour	Bedouin North	-	PDA
Nawwaf Qadi	Bedouin North	JNA	JNF

3(ii): "No-Confidence" - 29 Deputies

Deputy	District	Affiliation	Bloc
Abdul Aziz Jabr	Amman 1	IAF	IAF
Abdul Munem Abu Zant	Amman 2	IAF	IAF
Hamzah Mansour	Amman 2	IAF	IAF

3(ii): "No-Confidence" (Contd.)

Ibrahim Zeid Kilani	Amman 3	IAF	IAF
Ali Abu Ragheb	Amman 3	-	PDA
Toujan Feisal	Amman 3 (Circassian)	-	PDA
Khalil Haddadin	Amman 3 (Christian)	JBASP	-
Hammam Sa'eed	Amman 5	IAF	IAF
Ahmad Kofahi	Irbid	IAF	IAF
Saleh Shawateh	Irbid	-	PDA
Abdul Raouf Rawabdeh	Irbid	Yakatha	JNF
Abdul Tubeishat	Irbid	(Former IAF)	IB
Abdul Rahim Ekour	Irbid	IAF	IAF
Suleiman Sa'ad	Jerash	IAF	IAF
Daifullah Momani	Ajloun	IAF	IAF
Mohammad Oweidah	Balqaa	IAF	IAF
Mustafa Shneikat	Balqaa	JDSP	PDA
Badr Riyati	Ma'an	IAF	IAF
Mahmoud Huweimel	Kerak	(Ind. Islam.)	IB
Ahmad Kasasbeh	Kerak	IAF	IAF
Jamil Hushoush	Kerak	-	PDA
Samir Habashneh	Kerak	JADP	PDA
Mohammad Haj	Zarqa	IAF	IAF
Deib Anis	Zarqa	IAF	IAF
Bassam Emoush	Zarqa	IAF	IAF
Bassam Haddadin	Zarqa (Christian)	Hashd	-
Abdul Karim Dughmi	Mafraq	-	PDA
Mohammad Daoudieh	Tafileh	JADP	PDA
Abdullah Akaileh	Tafileh	IAF	IAF

3(iii): "Abstention" - 9 Deputies

Deputy	District	Affiliation	Bloc
Taher Masri	Amman 3	-	(house speaker)
Anwar Hadid	Amman 4	-	PDA
Abed Musa Bakhit	Amman 5	-	PDA
Munir Soubar	Amman 5 (Circassian)	-	PDA
Saleh Irsheidat	Irbid	-	PDA
Ibrahim Shehadah	Balqaa	-	-
Jamal Sarairah	Kerak	-	IB
Nazih Ammarin	Kerak (Christian)	-	PDA
Talal Obeidat	Ramtha	-	-

3(iv): Absent - 1 Deputy

Deputy	District	Affiliation	Bloc
Deib Abdullah	Amman 1	(MB)	-

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

Party	Total Seats	C	NC	A	% Support for Govt.
Al-Ahd	3	3	-	-	100%
Jordan National Alliance	4	4	-	-	100%
Mustakbal	1	1	-	-	100%
Al-Watan	2	2	-	-	100%
Yakatha	2	1	1	-	50%
Islamic Action Front	16	-	16	-	0%
JBASP	1	-	1	-	0%
JDSP	1	-	1	-	0%
JADP	2	-	2	-	0%
JPDP	1	-	1	-	0%
TOTAL	33	11	22	-	

C: "Confidence"
 NC: "No-Confidence"
 A: "Abstention"

JBASP: Jordanian Ba'ath Arab Socialist Party
 JDSP: Jordanian Democratic Socialist Party
 JADP: Jordanian Arab Democratic Party
 JPDP: Jordanian People's Democratic Party

Appendix 5

Lower House Parliamentary Blocs and the Vote-of-Confidence on the Government of Abdul Salam Majali, December 8, 1993

Bloc	Total	C	NC	A	% support for Govt.
NAF	17	17	-	-	100%
JNF	8	7	1	-	85%
PDA	21	8	8	5	50%
IB	5	2	2	1	50%
IAF	16	-	16	-	0%

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

Appendix 6

Lower House Parliamentary Blocs: First Session

6(i) Parliamentary Democratic Alliance (PDA) - 21 Members

Loose, disparate alliance of Leftists, Liberals and Centrists

Deputy	District	Party / Affiliation
Sa'ad Srour	Bedouin North	-
Hammad Abu Jamous	Amman 1	Mustakbal
Mohammad Huneiti	Amman 4	-
Abdul Hafez Shakhanbeh	Amman 6	-
Aref Bataineh	Irbid	-
Samir Kawar	Balqaa (Christian)	-
Abdul Karim Kabariti	Ma'an	-
Mansour Bin Tarif	Kerak	-
Anwar Hadid	Amman 4	-
Abed Musa Bakhit	Amman 5	-
Munir Soubar	Amman 5 (Circassian)	-
Saleh Irsheidat	Irbid	-
Nazih Amarin	Kerak (Christian)	-
Ali Abu Ragheb	Amman 3	-
Toujan Feisal	Amman 3 (Circassian)	-
Saleh Shawatah	Irbid	-
Mustafa Shneikat	Balqaa	JDSP
Jamil Hushoush	Kerak	-
Samir Habashneh	Kerak	JADP
Abdul Karim Dughmi	Mafraq	-
Mohammad Daoudieh	Tafileh	JADP

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

Deputy	District	Party / Affiliation
Khaled Ajarmeh	Amman 5	-
Mifleh Lawzi	Amman 5	-
Abdul Majid Azzam	Irbid	-
Nader Abu Sha'ar	Irbid (Christian)	-
Mifleh Ruhaimi	Jerash	Al-Ahd
Hatem Ghazawi	North Valley and Koura	-
Ahmad Qudah	Ajloun	-
Hashem Dabbas	Balqaa	-
Fawzi Tuaimeh	Balqaa (Christian)	-
Taha Habahbeh	Ma'an	-
Abdul Hadi Majali	Kerak	Al-Ahd
Hani Hijazzin	Kerak (Christiasn)	-
Abdul Baqi Jammo	Zarqa (Chechen)	-
Abdullah Akhu Irsheidah	Mafraq	-
Rateb Sa'oud	Tafileh	Al-Ahd
Fawwaz Zou'bi	Ramtha	-
Farah Rabadi	Ajloun (Christian)	-

6(iii)- Islamic Action Front - 16 Members

Islamist bloc, currently consisting exclusively of members of the Islamic Action Front party

Deputy	District	Party / Affiliation
Abdul Aziz Jabr	Amman 1	IAF
Abdul Munem Abu Zant	Amman 2	IAF
Hamzeh Mansour	Amman 2	IAF
Ibrahim Zeid Kilani	Amman 3	IAF
Hammam Sa'eed	Amman 5	IAF
Ahmad Kofahi	Irbid	IAF
Abdul Rahim Ekour	Irbid	IAF
Suleiman Sa'ad	Jerash	IAF
Daifullah Moumani	Ajloun	IAF
Mohammad Oweida	Balqaa	IAF
Badr Riyati	Ma'an	IAF
Ahmad Kasasbeh	Kerak	IAF
Mohammad Haj	Zarqa	IAF
Deib Anis	Zarqa	IAF
Bassam Emoush	Zarqa	IAF
Abdullah Akaileh	Tafileh	IAF

6(iv)- Jordan National Front - 8 Members

Conservative, tribal grouping, based on Jordan National Alliance, Al-Watan and Yakatha parties

Deputy	District	Party / Affiliation
Jamal Khreisha	Bedouin Central	JNA
Mohammad Najadat	Bedouin South	JNA
Nawwaf Qadi	Bedouin North	JNA
Mohammad Dweib	Amman 2	Al-Watan
Samih Farah	Amman 6 (Christian)	JNA
Fayyad Jarrar	Zarqa	Al-Watan
Ibrahim Samara	Ramtha	Yakatha
Abdul Raouf Rawabdeh	Irbid	Yakatha

6(v)- Independent Bloc - 5 Members

Disparate grouping, largely consisting of disaffected Islamists

Deputy	District	Party / Affiliation
Abdul Majid Aqtash	Amman 6	(MB)
Awad Khleifat	Ma'an	-
Jamal Sareirah	Kerak	-
Abdul Razzaq Tubeishat	Irbid	(former IAF)
Mahmoud Huweimel	Kerak	(Ind. Islam.)

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

NB: Many of the blocs underwent membership changes in the second session of the 12th parliament. See Appendix 13.

Appendix 7

Geographic Distribution of Support for the Government of Abdul Salam Majali based on the Lower House Vote-of-Confidence, December 8, 1993

District	No. of Deputies	Eligible Voters	Votes Cast	% Voter Turnout	% Support for Govt.
Amman 6	3	58,000	28,713	49.50%	100%
North Valley	2	71,500	36,787	51.54%	100%
Bedouin Nth.	2	28,000	21,616	77.51%	100%
Bedouin Cen.	2	34,000	14,993	44.24%	100%
Bedouin Sth.	2	28,000	16,981	60.97%	100%
Ma'an	5	44,000	26,534	60.24%	80%
Amman 4	2	80,000	40,957	51.28%	75%
Balqaa	8	120,000	72,886	60.61%	69%
Ajloun	3	43,000	29,257	68.03%	67%
Mafraq	3	46,500	22,928	49.50%	67%
Ramtha	3	67,500	38,457	57.14%	67%
Amman 5	5	107,800	45,507	42.19%	60%
Amman 1	3	131,200	36,733	28.01%	50%
Jerash	2	58,000	27,480	47.39%	50%
Kerak	9	81,500	58,594	71.94%	44%
Amman 2	3	228,000	42,670	18.73%	33%
Tafleeh	3	31,000	19,787	63.69%	33%
Zarqa	6	303,000	90,949	30.03%	33%
Irbid	9	238,000	93,896	39.53%	33%
Amman 3	5	142,000	47,191	33.22%	10%
	80	1,941,000*	812,916	42.01%	

* Figure includes army and police personnel.

Appendix 8

Selected Professional Background of Members of the Upper House

Profession	Number*
Prime Minister	6
Minister	21
Ambassador	7
Royal Court Official	5
Head of Armed Forces	2
Director of Security Service	5
Tribal Leader	5
Lower House Deputy	1

* 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	Taher Hikmat	Nazir Rashid
Ahmad Obeidat	Abdul Latif Arabiyyat	Kamal Sha'er
Salem Masawdeh	Jawdat Sboul	Naila Rushdan
Abdul Aziz Khiyyat	Mohammad Qurran	

2- Upper House Finance Committee

Rapporteur

Kamal Sha'ar

Members

Izzadin Mufti	Raja'i Muasher	Hammad Ma'aytah
Salem Masadeh	Taher Hikmat	
Marwan Hmoud	Mohammad Qurran	

3- Upper House Administrative Committee

Rapporteur

Marwan Hmoud

Members

Amer Khammash	Hammad Ma'aytah	Sitan Maadi
Jawdat Sboul	Sami Al-Fayez	
Ahmad Adwan	Mashhour Abu Tayyeh	

4- Upper House Foreign Affairs Committee

Rapporteur

Zeid Rifai

Members

Abdullah Salah	Abdul Aziz Khayyat	Nazir Rashid
Thouqan Hindawi	Raja'i Muasher	Daoud Hanaia
Habis Majali	Kamel Sharif	Naila Rushdan
Amer Khammash	Said Tal	
Kamel Abu Jaber	Leila Sharaf	

5- Upper House Education Committee

Rapporteur

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Members

Bahjat Talhouni (deceased)	Abdul Aziz Khayyat	Nasser Iddin Assad
Abdullah Salah	Kamel Sharif	Abdul Latif Arabiyyat
Thouqan Hindawi	Said Tal	

6- Upper House Environment, Social Development and Health Committee

Rapporteur

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Members

Ahmad Obeidat	Daoud Hanania	Ghaith Shbeilat
Leila Sharaf	Ashraf Kurdi	

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	Mohammad Awaideh	Mohammad Huneiti
Abed Musa Bakhit	Mohammad Daoudieh	Deib Abdullah
Hashem Dabbas	Nader Abu Sha'ar	Daifullah Moumani
Samih Farah	Ali Shatti	Deib Anis
Munir Soubar	Badr Riyati	Mansour Bin Tarif
Bassam Haddadin	Abdul Hafez Shakhanbeh	Saleh Irsheidat

2- Lower House Law Committee

Chairperson

Abdul Karim Dughmi

Rapporteur

Hatem Ghazawi

Members	Ahmad Qudah	Abdul Razaq Tubeishat
Ahmad Kofahi	Mifleh Ruhaimi	Abdul Munem Abu Zant
Abdul Aziz Jabr	Abdullah Akhu Irsheidah	Abdul Rahim Akour
Toujan Feisal	Fawzi Tuaimah	Hammam Sa'eed
Abdul Baqi Jammo	Hani Hijazzin	Abdul Raouf Rawabdeh
Mustafa Shneikat	Ibrahim Shehadeh	Mohammad Huweimal
Ibrahim Zeid Kilani	Suleiman Sa'ad	Khaled Ajarmeh
		Abdul Hadi Majali

3- Lower House Administrative Committee

Chairperson

Mohammad Najadat

Rapporteur

Ahmad Kasasbeh

Members

Fayyad Jarrar	Nader Zuheirat
Ibrahim Samarah	Talal Obeidat

4- Lower House Foreign Affairs Committee

Chairperson

Abdul Karim Kabariti

Rapporteur

Jamal Saraireh

Members

Anwar Hadid	Fawwaz Zo'ubi	Farah Rabadi
Aref Bataineh	Rateb Sa'oud	Salim Auwawdeh
Hamzah Mansour	Bassam Amoush	Taha Hababbeh
Tawfiq Khreishan	Khalil Haddadin	Jamil Hushoush
Abdul Majid Azzam	Mohammad Haj	Saleh Shawateh
Hammad Abu Jamous	Mifleh Lawzi	Nazih Ammarin
Abdullah Ensour	Abdul Majid Aqtash	

5- Lower House Public Freedoms and Citizen's Rights Committee**Chairperson**

Jamal Khreisha

Rapporteur

Mifleh Ruhaimi

Members

Abdul Aziz Jabr	Fawwaz Zo'ubi	Badr Riyati
Abdul Munem Abu Zant	Mohammad Oweidah	Bassam Emoush
Hamzah Mansour	Ibrahim Shehadeh	Bassam Haddadin
Khalil Haddadin	Abdul Hadi Majali	Abdul Karim Dughmi
Mifleh Lawzi	Abdul Karim Kabariti	Abdullah Akhu Irsheidah
Suleiman Sa'ad	Abdul Majid Azzam	Rateb Saoud
Mohammad Najadat	Taha Hababbeh	Salim Auwawdah
Ali Shati	Abdul Majid Aqtash	Mohammad Huweimal
Abdul Rahim Akour	Hashem Dabbas	

6- Lower House Water and Energy Committee**Chairperson**

Abed Musa Bakhit

Rapporteur

Hammad Abu Jamous

Members

Ali Abu Ragheb	Fawwaz Zo'ubi	Mohammad Daoudieh
Munir Soubar	Samir Habashneh	Mifleh Lawzi
Samir Kawar	Ahmad Kasasbeh	Saleh Irsheidat
Mansour Bin Tarif	Hatem Ghazawi	Mohammad Huneiti
		Nader Abu Sha'ar

7- Lower House Agriculture and Irrigation Committee**Chairperson**

Nader Zuheirat

Rapporteur

Jamil Hushoush

Members

Kahlid Ajarmeh	Ibrahim Samarah	Ahmad Kasasbeh
Mifleh Lawzi	Mansour Bin Tarif	Samir Habashneh
Farah Rabadi	Fawzi Tuaimah	Nazih Ammarin
Hatem Ghazawi	Mohammad Huneiti	Nawwaf Qadi
Ali Shati	Abed Musa Bakhit	Mohammad Abu Oleim
Fayyad Jarrar	Tawfiq Khreishan	
Bassam Haddadin	Salim Auwawdeh	
Mustafa Shneikat	Talal Obeidat	
	Mahmoud Huweimal	

8- Lower House Rural and Badia Committee**Chairperson**

Khalid Ajarmeh

Rapporteur

Abdul Hafez Shakhnanbeh

Members:

Jamal Khreisha	Nawwaf Qadi	Mohammad Najadat
Ibrahim Zeid Kilani	Tawfiq Khreishan	

9- Lower House Education Committee

Chairperson

Awad Khleifat

Rapporteur

Farah Rabadi

Members

Mohammad Dhweib	Ahmad Qudah	Mohammad Haj
Ibrahim Zeid Kilani	Samir Kawar	Bassam Emoush
Abdul Majid Aqtash	Mifleh Ruhaimi	Rateb Saoud
Saleh Irsheidat	Hani Hijazzin	Ahmad Kofahi
Daifullah Mouman	Abdul Hadi Majali	Toujan Feisal
Nader Zuhairat	Mohammad Oweidah	Abdul Razaq Tubeishat
Jamal Saraireh	Hashem Dabbas	Abdul Raouf Rawabdeh
Abdul Karim Kabariti	Fawzi Tuaimah	Taha Habahbeh
		Abdullah Akhu Irsheidah

11- Lower House Palestine and Occupied Arab Territories Committee

Chairperson

Anwar Hadid

Rapporteur

Abdul Aziz Jabr

Members

Hammad Abu Jammous	Khalil Haddadin	Deib Anis
Abdul Munem Abu Zant	Munir Souber	Fayyad Jarrar
Mohammad Dweib	Ahmad Kofahi	Suleiman Sa'ad
Deib Abdullah	Saleh Shawatah	
Badr Riyati	Abdul Karim Dughmi	

10- Lower House Health and Environment Committee

Chairperson

Ahmad Qudah

Rapporteur

Nazih Ammarin

Members:

Deib Abdullah	Jamil Hushoush	Nader Abu Sha'ar
Abdul Hafez Shakhanbeh	Abdul Raouf Rawabdeh	Hani Hijazzin
Mustafa Shneikat	Jamal Saraireh	Anwar Hadid
Aref Bataineh	Toujan Feisal	Abdullah Akour

Appendix 11:	
Lower House Voting on the Peace Treaty between Jordan and Israel	
11 (i) Support for the Treaty (55 Members)	
Deputy	Deputy
Hammad Abu Jamous	Hani Hijazin
Mohammad Huneiti	Rateb Saoud
Abdul Hafez Shakhanbeh	Awad Khleifat
Samir Kawar	Tawfiq Khreishan
Abdul Karim Kabariti	Taha Hababbeh
Mansour Bin Tarif	Fayyad Jarrar
Anwar Hadid	Abdul Baqi Jammo
Abed Musa Bakhit	Abdullah Akhu Irsheidah
Munir Soubar	Mohammad Abu Oleim
Saleh Irsheidat	Abdul Majid Azzam
Ali Abu Ragheb	Abdel Raouf Rawabdeh
Jamil Hushoush	Aref Bataineh
Samir Habashneh	Abdul Razzaq Tbeishat
Abdul Karim Dughni	Nader Abu Sha'ar
Mohammad Daoudieh	Ahmad Qudah
Mohammad Dhweib	Farah Rabadi
Khaled Ajarmeh	Mifleh Ruhaimi
Mifleh Lawzi	Fawwaz Zou'bi
Abdul Majid Aqtash	Ibrahim Samarah
Hashem Dabbas	Hatem Ghazzawi
Abdullah Ensour	Nader Zuhairat
Fawzi Tuaimah	Jamal Khreisha
Abdul Hadi Majali	Mohammad Ziben
Mahmoud Hweimel	Nawwaf Qadi
Jamal Sarairah	Salim Auwawdeh
Ali Shatti	Mohammad Najadat
Samih Farah	Ibrahim Shehdeh
Nazih Ammarin	

11 (ii) Opposition to the Treaty (23 Members)	
Deputy	Deputy
Abdul Aziz Jabr	Abdullah Akaileh
Theib Abdullah	Badr Riyati
Abdul Munem Abu Zant	Bassam Emoush
Hamzah Mansour	Mohammad Haj
Ibrahim Zeid Kilani	Theib Anis
Toujan Feisal	Bassam Haddadin
Khalil Haddadin	Ahmad Kofahi
Hammam Sa'eed	Daifullah Moumani
Mohammad Oweideh	Suleiman Sa'ad
Mustafa Shneikat	Talal Obeidat
Ahmad Kasasbeh	Saleh Shawatah
Abdul Rahim Akour	

11 (iii) Absent (1 Member)
Taher Masri
* Mr. Sa'ad Srour, The speaker of the Lower House, did not vote.

Appendix 12:

Upper House Voting on the Peace Treaty between Jordan and Israel

12 (i) Support for the Treaty (34 Members)

Senator	Senator
Ahmad Lawzi	Thouqan Hindawi
Zaid Rifai	Habis Majali
Salem Masadeh	Kamel Abu Jaber
Taher Hikmat	Abdul Aziz Khayyat
Jawdat Sboul	Leila Sharaf
Mohammad Qurran	Daoud Hanania
Nazir Rashid	Said Tal
Kamal Sha'ar	Sitan Maadi
Izzadin Mufti	Abdullah Salah
Marwan Hmoud	Mudar Badran
Raja'i Muasher	Ahmad Tarawneh
Amer Khamash	Abdul Salam Majali
Ahmad Adwan	Abdul Majid Shoman
Hammad Ma'aytah	Jawad Anani
Sami Al-Fayez	Ma'en Abu Nawwar
Mashhour Abu Tayyeh	Jamal Nasir
Ashraf Kurdi	Ahmad Akayleh

12 (ii) Opposition to the Treaty (5 Members)

Nasser Iddin Assad	Kamel Sharif
Abdul Latif Arabiyat	Ghaith Shbeilat
Naila Rushdan	

12 (iii) Absent (1 Member)

Ahmad Obeidat

Appendix 13

Lower House Parliamentary Blocs: Second Session

13(i) Islamic Action Front Bloc - 17 Members

Consisting of IAF and Muslim Brotherhood members

Abdul Aziz Jaber	Abdul Rahim Ekour	Mohammad Haj
Abdul Munem Abu Zant	Suleiman Sa'ad	Deib Anis
Hamzeh Mansour	Daifullah Moumani	Bassam Emoush
Ibrahim Zeid Kilani	Mohammad Oweidah	Abdullah Akaileh
Hammam Sa'eed	Badr Riyati	Deib Abdullah
Ahmad Kofahi	Ahmad Kasasbeh	

13 (ii) National Action Front - 16 Members

Contains members of Al-Ahd Party

Abdul Baqi Jammo	Mifleh Lawzi	Nader Abu Sha'ar
Abdul Hadi Majali	Mifleh Ruhaimi	Khaled Ajarmeh
Abdul Majid Azzam	Hani Hijazzin	Hashim Dabbas
Hatem Ghazawi	Taha Hababbeh	Fawzi Tuaimch
Ahmad Qudah	Rateb Sa'oud	
Fawwaz Zoubi	Farah Rabadi	

13 (iii) Parliamentary Democratic Alliance - 12 Members <i>Disparate grouping of largely non-party, influential moderates</i>		
Samir Kawar Ali Abu Ragheb Sa'ad Srour Saleh Irsheidat Abdul Karim Kabariti	Hammad Abu Jammous Anwar Hadid Aref Bataineh Saleh Shawateh Munir Soubar	Abed Musa Bakhit Ibrahim Shehadah

13 (iv) Jordan National Front - 10 Members <i>Largely tribal, rural grouping of influential pro-government figures</i>		
Abdul Raouf Rawabdeh Jamal Khreisha Mohammad Najadat Talal Obeidat	Nawwaf Qadi Ibrahim Samarah Samih Farah Jamil Hushoush	Mohammad Dhweib Fayyad Jarrar

13 (v) Independent Parliamentary Bloc - 7 Members <i>Disparate grouping, including some disaffected Islamists</i>		
Awad Khleifat Jamal Saraireh Mohammad Huneiti	Abdul Razaq Tubeishat Abdul Majid Aqtash Mohammad Huweimal	Mansour Bin Tarif

13 (vi) Parliamentary Brotherhood Bloc - 4 Members <i>Disparate grouping of pro-government independents</i>		
Nader Zuheirat Tawfiq Khreishan	Salim Auwawdeh Ali Shatti	

13 (vii) No Bloc Membership - 14 Deputies*A mixture of leftists and independents*

Taher Masri	Abdul Karim Dughmi	Bassam Haddadin
Abdullah Ensour	Abdul Hafez Shakhanbeh	Mustafa Shneikat
Mohammad Ziben	Mohammad Daoudieh	Mohammad Abu Oleim
Khalil Haddadin	Samir Habashneh	Nazih Ammarin
Abdul Akhu Irsheidah	Toujan Feisal	

* **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.

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AL-URDUN AL-JADID RESEARCH CENTRE

Publications

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 unlicensed 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