

JORDAN

The "Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan" came into being in 1946 as a result of the Anglo-Jordanian Treaty. Its first ruler, King Abdullah ibn al Hussein, had fought the Turks along with T.E. Lawrence and seized the throne at the end of WWI. A loyal British ally, he ruled his people under British supervision until the partition of Palestine, and continued to rule until he was assassinated in Jerusalem on July 20, 1951. His successor, King Talal was deposed by the Jordanian parliament on August 11th of the following year in favor of his eldest son, King Hussein ibn Talal, who ascended the throne in 1953. Hussein maintained his father's policy of friendship with the West, despite strong local and international anti-Western pressures, and many regional crises throughout his long reign. Both he and his son, King Abdullah, have largely maintained this policy, in spite of enormous diplomatic and economic difficulties. The history of Jordan after 1953 has largely been shaped by the Hashemite Dynasty's need to keep the Jordanian throne secure.

Jordan's relationship with Israel in the first decade of the Jewish State's existence was uneasy. Bloody raids and acts of terrorism carried out by each side kept tensions high. Jordan was forced to walk a tightrope between various Arab nations, the Palestinians, the West, and Israel. In 1956, Hussein bowed to popular pressure, and in a show of support for Egypt, he dismissed his British advisers, including Commander in Chief Glubb, known as "Glubb Pasha", and abrogated the Anglo-Jordanian treaty. In 1957, members of the Jordanian National Guard, drawn mainly from West Bank Palestinians, attempted a military coup. Hussein responded by summoning the loyal desert Bedouins, in his capacity as religious leader of the Hashemites. These well-armed nomads put down the uprising with ruthless efficiency. With his throne once more secure, the king purged the legislature of Palestinian nationalists, banned all political parties, and set himself up as dictator.

After Egypt and Syria merged into the "United Arab Republic" (UAR) in February 1958, Hussein was persuaded by his cousin King Faysal II to join in a federal union with Iraq in July. When Faysal and his family were killed in an army coup coordinated by Nasser, Hussein turned to Great Britain and the United States for assistance. The British were eager to see Hussein secure in Jordan and stationed British paratroops there in the summer and fall of 1958. This thwarted all further attempts by the Palestinians to overthrow the monarchy. By the early 1960s the United States was providing about \$100 million per year in foreign aid, enabling Hussein to further economic development. Despite a number of assassination attempts, the king's future now seemed secure.

The Six-Day War and Its Aftermath

The emergence of the "Palestine Liberation Organization" (PLO) and "al-Fatah" in the late 1960s, represented a potential threat both to Israel and Jordan. In early 1965 al-Fatah, supported by the radical B'ath government in Syria, began a series of raids against Israel, mostly staged from bases in Jordan. These inflicted serious casualties and damage, leading Israel to respond with raids into the West Bank in an effort to destroy the bases. The most serious of these resulted in the devastation of the West Bank village of as-Samu south of Hebron. Civilian casualties were high and most of the village's houses were destroyed.

Hussein had been quietly seeking an understanding with Israel for some time over common external and internal threats. When he realized that Syria was using Jordan as an infiltration route into Israel for Palestinian guerillas, the king broke off diplomatic ties with Syria in May 1967. However, tension continued to mount between Israel, Egypt, and Syria, and the king realized he could not abandon his neighbors. Jordan reversed its position on May 30th, and signed a joint defense pact with Egypt and Syria, placing Jordanian forces under Egyptian command. Despite assurances from Israel that Jordan would not be attacked if it remained neutral, Israeli and Jordanian forces clashed in East Jerusalem, forcing King Hussein to join Egypt and Syria in the third Arab-Israel war in June 1967.

Initial Israeli air strikes decimated the Jordanian armored units attempting to invade Israel before they even crossed the frontier. Taking Jerusalem from them, however, was another matter. The Israeli's were determined to take the "Old City", which they had lost to the Arab Legion in 1948, and transferred several first-rate paratroop units there from Sinai for this very purpose. With a few Sherman tanks in support, they drove the Jordanians out, but it was a costly action. Most of the fighting had been at desperately close range and involved mostly infantry units. The Jordanian defenders were elite regulars and fought with great skill and courage at the Jerusalem Police Station and on "Ammunition Hill", where they held their positions to the last man!

In the West Bank, the Jordanian 40th armored brigade launched a two-pronged assault against an Israeli force consisting of two armored infantry battalions, an M-50 "Sherman" battalion, three 120mm Mortar batteries, and a jeep-mounted recon company. One battalion of forty-four Jordanian M-48s attacked their front and one came in from the flank. The Israelis only managed to stop them at point-blank range, and it took a surprise attack by a battalion of AMX/75s on the Jordanian rear and a good deal of airpower to finally break them. Though well handled and led, the Jordanian tankers suffered over 90% casualties.

The "Six-Day" war was a watershed in Jordanian history. Within forty-eight hours, Israeli forces had overrun the entire West Bank, capturing Bethlehem, Hebron, Jericho, Nablus, Ramallah, Janin, and all of Jerusalem. Jordan suffered heavy casualties in this debacle, and lost one-third of its most fertile land as well. To make matters worse, Jordan's already overburdened economy was faced with supporting some 200,000 new West Bank refugees. Hussein had regarded entering the war as the lesser of two evils. He believed that, had he not joined Egypt and Syria, they would have supported the Palestinians seeking to overthrow his regime. The loss of the West Bank and Jerusalem, devastating as it was, was preferable to the loss of the entire kingdom.

Following the war, Hussein faced three serious problems. His country's economy needed to recover from tremendous economic losses, he had to deal with Israel's conquest of the West Bank and East Jerusalem, and he still had to protect his throne from an increasingly numerous, and hostile, Palestinian population. Progress made in improving Jordan's economy prior to June 1967 had been reversed, in spite of Saudi Arabian, Kuwaiti, and Libyan aid. Soon, however, both the United States and Great Britain resumed their economic and military support for a man they saw as an important stabilizing influence in an otherwise explosive region. Once things settled down, King Hussein once again returned to his secret negotiations with Israel. Somewhat unrealistically, he sought the return of all lost Jordanian territory, but, while willing privately to recognize Israel and to cooperate with it across a wide range of issues, he was not prepared to sign a peace treaty with a "Jewish" state. The two nations were now no longer enemies, but until something occurred to break this diplomatic deadlock, little progress could be made toward a lasting peace.

Black September!

Hussein's relations with the PLO reached a point of crisis in September 1970, when the radical Marxist "Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine" (PFLP) hijacked four international airliners and blew up three of them at a deserted desert airstrip. On September 16th, the king declared martial law in Jordan, called in reliable troops, and once more turned to his most loyal and devoted followers, the desert Bedouins. A short-lived civil war known as "Black September" erupted. Two hundred-fifty Syrian tanks entered

northern Jordan in support of the PLO! Hussein was forced not only to call upon military assistance from the United States and Great Britain, but also to allow Israeli military overflights to attack the Syrians. The Syrian forces were defeated, and the Bedouins made short work of the Marxists. Hussein's victory led to a peace agreement being signed by him and Yasser 'Arafat in Cairo on September 27th. Those PLO guerrillas still living had been driven out of Jordan by the following July.

The Yom Kippur War and Its Aftermath

King Hussein chose not to join Egypt and Syria in their surprise attack on Israel in the war of October 1973, although he did make a symbolic gesture by sending tanks to assist Syria in the Golan Heights. In negotiations immediately following the war, Hussein once again demanded the return of the West Bank and East Jerusalem from Israel. He was bitter that Israel, in response to pressure from U.S. Secretary of State Henry Kissinger, proposed a withdrawal of its forces from Israeli-occupied Egyptian territory but made no such overtures to Jordan, the neighbor that had stayed out of the war. Yet by August 1974, discussions were under way with Israel over "disengagement accords" that included the recognition of Jordan as speaking for the Palestinians, regional economic cooperation, and tactical cooperation, especially in relation to the threat posed by Palestinian guerrilla groups.

However, on October 28th, 1974, 20 leaders of the Arab League at an Arab summit meeting in Rabat, Morocco, declared that the Palestinian people, under the leadership of the PLO (their sole legitimate representative), had the right to establish a national independent authority in liberated Palestine. On November 4th, 1974, Hussein announced that Jordan would exclude the West Bank from its territory and that a federation between it and a Palestinian state was "totally inconceivable". Such a step would inevitably give the Palestinians a majority in Jordan and bring about the overthrow of his dynasty. Faced with American reluctance to supply arms and an Egyptian-Israeli Sinai accord, Jordan and Syria, in an effort to control PLO activities, agreed in August 1975 to a joint "supreme command" to coordinate their foreign and military policies. On March 9, 1977, Hussein met with 'Arafat in Cairo, their first meeting since "Black September" 1970. In July Hussein, Egyptian President Anwar el-Sadat, and U.S. President Jimmy Carter once again floated the idea of a link between Jordan and a Palestinian "entity," but in August the PLO denounced the idea.

The election of the right-wing Likud bloc with Menachem Begin as Israeli Prime Minister in May 1977, brought relations between Jordan and Israel to a low ebb. Jordan was faced with Begin's determination to annex and retain all of the West Bank. Begin greatly accelerated the Jewish settlement program in both the West Bank and Gaza. At the same time, Israel was committed to granting autonomy to the Palestinians and to negotiating the future status of the occupied territories under the terms of the Israeli-Egyptian agreement hammered out at Camp David in 1978. Hussein had no choice but to condemn this agreement. He completely broke off the secret negotiations with Israel that he had diligently pursued for over fifteen years. From late 1977 until 1984 Jordanian contacts with Israel came to a virtual halt. Hussein became increasingly alarmed at the rise in popularity in Israel of the view that Jordan was, in fact, the Palestinian State and that the conflict between Israel and the Palestinians would end only when the artificial entity (Jordan) officially became the Palestinian State. Israel's invasion of Lebanon in 1982 fueled fears in Amman that this was the first step in the process of transferring Palestinians to the East Bank.

Arafat and The PLO

In the early 1980s Hussein sought an accommodation with 'Arafat and the PLO. The king realized that 'Arafat, following his expulsion from Lebanon and the destruction of his bases, was almost entirely friendless and in need of his support. The two men reached a temporary, and somewhat uneasy, alliance. In order to strengthen his legitimacy in the eyes of Palestinians, Hussein, in 1984, allowed the Palestine National Council (a virtual parliament of the Palestinians) to meet in Amman, and in February 1985 he signed the "Hussein-'Arafat" agreement pledging cooperation with the PLO and coordination of a joint peace initiative. Hussein believed that 'Arafat would accept a confederation of the West and East Banks with autonomy for the Palestinians of the West Bank under Jordanian sovereignty. 'Arafat, however, although agreeable to an eventual confederation between a future Palestinian state and Jordan, had not given up hope of an independent Palestinian state in the West Bank. In January 1984 Hussein reconvened parliament for the first time since 1974, appointing seven new West Bank representatives and allowing by-elections to be held in March for eight East Bank vacancies in the 60-member House of Representatives. Women were included in the electorate for the first time.

In February 1986 Hussein, frustrated by 'Arafat's ambiguity regarding PLO recognition of Israel, and refusal to renounce terrorism, broke off negotiations with the PLO. The king would not expel the PLO from Jordan entirely, but did order the closure of the PLO offices in Amman in March. In a complete policy turnaround, he declared that he would now be responsible for the economic welfare of the West Bank Palestinians and that the West Bank would be included in the new five-year plan for Jordan to be announced in August. The king also approved an increase in the number of Palestinian seats in an enlarged National Assembly. His goal was to create a Jordanian-Palestinian-Israeli administration that would make the West Bank independent of the PLO and enable him to reach a settlement with Israel in which he would regain at least partial sovereignty of the area.

Giving Up the West Bank

In April 1987, Hussein and Shimon Peres agreed to a UN-sponsored conference involving all parties seeking a comprehensive peace. The Palestinian representatives would be part of a Jordanian-Palestinian delegation. Although U.S. President Ronald Reagan endorsed the proposal, the Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir wanted a conference with only Jordan and resisted American pressure for a comprehensive peace conference. King Hussein scored a diplomatic triumph with the staging of an Arab League summit meeting in Amman in November 1987. During this meeting Arab League members agreed to reestablish diplomatic relations with Egypt. More importantly for the king, the Palestinian issue was not the main topic: the Iran-Iraq War, then in its eighth year, took precedence.

The situation changed dramatically in December 1987 with the outbreak of the "Intifada". King Hussein quickly realized that the uprising was directed against him as well as the Israelis. His immediate response was to support the Intifada publicly and to offer aid to families of victims of Israeli reprisals in an effort to deflect hostility from his regime. But Intifada leaders renounced him. 'Arafat quickly assumed the role of spokesman for the revolt. The Intifada brought Jordanian and Israeli plans for economic cooperation to a halt. The five-year economic plan for the West Bank had to be cancelled.

An emergency meeting of the Arab League in June 1988 gave the PLO financial control of the Palestinian movement, acknowledging 'Arafat as their spokesman. In response Hussein, on July 31, renounced all Jordanian claim to the West Bank, allowing the PLO to assume full responsibility. He dissolved the Jordanian parliament, ceased salary payments of 21,000 West Bank civil servants, and ordered that West Bank Palestinian passports be converted to two-year visas. The Palestine National Council recognized the PLO as the sole legal representative of the Palestinian people on November 15th, 1988. Hussein extended recognition to them

immediately. In November 1989, Jordan held its first parliamentary elections in twenty-two years. The newly elected Prime Minister, Mudar Badran, promised to lift the martial law in place since 1967. This promise was finally realized in July 1991.

The Gulf War

Iraq's invasion of Kuwait in August 1990 forced Hussein to choose between two allies, the United States and Iraq. The king leaned heavily toward the "Arab Patriot" Saddam Hussein, who also received a zealous and vocal groundswell of support from the Jordanian people. In addition, trade with Iraq represented forty percent of the kingdom's gross domestic product. Kuwait's allies immediately cut off all aid to Jordan, imposed an air and sea blockade, and condemned King Hussein's actions. To make matters worse, 200,000 to 300,000 refugees from Kuwait fled to Jordan. However, by the end of 1991, the United States and Israel were again seeking Hussein's support for an American-Israeli peace initiative. The first multiparty general election since 1956 was scheduled for November 1993, in which the number of anti-Zionist Islamic militant representatives was reduced from thirty-six to sixteen, giving the king the majority he needed.

King Hussein expressed public reservations over a PLO-Israeli accord, the "Declaration of Principles on Interim Self-Government Arrangements" for the occupied territories signed on September 13th, 1993. He was concerned over issues relating to Jordan's economic links with the West Bank and the future status of Palestinians in Jordan. About one year later, on October 26th, 1994, Jordan and Israel finally signed a full peace treaty, in which King Hussein was recognized as the custodian of all Muslim holy places in East Jerusalem.

Peace!

Jordan found it increasingly difficult to halt the deterioration in its relations with Israel and to make further progress toward democratization in 1997. Relations with its Persian Gulf neighbors and with the United States continued to improve, however, and privatization measures were enacted. Trade with Kuwait resumed after a six-year break, and an exchange of ambassadors was expected. Relations with Saudi Arabia improved and trade agreements were concluded with Egypt, Bahrain, and Qatar. Progress was also being made in regard to economic and military cooperation with the U.S., and joint military exercises were held.

Relations with Israel started well in 1998, with Israel's decision to withdraw from most of the West Bank town of Hebron in February, an agreement that Jordan helped facilitate. Everything went downhill from there, though, as Prime Minister Benjamin Netanyahu refused to compromise on expansion of Israeli settlements in the West Bank and laid the blame for Palestinian suicide bombings at the door of the Palestinian Authority. Attempts by Jordan and Egypt to mediate the conflict produced no significant results. The crowning blow came in late September when Israel's Mossad intelligence agency tried to assassinate a Hamas leader in Jordan. Two Mossad agents were captured, and in order to secure their release, Israel had to release Sheikh Ahmad Yassin, the spiritual leader of Hamas, from prison in an apparent deal with Jordan. King Hussein expressed his exasperation with Netanyahu, but he made a point of signaling his determination to adhere to the new relationship with Israel by pointedly receiving the credentials of the new Israeli ambassador on October 5th. Trade with Israel remained insignificant, although a scheme for sharing water from Lake Tiberias went into effect.

King Hussein dissolved the National Assembly on September 1st, and elections for the House of Deputies were held on November 4th. A new pro-government party, the "National Constitutional Party" (NCP), was formed through the merger of nine smaller parties. The NCP's platform advocated measures to revitalize the economy, combat unemployment, and introduce a value-added tax. The Islamic Action Front declared that it would boycott the elections, along with smaller leftist and pan-Arab parties. In the election, pro-government independents won sixty-two of the eighty seats. A voter turnout of 54.6% was reported. This was the lowest total since the democratization process was first launched in 1989.

King Abdullah Ibn al Hussein

His Majesty, King Abdullah II assumed the throne of the "Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan" on February 7, 1999. Born in Amman on January 30, 1962, he is the eldest son of the late King Hussein and has four brothers and six sisters. He received an extensive education, first at the Islamic Educational College, then at St. Edmund's School in Surrey, England, and at Eaglebrook School, and Deerfield Academy in the United States. In 1980, King Abdullah entered the "Royal Military Academy" at Sandhurst in the United Kingdom, where he received his military education. He also attended Oxford University in 1984, studying "International Politics and World Affairs". In 1987, he attended the "School of Foreign Service" at Georgetown University, where he undertook "Advanced Study and Research in International Affairs".

He has commanded tank and armored car regiments and the Jordanian "Special Forces" Brigade. He is a qualified frogman, commercial pilot, AH-1 "Cobra" attack-helicopter pilot, and free-fall parachutist. His other interests include auto racing (he is a former Jordanian National Rally Champion), water sports, scuba diving, and collecting ancient weapons and armaments. He is also an avid motorcyclist and can often be seen riding his custom-built "Harley Davidson" across the desert with his children strapped in a sidecar.

Politically, King Abdullah is committed to building on the legacy left by the late King Hussein by strengthening Jordan's democratic institutions and political pluralism. He has also placed great emphasis on improving Jordan's economy and streamlining the workings of the Jordanian government.

FOREIGN WEAPONS

Otter Scout Car - CA; 81mm M125, 4.2" M106, 106mm M40 RcR, 155mm M1, M42 Duster, M47, M48, M113, M577 - US; All other foreign weapons - UK

TABLES OF ORGANIZATION AND EQUIPMENT ARAB LEGION: 1948

Generation: I, Air Superiority Rating: 20, Class: Professionals, Base Determination Factor: 40%

Infantry Company:	3xTL1 Infantry(D)/Truck
Support Company:	1x3" Mk-1(3)/Truck, 1x6lbr ATG/Truck, 1xTL1 Infantry Support(A)/Truck
Recon Company:	2xMarmon Herrington AC[R], 1x20mm Marmon Herrington AC[R]
Brigade Support Company:	1x4.2" Mk-1/Truck, 2xTL1 Infantry Support/Truck

Artillery Battery: 2xTL1 25lbr(2)/Truck
 Anti-Aircraft Battery: 1x40mm/L60 "Bofors"/Truck

Infantry Battalion: 1xTL1 Infantry(D) HQ/Truck, 4xInfantry Company, 1xSupport Company, 1xRecon Company
 Transjordan Frontier Force: 3xTL1 Horse Cavalry(B), 3xOtter Scout Car[R], 1xStaghound AC[R], 1xTL1 Infantry(R)/Truck

Arab Legion: 1xTL1 Infantry(D) GHQ/Truck, 4xInfantry Battalion, 1xArtillery Battery, 1xAnti-Aircraft Battery, 1xLegion Support Company, 1xMarmon Herrington AC[R]

Notes: 1) The Transjordan Frontier Force varied in size. The TO&E above represents minimum force structure.
 2) The Jordanian National Guard consisted of seven "Conscript" infantry companies with a "Base Determination Factor" of 30.

JORDANIAN FORCES: 1967-1973

Generation: II, Air Superiority Rating: 50, Class: Conscripts, Base Determination Factor: 35%

Infantry Company: 3xTL1 Infantry(A)
 Mechanized Company: 3xTL1 Infantry(A)/M113A1
 Infantry Support Company: 1x3" Mk-1(3)/Truck, 1xTL1 Infantry Support(A), 1x6lbr ATG/Truck
 Mechanized Support Company: 1x3" Mk-1(3)/Truck, 1x106mm M40 RcR/Jeep, 1xTL1 Infantry Support(A)/Truck
 Tank Squadron: 4xM-47, M48A2, or Centurion Mk13
 Engineer Squadron: 3xTL1 Engineer(B)/Truck
 Recon Company: 3x"Saladin" AC[R]
 Anti-Tank Company: 1x17lbr ATG/Truck

Infantry Battalion: 1xTL1 Infantry(A) HQ/Truck, 3xInfantry Company, 1xInfantry Support Company
 Mechanized Battalion: 1xTL1 Infantry(A) HQ/M577, 3xMechanized Company, 1xMechanized Support Company
 Tank Regiment: 1xCenturion Mk13 or M48A2 HQ, 3xTank Squadron
 Artillery Regiment: 3xTL2 25lbr Mk 2(3)/Truck
 Artillery Regiment(SP): 3x105mm M52(3)

Infantry Brigade: 1xTL1 Infantry(A) GHQ/Truck, 3xInfantry Battalion, 1xArtillery Regiment
 Mechanized Brigade: 1xTL1 Infantry(A) GHQ/M577, 3xInfantry Battalion, 1xArtillery Regiment, 1xAnti-Tank Company, 1xRecon Company, 1xEngineer Squadron
 Armored Brigade: 1xTL1 Infantry(A) GHQ/M577, 2xTank Regiment, 1xMechanized Battalion, 1xArtillery Regiment(SP), 1xRecon Company

Notes: 1) The Jordanian contribution to the 1973 war consisted of the 40th and 92nd Armored Brigades only.
 2) Some Jordanian mechanized units were equipped with "Saracen" APCs.
 3) 3" Mortars may be replaced by U.S. M125(3).
 4) Add 1x4.2" M106(3) to each brigade TO&E after 1968.
 5) Jeeps may be replaced with Land Rovers.
 6) Jordanian "personnel" stands in the 1973 war may be raised to TL2 or even TL3.

Available Support Units: (One or more of these units, or parts thereof, may appear in a particular action at your discretion.)
 Anti-Aircraft Battalion: 3x40mm L/60 "Bofors"/Truck or 3xM42 Duster
 Engineer Regiment: 3xEngineer Squadron
 Anti-Tank Regiment: 3x17lbr ATG/Truck
 Heavy Artillery Regiment: 3x155mm M1(3)/Truck

TACTICAL NOTES

Among the armies that have participated in the various Arab-Israeli Wars, the Jordanians are second, only to the Israelis, in combat quality. Their record in the "Six Day War" of 1967 is particularly remarkable. Their tactics reflected both intelligence and cohesiveness. They attacked with aggressiveness, defended with dogged determination, and gained the grudging respect of the elite Israeli paratroops who finally drove them from Jerusalem. These qualities should be reflected in any scenarios you design for this army. Jordanian armored units engaged the Israelis "hotly" in the open terrain of the West Bank, and either side may be placed in the role of attacker or defender in fast paced tank-to-tank confrontations.

The fighting around Jerusalem was another matter entirely. Israeli infantry or paratroops, with some armored support, were engaged in frontal assaults on well dug-in Jordanian positions. In these scenarios, terrain should be very mixed with lots of buildings, farm walls, and orchards present. Artillery or other "heavy weapons" should be kept to a minimum. Neither side wanted to destroy a city containing so many places of mutual religious significance. Therefore, the fight for Jerusalem was a true "soldier's" battle where individual courage and initiative were the most important qualities. The fighting between the Israelis and Jordanians in the "Six Day War" provides a superb background for designing tense and exciting scenarios.

RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

Jordan is currently at peace with its long-time enemy, Israel. This time, the peace promises to be both long lasting and stable, requiring the Jordanian leadership to redefine long-term policy. For the present, and for the foreseeable future, King Abdullah believes his government's attention should be turned inward toward increased internal security and the ongoing protection of his throne. New priorities are already emerging. The Intifada has produced a veritable tidal wave of new refugees into this economically and politically

fragile nation. There are now over two million Palestinians living in Jordan. The economy is in deep recession, unemployment stands at thirty percent, and Jordan's foreign debt is now over US\$7 billion.

Jordan's relationship with Syria has been turbulent from the very beginning, but this situation has improved lately due to the good rapport existing between King Abdullah and Syria's President Bashar Assad. Both men represent a new generation of Arab leaders, largely unencumbered by old rivalries and old wounds. Abdullah has also been successful in improving relations with other Arab leaders, especially those of the Persian Gulf states, where his support for Iraq in the "Gulf War" has poisoned the atmosphere for over a decade. In spite of recent diplomatic progress, Jordan must still view Syria as its greatest external military threat, with Iraq a close second. Internally, the militant Palestinian population requires both delicate handling and close surveillance. Jordan is hard pressed to provide even the most basic human services to this large and restless community and the shadow of civil war casts a pall over every political decision made by King Abdullah and the Jordanian Parliament.

Jordan is the first Mid-East country to purchase the "Javelin" ATGM from the U.S. This purchase agreement for thirty launchers and 110 missiles, including training and logistic support, comes to a total of US\$12 million. By the end of 2002, the transfer of 228 British "Challenger" MBTs should be complete. This contract also includes considerable logistical and technical support. These programs, in addition to the acquisition of Russian BTR-94s, Belgian "Spartans", and the upgrade of Jordanian M60A3s to carry a powerful new 120mm compact smoothbore gun, should considerably enhance Jordan's military potential.

2002 JORDANIAN ARSENAL

Vehicles: 132+Challenger (Al Hussein), 350xAl Khalid, 268xM60A1/A3 MBTs, 130xSaladin, 140xFerret Scout vehicles, 950xM113, 120xSaracen, 50xBTR-94, 100xSpartan APCs
AT Weapons: 260xTOW, 70xM901 ITV, 310xDragon ATGMs, 320x106mm M40 RcR, Numerous LAW80 & APILAS LAWS
Artillery: 50x155mm M114A1, 4x203mm M1 (Towed) Guns, 35x105mm M52, 29x155mm M44, 110x155mm M109, 100x203mm M110A2 (SP Guns), 81mm/4.2"/120mm Mortars
Anti-Aircraft: 210xRedeye, 14xHAWK (Fixed), 16xSA-6, 320xSA-8, 320xSA-9, Numerous SA-13, SA-14 AAGMs, 200x40mm M42 "Duster", 100xM167 SP "Vulcan", 16xZSU-23/4 SPAA
Combat Aircraft: 25xMirage F1, 16xF-16, 50xF5E/F
Helicopter: 10xAS332 "Super Puma", 18xUH-1H "Huey", 3xS-70 "Peace Hawk", 6xUH-60A "Blackhawk", 21xAH-1S "Cobra"
Small Arms: 9mm FN35 & Glock Pistols, 9mm Sterling & HK MPSK Submachineguns, 5.54mm AK47, 5.56mm M16A1, AR70/90, & 7.62mm G-3 Assault Rifles, 7.62mm FN MAG, HK21E, M60 and .50 cal Browning M2 Machineguns, 40mm M79 & M203 Grenade Launchers

- Notes:
- 1) Jordanian F-16s are leased and the contract runs out in 2004.
 - 2) Not all Jordanian M42 "Dusters" are operational.
 - 3) The BTR-94 is a modified BTR-80 with 2x23mm cannon and improved access. It is not amphibious.
 - 4) Perhaps 50xM60A3(TTS) are coming into use. This is an upgraded M60A3 with a 120mm gun.
 - 5) An additional 96xChallenger (Al Hussein) are being transferred to Jordan from the UK.
 - 6) There are 100x"Spartan" APCs currently being transferred from Belgium.
 - 7) 30x"Javelin" ATGMs are currently being delivered. Jordan is the first Mid-East country to purchase these.

POINTS OF CONTACT

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