

Country: Jordan

Year: 1946

Head of government: Ibrahim Hashim

Ideology:

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify head of government's party. Perspective monde (2020) does not identify head of government's party. World Statesmen (2020) identifies head of government's party as "non-party". Metz (1989) notes "In the late 1980s, the government of Jordan remained a staunch advocate of free enterprise. Unlike many of its Arab neighbors, and for both pragmatic and ideological reasons, Jordan had never nationalized businesses, seized private assets without compensation, or implemented socialism. But although the economic system was as liberal and market oriented as those of many fully developed nations, the government continued to play a large economic role, both in development planning and as a financier."

Years: 1947-1949

Head of government: Tawfiq Abul-Huda

Ideology:

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify head of government's party. Perspective monde does not identify head of government's party. World Statesmen (2020) identifies head of government's party as "non-party". Metz (1989) notes "In the late 1980s, the government of Jordan remained a staunch advocate of free enterprise. Unlike many of its Arab neighbors, and for both pragmatic and ideological reasons, Jordan had never nationalized businesses, seized private assets without compensation, or implemented socialism. But although the economic system was as liberal and market oriented as those of many fully developed nations, the government continued to play a large economic role, both in development planning and as a financier."

Year: 1950

Head of government: Samirar-Rifai

Ideology:

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify head of government's party. Perspective monde does not identify head of government's party. World Statesmen (2020) identifies head of government's party as "non-party". Metz (1989) notes "In the late 1980s, the government of Jordan remained a staunch advocate of free enterprise. Unlike many of its Arab neighbors, and for both pragmatic and ideological reasons, Jordan had never nationalized businesses, seized private assets without compensation, or implemented socialism. But although the economic system was as liberal and

market oriented as those of many fully developed nations, the government continued to play a large economic role, both in development planning and as a financier.”

Years: 1951-1952

Head of government: Tawfiq Abul-Huda

Ideology:

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify head of government's party. Perspective monde does not identify head of government's party. World Statesmen (2020) identifies head of government's party as “non-party”. Metz (1989) notes “In the late 1980s, the government of Jordan remained a staunch advocate of free enterprise. Unlike many of its Arab neighbors, and for both pragmatic and ideological reasons, Jordan had never nationalized businesses, seized private assets without compensation, or implemented socialism. But although the economic system was as liberal and market oriented as those of many fully developed nations, the government continued to play a large economic role, both in development planning and as a financier.”

Year: 1953

Head of government: Fawzial-Mulqi

Ideology:

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify head of government's party. Perspective monde does not identify head of government's party. World Statesmen (2020) identifies head of government's party as “non-party”. Metz (1989) notes “In the late 1980s, the government of Jordan remained a staunch advocate of free enterprise. Unlike many of its Arab neighbors, and for both pragmatic and ideological reasons, Jordan had never nationalized businesses, seized private assets without compensation, or implemented socialism. But although the economic system was as liberal and market oriented as those of many fully developed nations, the government continued to play a large economic role, both in development planning and as a financier.”

Year: 1954

Head of government: Tawfiq Abul-Huda

Ideology:

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify head of government's party. World Statesmen (2020) identifies head of government's party as “non-party”. Perspective monde does not identify head of government's party. Metz (1989) notes “In the late 1980s, the government of Jordan remained a staunch advocate of free enterprise. Unlike many of its Arab neighbors, and for both pragmatic and ideological reasons, Jordan had never nationalized

businesses, seized private assets without compensation, or implemented socialism. But although the economic system was as liberal and market oriented as those of many fully developed nations, the government continued to play a large economic role, both in development planning and as a financier.”

Year: 1955

Head of government: Ibrahim Hashim

Ideology:

Description: World Statesmen (2020) and Perspective Monde (2020) identify Ibrahim Hashim instead of Said Pasha al-Mufti as head of government on December 31, 1955. HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify head of government’s party. Perspective monde does not identify head of government’s party. World Statesmen (2020) identifies party affiliation as none. Metz (1989) notes “In the late 1980s, the government of Jordan remained a staunch advocate of free enterprise. Unlike many of its Arab neighbors, and for both pragmatic and ideological reasons, Jordan had never nationalized businesses, seized private assets without compensation, or implemented socialism. But although the economic system was as liberal and market oriented as those of many fully developed nations, the government continued to play a large economic role, both in development planning and as a financier.”

Year: 1956

Head of government: Sulaymanan-Nabulsi

Ideology: left

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. Perspective monde does not identify head of government’s party. CHISOLS does not identify head of government’s party. World Statesmen (2020) identifies head of government’s party as NSP+NF. Tachau (1994: 264) identifies Nabulsi’s party as National Socialist Party: “The National Socialist Party won the most seats, with eleven representatives. Its general secretary Sulaymanan al-Nabulsi, became prime minister...”. Lentz (1994: 470), corroborates and identifies him as left: “He returned to Jordan, where he helped found the National Socialist party, a leftist, pro-Egyptian organization that favored Arab unity.” Metz (1989) notes “In the late 1980s, the government of Jordan remained a staunch advocate of free enterprise. Unlike many of its Arab neighbors, and for both pragmatic and ideological reasons, Jordan had never nationalized businesses, seized private assets without compensation, or implemented socialism. But although the economic system was as liberal and market oriented as those of many fully developed nations, the government continued to play a large economic role, both in development planning and as a financier.”

Year: 1957

Head of government: Ibrahim Hashim

Ideology:

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. Perspective monde does not identify head of government's party. CHISOLS does not identify head of government's party. World Statesmen (2020) identifies head of government's party as "non-party". Metz (1989) notes "In the late 1980s, the government of Jordan remained a staunch advocate of free enterprise. Unlike many of its Arab neighbors, and for both pragmatic and ideological reasons, Jordan had never nationalized businesses, seized private assets without compensation, or implemented socialism. But although the economic system was as liberal and market oriented as those of many fully developed nations, the government continued to play a large economic role, both in development planning and as a financier."

Year: 1958

Head of government: Samirar-Rafim

Ideology:

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify head of government's party. World Statesmen (2020) identifies head of government's party as "non-party". Metz (1989) notes "In the late 1980s, the government of Jordan remained a staunch advocate of free enterprise. Unlike many of its Arab neighbors, and for both pragmatic and ideological reasons, Jordan had never nationalized businesses, seized private assets without compensation, or implemented socialism. But although the economic system was as liberal and market oriented as those of many fully developed nations, the government continued to play a large economic role, both in development planning and as a financier."

Year: 1959

Head of government: Hazza'al-Majali

Ideology:

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. Perspective monde does not identify head of government's party. CHISOLS does not identify head of government's party. World Statesmen (2020) identifies head of government's party as "non-party". Metz (1989) notes "In the late 1980s, the government of Jordan remained a staunch advocate of free enterprise. Unlike many of its Arab neighbors, and for both pragmatic and ideological reasons, Jordan had never nationalized businesses, seized private assets without compensation, or implemented socialism. But although the economic system was as liberal and market oriented as those of many fully developed nations, the government continued to play a large economic role, both in development planning and as a financier."

Years: 1960-1961

Head of government: Bahjat-Talhouni

Ideology:

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. Perspective monde does not identify head of government's party. CHISOLS does not identify head of government's party. World Statesmen (2020) identifies head of government's party as "non-party". HoS is King Hussein, who Manzano (2017) identifies as right. Metz (1989) notes "In the late 1980s, the government of Jordan remained a staunch advocate of free enterprise. Unlike many of its Arab neighbors, and for both pragmatic and ideological reasons, Jordan had never nationalized businesses, seized private assets without compensation, or implemented socialism. But although the economic system was as liberal and market oriented as those of many fully developed nations, the government continued to play a large economic role, both in development planning and as a financier." Rulers (2021) writes "Talhouini, Bahjat (Abdul Khadr) al-... The self-effacing Talhouini was considered a moderate Nasserist, though loyal to King Hussein, and was thus appointed by the king whenever he wanted to improve relations with Egypt and when he wished to assert control over the cabinet... He also was head of the Jordanian-Soviet (later Jordanian-Russian) Friendship Society."

Year: 1962

Head of government: Wasfi al-Tall

Ideology:

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. Perspective monde does not identify head of government's party. CHISOLS does not identify head of government's party. World Statesmen (2020) identifies head of government's party as "non-party". Tachau (1994: 265) identifies Wasfi al-Tall as independent: "The November 1962 elections were the first in which parties were banned and candidates ran as independents." Metz (1989) notes "In the late 1980s, the government of Jordan remained a staunch advocate of free enterprise. Unlike many of its Arab neighbors, and for both pragmatic and ideological reasons, Jordan had never nationalized businesses, seized private assets without compensation, or implemented socialism. But although the economic system was as liberal and market oriented as those of many fully developed nations, the government continued to play a large economic role, both in development planning and as a financier."

Year: 1963

Head of government: Sharif Hussein ibn Nasir

Ideology:

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. Perspective monde does not identify head of government's party. CHISOLS does not identify head of government's party. World Statesmen (2020) identifies head of government's party as "non-party". Tachau (1994: 267) indicate Nasir's party affiliation was

none, writing “The 1989 elections signaled the formalization of sweeping new liberalizing reforms in Jordan... Because of the political openness, several political parties were created or regrouped after being banned in 1957.” Metz (1989) notes “In the late 1980s, the government of Jordan remained a staunch advocate of free enterprise. Unlike many of its Arab neighbors, and for both pragmatic and ideological reasons, Jordan had never nationalized businesses, seized private assets without compensation, or implemented socialism. But although the economic system was as liberal and market oriented as those of many fully developed nations, the government continued to play a large economic role, both in development planning and as a financier.”

Year: 1964

Head of government: Bahjat-Talhouni

Ideology:

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. Perspective monde does not identify head of government’s party. CHISOLS does not identify head of government’s party. World Statesmen (2020) identifies head of government’s party as “non-party”. Tachau (1994: 267) indicates Bahjat-Talhouni’s party affiliation was none, writing “The 1989 elections signaled the formalization of sweeping new liberalizing reforms in Jordan... Because of the political openness, several political parties were created or regrouped after being banned in 1957.” Metz (1989) notes “In the late 1980s, the government of Jordan remained a staunch advocate of free enterprise. Unlike many of its Arab neighbors, and for both pragmatic and ideological reasons, Jordan had never nationalized businesses, seized private assets without compensation, or implemented socialism. But although the economic system was as liberal and market oriented as those of many fully developed nations, the government continued to play a large economic role, both in development planning and as a financier.” Rulers (2021) writes “Talhouini, Bahjat (Abdul Khadr) al-... The self-effacing Talhouini was considered a moderate Nasserist, though loyal to King Hussein, and was thus appointed by the king whenever he wanted to improve relations with Egypt and when he wished to assert control over the cabinet... He also was head of the Jordanian-Soviet (later Jordanian-Russian) Friendship Society.”

Years: 1965-1966

Head of government: Wasfiat-Tall

Ideology:

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. Perspective monde does not identify head of government’s party. CHISOLS does not identify head of government’s party. World Statesmen (2020) identifies head of government’s party as “non-party”. Tachau (1994: 267) indicates Wasfiat-Tall’s party affiliation was none, writing “The 1989 elections signaled the formalization of

sweeping new liberalizing reforms in Jordan... Because of the political openness, several political parties were created or regrouped after being banned in 1957.” Metz (1989) notes “In the late 1980s, the government of Jordan remained a staunch advocate of free enterprise. Unlike many of its Arab neighbors, and for both pragmatic and ideological reasons, Jordan had never nationalized businesses, seized private assets without compensation, or implemented socialism. But although the economic system was as liberal and market oriented as those of many fully developed nations, the government continued to play a large economic role, both in development planning and as a financier.”

Years: 1967-1969

Head of government: Bahjat-Talhouni

Ideology:

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. Perspective monde does not identify head of government’s party. CHISOLS does not identify head of government’s party. World Statesmen (2020) identifies head of government’s party as “non-party”. Tachau (1994: 267) indicates Bahjat-Talhouni’s party affiliation was none, writing “The 1989 elections signaled the formalization of sweeping new liberalizing reforms in Jordan... Because of the political openness, several political parties were created or regrouped after being banned in 1957.” Metz (1989) notes “In the late 1980s, the government of Jordan remained a staunch advocate of free enterprise. Unlike many of its Arab neighbors, and for both pragmatic and ideological reasons, Jordan had never nationalized businesses, seized private assets without compensation, or implemented socialism. But although the economic system was as liberal and market oriented as those of many fully developed nations, the government continued to play a large economic role, both in development planning and as a financier.” Rulers (2021) writes “Talhouini, Bahjat (Abdul Khadr) al-... The self-effacing Talhouini was considered a moderate Nasserist, though loyal to King Hussein, and was thus appointed by the king whenever he wanted to improve relations with Egypt and when he wished to assert control over the cabinet... He also was head of the Jordanian-Soviet (later Jordanian-Russian) Friendship Society.”

Year: 1970

Head of government: Wasfiat-Tall

Ideology:

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. Perspective monde does not identify head of government’s party. CHISOLS does not identify head of government’s party. World Statesmen (2020) identifies head of government’s party as “non-party”. Tachau (1994: 267) indicates Wasfiat-Tall’s party affiliation was none, writing “The 1989 elections signaled the formalization of

sweeping new liberalizing reforms in Jordan... Because of the political openness, several political parties were created or regrouped after being banned in 1957.” Metz (1989) notes “In the late 1980s, the government of Jordan remained a staunch advocate of free enterprise. Unlike many of its Arab neighbors, and for both pragmatic and ideological reasons, Jordan had never nationalized businesses, seized private assets without compensation, or implemented socialism. But although the economic system was as liberal and market oriented as those of many fully developed nations, the government continued to play a large economic role, both in development planning and as a financier.”

Years: 1971-1972

Head of government: Ahmad al-Lawzi

Ideology:

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. Perspective monde does not identify head of government’s party. CHISOLS does not identify head of government’s party. World Statesmen (2020) identifies head of government’s party as “non-party”. Tachau (1994: 267) indicates Ahmadal-Lawzi’s party affiliation was none, writing “The 1989 elections signaled the formalization of sweeping new liberalizing reforms in Jordan... Because of the political openness, several political parties were created or regrouped after being banned in 1957.” Metz (1989) notes “In the late 1980s, the government of Jordan remained a staunch advocate of free enterprise. Unlike many of its Arab neighbors, and for both pragmatic and ideological reasons, Jordan had never nationalized businesses, seized private assets without compensation, or implemented socialism. But although the economic system was as liberal and market oriented as those of many fully developed nations, the government continued to play a large economic role, both in development planning and as a financier.”

Years: 1973-1975

Head of government: Zaidar-Rifai

Ideology:

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. Perspective monde does not identify head of government’s party. CHISOLS does not identify head of government’s party. World Statesmen (2020) identifies head of government’s party as “non-party”. Tachau (1994: 267) indicates Zaidar-Rifai’s party affiliation was none, writing “The 1989 elections signaled the formalization of sweeping new liberalizing reforms in Jordan... Because of the political openness, several political parties were created or regrouped after being banned in 1957.” Metz (1989) notes “In the late 1980s, the government of Jordan remained a staunch advocate of free enterprise. Unlike many of its Arab neighbors, and for both pragmatic and ideological reasons, Jordan had never

nationalized businesses, seized private assets without compensation, or implemented socialism. But although the economic system was as liberal and market oriented as those of many fully developed nations, the government continued to play a large economic role, both in development planning and as a financier.”

Years: 1976-1978

Head of government: Mudar Badran

Ideology:

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify head of government’s party. Perspective monde does not identify head of government’s party. World Statesmen (2020) identifies head of government’s party as “non-party”. Tachau (1994: 267) indicates Mudar Badran’s party affiliation was none, writing “The 1989 elections signaled the formalization of sweeping new liberalizing reforms in Jordan... Because of the political openness, several political parties were created or regrouped after being banned in 1957.” Metz (1989) notes “In the late 1980s, the government of Jordan remained a staunch advocate of free enterprise. Unlike many of its Arab neighbors, and for both pragmatic and ideological reasons, Jordan had never nationalized businesses, seized private assets without compensation, or implemented socialism. But although the economic system was as liberal and market oriented as those of many fully developed nations, the government continued to play a large economic role, both in development planning and as a financier.” On Badran during the later 1989 elections, Robinson (1998) notes, “A coalition of centrists, traditional conservatives, and leftists banded together to shut out the Muslim Brotherhood candidate. Again over the objections of the Muslim Brotherhood, the king appointed Mudar Badaran.”

Years: 1979

Head of government: Sharif Abdul Hamid Sharaf

Ideology:

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. Perspective monde does not identify head of government’s party. CHISOLS does not identify head of government’s party. World Statesmen (2020) identifies head of government’s party as “non-party”. Tachau (1994: 267) indicates Sharaf’s party affiliation was none, writing “The 1989 elections signaled the formalization of sweeping new liberalizing reforms in Jordan... Because of the political openness, several political parties were created or regrouped after being banned in 1957.” Metz (1989) notes “In the late 1980s, the government of Jordan remained a staunch advocate of free enterprise. Unlike many of its Arab neighbors, and for both pragmatic and ideological reasons, Jordan had never nationalized businesses, seized private assets without compensation, or implemented socialism. But although the economic system was as liberal and market oriented as those of

many fully developed nations, the government continued to play a large economic role, both in development planning and as a financier.”

Years: 1980-1983

Head of government: Mudar Badran

Ideology:

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. Perspective monde does not identify head of government’s party. CHISOLS does not identify head of government’s party. World Statesmen (2020) identifies head of government’s party as “non-party”. Tachau (1994: 267) indicates Badran’s party affiliation was none, writing “The 1989 elections signaled the formalization of sweeping new liberalizing reforms in Jordan... Because of the political openness, several political parties were created or regrouped after being banned in 1957.” Metz (1989) notes “In the late 1980s, the government of Jordan remained a staunch advocate of free enterprise. Unlike many of its Arab neighbors, and for both pragmatic and ideological reasons, Jordan had never nationalized businesses, seized private assets without compensation, or implemented socialism. But although the economic system was as liberal and market oriented as those of many fully developed nations, the government continued to play a large economic role, both in development planning and as a financier.” On Badran in the later 1989 elections, Robinson (1998) notes, “A coalition of centrists, traditional conservatives, and leftists banded together to shut out the Muslim Brotherhood candidate. Again over the objections of the Muslim Brotherhood, the king appointed Mudar Badran.” Ryan (1998) notes that “Shakir was replaced by another veteran prime minister, Mudar Badran, who then came under verbal attack for his past actions in government. Badran, a longtime loyalist and confidant of the king, had served as prime minister for most of the period 1976-84.” The New York Times (1989) notes of Badran’s 1980-1983 election that he “has held the office twice before and is sympathetic to Islamic fundamentalists... Mr. Badran is known to sympathize with militant Muslim factions, including the Muslim Brotherhood.” Adams (1996) notes however that “Badran was perceived by some as “sympathetic” to Ikhwan. [But] his cabinet selections cast doubt on this assessment.”

Year: 1984

Head of government: Ahmad Abdel Obeidat

Ideology:

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify head of government’s party. Perspective monde does not identify head of government’s party. World Statesmen (2020) identifies head of government’s party as “non-party”. Tachau (1994: 267) indicates Obeidat’s party affiliation was none, writing “The 1989 elections signaled the formalization of sweeping new liberalizing reforms in Jordan... Because of the political openness, several

political parties were created or regrouped after being banned in 1957.” Metz (1989) notes “In the late 1980s, the government of Jordan remained a staunch advocate of free enterprise. Unlike many of its Arab neighbors, and for both pragmatic and ideological reasons, Jordan had never nationalized businesses, seized private assets without compensation, or implemented socialism. But although the economic system was as liberal and market oriented as those of many fully developed nations, the government continued to play a large economic role, both in development planning and as a financier.”

Years: 1985-1988

Head of government: Zaidar-Rifai

Ideology:

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. Perspective monde does not identify head of government’s party. CHISOLS does not identify head of government’s party. World Statesmen (2020) identifies head of government’s party as “non-party”. Tachau (1994: 267) indicates Zaidar-Rifai’s party affiliation was none, writing “The 1989 elections signaled the formalization of sweeping new liberalizing reforms in Jordan... Because of the political openness, several political parties were created or regrouped after being banned in 1957.” Metz (1989) notes “In the late 1980s, the government of Jordan remained a staunch advocate of free enterprise. Unlike many of its Arab neighbors, and for both pragmatic and ideological reasons, Jordan had never nationalized businesses, seized private assets without compensation, or implemented socialism. But although the economic system was as liberal and market oriented as those of many fully developed nations, the government continued to play a large economic role, both in development planning and as a financier.”

Years: 1989-1990

Head of government: Mudar Badran

Ideology:

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. Perspective monde does not identify head of government’s party. CHISOLS does not identify head of government’s party. World Statesmen (2020) identifies head of government’s party as “non-party”. Nimah (2017) notes that “Until the early 1990s political parties in Jordan were banned. But when the law was radically amended to permit the formation of political parties, many started suddenly and quite abruptly to appear.” Robinson (1998) notes on the issue of political parties that “King Hussein called for new parliamentary elections. The 1989 campaign was filled with a number of oddities. First, political parties were still not yet legal.” Political Handbook of the World (2015) notes Badran as “conservative” and also notes in “1989... Jordan held its first national election in 22 years [which saw] urban fundamentalists and leftist candidates won impressive victories...”

Commented [AC1]: Since it does not identify the year I have placed this quote in all early 90s profiles for now. Overall makes me content with no party codings from 62-early 90s but I am concerned about why World Statesmen and other sources identify no political parties (a quick google search show that they definitely exist)

Commented [BH2R1]: It could really be that the king intentionally mostly/exclusively chooses non-partisan heads of government, so I am not that concerned that these sources are wrong.

Commented [AC3]: I think in the handbook this more refers to stances on democratization and not economic ideology but the handbook does not clarify

[but] nevertheless the king... reappointed Badran as Prime Minister.” On Badran, Robinson (1998) notes, “A coalition of centrists, traditional conservatives, and leftists banded together to shut out the Muslim Brotherhood candidate. Again over the objections of the Muslim Brotherhood, the king appointed Mudar Badaran.” Ryan (1998) notes that “Shakir was replaced by another veteran prime minister, Mudar Badran, who then came under verbal attack for his past actions in government. Badran, a longtime loyalist and confidant of the king, had served as prime minister for most of the period 1976-84.”

Commented [AC4]: Unsure of the word nevertheless here was used to indicated Badrans opposition to the leftist faction... Keeping it for now as a note to look in to.

Commented [BH5R4]: These are useful quotes, if not conclusive. I agree they may help with later research.

Years: 1991-1992

Head of government: Sharif Zaid ibn Shaker

Ideology:

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. Perspective monde does not identify head of government’s party. CHISOLS does not identify head of government’s party affiliation. World Statesmen (2020) identifies head of government’s party as “non-party”. Nimah (2017) notes that “Until the early 1990s political parties in Jordan were banned. But when the law was radically amended to permit the formation of political parties, many started suddenly and quite abruptly to appear.” Political Handbook of the World (2015) notes Shaker was “reappointed... which, accommodating the conservatives but not the brotherhood, survived a nonconfidence motion”

Commented [AC6]: See above, unsure if conservative is economic or refers to opposition to democratic reforms

Years: 1993-1994

Head of government: Abdul Salamal-Majali

Ideology:

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. Perspective monde does not identify head of government’s party. CHISOLS does not identify head of government’s party affiliation. World Statesmen (2020) identifies head of government’s party as “non-party”. Nimah (2017) notes that “Until the early 1990s political parties in Jordan were banned. But when the law was radically amended to permit the formation of political parties, many started suddenly and quite abruptly to appear.” Rulers notes that Majali was “appointed prime minister in 1997 with a brief to oversee parliamentary elections and economic reforms.”

Commented [AC7]: Look here in the future.

Year: 1995

Head of government: Sharif Zaid ibn Shaker

Ideology:

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. Perspective monde does not identify head of government’s party. CHISOLS does not identify head of government’s party affiliation. World Statesmen (2020) identifies head of government’s party as “non-party”. Political Handbook of the World (2015)

notes that “Shaker, the king’s cousin and longtime confidant, assumed the prime ministership in 1995 at a time of some difficulty for the regime. Although the government preferred to emphasize its economic plans, public attention focused primarily on the peace treaty.” Dieterich (2001) notes “The most important political movement in Jordan today is the Islamist movement, represented by the Muslim Brotherhood and its political wing, the Islamic Action Front. The Leftist and Nationalist movements, however, having dominated the 1950s, have now lost most of their influence. Though several of their parties have been re-established, including the *Ba’thists* and the Communists, and other Leftist or Nationalist parties have been newly created, none of them has managed to build a powerful base. Centrist forces have tried to create a united front by establishing the Pledge Party but its success in both the elections of 1993 and 1997 was very limited.” Dieterich (2001) continues that “conservative trends were represented by Islamist groupings like the Muslim Brotherhood and the Liberation Party.”

Year: 1996

Head of government: Abdul Karimal-Kabariti

Ideology:

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify head of government’s party affiliation. Perspective monde does not identify head of government’s party. World Statesmen (2020) identifies head of government’s party as “non-party”. Political Handbook of the World (2015) writes “Charged with revitalizing the economy, Kabariti imposed IMF-mandated reforms that led to increases in the price of bread, precipitating Jordan’s worst unrest of the decade when riots broke out in August in the northern city of Karak and the poorer sections of Amman.” Dieterich (2001) notes “The most important political movement in Jordan today is the Islamist movement, represented by the Muslim Brotherhood and its political wing, the Islamic Action Front. The Leftist and Nationalist movements, however, having dominated the 1950s, have now lost most of their influence. Though several of their parties have been re-established, including the *Ba’thists* and the Communists, and other Leftist or Nationalist parties have been newly created, none of them has managed to build a powerful base. Centrist forces have tried to create a united front by establishing the Pledge Party but its success in both the elections of 1993 and 1997 was very limited.”

Year: 1997

Head of government: Abdul Salamal-Majali

Ideology:

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. Perspective monde does not identify head of government’s party. World Statesmen (2020) identifies head of government’s party as “non-party”. CHISOLS does not identify head of

Commented [AC8]: Will probably delete later since it does not provide information for individual leaders- that said it serves as useful cover.

Commented [AC9]: Even if we find documentation of the reforms... We cannot really attribute the reforms to his ideology since it seems more like external pressure and not an ideological decision?

Commented [BH10R9]: In general, you are absolutely right - as this would be inferring his ideology from his policies. There is, however, the (if unlikely) scenario where we find information that he was indeed a big proponent of the reforms absent any external pressure, thus revealing his genuine beliefs. That is why leaving the quote in may help later.

Commented [AC11R9]: Quote in Ryan (1998) asys Because of their own declining revenues [post the 1970s oil boom], Arab Gulf states cut their aid to the kingdom, which only exacerbated an already difficult economic situation. Taken together, these increasingly severe economic constraints soon affected the domestic stability of the state and the security of the Jordanian regime.. When the government announced its compliance with an austerity program sponsored by the International Monetary fund...”

Key word here is “compliance” with implies to be we can be certain it was not ideologically agreed to by the Jordinians? Do we want to then remove the other quote from the profile or add this in for clarification to the other quote.

^Upon rereading it appears this quote only refers to 1989 IMF reforms so maybe we do not include here.

Commented [BH12R9]: Yes, if you think it may really be about the previous reform, we cannot use it to dismiss the included quote. Though if it were about the same time, I agree that in that case we should get rid of the quote.

government's party affiliation. Dieterich (2001) notes "The most important political movement in Jordan today is the Islamist movement, represented by the Muslim Brotherhood and its political wing, the Islamic Action Front. The Leftist and Nationalist movements, however, having dominated the 1950s, have now lost most of their influence. Though several of their parties have been re-established, including the *Ba'thists* and the Communists, and other Leftist or Nationalist parties have been newly created, none of them has managed to build a powerful base. Centrist forces have tried to create a united front by establishing the Pledge Party but its success in both the elections of 1993 and 1997 was very limited."

Year: 1998

Head of government: Fayezal-Tarawneh

Ideology:

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. Perspective monde does not identify head of government's party. CHISOLS does not identify head of government's party affiliation. World Statesmen (2020) identifies head of government's party as "non-party". Political Handbook of the World (2015) notes that the "U.S. educated economist pledged that [his] administration... would provide a 'safety net' to protect the poor from the effects of IMF-mandated fiscal reforms." Dieterich (2001) notes "The most important political movement in Jordan today is the Islamist movement, represented by the Muslim Brotherhood and its political wing, the Islamic Action Front. The Leftist and Nationalist movements, however, having dominated the 1950s, have now lost most of their influence. Though several of their parties have been re-established, including the *Ba'thists* and the Communists, and other Leftist or Nationalist parties have been newly created, none of them has managed to build a powerful base. Centrist forces have tried to create a united front by establishing the Pledge Party but its success in both the elections of 1993 and 1997 was very limited."

Year: 1999

Head of government: Abdul Raufal-Rawabdeh

Ideology:

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. Perspective monde does not identify head of government's party. CHISOLS does not identify head of government's party affiliation. World Statesmen (2020) identifies head of government's party as "non-party". Political Handbook of the World (2015) notes that al-Rawabdeh was "a prominent proponent of economic reform." Dieterich (2001) notes "The most important political movement in Jordan today is the Islamist movement, represented by the Muslim Brotherhood and its political wing, the Islamic Action Front. The Leftist and Nationalist movements, however, having dominated the 1950s, have now lost most of their influence."

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Years: 2000-2002

Head of government: Ali Abual-Ragheb

Ideology:

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. Perspective monde does not identify head of government's party. CHISOLS does not identify head of government's party affiliation. World Statesmen (2020) identifies head of government's party as “non-party”. Political Handbook of the World (2015) notes that Abual-Ragheb “a businessman and former trade minister... was generally well received, the business community in particular endorsing his stated goals of attracting foreign investment and promoting tourism. Investors also welcomed the country's accession to the World Trade Organization in April 2000 and the signing of a rare free trade agreement with the United States later that year.” Dieterich (2001) notes “The most important political movement in Jordan today is the Islamist movement, represented by the Muslim Brotherhood and its political wing, the Islamic Action Front. The Leftist and Nationalist movements, however, having dominated the 1950s, have now lost most of their influence. Though several of their parties have been re-established, including the *Ba'thists* and the Communists, and other Leftist or Nationalist parties have been newly created, none of them has managed to build a powerful base. Centrist forces have tried to create a united front by establishing the Pledge Party but its success in both the elections of 1993 and 1997 was very limited.”

Commented [BH13]: That's tricky... the mention of the trade agreement unfortunately is exclusively about policy, and promoting foreign investment and tourism is too broad for my test. So I am leaning not coding him for now.

Years: 2003-2004

Head of government: Faisalal-Fayez

Ideology:

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. Perspective monde does not identify head of government's party. CHISOLS does not identify head of government's party affiliation. World Statesmen (2020) identifies head of government's party as “non-party”.

Years: 2005-2006

Head of government: Maroufal-Bakhit

Ideology:

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. Perspective monde does not identify head of government's party. CHISOLS does not identify head of government's party affiliation. World Statesmen (2020) identifies head of

government's party as "non-party". Political Handbook of the World (2015) notes the King appointed Bakhit by "vowing that he would not allow the [terrorist] attacks to derail the government [National Agenda for reform] [and] subsequently named Bakhet-widely regarded as a proponent of change".

Years: 2007-2008

Head of government: Nader Dahabi

Ideology:

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. Perspective monde does not identify head of government's party. CHISOLS does not identify head of government's party affiliation. World Statesmen (2020) identifies head of government's party as "non-party". Political Handbook of the Word (2015) notes that Dahabi was "a former transport minister and the head of an economic development zone".

Commented [AC14]: Look more into these policies.... I believe it was less economic focused and more centered around streamlining of government operations

Commented [BH15R14]: Okay, still a useful point of departure!

Years: 2009-2010

Head of government: Samiral-Rifai

Ideology:

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. Perspective monde does not identify head of government's party. CHISOLS does not identify head of government's party affiliation. World Statesmen (2020) identifies head of government's party as "non-party".

Commented [AC16]: Put this as a note to explore this ideology wrt the economic development zone

Commented [BH17R16]: Good call!

Year: 2011

Head of government: Awn Shawkatal-Khasawneh

Ideology:

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. Perspective monde does not identify head of government's party. CHISOLS does not identify head of government's party affiliation. World Statesmen (2020) identifies head of government's party as "non-party".

Year: 2012

Head of government: Fayeza-Tarawneh

Ideology:

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. Perspective monde does not identify head of government's party. CHISOLS does not identify head of government's party affiliation. World Statesmen (2020) identifies head of government's party as "non-party".

Years: 2013-2015

Head of government: Abdullah Ensour

Ideology:

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. Perspective monde does not identify head of government's party. CHISOLS does not identify head of government's party affiliation. World Statesmen (2020) identifies head of government's party as "non-party".

Years: 2016-2017

Head of government: Hani Mulki

Ideology:

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. Perspective monde identifies head of government's as independent. CHISOLS does not identify head of government's party affiliation. World Statesmen (2020) identifies head of government's party as "non-party".

Years: 2018-2019

Head of government: Omar al-Razzaz

Ideology:

Description: HoG does not identify ideology. CHISOLS does not identify head of government. Perspective Monde identifies head of government's party as independent. Perspective Monde does not identify head of government's ideology. World Statesmen (2020) identifies party affiliation as none.

Years: 2020

Head of government: Bisher Al Khasawneh

Ideology:

Description: Varieties of Democracy identifies party affiliation as none. World Statesmen (2020) identifies head of government's party as none. Perspective Monde (2020) identifies head of government's party as none. Perspective Monde does not identify head of government's ideology.

Note:

Sources suggest that domestic policy may be decided not by the head of government, but the monarch. Nohlen et. al. write that "Though the 1952 Constitution made the Government responsible to the Parliament, it is still the King who decides on the main guidelines of politics. Prime Ministers and governments change frequently according to the will of the monarch. This is part of an unofficial policy of *élite circulation* which tries to take into consideration all the important segments of society when filling influential posts. Given the dependent position of the Jordanian Prime Ministers, the list of Heads of Government since 1946 is not provided." Political Handbook of corroborates, writing that "Jordan's present constitution, promulgated in 1952, provides for authority jointly exercised by the king and a bicameral National Assembly. Executive power is vested in the monarch, who is also supreme

commander of the armed forces. He appoints the prime minister and cabinet; orders general elections; convenes, adjourns, and dissolves the assembly; and approves and promulgates laws.”

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