

Economic issues in the discussions of the Jordanian Parliament (1947-1953)

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Introduction:

After the end of the Second World War, which resulted in adverse results that cast a shadow over most countries and on various political, economic and social levels. Jordan was one of those countries that suffered severe consequences and deterioration of economic conditions after the end of the Second World War.

Jordan has witnessed significant weakness in the economic sector due to several factors, foremost of which was Britain's desire to keep Jordan as a market for the consumption of foreign goods and the neglect of the development of the agricultural, commercial and industrial sectors, which directly reflected the living conditions of the Jordanian citizen, which led the members of the Jordanian Parliament to take advantage of all available opportunities In presenting these issues by discussing them in the House of Representatives after diagnosing the problems and providing them with appropriate solutions to advance the economic reality of the country.

For the above reasons, our choice came to study the subject we are dealing with (economic issues in the discussions of the Jordanian Parliament 1947-1953). In 1947, a new stage was formed for the formation of the first Jordanian parliament in 1947, while 1953 represented an end to the study of research, as it marked the end of the parliament's work. The third Jordanian.Economic issues in the discussions of the Jordanian Parliament (1947-1953)

By virtue of its importance, economic and social issues have received great peer attention by members of the Jordanian House of Representatives, and motivated them to discuss these issues with boldness, especially since the two cases were not a better field than the political situation.

East of Jordan has witnessed a large financial deficit in the trade balance in the years 1937 to 1949, ranging between 38% and 85.6%, if Britain keeps the budget of

Deficit in millions of dinars	Exports are in millions of dinars	Imports are in millions of dinars	the year
1,8	2,6	4,6	1945
4,2	2,4	6,6	1946
5,3	0,9	6,2	1947
8,1	2,5	10,6	1948
11,5	0,9	12,3	1949
13,9	2	12,5	1950
13,9	2,3	16,2	1951

Transjordan under its control throughout the mandate period, and the settlement and treatment of this deficit is largely dependent on aid The British ., most of which went to defense and security matters, while the lesser part went to development ., and the table below shows the deficit in the trade balance for the years (1945-1951), and through it the growing deficit is evident by the increase in the ratio of imports to exports.

Table No. (1) shows the deficit in the trade balance (1945 – 1951)

Where the trend of dependence on import and the external market tended very quickly compared to the level of domestic production, the value of imports in 1949 was equivalent to twelve times the value of exports.

The responsibility for the deficit in the Jordanian trade balance has been exacerbated by the aggravation of the apparent difference between the pace of production development and extremely slow exports, the development of external imports for the account of the private sector, civil administration, the army and very fast services, which drew a clear picture of the distorted and weak development in the local economy and the separation of economic sectors from Each other.

This deteriorating economic situation has aroused the interest of members of the Jordanian House of Representatives, and motivated them to discuss the situation and include it in the agenda and find appropriate solutions to advance the economic reality.

Especially after the head of the Amman Chamber of Commerce and Industry (Ibrahim Hanako) described the economic situation, saying ((that Jordan is the front of economic problems before the World War and after it, say that any nation in the world faced it in terms of the difficulty of finding a solution to it and the lack of resources that must exist, so that the authorities can The concerned and competent authorities from drawing plans and overcoming th.

For this purpose, MP Shafiq Archidat ., Deputy Irbid and member of the Independent Parliamentary Bloc, criticized the deterioration of the economic conditions in Jordan, which was taking reverse and unstable steps, especially after subjecting agricultural production, especially grain, to the benefit of the British forces for the purpose of financing them . and transforming eastern Jordan a market that consumes products. The Palestinian industrial industry, which was mostly owned by Jews or mixed Jewish-British companies ., at the same time he asked the Jordanian government to explain the reasons for the decline in Jordanian exports of grains such as wheat, barley, and corn, and how to deal with drought, and a decrease in the rate of rainfall that reached less than 50% On its regular rate of fall, which caused damage to agricultural crops and a large loss of livestock ., as well as its demand to provide a comprehensive study on ways to address and control locusts that invaded agricultural lands and caused great losses in agricultural crops, especially in the Ajloun region

Balqa ., which was negatively reflected in the lack of healthy agricultural crops and the high prices of healthy ones, especially wheat, which reached the price of one ton about (95) pounds and the price of a ton of barley (65) pounds and the price of a ton of corn (50) pounds, which forced Jordan to import flour From Canada, wheat from Turkey..

The table below shows the most important Jordanian exports that were the backbone of the Jordanian economy before being exposed to the locust wave, which caused damage to those agricultural crops ..

Value per ton in 1946	Value per ton in 1945	Subject
27149	16999	wheat
7579	4260	Barley
2304	8283	lentil
2402	1435	corn
2939	1153	chickpeas

Deputy Hamad Bin Jazi ., a deputy from the Bedouins of the South, called for improving the living conditions of the farmer and providing governmental support to him through providing good quality agricultural seeds and providing the best types of agricultural fertilizers, in addition to providing agricultural advances to improve the agricultural and living conditions of the farmer..

Representative Hashem Khair . demanded that farmers be exempted from taxes for the current year because of the poor agricultural season, work to dig artesian wells to maintain the presence of water needed for agriculture without relying solely on the rainy season, work to expand the area of agricultural land, and accelerate the formation of the Economic Council and the formation of committees To implement agricultural development programs..

While the MP demanded that the Mufti ., Al-Balqa's deputy, demanded the issuance of a law prohibiting the sale of agricultural lands in order to pay debts, and opening the door for import to bring the largest amount of wheat and barley in order to reduce the prices of these materials in the internal markets after canceling the customs duties imposed on everything It is imported from grain from outside Jordan..

As a result of the perseverance of the members of the Council and the persistent demand for government policy to take serious measures to prevent the problem from getting worse and more, and to protect the farmer and preserve his land without leaking into the hands of the major merchants and owners due to the agricultural obligations towards them, it has given the Jordanian government a renewed thinking in discussing the crisis, so it has taken Multiple steps and procedures including:.

1. Putting the hand of the government on all that is available to the merchants and owners of wheat and barley farmers, and undertaking its pricing at reasonable prices after transporting it and storing it in its warehouses.
2. Forming a special Ministry for Supply headed by Omar Matar . to take on the task of solving supply problems. The Ministry was formed in May 1947.
3. Ensuring that agricultural lands are not sold to prevent their infiltration into the hands of large owners and merchants.
4. Forming a ministerial committee charged with overseeing all necessary measures to deal with drought.
5. The government takes serious steps to import agricultural grains such as wheat and barley to ensure low prices for these materials on the local market.

Despite these government measures, they were not spared the criticism of the Jordanian representatives who recorded several observations on the steps followed by the Jordanian government, including:.

- 1 -That the assistance provided to farmers is little and does not meet their needs.
- 2 - Not to spend a lot of financial dues to farmers despite their frequent reviews.
- 3 -Not to be fair in the process of distributing financial loans.

Members of the Jordanian House of Representatives were not satisfied with that. Rather, they worked to exploit all the appropriate opportunities to demand an improvement in the economic reality, and to continue the process of monitoring government violations and criticizing them. Deputy Shafiq Irshidat criticized the government's actions towards economic conditions, direct accusation to him of not following a correct economic policy. Based on sound foundations to enable it to face emergencies, he also criticized the method of relying on the opinions and reports of experts who were dispatched by the government to various parts of Jordan to study the case .. On the other hand, Representative Akef Al-Fayez, a representative of the Bedouins of the North, criticized the government's right to confiscate grain from farmers without prior notice, forcing many of them to purchase grain from markets at obscene prices, and pointed out that the value of loans granted to farms does not meet the need..

Representative Abdullah Nawas . called on the Jordanian government to clarify the reasons for the outrageous rise in prices and the continuing needs prices, and pointed to the need to monitor prices by the government ., and MP Hazza Al Majali . criticized the deputy of Karak and the representative of the National Socialist Party ., weak measures The government is fighting the rise in food prices, such as flour, sugar and lentils, and instructed that one of the reasons for this rise in prices is due to the greed of monopolistic merchants for foodstuffs, and to the presence of smuggling of some foodstuffs outside Jordan and through some Bedouin tribes out of greed and greed ..

A number of deputies called for the necessity of enacting a new law indicating explicitly that the smuggling process be considered an act that violates honor, but can even be counted as a major national betrayal..

Agricultural production in Jordan remained reeling in an inconsistent manner, despite the increase in the budget of the Ministry of Agriculture to (13,000) thousand dinars in 1947 until it reached (30,000) thousand dinars in 1948 ., but the production remained the same , And the table below shows the amount of cultivated area for cereals and legumes between 1947-1949:

The area planted in dunums in 1949	The area planted in dunums for the year 1948	The area planted in dunums in 1947	Name of the crop
1,190,000	1,535,000	1.930000	Wheat
359,000	498,000	650,000	barley
73,000	154,000	50,000	Lentils
8,260	15,000	70,000	Chickpeas
8,000	14,000	70,000	Beans

The parliamentarians demanded, once again, to accelerate the formation of an economic council . in order to support economic activity. The Jordanian government responded to this request, and it was composed in May 1950 and included both Suleiman al-Nabulsi, Minister of Finance and Economy, and Anwar al-Khatib .,

Minister of Trade and Hazaa al-Majali, Minister of Agriculture, as well as the Minister of Foreign Affairs. Ahmed Toukan..

In order to advance the economic reality, especially the agricultural side, Representative Shafiq Irsheidat called for the distribution of the largest number of princely lands belonging to the state to the largest possible number of farmers, saying (The world is moving towards agricultural properties and making the land distributed among the largest possible number of farmers, because agricultural ownership claimed to serve and better For production, I suggest that there should be legal legislation establishing the principle of the distribution of lands belonging to the state in order to increase national production..

And another number of deputies called in the opening minutes of the third session of the National Assembly in 1953 to support the agricultural bank and increase its capital by adding (70) thousand Jordanian dinars as a loan and urged the farmer to use modern scientific methods in agriculture and generalize agricultural extension services to all regions of the Kingdom . and work to Spreading awareness among farmers through setting up agricultural courses and using agricultural extension films.

As for trade, the deputies stressed the need to revive Jordan's internal and external trade and to stay away from factors that hinder the development of trade, including bad quality

The internal and external affairs and avoiding the factors that hinder the development of trade, including poor transportation, and stopping work on the Hejaz railway, thus weakening the income from trade..

The deputies sought to urge the Jordanian government to revive foreign and domestic trade through commercial contracts with neighboring and friendly countries, so the government initiated the establishment of commercial companies to stimulate commercial movement and the table below shows the type of companies established between 1940-1949 and the number of their capital ..

Its total capital in dinars	the number	Type of Company
593,610	66	Business companies
19,000	2	Cinema companies
115,000	10	Travel and tourism companies
20,000	1	Pledge companies
33,000	3	Industrial companies
500	1	Auditing firms

We note from the table the increase in the number of registered commercial companies, which amounted to 79.5% of the total registered companies and whose capital amounted to 76% of the total capital of registered companies..

The deputies called on the Jordanian government to pay attention to the port of Aqaba, and to transfer foreign trade to it after the loss of the Palestinian ports on the Mediterranean Sea in the wake of the Palestinian Nakba of 1984, and the transformation of Jordanian trade to the Lebanese ports..

The internal trade received the attention of the deputies, as they demanded to protect the internal trade by protecting the local products, and to prevent the import of goods similar to that of the local industry, or to limit the import of those goods to the extent of the need .. Which imports from outside Jordan in kind instead of collecting cash amounts ., and at the same time they demanded opening the doors of foreign trade, especially with neighboring countries and allowing Egyptian sailboats to serve between Suez and Aqaba to ship the goods sent to Palestine, Iraq, Syria and Reducing the accumulated cargo in the port of Aqaba, thus increasing the mutual benefit between all parties.

The table below shows the relative importance of the group of exports and imports to Jordan during the period (1946-1949)

In the industrial field, the deputies called on the Jordanian government to encourage the industrial sector, which has complained of neglect, degradation and weakness in local production. MP Rashad al-Masoudi, the deputy of Hebron, criticized the delay in industries in Jordan that are limited to extracting olive oil through the use of primitive wood mills, ceramics and industry Manual weaving and some old wineries . and small factories for the production of bricks and other building materials..

Some deputies have pointed out that the causes of industrial backwardness are due to narrow markets, a small population, traditional production and consumption, and weak capital services that have contributed greatly to the multiplication of the domestic market, in addition to the fact that Britain bears the largest part of the delay in industry in Jordan because of its policy to keep The country is agricultural, not industrial..

Others pointed to one of the reasons for the weakness of industrial production is the provision of incentives to the Jordanian government for industrial development on the one hand, and it did not work to stimulate and develop industrial and vocational schools on the other hand, in addition to exploiting the mineral wealth and raw materials in Jordan..

In order to advance the industrial reality, the deputies suggested that the Jordanian government seek to form commercial and industrial chambers, and expedite the establishment of an agricultural and industrial bank that takes upon itself to provide the capital necessary to support the industry, and to issue a law to reduce customs duties imposed on merchants and craftsmen and industries, especially those Fees that constituted 15% of Jordan's total revenue ..

The deputies called on the Jordanian government to follow a sound economic policy if it wanted the future development of the country's economy and its industry, and this policy is based on respecting private ownership, encouraging individual initiative and confirming the state's ownership of resources, natural

resources, and strategic projects, and to follow advanced scientific and technical means to increase production to meet the needs of citizens. It provides them with job opportunities..

On the other hand, some deputies stressed the need to work to integrate the roles of the economic sectors, private, public and mixed, to create conditions for the development of those sectors, to recognize the role of each, and to evaluate its performance in accordance with economic fundamentals and social accounts..

The Jordanian government has responded to some demands, including the issuance of the law to establish commercial and industrial chambers in the Jordanian capital and in the districts and districts . as well as the establishment of the Jordanian construction bank that will contribute to finding some small industries, and speed up the implementation of the construction of the cement factory to provide the Kingdom with what it needs from the main material for construction. Instead of importing it from outside Jordan..

The Jordanian government, in front of the pressure and demands of the deputies, sought to amend the Tablene Agreement ., as the amendment stipulated that the company provide two thousand tons of crude oil annually to the Jordanian government, then the amount was adjusted to (200) thousand tons annually..

These efforts by the government did not convince members of Parliament, but criticized the slow implementation of the procedures, and the failure to use Jordanian wealth properly, which would be the beginning of the disposal of British aid. Therefore, when opening the discussion of the state's general budget in 1954 and 1955, MP Rashad al-Masudi addressed a question to the Jordanian government about the reasons for the slow pace of implementing projects, including the project to extract potash from the Dead Sea and exploit other minerals present in the sea..

As a result of this, the opening speech of the parliamentary session for the third regular session of the National Assembly in 1953 included the saying (In the industrial field, the government directed its attention to exploiting the

country's mineral wealth, and it strives with full force to contract with foreign companies to explore for oil and contract with American companies to exploit the minerals in the Dead Sea) What aroused the ire of the deputies who rejected the idea of the presence of foreign companies in Jordan, and attributed the reason for the delay in the economy and industry in their country is the foreign control of the capabilities of the country for a long time, and they emphasized, in return, the permitting the involvement of Arab companies instead of companies A Foreign..

The bottom line is that the Jordanian economy has suffered from successive crises and accidents that have affected the economic situation, starting from the presence of the British forces through droughts and lack of rain, which attracted the attention of MPs to discuss the situation during the Jordanian parliament sessions.

Conclusions:

Through studying and going into the minutes of the Jordanian parliament (1947-1953) to search for economic issues that have been discussed, we can reach a set of conclusions that we summarize as follows:

1. Britain was keen to keep Jordan as an agricultural country without paying attention to other economic aspects of reliance on the foreign market to import what could fill the shortage, especially from Britain, which has become one of the countries exporting to Jordan.
2. The House of Representatives discussions held in a regular or extraordinary manner were not without harsh criticism of the deputies of the deteriorating economic situation and the diagnosis of the reasons for that situation.
3. Despite all the attempts of the Jordanian government to find solutions to advance the economic reality, but it did not persuade the deputies and considered them as spot solutions that do not contribute to solving economic problems.
4. The economic sector (agricultural - commercial - industrial) suffered from clear neglect by the Jordanian government, and the economic

sector was weak and the lack of local production to become unable to meet the needs of the local population.

5. Not introducing modern technology in agriculture, industry, and commerce, and relying on old means, which has created a delayed and flabby economy unable to keep pace with the global economic situation.
6. Representatives were keen to open joint Arab cooperation and call for achieving Arab solidarity and an affirmation of the good relationship with all Arab countries instead of going to foreign companies.

List of margins and sources:

- (1) Kamel Mahmoud Khella, The Political Development of Transjordan (1921-1958), The Public Establishment for Publishing and Distribution, Tripoli - Libya, 1983, p. 257
- (2) Hani Hourani, The Socio-Economic Composition of Transjordan, Advances of Distorted Development (1921-1950), Palestine Liberation Organization, 1st edition, Beirut, 1978, p. 105.
- (3) Sarmad Akidi Fathi, The Democratic Movement in Jordan (1928 - 1958), unpublished doctoral thesis, Ibn Rushd College of Education, University of Baghdad, 2012, p. 148.
- (4) Jordanian Ministry of Planning, Jordanian Statistical Bulletin of (1945 - 1967), Amman, 1968,
- (5) M. The first Jordanian n, the first regular session, the seventh session, November 16, 1947, p. 28.
- (6) Al-Hurriya Newspaper (Baghdad), No. 116, November 12, 1947.
- (7) Born in Irbid in 1918, he obtained a law degree from the University of Damascus in 1941, he became a founding member of the first branch of the Muslim Brotherhood in Irbid, was elected a member of the House of Representatives three times for the Ajloun district, served as Minister of Justice in 1953, became a founding member of The National Socialist Party in 1956. For more, see: Appendix of the Jordanian Official Gazette, summary of the history of the members of the Fifth Parliament, No. 344, March 29, 1956.

- (8) M.M. The first Jordanian n, the first regular session, the seventh session, November 16, 1947, p. 29.
- (9) Knoikoff, Opcit, P. 10.
- (10)M. M. The first Jordanian n, the first regular session, the seventh session, November 16, 1947, p. 30.
- (11)Jordan witnessed massive waves of locusts until it was called the locust year, and spread in various parts of Jordan, and the Najd region was the first major source of locusts in Jordan. For more information, see: The Jordan newspaper (Amman), No. 337, April 7, 1947.
- (12)Suleiman Musa Pages from Modern Jordan History, Spotlight on British Documents (1946 - 1952) Amman, 1992, p. 32.
- (13)Al-Jazirah Newspaper (Amman) No. 1186, May 25, 1947.
- (14)Born in Tafila in 1985, participated alongside the Arab revolutionaries in the Great Arab Revolution in 1916, led a campaign to purify the Wadi Araba when the Jews attacked him, became a member of the first Legislative Council in 1929, and a member of the first Jordanian parliament in 1946, died in 1957. For more information, see: Hassan Saleh Othman and Hamed Ahmed Al-Shobaki, men with King Abdullah, founder of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, Amman, 1995, p. 168.
- (15)M. M . First N, First Regular Session, Tenth Session, December 22, 1947, pp. 44-46.
- (16)Born in Amman in 1897, he completed his secondary education in Damascus. He was elected head of the People's Party. He held several positions, including Director General of Antiquities in 1938, then Minister of Communications at the First Ministry of Samir Al-Rifai in 1944, and Minister of Interior in the Sixth Ministry of Tawfiq Abu al-Huda in 1947, died in 1948. . For more see: Ziyad Abu Ghanima, Partisan ministers on the map of Jordanian governments, Amman, D.T., p. 128.
- (17)Al-Jazirah Newspaper (Amman), No. 1186, December 22, 1947.
- (18)M. M.N., First regular session, tenth session, December 22, 1947, p. 44.
- (19)M. M. N. The first, first regular, tenth session, November 26, 1947, pp. 44-47.
- (20)Born in Ma'an in 1988, worked as a clerk at the Turkish Government House in Ma'an, appointed District Commissioner for Jerash and Madaba districts in 1930, appointed Secretary-General of the capital Amman 1955, then Minister of Defense in 1956 and in 1958 he became a member of the Jordanian-Iraqi Federation (Union Al-Hashemi), died in 1973. For more information, see: Al-Jazirah Newspaper (Amman), No. 1185, May 25, 1947.

- (21) Walid Nasser Ibrahim, *Parliamentary Life in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan*, (1946-1967), Unpublished Master Thesis, College of Arts, Yarmouk University, 1993, p. 49.
- (22) M.N. Jordanian, first regular session, tenth session, October 26, 1947, p. 46.
- (23) Born in Amman in 11924, he worked as President of the Royal Protocol in 1946. He was elected captain of the Jordanian Farmers Syndicate in 1947, then he was elected Minister of Agriculture, and given his efforts he was awarded the Jordanian Renaissance Medal in 1957. For more information, see: Naif Hijazi and Mahmoud Atallah, previous source, p. 132.
- (24) M. M . Jordanian N, first regular session, tenth session, November 26, 1947, p. 49.
- (25) He was born in the town of Al-Tayyibah in the Ramallah district, completed his secondary education in Jerusalem. He joined the Institute of Palestinian Rights in 1948 and became a member of the Jordanian House of Representatives for the city of Jerusalem. He passed away in 1985. For more information, see: Ahmad Al-Marashly and Abdel-Hadi Hashem, *The Palestinian Encyclopedia*, Vol 3, 1st Floor, Damascus, 1984, p. 177.
- (29) M. M . N. The first regular session, the seventh session, October 3, 1951, p. 46.
- (30) Born in the town of Ma'in in 1917, he obtained a law degree in 1946, practiced law in Karak and then moved to Amman. He was appointed mayor of Amman (1948-1950). He held several ministerial positions, became Minister of Agriculture in 1950 and then Minister of Justice in 1951. As Minister of the Interior in 1953, he became a member of the Senate from 1958 to 1959, who was killed in the explosion of the Prime Minister building in 1960. For more see: Iman Al Akour, Hazza Al Majali and his role in Jordanian politics, Ministry of Culture, Amman 2002, pp. 10-14.
- (31) One of the most prominent Jordanian parties with a nationalist and unitary orientation, in addition to the Jordanian Arab Party and the Arab Renaissance Party, was established in July 1954, whose party structure consisted of Suleiman al-Nabulsi, Hazaa al-Majali, Abdel-Hakim al-Nimr, and Hakam al-Masry and others. A constitutional, parliamentary system based on the principle of the separation of powers, and that the Jordanian people are part of the Arab nation, and has worked to guarantee freedoms. For more, see: Nasr Al-Majali, *King's Party or King of the Party*, London Journal of Solidarity, No. 329, 1989, p. 21.

(32) M.M. N. The Third Jordanian, The First Extraordinary Session, The Seventh Session, October 3, 1951, p. 44.

(33) Ibid, p. 46.

(34) Al-Hurriya Newspaper (Baghdad), No. 116, November 26, 1954

(35) J. Morris and R. Patai, The Hashemite Kings London, 1959, P. 103

(36) The Council's policy is based on adopting an economic policy based on the implementation of the five-year plan for the advancement of economic reality and based on the principles of the first short-term projects and is based on determining import and reducing the number of importers to maintain the sterling balances of the Jordanian treasury in British banks, while the second principle is based on long projects. The term is based on increasing agricultural crops, encouraging the sulfur industry, and increasing the production of phosphates and cement. Thus, Jordan will benefit from exports of these manufactures and crops. For more information, see: Defense newspaper (Jordan), No. 45 42, February 24, 1950.

(37) Born in the city of Hebron in 1915, he became an administrative governor of the city of Jerusalem in 1948, then Minister of Trade in 1951, then a member of the House of Representatives in 1953, then Minister of Works in 1956. For more information, see: Naif Hijazi and Mahmoud Atallah, previous source, p. 33.

(38) Born in Nablus in 1903, he obtained a Bachelor's degree in Engineering Sciences from the American University of Beirut in 1925 and a master's degree from Oxford University in 1929. He was appointed Minister of Works, Construction and Reconstruction in 1950, then Minister of Knowledge in December 1950, then Minister of Foreign Affairs in 1951 and Minister of Defense in 1967, then appointed head of the Hashemite Royal Court in 1970. For more information, see: The Official Gazette of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, No. 1025, June 1, 1950.

(39) M.M. N. The second, first regular session, the sixteenth session, January 22, 1951, p. 77.

(40) M. What . Third, Third Regular Session, Opening Session, November 1, 1953, p. 33.

- (41) The same source.
- (42) Muhammad Governorate, the Emirate of Transjordan, its Origins and Development in a Quarter of a Century (1921-1946), Amman, 1990, p. 229.
- (43) Jordanian Statistics Department, Jordanian Statistical Bulletin of 1950, First Issue, Amman, 1951, p. 157.
- (44) Z. Herschlag, An Introduction to Modern Economic History of the Middle East, The Arabization of Mustafa al-Husayni, Dar al-Haqiqa, Beirut, 1973, p. 344.
- (45) M. M . N. The second, first regular session, sixteenth session, January 22, 1950, p. 176.
- (46) M. M . N. The second, first regular session, sixteenth session, January 22, 1950, p. 176.
- (47) (M. M . The Second, Second Regular, First Session, March 17, 1950, p. 112.
- (48) Supplement to the Jordanian Official Gazette, No. 246, January 6, 1950.
- (49) Ibid.
- (50) Hani Hourani, previous source, p. 91.
- (51) On a Governorate, Economic Life in the Era of the Emirate (1926-1946), Jordan Development Journal, Amman, First Issue, January, 1973, pp. 19-20.
- (52) g. Y. Hirschlag, op. Cit., P. 337.
- (53) On a Governorate, Economic Life in the Era of the Emirate (1926-1946), Jordan Development Journal, Amman, First Issue, January, 1973, p. 27.
- (54) M. M . N. The second, first regular session, the sixteenth session, January 22, 1951, p. 127.
- (55) Ibid., P. 173.
- (56) M. M . Second n, extraordinary session, the third session, April 25, 191, p. 209.

(57)The Official Gazette of the Jordanian Kingdom, No. 595, August 16, 1950.

(58) Palestine Newspaper (Al-Quds), No. 352, March 23, 1951.

(59)The agreement was signed in Amman on August 8, 1946 between Jordan and the Tablan Company to extend the Tablene pipelines to regulate the passage of oil from Saudi Arabia to Lebanon through the Jordanian-Syrian territories. For more see: Ali Muhafaza, previous source, p. 411.

(60) Ibid.

(61) M. M . The second, extraordinary session, the third session, 25 April 1951, p. 210.

(62) M.A. The Third N, Third Regular Session, The Opening Session, November 1, 1953, p. 2.