First Secretaries: Richard E. Snyder; William W. Broe; William H. Brum; David L. Osborn; Earle J. Richey; Philip S. Bogart; William E. Culbert; Robert P. Wheeler; Harry Grossman; Givan Parsons (Consul-General); John S. Barry; Wendell W. Woodbury (Economic); Thomas H. Murfin; Ernest J. Hortum.


Agricultural Attaché: Joseph C. Dodson.

There are Consuls-General at Kobe and Consuls at Fukuoka, Naha (Okinawa) and Sapporo.

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THE HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN
AL MAMLAKA AL URDUNIYA AL HASHEMYAH

CONSTITUTION AND GOVERNMENT. The Kingdom is a constitutional monarchy headed by His Majesty King Hussein, GCVO, eldest son of King Talal, who, being incapacitated by mental illness, was deposed by
Parliament on 11 Aug. 1952. The King was born 14 Nov. 1935, and married
Princess Dina Abdel Hamid on 19 April 1955 (divorced 1957) and Toni Avril
Gardiner (Muna al Husain) on 25 May 1961. Offspring: Princess Aliyah,
born 13 Feb. 1956; crown prince Abdulla, born 30 Jan. 1962; prince Faisal,

By a treaty, signed in London on 22 March 1946, Great Britain recognized
Transjordan as a sovereign independent state. A new Anglo-Transjordan
treaty was signed in Amman on 15 March 1948. The treaty was to remain in
force for 20 years, but by mutual consent was terminated on 13 March 1957.

The Arab Federation between the Kingdoms of Iraq and Jordan, which
was concluded on 14 Feb. 1958, lapsed after the revolution in Iraq of
14 July 1958 and was officially terminated by royal decree on 1 Aug. 1958.

On 25 May 1946 the Amir Abdullah assumed the title of King, and when
the treaty was ratified on 17 June 1946 the name of the territory was
changed to that of 'The Hashimite Kingdom of Jordan'. This name, in
stead of 'Transjordan', however, came into general use only in 1949. The
legislature consists of a lower house of 60 members elected by manhood
suffrage (30 from East Jordan and 30 from West Jordan), and a senate of
30 members nominated by the King. Elections took place on 6 July 1963.

The constitution passed on 7 Nov. 1951 provides that the Cabinet is
responsible to Parliament.

The cabinet as at 1 Dec. 1963 comprised:

Prime Minister: Sharif Hussein bin Nasser.
Foreign Affairs: Anton Atallah. Finance: Nizam Sherabi. Interior:
Salih Majali. Prime Minister's Office Affairs and Defence: Abdul Qader
Public Works: Abdullah al Abtawi. Health: Dr Salih Burgan. Comm
Education: Beshir Sabbagh.

National flag: Black, white, green (horizontal); a red triangle near the
hoist, with a white 7-pointed star on it.

The official language of the country is Arabic.

AREA AND POPULATION. The part of Palestine remaining to the
Arabs under the armistice with Israel 3 April 1949, with the exception of the
Gaza strip, was in Dec. 1949 placed under Jordan rule and formally incorp
orated in Jordan on 24 April 1950; for the frontier lines see map in THE
STATESMAN'S YEAR-BOOK, 1951. Amman, the capital, had, in 1962, a
population of 296,358.

The country is divided into the Desert Area and 8 districts, viz., Ailun,
Amman, Balqa, Karak, Ma'an, Nablus, Jerusalem and Hebron.

Area, 96,500 sq. km (36,715 sq. miles); population (end of 1962), 1,824,614.
Of these, 841,000 live in West Jordan (5,500 sq. km) and 866,000 in East
Jordan (91,000 sq. km), including some 550,000 refugees from Israel but
excluding some 55,000 nomads. About 62,000 Jordanians live abroad.
Density of population per sq. km (non-refugees only), 47 in East Jordan, 68
in West Jordan (total area); 76 in East Jordan, 177 in West Jordan (culti
vated area).

In 1962 registered births numbered 86,397; deaths, 12,133; marriages,
14,613; divorces, 1,980.