



The Historical Encyclopedia of the Jordan Armed Forces- Arab Army
History of Bravery and Sacrifices
1442 AH/2021 AD



















Encyclopedia Committee's Preface

Military History constitutes the cornerstone of the Kingdom's history, and an integral part of it; as it complements the political, economic and social history of the State. Further, the long and distinguished military history of Jordan has accompanied the State's rise, victories, and successes since its early days, and has conveyed vivid national examples, reflecting the heroism and sacrifices made by the first generation with pride, dignity and loftiness.

As a national heritage, the Encyclopedia of Military History details the Jordanian Armed Forces-Arab Army history, with respect to the various phases and stages of its development and modernization that accompanied the establishment of the Jordanian State, whose first centennial is being celebrated.

In this respect, the Directorate of Moral Guidance extends its most sincere thanks, gratitude and praise to his Excellency the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Major General Yousef Al-Huniti, for his unwavering and continued support. We would also like to sincerely thank the Commanders of military formations and units, and the Directors of the General Command of the Jordanian Armed Forces, and all those who contributed to this effort.

"We beseech Allah Almighty to protect Jordan and His Majesty the Supreme Commander of Jordan Armed Forces, King Abdullah II Ibn Al-Hussein"



General Supervision

Brigadier General Talal Ali Al-Ghabeen / Director of Moral Guidance

Encyclopedia Committee

Colonel Rateb Naji Khreisat	Head of the Committee
Major Nasser Fadhil Tawalbeh	Member
1st Lieutenant Mohammad Mufleh Al-Khawaldeh	Member
Warrant-Officer Mohammad Atallah Bani Hani	Member
Retired Lt. Col. Hisham Yousef Mohammad	Member

Historical Content

Dr. Baker Khazer Majali

Design and Production

Abdallah Waleed Al-Abdallat

Translated by: Dr. Majid Tarawneh

Horizons of Creativity for Accredited Translation

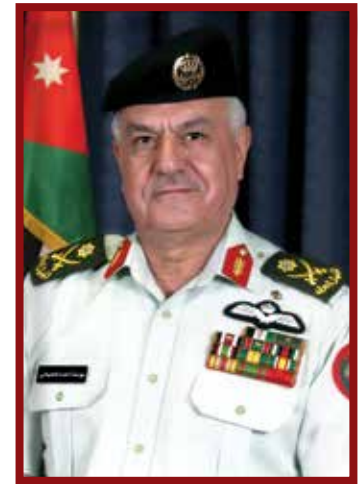
Revision and Proofreading: Major Ahmad Sulieman Alslehat

Deposit No. at Department of the National Library

Amman: 2669/5/2021

Major General Yousef Al-Huniti

Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff



In the name of Allah, the Most Merciful, the Compassionate
Jordan Armed Forces-Arab Army is the nation's largest institution, with a nucleus that dates back to the forces that accompanied King Abdullah I -The Founder of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan- and took part in the battles of the Great Arab Revolt, and has expanded and evolved in parallel with the Jordanian State. Jordan Armed Forces has been, and continue to be, the guardian and defender of our Arab homeland, an emblem of security, stability, and progress, to which the whole world bears witness, and to which every free man would desire service.

Furthermore, Jordan Armed Forces-Arab Army strives for growth and advancement in all areas, and converts His Majesty, the Supreme Commander's vision and directives into effective and efficient action plans. It is the institution best suited for harmonizing, adapting, and changing in the face of all circumstances and trends, while also facing all challenges, and staying on top of events and turning challenges into opportunities for the Kingdom's security and stability. Additionally, it represents the Jordanian National Character that strives, alongside His Majesty the Supreme Commander, to achieve a collection of values including justice, tolerance, and respect; which are derived from a full recognition of the tolerant Islamic values, and the rejection of all forms of violence, extremism, and terrorism that contradict the tolerant teachings of Islam.

Jordan Armed Forces-Arab Army has proudly promoted Jordan's name high in all international forums, and, indeed, has assumed an unparalleled prestige and reputation. Since Bani Hashim intended for the Jordan Armed Forces to be for all Arabs from the outset, the emblem, on the heads of its officers and soldiers, have the word "The Arab Army". An emblem that conveys the values of patience, determination, and lofty principles of life that the Hashemite have instilled in us since Sharif Hussein fired his first bullet in Mecca. Therefore, Jordan Armed Forces' martyrs are found in Golan Heights, Jerusalem, Bab al-Wad, Latrun, Sheikh Jarrah and other places that still bear witness to those great sacrifices and accomplishments. With all of its flags, battalions, and companies, this Army has been, and will continue to be, the closest to the hearts of its Supreme Commanders, since the reign of His Majesty King Abdullah I Ibn al-Hussein to the reign of His Majesty King Abdullah II Ibn al-Hussein. Jordan Armed Forces-Arab Army will always represent the voice and word of truth, and serves as the nation's sword and shield, and will always be the guardian of the truth, justice and the constitution.

Today, while Jordan Armed Forces-Arab Army are preparing to enter the second centenary of the Jordanian State life, it reiterates its commitment before His Majesty the King, the Supreme Commander, to safeguard the homeland and defend its assets with determination and competence. Further, Jordan Armed Forces-Arab Army reiterates its commitment to repel threats from our homeland, while equipped with confidence and hope, and will always take the directives of His Majesty the King, the Supreme commander, as an approach and beacon at all times. By Allah's will, Jordan Armed Forces-Arab Army will continue to meet all the expectations of His Majesty the King, the Supreme Commander, placing the security of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan above all considerations, and will always be proud of the historical legacy and the great sacrifices made by its brave officers, non-commissioned officers and privates. We beseech Allah Almighty to protect Jordan and His Majesty the Supreme Commander of Jordan Armed Forces.



Table of Contents

Chapter One (Arab Army in the Great Arab Revolt) 1916 – 1920	Pages
Great Arab Revolt, the Message of a Nation Renaissance towards Independence and Sovereignty	1-7
Arab Army Organization in the Great Arab Revolt	8-11
Military Operations	12-13
Military Assessment of the Great Arab Revolt	14-16
 Chapter Two Jordan Arab Army in the State Establishment Stage (From the Arab East Government 1921 - Declaration of the Emirate of Transjordan 1928)	 Pages
The nucleus of the “Jordan Armed Forces - Arab Army” from the Eastern Army led by Prince Abdullah bin Al Hussein (Arrival in Ma’an, then the launching the Founding March to Amman)	17-18
Organization of the Arab Army in 1922 - 1923	19-20
Jordan Armed Forces Law of 1927	21
Development of the Arab Army in Terms of Armament, Unit Formation and Numbers	22



Table of Contents

Chapter Three Jordan Armed Forces from 1928 to the Declaration of Independence day in 1946	Pages
Establishment of Jordan Badia Forces of the Arab Army	23-24
Participation of the Jordanian Arab Army in World War II	25
Deployment of Jordanian forces in Palestine	26
Active participation of Jordan forces in the Battle of El Alamein in the Western Desert of Egypt	27
Events of Iraq	28-30
The Conclusion of Iraqi Operations and the Start of Syrian Operations	31-34
Jordan Arab Army on the Declaration of the Independence Day	35-38
First Nucleus of the Royal Jordanian Air Force	39

Chapter Four Jordan Arab Army in the 1948 Palestine War	Pages
Organization and Armament	44
Pre-War Military Operations (Kafr Etzion, as an Example)	45
His Majesty King Abdullah I's Position on the Imposition of the Armistice on June 11, 1948	45-46
Role of Commander-in-Chief of the Arab Armies, King Abdullah I, in the War	46-48
Historical facts of Jordan Arab Army's War in Palestine in 1948	48-55



Table of Contents

Chapter Five	
Arab Army during the Reign of the late King Talal bin Abdullah, may Allah rest his soul in peace (1951 - 1952)	Pages
Military Laws and Regulations Issued During the Reign of HM King Talal	58
Jordan Armed Forces in the Constitution Issued on January 8, 1952	59
Formation of the Jordanian Arab Army battalions	60
Organization of Jordan Armed Forces	61-64
Chapter Six	
Jordan Arab Army during the Reign of HM the late King Hussein, may Allah rest his soul in peace, (1952 – 1999)	Pages
Jordan Arab Army organization during the reign of His Majesty King Hussein	66-67
Arabization of Jordan Army Command, on March 1, 1956	68-77
Termination of the Jordanian-British Treaty in 1957	78
Jordan Armed Forces' role during the Tripartite Aggression against Egypt	78
Jordan Armed Forces' Role in Preserving the Independence and Sovereignty of Kuwait in 1961	79-80
Battle of Samu on November 13, 1966	81-83
War of Attrition on the Jordanian Front	84-85
Jordan Arab Army in the June War of 1967	86-97
Eternal Battle of Al Karameh and the Great Victory of the Jordanian Army (March 21, 1968)	97-107



Table of Contents

Jordanian Arab Army in Internal Security Operations and Achieving Security and Stability (1969 – 1971)	108-118
Jordan Arab Army in October War of 1973, and Army's Battles in Golan	118-121
Jordan Armed Forces's Role in the Sultanate of Oman	121-122
Iran-Iraq War 1980-1988	122
Development of Jordan Armed Forces-Arab Army (1973-1999)	122-129
Chapter Seven	
Reign of His Majesty King Abdullah II Ibn Al Hussein, Supreme Commander of the Jordanian Armed Forces-Arab Army (from 1999)	Pages
Speech of His Majesty King Hussein, may Allah rest his soul in peace, on February 4, 1962, addressing the Jordanians on the birth of His Majesty, and his designation as Crown Prince.	131-132
Milestones in His Majesty King Abdullah II Ibn Al-Hussein' Military Path	133-139
Development of Jordan Armed Forces during the Reign of His Majesty King Abdullah II Ibn Al-Hussein	140-148
Restructuring of Jordan Armed Forces	149-154
Development of Training in Jordan Armed Forces during the Reign of His Majesty King Abdullah II	155-157
Jordan Armed Forces - Arab Army Organize and Host International Military Exhibitions	158-159



Table of Contents

Jordan Armed Forces - Arab Army in Retaking Control over Baqura and Ghamr	160-167
Jordan Armed Forces-Arab Army's Strategy in Combating Terrorism and ideological Extremism	168-171
Jordan Armed Forces and Handling the Syrian Refuge	172-173
Jordan Arab Army's Vital Role in the Face of Covid-19	174-188
His Majesty King Abdullah II Instructs the Government to Dedicate a Day to Honor Military Veterans and Retirees	180-182
(Jordan Armed Forces-Arab Army and National Military Service) Banner Service	183-185
Jordan Armed Forces-Arab Army in his Majesty King Abdullah II's Lofty Speech	188-193
Jordan Arab Army in His Majesty's Book "Our Last Best Chance"	194-195
Photo Excerpts of His Majesty's Visits to Jordan Arab Army's Formations and Units	196-197
His Royal Highness Prince Al-Hussein bin Abdullah II, the Crown Prince	198-201
The Centennial of the Jordanian State	202-211
Chapter Eight Jordan Armed Forces - Arab Army in International Peacekeeping Missions	Pages
Jordanian Participation in Peace Missions	214-218
Jordanian Participation through Field Hospitals	219-220
Forms of Peacekeeping Missions of Jordan Arab Army in Various Regions	221-223
Jordan Arab Army's Peace Operations Training Center	224-225
Military Women's Role in Peacekeeping Forces	226-227



Table of Contents

Chapter Nine Historical Reflection	Pages
National Guard: the Beginnings and Transformation into Regular Battalions	231
Popular Army	232
Women in Jordan Arab Army	233-235
Education and Military Culture	236-237
Jordan Armed Forces- Arab Army Band	238-240
Chapter Ten Developmental Role of Jordan Armed Forces - Arab Army	Pages
Arabian International Construction & Contracting	242
National Employment & Training	243-244
Military Service Consumer Corporation	245
Department of Defense Resources and Investment Management	246
Royal Medical Services	247-248
Directorate of Housing Establishment & Military Works	249-250
Military Media and its Role in Education and Awareness (Directorate of Moral Guidance)	251-252
National Center for Security and Crisis Management	253-254
Military Credit Fund	255



Table of Contents

Chapter Eleven	
Record of the Commanders and Chairmans of the Joint Chiefs of Staff of Jordan Arab Army since its Establishment	Pages
The British Captain Brunton	258
The British Lieutenant-General Frederick Gerard Peake (F.G.Peake)	
Lieutenant-General John B. Glubb	259
Major General Radi Hassan Annab	
Major General Ali Abdul Qader Abu Nuwar	260
Lieutenant-General Ali Ahmed Al-Hiyari	
Field Marshal Habis Al-Majali	261
Lieutenant-General Amer Bassim Khammash	
Major-General Sharif Nasser bin Jameel	262
Lieutenant-General Mashour Haditha Al-Jazi	
Field Marshal Prince Zaid bin Shaker Al Aoun	263
Field Marshal Fathi Mohammad Mufleh Abu Talib	
Field Marshal Abdul Hafez Mari Al-Kaabneh	264
Lieutenant-General Mohamed Youssef Al-Malkawi	
Lieutenant-General Khaled Jamil Al-Sarayrah	265
Lieutenant-General Mishaal Mohammed Al-Zaben	
Lieutenant-General Mahmoud Abdel Halim Freihat	266
Major General Pilot, Yousef Ahmad Al Hunaiti	





Table of Contents

Chapter Twelve Heritage of Jordan Armed Forces - Arab Army	Pages
Martyrs' Memorial	270-271
Al- Karameh Battle Memorial Site	272-273
North Martyrs' Memorial	274-275
Royal Tank Museum	276-277
Deployment of Aircraft Structures of the Royal Jordanian Air Force throughout the Kingdom	278-279
Deployment of Several Military Vehicles and Artillery Pieces throughout the Kingdom, and Naming Forests after Martyrs or Military Formations	280-281

Chapter Thirteen Flags: Origin and History	Pages
Flags: Origin and History; from the Flag of the Prophet, peace and blessings be upon him, to the Flag of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan	283-289
The Hashemite Banner and Flags of Jordan Armed Forces - Arab Army	290-297



Table of Contents

Chapter Fourteen		Pages
Brief Background of Jordan Armed Forces's Encyclopedias		
Historical Encyclopedia of the Great Arab Revolt	300-301	
Historical Encyclopedia of the Eternal Battle of Al-Karameh	302-303	
Army of Humanity Encyclopedia (Jordan Armed Forces-Arab Army in Global Peace Operations)	304-305	
Martyrs' Roll of Honour Encyclopedia	306-307	
Encyclopedia of Jordan Arab Army in 1948 Palestine War	308-309	
Chapter Fifteen		Pages
Martyrs of Jordan Armed Forces-Arab Army		
		311-406

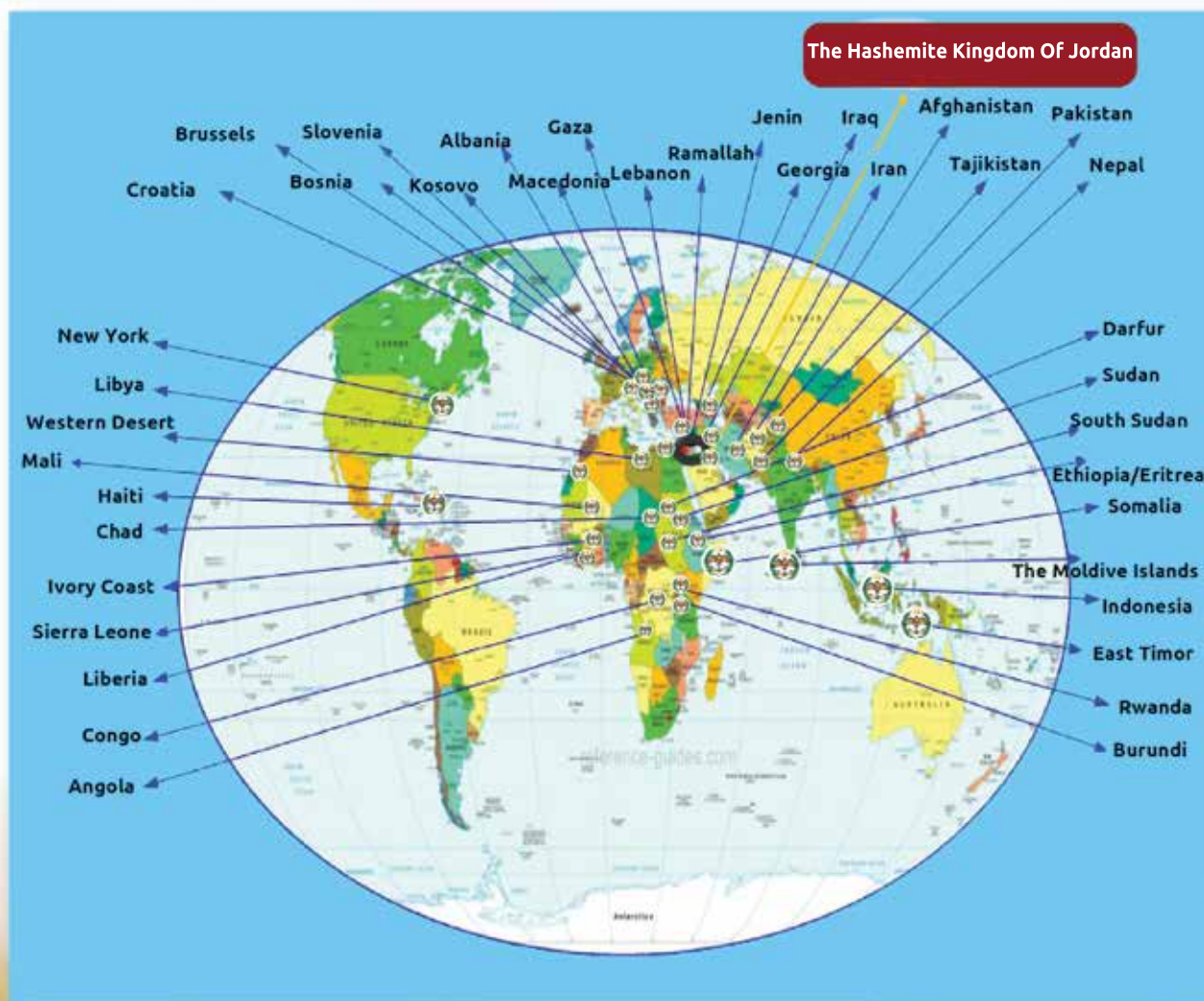


القوات المسلحة الأردنية - الجيش العربي

JORDAN ARMED FORCES -ARAB ARMY



**Jordan Armed Forces- Arab Army Peacekeeping Missions and
Humanitarian and Special Missions around the world**







Sharif Hussein bin Ali



Chapter One

Arab Army in the Great Arab Revolt in 1916 until the Battle of Maysaloon in 1920

Great Arab Revolt, the Message of a Nation Renaissance towards Independence and Sovereignty

At the outbreak of the Great Arab Revolt on June 10, 1916, the Arabs in Asia, specifically, were ruled by non-Arabs; for there was no independent Arab State, nor did the Arabs have a form of government or sovereignty over their lands. Therefore, the Great Arab Revolt deserved to be named after the “Arab”; as it was launched with Arab thought and planning, and it deserved to be named the “Great”; as it was launched on behalf of every Arab being, and was based on the ideals of freedom, sovereignty, dignity and the provision of a better life for all Arabs. For its part, Jordan Arab Army inherited the legacy of the Great Arab Revolt, and its’ message became the title of every military unit –The Great Arab Revolt is a message that we are its protectors and advocates. Further, the Revolt spurred the soldiers to realize the meaning of military duty honor, and it became the title of our Jordanian State; as a Hashemite’s approach and vision.



On this score, His Majesty King Abdullah II's speech, addressed on May 25, 2006, at the 60th anniversary of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan independence, sets an example for us, when his Majesty said: “Every one of us knows, and is proud of, the fact that this homeland



was established on the principles borne in the message of the Great Arab Revolt, led by Sharif Al Hussein Bin Ali, to liberate and unify the nation. Hence, Jordan will remain, by the Grace of Allah, the Arab Muslim State that belongs to the Arab and Islamic nation, keen to shoulder its religious and national duty towards all Arab and Islamic causes. Under no circumstances will we permit Jordan's relationship with any state to be at the expense of our relations with our Arab or Islamic nation. The homeland's affiliation with the Arab revolt and the affiliation of its leadership with the honorable House of the Prophet, Blessings of God and Peace Be Upon Him, obligate us to be first in defending Islam, Arabs and Muslims”.

Analytical Reading in the Historical Correspondence between Sharif Hussein Bin Ali and Sir Henry McMahon, British Commissioner – His Majesty's High Commissioner at Cairo^(*)

Historically, the Arab–British relationship was not a coincidence; rather, it was the result of British planning and desire, when England’s strategic need for alliance and cooperation with the Arabs emerged during World War I. The British decided to build this alliance for several reasons, most notably: (1) the strategic military location of the Arab lands, (2) for a religious factor, and due to the fact that Sharifate was in Mecca, (3) the presence of a large Turkish military buildup, (4) and the need to limit the German influence in the Levant, Arabian Peninsula and Iraq.

The first Arab–British relations came about following direct contact, where the Khedive of Egypt arranged for Prince Abdullah ibn al–Hussein to meet with Lord Kitchener in Cairo. On this score, King Abdullah I, the Founder, highlighted the beginning of this relationship in his Journals, which were collected in his book, “Al Athar Al Kamelah”; as His Highness, at that time, documented the details of the relationship as described in pages (111–113). Moreover, Prince Abdullah highlighted other correspondences, such as the one we referred to with Lord Kitchener, in his Journals (Abdullah bin Al Hussein, 2008). Additionally, Prince Abdullah had correspondences with Mr. Storrs , and we refer here to the beginning of the formal correspondence, dated back to July 14, 1915. Mr. Storrs^(**) then received a letter from Prince Abdullah Ibn Al–Hussein on that same day, in which he expressed the common interests and a strong desire to cooperate, and requested the immediate dispatch of supplies and ammunition.

First Letter: From Sharif Hussein bin Ali to Sir McMahon (Mecca– 2nd, Ramadan 1333 AH, 14TH July, 1915).

The letter began by stating that the Arab nation have decided to accomplish their freedom, and grasp the reins of their administration both in theory and practice, and it stated the objectives

(*)The first to publish these correspondences was George Antonius in his book “Arab awakening, history of the Arab National Movement”, issued in 1936, by Dar Al–Ilm for Millions, Beirut, 4th edition, 1980.

(**)Sir Ronald Henry Amherst Storrs (1881–1955), an English official who served in the Middle East in Egypt, Iraq, Palestine and Cyprus in the Secretaries of State for Foreign Affairs and the Secretaries of State for the Colonies, and served in the British Army (during World War I). He was the Governor of Cyprus during the period of Sharif Hussein bin Ali’s exile, and had He met with Sharif Hussein bin Ali more than once in Jeddah, to discuss the British Hejaz Treaty, which Sharif Hussein then rejected.



sought by the Arabs through partnering with Britain (regardless of any other treaty that does not pertain to this goal). The six-point letter was centered on the provisions of the Damascus Charter, which defines the Arab state, and its third and fourth Articles dealt with economic relations. The letter indicated that the treaty shall remain in vigor for fifteen years, and shall include the following terms: (1) England shall acknowledge the independence of the Arab countries, bounded on the north by Mersina and Adana up to the 37th degree of latitude, on the east by the borders of Persia up to the Gulf of Basra; on the south by the Indian Ocean, with the exception of the position of Aden to remain as it is; on the west by the Red Sea, the Mediterranean Sea up to Mersina, (2) England to approve the proclamation of an Arab Caliphate of Islam, (3) The Arab Government of the Sharif will acknowledge that England shall have the preference in all economic enterprises in the Arab countries, (4) both contracting parties shall offer high mutual assistance, to face any foreign Power which may attack either party, (5) Peace shall not to be decided without agreement of both parties, (6) both parties shall consult if one enters into an armed conflict with a third party, (7) England shall acknowledge the abolition of foreign privileges in the Arab countries. The memorandum demanded a response to such intimation within thirty days, and Sir Henry McMahon^(*) responded in the same month in an ambiguous manner; where he reiterated the promise of Arab independence and the Arab Caliphate, but responded that it was premature to talk about the border.

Second Letter: From Sir McMahon to Sharif Hussein bin Ali (Cairo – Shawwal 19, 1333 AH, August 30, 1915).

Sir McMahon, in this letter, which is a response to Sharif Hussein's previous letter, reiterated what had been achieved and what Lord Kitchener ^(**) had reported. Moreover, Sir McMahon reiterated Great Britain's assertion of the independence of the Arabs, and expressed the support of His Majesty, the King of Great Britain, for the resumption of the Caliphate by an Arab of true race. McMahon also addressed the question on the borders of the Arab state, which Sharif Hussein Bin Ali emphasized in his first letter; as he stated that "it is premature to take a decision on the matter". As a means of chastising Arabs and putting impediments in their path, McMahon pointed out that some Arabs, instead of helping Great Britain, they extended their hands to the Germans; and he was referring to Arab lands sending grains and alms to the Hijaz.

Third letter: From Sharif Hussein bin Ali to Sir McMahon (Mecca 29 Shawwal, 1333 AH, September 9, 1915).

Sharif Hussein bin Ali was clear in his response to England regarding the border issue, as he accused England of having tone of coldness and hesitation, and stated that "As the limits and boundaries demanded are not those of one person whom we should satisfy and with whom we should

(*)Lieutenant Colonel Sir Vincent Arthur Henry McMahon, who served as His Majesty's High Commissioner in Egypt from January 2, 1915 until December 1, 1917. He was known for his correspondence with Sharif Hussein bin Ali, in which he promised the Arabs of independence. Further, Sharif Hussein bestowed on him the Order of Renaissance of First Class.

(**)From September 1911 until 1914, Lord Herbert Kitchener served as Consul in Egypt. During that period, he contacted Prince Abdullah during a visit to the Khedive of Egypt, at the latter request, and put up the notion of Britain supporting the Arabs in their fight for independence.

This marked the start of Arab-British cooperation.



discuss them after the war is over, but our peoples have seen that the life of their new proposal is bound at least by these limits and their word is united on this". Furthermore, Sharif Al-Hussein(*) cleverly addressed the issue of delivering grain and aids by saying," the grain is from the special Waqfs, and has nothing to do with politics". In response to what was reported by McMahon that some Arabs are with the Germans and the Turks , Sharif Hussein bin Ali said:" nay, they are the essential essence of our life, material and moral". He also referred to an important issue by saying:" all are waiting the result of these negotiations, which are dependent only on your refusal or acceptance of the question of the limits and on your declaration of safeguarding their religion first and then the rest of rights from any harm or danger".

The letter stated that Mersin and Adana would be de-indexed from the divisions of the Arab Kingdom, while Aleppo and Beirut will remain as Arab states. Al Sharif's refusal to give up those two states, coupled with his rejection of French interests in such, shows his insistence that Iraqi states are Arab, and will remain purely Arab. Moreover, Sharif Al-Hussein requested Britain not to abandon the Arabs, and not to conclude peace with the enemies. Al-Sharif had also agreed to let Arabs employ English staff and advisors, and stipulated that they shall not interfere in internal affairs; and if these conditions were met, the Arabs would throw their weight behind Britain. Following McMahon's third letter in December 1915, he delayed action on British interests and the concessions in Aleppo and Beirut, as well as peace with the enemies, unless it was based on the freedom of the peoples and their salvation from the Turkish and German authority.

Fourth Letter: From Sir McMahon to Sharif Hussein bin Ali (Cairo – Dhu al-Hijjah 15, 1333 AH, October 24, 1915).

This letter is a response to the previous letter of Sharif Hussein bin Ali. Following his words of praise, Sir McMahon expressed his regret at what is reported that he regarded the question of the limits and boundaries with coldness and hesitation, and that he felt Sharif Hussein's interest in this issue; therefore, lost no time in informing the Government of Great Britain of the contents of Sharif Hussein's letter. McMahon added that he received a five point reply from England, with respect to boundaries and districts, most notably were: (1) Great Britain is prepared to recognize and support the independence of the Arabs in all the regions within the limits demanded by the Sharif of Mecca, (2) Great Britain will guarantee the Holy Places against all external aggression, with the exception of both Baghdad and Basra Provinces (Wilayah) due to Britain's interests in such. In this letter, there was an indication of the conclusion of an Arab-British alliance, the immediate results of which will be the expulsion of the Turks from the Arab countries and the freeing of the Arab peoples. In this correspondence, Sharif Al-Hussein reiterated that the Arabs would not tolerate that France or any other party taking over Beirut or Aleppo Provinces, while McMahon replied that there was no doubt that Sharif Al-Hussein was working for the good of the nation.

(*)Sharif Al-Hussein bin Ali, born in Makkah Al-Mukarramah in 1854, and died in Amman in 1931, and buried in Al-Aqsa Mosque. He served as the Emir of Makkah in 1908, and led the Great Arab Revolt, and negotiated with the British with firmness and determination on the Arab right to sovereignty and independence.



Fifth Letter: From Sharif Hussein bin Ali to Sir McMahon (Mecca – Dhu al-Hijjah 27, 1333 AH, November 5, 1915).

This might be the most significant message regarding Arab demands; and when examining the content of these correspondences, we can see they include debates and discussions aimed at arranging the future relations between the Arabs and the British, on the condition of recognizing Arab independence, borders and sovereignty. Furthermore, Sharif Al-Hussein reiterate the unity of the Arab land and the non-exclusion of Aleppo and Beirut Provinces, nor any region in which Christians live. He also stressed that there is no agreement to exclude Baghdad and Basra districts, due to their historical status from the era of Ali bin Abi Talib, may Allah be pleased with him.

With respect to Great Britain's call to convene the Arab-British alliance, which would result in accelerating the momentum of the revolution, Sharif Hussein bin Ali's warning came that the Arabs would be accused of disobedience. Yet, the question remains as to what Britain's role will be if the Arabs revolt against the Turks. The rest of this letter explains the possibilities of declaring a revolution, and how far Arab interests are being met. On this score, in an indication of his readiness to enter the war, Sharif Hussein said: "We know that our lot in this war will be either a success, which will guarantee to the Arabs a life becoming their past history, or destruction in the attempt to attain their objects". He also concluded his letter with the following words: "Had it not been for the determination which I see in the Arabs for the attainment of their objects, I would have preferred to seclude myself on one of the heights of a mountain, but they, the Arabs, have insisted that I should guide the movement to this end".

Sixth Letter: From Sir Henry McMahon to Sharif Hussein bin Ali (Cairo – Safar 8, 1334 AH, December 14, 1915)

McMahon emphasized France's interest in Beirut and Aleppo Provinces, adding that he would revisit the matter, also stating that Great Britain has interests in the Baghdad district. Moreover, McMahon pointed out that Britain will not push the Arabs into swift action, or conclude any reconciliation unless it includes freedom for the Muslim people and their salvation from the Turks among its basic conditions.

Seventh Letter: From Sharif Hussein bin Ali to Sir McMahon (Mecca – Safar 25, 1334 AH, January 1, 1916)

Sharif Hussein bin Ali addressed the matter of compensation if Britain decided to keep its interests in Iraq, and pointing out that after the war, the Arabs would demand what they had ignored in favor of France. He added that the Arab land cannot be ceded at all, and that the people of Beirut are opposed to any division in their Province. This letter, the fourth from Sharif al-Hussein to McMahon, contains the first request for weapons and ammunition from England, as a sign of preparation and readiness for military action.



Eighth Letter: From Sir McMahon to Sharif Hussein bin Ali (Cairo – Rabi' al-Awwal 15, 1334 AH, January 30, 1915)

In this letter, McMahon pledged to look into the Baghdad matter once the enemy is defeated, and that no action would be taken, until the war is over and victory is achieved. He added that after the triumph, the blood of the French and the British will be stronger (and that the Arab countries are involved in this noble purpose, which would be achieved through unity. We note that this letter is merely sent out of courtesy, and makes no guarantees, but only alludes to Ahmed Sharif al-Senussi's position in North Africa.

Ninth Message: From Sharif Hussein bin Ali to Sir McMahon (Mecca – Rabi' al-Akhir 14, 1334 AH, February 18, 1916)

This is Sharif Al-Hussein's final letter to Sir McMahon, and it is notable for being the longest. It details Sharif Al-Hussein bin Ali's efforts and plans toward revolution and renaissance, such as sending his son, Prince Faisal, to Syria to contact with the free Arabs. As another step, his son Prince Ali (the eldest son) was sent to Medina, to be ready to intervene in the Levant. The letter confirms the request of providing food supplies and a sum of fifty thousand gold pounds, which will be used to pay monthly salaries, as well as providing munitions. The letter also outlines how these items should be distributed and received.

Tenth Letter: From Sir McMahon to Sharif Hussein bin Ali (Cairo – Jumada al-Awwal 6, 1334 AH, March 10, 1916)

Sir McMahon's final letter to Sharif Hussein bin Ali, in which he expresses his gratitude (to notify us of the specific steps you intend to take in the current situation). According to McMahon, the British Government has approved all of Sharif Hussein bin Ali's demands. This letter suggests that the path of the impending war has been clarified, and that it is necessary to proceed to the coast, in order to take decisive action against several Turkish military posts that are acting against British interests. Further, the letter contains several intelligence information, such as the placement of naval mines, the sale of a significant number of camels by Ibn al-Rashid to the Turks, as well as the Turkey's casualties and defeats on the Central Front.

That's the conclusion of those historical letters, which could be considered among the international covenants concluded between the Emir of Mecca and His Majesty's High Commissioner at Cairo. The document contained several different recognitions, most notably the recognition of the independence of Arabs, as well as the recognition of Sharif Hussein's demands. Nevertheless, was the intent of this recognition to get the Arabs to declare revolution? Then, there will be another curve? Of course, this is what happened, and Lawrence of Arabia referred to in the Seven Pillars



of Wisdom, and all studies indicated that this great revolution had been subjected to British deception. This is best illustrated by the fact that on March 6, 1916, the correspondence ended and two months later, on May 16, 1916, the Sykes–Picot Agreement, which aimed to divide the Levant and Iraq, was signed. These letters and correspondence remain a remarkable historical record of the role of Sharif Hussein bin Ali, and the credibility of the Great Arab Revolt and the noble goals for which the Arabs fought; most notably was the complete sovereignty and complete independence within the boundaries drawn by the correspondence. Furthermore, in the ten letters between Al-Hussein and McMahon, it was agreed that (1) Britain would help the Arab revolutionaries by supplying them with the financial resources, weapons, and equipment they needed, (2) Britain pledged to recognize the Arab Caliphate, if it should ever become established, (3) Sharif Hussein pledges to declare revolution, and to publicly denounce the Turks as the enemy of Islam (referring here to the pan-Turanianism Movement and the Committee of Union and Progress)^(*) .

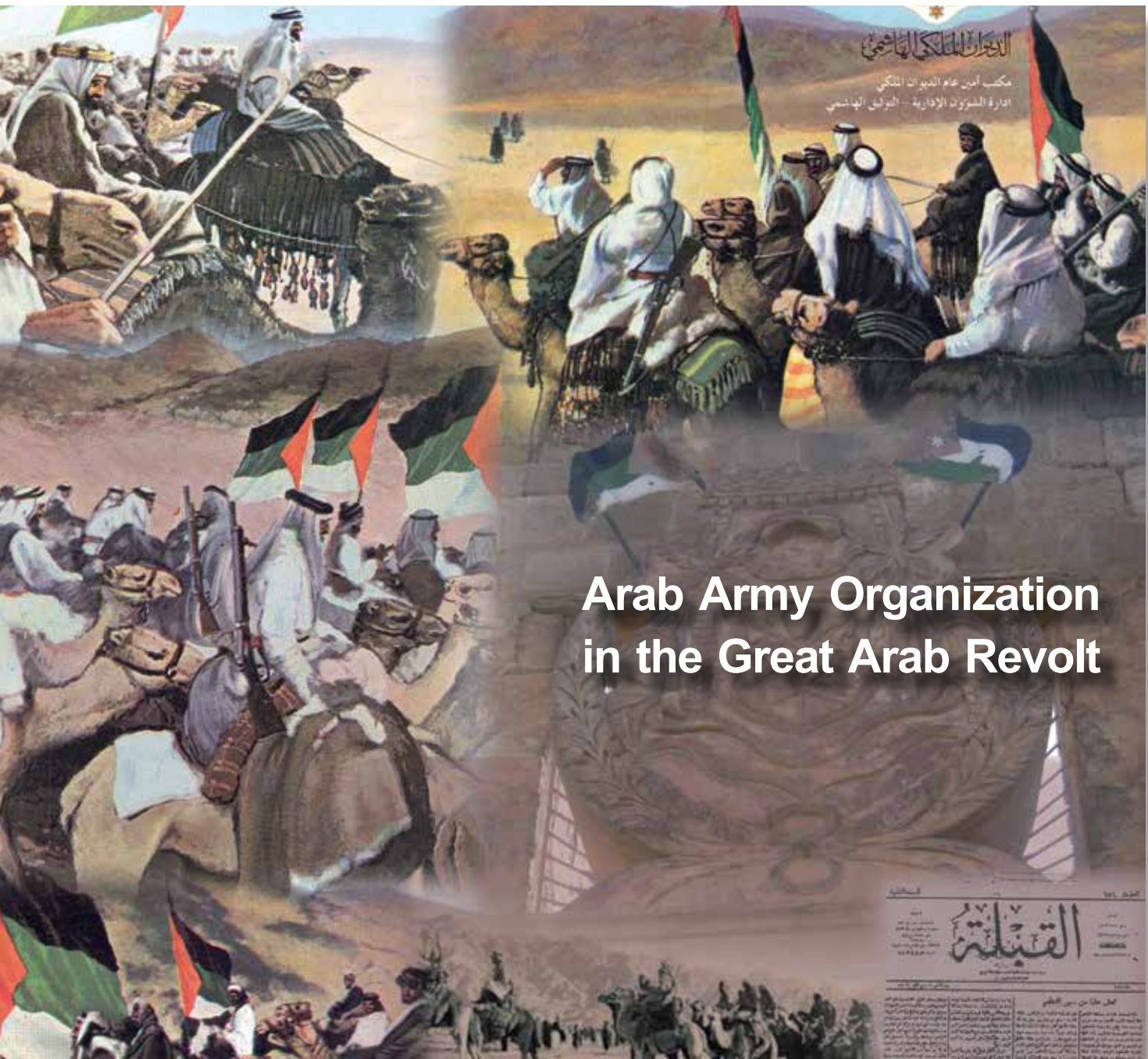
Thus, by reading the letters issued by Sharif Al-Hussein, we note his insistence on specific issues relating to the unity of Arab land, while excluding no Arab land except for Aden. Moreover, it confirmed the Arab position by acquiring complete sovereignty and independence, that qualify them as a sovereign state, and also it considers future cooperation with Britain as an ally, that has an advantage in international and domestic dealings in political, economic and military matters. An important observation of this correspondence is that their original copies were mostly lost, and most of what we have come up with is the Arabic translation of the English version of this correspondence; as the original copies were in Arabic and were later translated into English, and there is evidence shows that the translations was inaccurate. The historian George Antonius is perhaps most responsible for publishing these documents, as he visited Sharif Hussein bin Ali in his exile in Cyprus, and obtained copies of the correspondence, and published it in the Book, titled “Arab Awakening”, along with other correspondences. To do credit to the Great Arab Revolt and to express respect and appreciation for its men and commander, Sharif Hussein Ibn Ali, more records shall be made public.

Moreover, the analytical reading of these letters reveals that Sharif Hussein Ibn Ali responded swiftly to the letters, with only 56 days between receipt and reply, while Sir McMahon took a long time to respond, with 178 days taking place between receipt and reply. Among the names listed as the messengers of these correspondences were: Ali Effendi (Al-Bazzar), Khawaja Elias Effendi, Sheikh Mohammad bin Arif bin Arefan.

(*)Committee of Union and Progress, pan-Turanianism Movement. As Turanianism refers to the Turkish Taurus Mountains, a racist movement that calls for the return to the Turkish race, and the Turkification of all provinces ruled by Turkey.



The forces of the Great Arab Revolt (whether regular or irregular) had special characteristics that contribute to their success in the fields of military operations, the most prominent of which were: (1) The Hashemite leadership symbolized by Sharif Hussein bin Ali and his sons, who believed strongly in the Arab originality and absolute Arab sovereignty, (2) the profound determination of all the soldiers of the Arab revolution to achieve the goal of independence, unity, governance and Arab sovereignty, (3) Arab groups and segments came to believe in the objectives of the Arab Great Revolt, and saw that it would meet all Arab aspirations and ambitions, (4) the Revolt's forces fought over their territory and among their people, for the



Arab Army Organization in the Great Arab Revolt

sake of both (the liberation of land and man), thus gaining the status of superiority over other forces on Arab soil, (5) Finally, the forces of the Arab Revolt are Arab in the true sense of the word, they have their Arab base throughout the Arab world, and leaders from all countries participated in the leadership of their forces and battles.

Consequently, the Arabs were attaining their goals and making their plans in such a way that it was akin to the organization of any army in the world at that time. Thus, the Arab position was based on acquiring the status of full partner in the battle as a full-fledged ally.



Factors Influenced the Size of Arab Forces



There were several factors that have contributed to the difficulty of knowing the true number of Arab forces, including sometimes the change in attitudes of some tribes for their own reasons, which related to the relationship between the tribes themselves. For example, tribes A and B oppose each other, so both of them take positions hostile to one another, so if tribe A joins the Forces of the Arab Revolt, tribe B would join the Turkish State, and so forth. Additionally, many irregular soldiers left the battlefield after that battle ended and never returned, which negatively impacted the subsequent operations. Moreover, the proportion of irregular forces was large and varied from time to time, for example, in the battle of Tafilah, the battle began with a small number of irregular forces, but soon their numbers escalated after the volunteer men came from the town of Aima, and Jarf Al-Daraweesh; thus, such battle maintained the momentum of the attack and the fire power since the supply of troops was constant and continuous. Finally, there was no parallel military organization for the Revolt forces, so that each commander could provide the appropriate size of the troops that would participate in the battle, because every clan leader, for example, would mobilize his forces for every task in a timely manner. Accordingly, this depends upon the general situation on that day, and would impact the plan for subsequent battles, because the commander would not know the exact strength of his forces.



According to various references, the total number of forces of the Great Arab Revolt that participated in Ma'an falls between nine thousand and seven hundred fifty to ten thousand soldiers. This number is believed to be logical, which constituted the smallest possible number of these forces led by Prince Zeid bin Al Hussein with Ja'far al-Askari^(*) . As for the organization and arming of these forces, outlined by (Al-Omari, 2004):

Organization and Weapons

	Gun Type	Number Of Guns	Commander
1	Abus Gun	1 1	Lieutenant Ahmad Al-Baghdadi
2	18-Pounder Gun	2	Lieutenant Sami Raouf
3	Rapid-Firing Gun (GROUP)	2	Lieutenant Ahmad Al-Shanqiti
4	Mountain Cannon (GROUP)	2	Lieutenant Hajj Ahmad Bakr
5	(7cm) Egyptian Cannon	2	Rifaat Shawkat
6	French Mountain Cannon	1	Captain Pizani (French of Algerian origin)
7	(2.5 cm) Hodgkiss Cannon	4	Jamil Al-Madfai
8	Bren Light Machine Gun	20	-----
9	Rifles	5000	-----
10	Pistols	1000	-----

(*)Ja'far al-Askari, born in Baghdad in 1885. Served as the Director of the Military Movements during the Great Arab Revolt. Further, he wrote about the Great Arab Revolt in his Journal, but he did not complete them. He also assumed the Premiership more than once, and died in 1936.



King Faisal I

Military Operations

During the Great Arab Revolt, various battles took place in the operation theaters of Hejaz, Jordan, and Syria, and we will explore some of the facts and military operations below. At the dawn of Saturday, 9 Shaban, 1334 AH corresponding to, June 10, 1916, Sharif Hussein bin Ali fired the first symbolic shot, marking the official launching of the Arab revolt. Following that, the Turkish garrison in Jeddah surrendered on June 16, 1916, and was then led by Sharif Mohsen ibn Ahmed Mansour. Moreover, Sharif Hussein took charge of the military movements in Mecca himself after the Turks surrendered their fortresses on July 9, 1916. Then the Turkish garrison in Ta'if surrendered on September 23, 1916, and Prince Abdullah assumed command of the Arab forces. In the attack on Medina (Al Madinah Al Munawwarah), Princes Ali(*) and Faisal(**) took part; however, strong reinforcements arrived from Damascus via the railway, that significantly hindered the surrender of Fakhri Pasha, the commander of the garrison, until January 7, 1919.

As part of the siege of Medina in early December 1916, Prince Abdullah surrounded the city with his eastern army along with his brother's army, Prince Ali, until the garrison surrendered, and the Al-Wajh fell into the hands of Prince Faisal on January 24, 1917. Then the Arabs, led by Sharif

(*)Prince Ali bin Al Hussein, the eldest son of Sharif Al Hussein bin Ali. Took over the Kingdom of Hejaz After his father abdicated the kingdom, but then compelled to leave the Hejaz, and live in Iraq.

(**)During the Great Arab Revolt, Prince Faisal bin Al Hussein, the third son of Sharif Al Hussein bin Ali, headed the northern army. He was known for his wise leadership and diplomacy, and by establishing an independent Arab state with Damascus as its capital, he accomplished the first objective of the Great Arab Revolt.



Nasser bin Ali^(*) and Auda Abu-Tayeh ^(**) , took over Aqaba on July 6, 1917, and under the command of Prince Zeid^(***) , they defeated the Turkish division, that attacked Tafileh on January 25, 1918. In April 1918, the Arabs destroyed approximately eighty miles of the railway line to the south of Ma'an; thus, causing the trains to stop running completely between Ma'an and Medina. On September 17, 1918, the Arabs cut the railway between Daraa and Damascus, between Daraa and Haifa, and between Daraa and Amman.

On September 28, 1918, the Arabs, led by Sharif Nasser bin Ali, took over the city of Daraa, and took over Ma'an under the command of Prince Zeid on September 23, 1918, after the Turks withdrawal. On October 1, 1918, the vanguards of the Arab Army entered the City of Damascus, where then Prince Faisal arrived on October 3, 1918. On October 22, 1918, the Arabs seized Aleppo, with their regular forces led by Nuri al-Said^(****) and Ali Jawdat Al-Ayyubi ^(*****) , while Sharif Nasser led the Bedouin forces, Ibn Mahid led the Anazzah tribe, and Mustafa Kemal Atatürk^(*****) led the Turkish army. Eventually, Turkey signed the armistice agreement on November 1, 1918.

The Great Arab Revolt, which had a considerable military impact on the battlefield, persisted and achieved its objectives, culminating in the Revolt Army's entrance into Damascus on October 2, 1918, and the establishment of the first Arab State, led by Prince Faisal bin Al Hussein. Following that, the State was subjected to the ambitions of the Balfour Declaration, and the collision with the French colonizer, as well as Maysalun disaster on July 24, 1920, with which the region entered a new turning point. However, the banner of the Great Arab Revolt remains high, carried by the Founder, King Abdullah bin Al Hussein, so that this State, the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, will be the vanguard of the Arab nation, and the servant of its just causes, embraced by the spirit of revolution and renaissance and the Arab Hashemite thought.

(*) Sharif Nasser bin Ali, the brother of Sharif Hussein bin Ali. He always led campaigns in the Arabs territories in preparation for the arrival of the Great Arab Revolt's army.

(**)Auda Abu-Tayeh, born in 1870, joined the Great Arab Revolt's forces in Al-Wajh, on the Red Sea coast. Then, led the campaign to liberate Aqaba, and succeeded in his endeavour on July 6, 1917. He was well known for his bravery and courageous stances. He died, may Allah rest his soul in peace, on July 29, 1924.

(***)Prince Zeid bin Al Hussein, the youngest son of Sharif Al Hussein bin Ali. He was a member of Faisal I's Northern Army during the Great Arab Revolt. He was successful in occupying Tafila, and defeating the Turkish troops there. After returning to Iraq with King Faisal, He was appointed as Iraq's Ambassador in London.

(****)Nuri al-Said, served as the Chief of Staff of the Great Arab Revolt's Army. Then, remained with King Faisal I in Iraq, and was appointed the Prime Minister 13 times. He was assassinated on July 14, during Al-Rehab Palace massacre against the ruling Hashemite family.

(*****)In 1886, Ali Jawdat Al-Ayyubi was born in Mosul. He enlisted for military service in the Hijaz, after being released from captivity at the start of the Arab revolt, and then served alongside Prince Ali bin Al-Hussein before joining Prince Faisal's Army in Aqaba. He was an Arab officer in the Northern Army, who took part in the battle till the Arab Army arrived in Damascus and subsequently Aleppo. Following the surrender of the Ottoman Empire, he was appointed as a Military Governor for the Cities of Aleppo and Homs, during a short period of the Kingdom of Syria rule, which was the first Arab kingdom in Syria during the reign of King Faisal I. Afterward, he held the position of District Administrator, for the Districts of Hillah, Najaf, Karbala, Mosul, Diyala and Basra. Then appointed as Minister of Finance, Minister of Interior, Minister of Foreign Affairs, Iraqi Ambassador to the Court of St. James, Ambassador in France and Washington. Further, he established the first Iraqi Embassy in the United States.

(*****)Mustafa Kemal, born in 1881, served as the Commander of the 8th Turkish Army in Transjordan. When he went to Istanbul, he established the modern, secular State of Turkey, and abolished the Islamic caliphate. He died in 1938.



Military Assessment of the Great Arab Revolt

Perhaps among of the immediate consequences of the Great Arab Revolution, at the time, was the creation of a new situation among Arabs, with the resultant unification of Arab peoples to struggle for independence and sovereignty. Further, as part of the proclamation of the Revolt in Mecca. The Caliph, Sultan Muhammad Rashad, was stripped of the forces of Islamic Jihad, which were used by the Ottoman Empire to recruit Muslims from other nations under the banner of Jihad. In addition, the Revolt forces cut off the transportation routes of the Turkish forces in Hijaz, which was stationed in the Red Sea region, Yemen and Asir, and the Revolt forces crushed the Turkish forces in Hijaz, and captured 7200 soldiers and 187 officers. Similarly, the success of the Revolt in the Hijaz paralyzed the Turkish Army's morale in Palestine and Transjordan, while reinforcing British troops. In addition, the participation of the Arab Revolt Army in the battles of Transjordan and Syria supported the British forces in achieving victory and defeating the Germans and the Turks. Another significant outcome of the Revolt is that out of the total of (100,000) Turkish troops stationed in Transjordan and Syria, (16000) were captured, and (12000) were killed and wounded.

According to reports, Great Britain's aid to the Arab Revolt and its forces, during the war period (1916 – 1918), did not exceed 3% of what it spent on its army in the combat operations in Palestine, Jordan and Syria. Along with the above, one of the most significant outcomes of the Revolt was bringing the Arab cause to the world stage and gaining recognition from the major powers. Moreover, the Revolt has spawned the idea of Arab nationalism, which later developed into a dynamic, constantly evolving doctrine. Furthermore, the most prominent outcome of the Great Arab Revolt is the restoration of the spiritual unity of the Arabs, and the creation of a national history, that has not existed since the fall of the Abbasid state in the mid-thirteenth century. It is also necessary to state another significant outcome of the Revolt, which was the establishment of the Arab State on the basis of Shura; when Hussein bin Ali was proclaimed King on November 5, 1916. Following that, Hussein bin Ali founded the Shura Council (the Caliphate Shura Council), which conducted its duties as a parliament for a modern state, that headed for complete sovereignty and full independence.



Operations of the Hashemite Army in Syria: final offensive operations and the war of extermination, and the advance of the Northern Arab Army led by Prince Faisal and Allenby's forces. From September 19 – October 31, 1918.



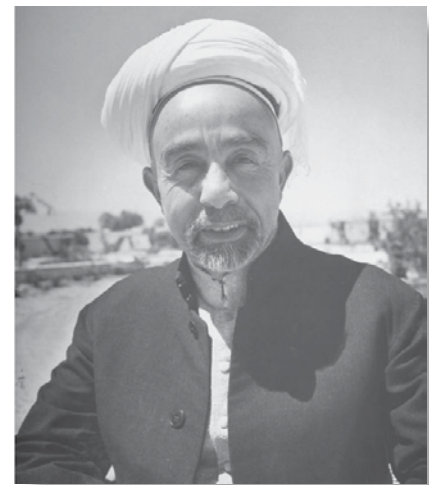


Chapter Two

Jordan Arab Army in the State Establishment Stage (From the Arab East Government 1921 - Declaration of the Emirate of Transjordan 1928)

The nucleus of the “Jordan Armed Forces - Arab Army” from the Eastern Army led by Prince Abdullah bin Al Hussein (Arrival in Ma’an, then the launching the Founding March to Amman)

Before the arrival of Prince Abdullah to Amman on March 2, 1921, there was a police force called “The Mobile Force” in Transjordan, founded by Captain Frederick Peake^(*), consisting of the Palestinian police and some local residents. Upon Prince Abdullah's arrival in Ma'an, he proposed to combine the forces that he brought from the Hejaz with the forces in Transjordan, and to be reinforced by a mountain artillery battery, and shall include gendarmerie forces, which will be deployed in the areas of Balqa, Ajloun and Karak. However, the military forces that arrived in Ma'an on November 21, 1920, consisted of a regular battalion; which is the vanguard of the Arab army, consisting of 200 soldiers with rifles and six machine guns, led by Ahmad Al-Istanbuli, and also consisted of a Camelry Battalion (the Hajana), which consists of two hundred men, led by Ibn Rumaih Al-Najdi. For organizational purposes, Mohammad Ali Al-Ajlouni was appointed as a military advisor to His Highness the Prince, and Ghaleb Al-Sha'alan^(**) was appointed as advisor to the General Command. Following the unification of the Hejaz military force with the Jordanian one, and while Prince Abdullah was in Amman, the negotiations stage began, most notably the Cairo meeting attended by Frederick Peake; where he demanded that the military forces that were formed in Transjordan be reorganized and armed with guns and cannons. On March 28, 1921, Prince Abdullah met with Winston Churchill^(***) in Jerusalem; during which they agreed to form a national government, establish a military force of 750 men, construct two airstrips in Zezya and Marka, and send four armored vehicles to Amman.



Prince Abdullah bin Al Hussein

(*) Frederick Peake took over the Command of the Jordanian Army in 1923 until 1939. He wrote a book about the Jordanian Tribes, entitled “A history of Jordan and its tribes”, and wrote another book entitled “The Arab Command”.

(**) Ghaleb Al-Sha'alan, born in Damascus in 1880, graduated from the Military College in Istanbul. He then became a Commander in the Ottoman Army, then joined Prince Faisal's forces. Following the formation of the first Jordanian Government, he was appointed an advisor of the General Command.

(***) Winston Churchill, British Prime Minister during World War II, and was the Secretary of State for the Colonies and Prime Minister during the establishment of the Jordanian State.



On April 1, 1941, and due to Prince Abdullah's tireless efforts, a Jordanian military force was formed, consisting of three units as follows: (1) Static Gendarmerie Force, led by Lt. Col. Aref al-Hassan, estimated at 550 men, (2) Reserve Gendarmerie Battalion-Cavalry, led by Commander Fouad Salim, estimated at 400 men, (3) Regular Battalion, led by Ahmed Al-Istanbuli, estimated at 200 infantry soldiers, (4) and Camelry Force, led by Ibn Rumaih al-Najdi, estimated at one hundred men.



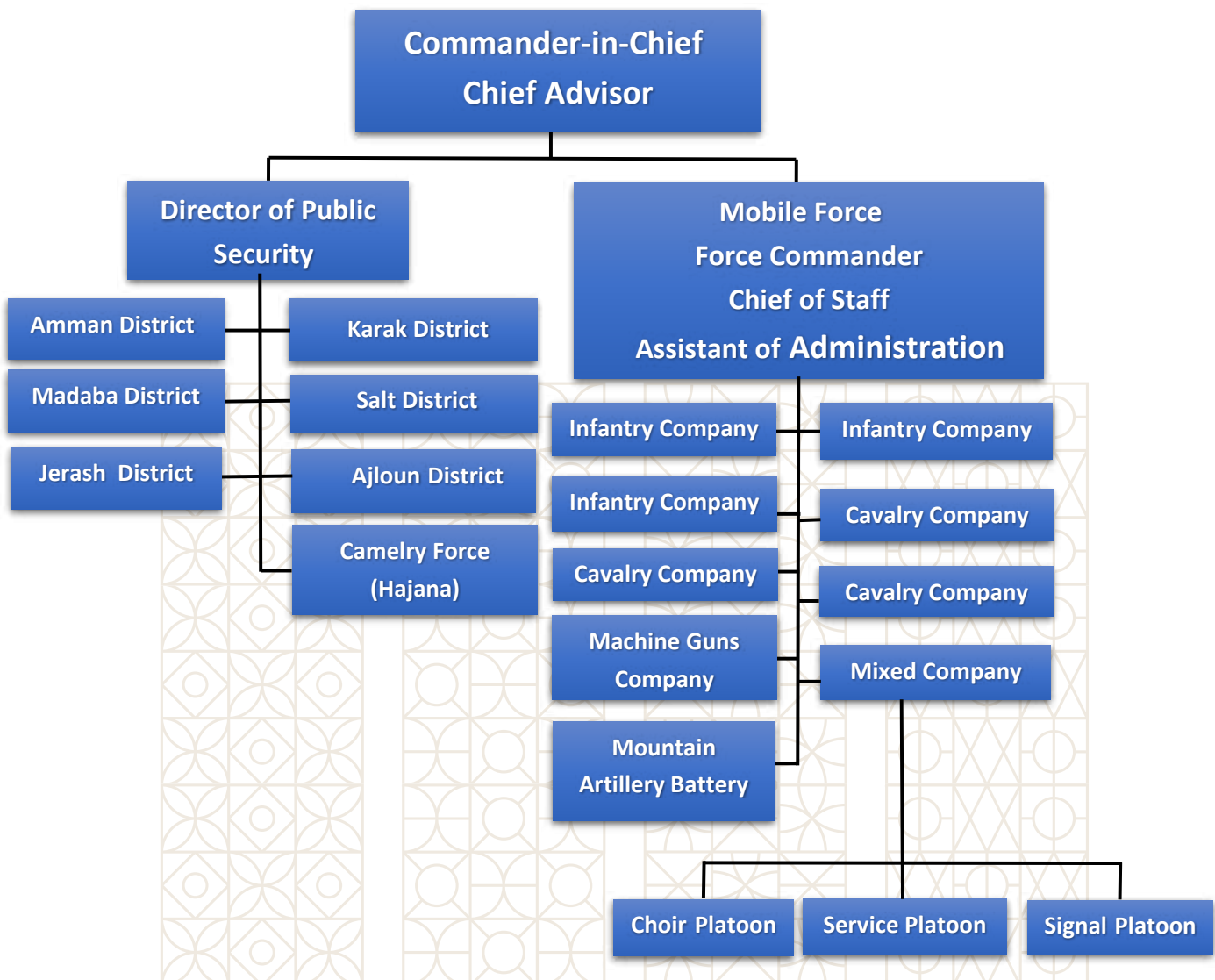
(The Founding King's Palace, Ma'an)



Organization of the Arab Army in 1922 - 1923

The main organization was headed by the Commander-in-Chief, His Highness Prince Abdullah, followed by the Chief Adviser, and then the Director of Public Security, where the following districts were attached to his post, Amman, Salt, Karak, Madaba, Jerash and Irbid. In addition, the Camelry Force and the Mobile Force were also attached to the Director of Public Security, in which it consisted of the Force Commander, Chief of Staff, Assistant of Administration, and then the rest of the infantry companies, cavalry, machine guns and artillery.

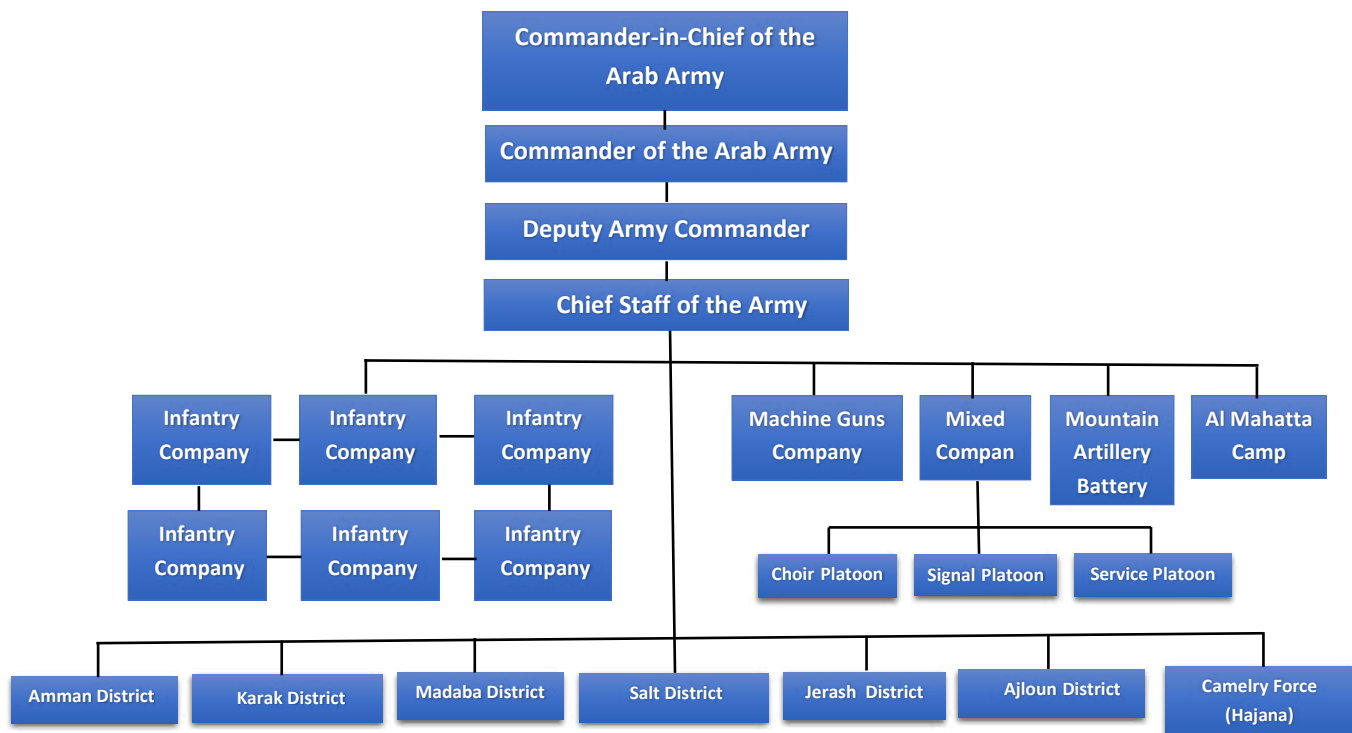
Organization of the Arab Army in 1922





In October 1923, a new organization for the army was issued, not much different from the previous one, except in the titles; therefore, the Commander-in-Chief become the Commander-In-Chief of the Arab Army, then followed by the Army Commander, the Deputy Army Commander and Chief Staff of the Army, and the following chart illustrates this new organization.

Organization of the Arab Army in 1923

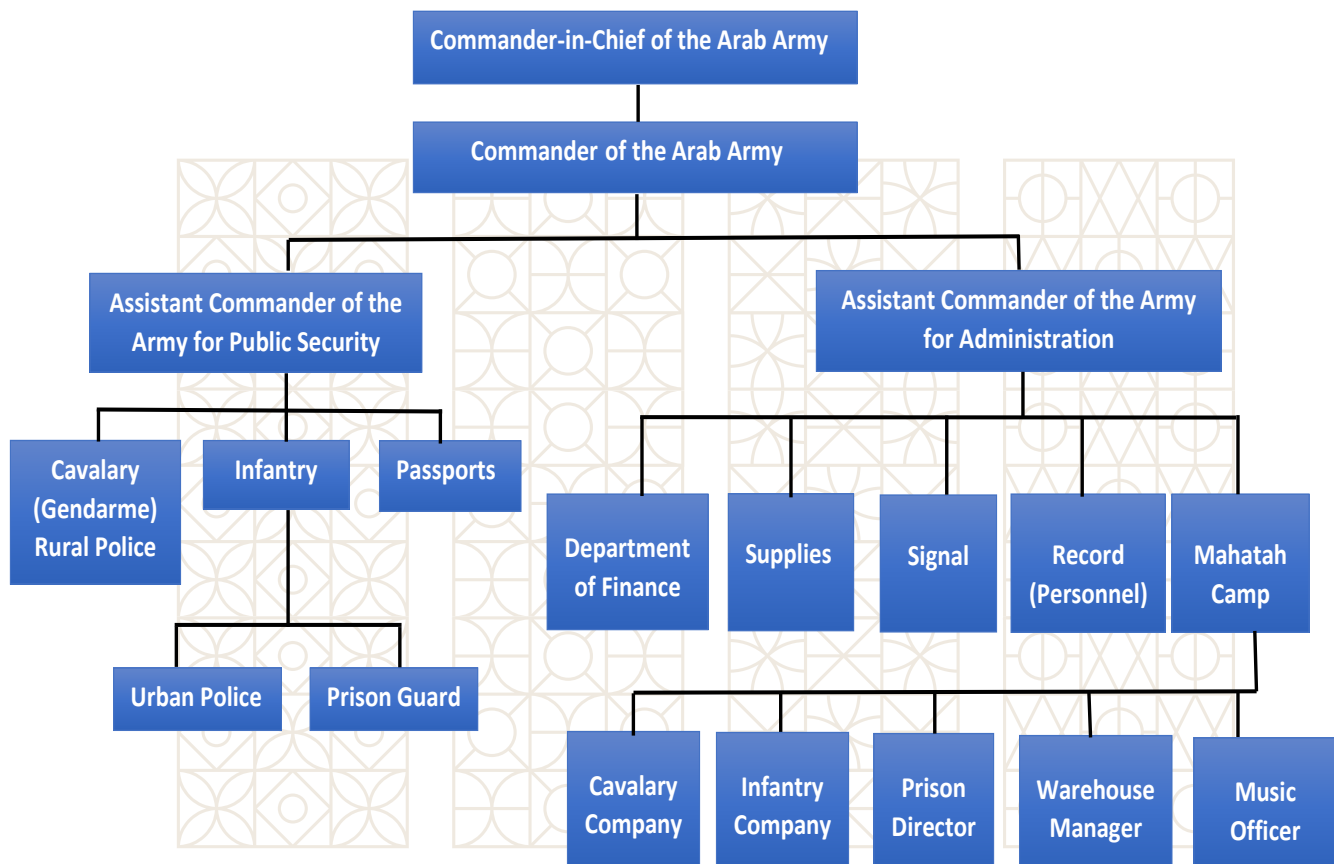


Armed Forces Law of 1927, and the Organization of the Army Thereof

The first Law of the Jordanian Arab Army was passed on 2 February 1927, and the Army became composed of three sections, namely: the Rural Police (cavalry), to work outside the cities, the Urban Police (infantry) to work within cities, and then Prison Staff. Thus, the army consisted of two categories, namely: the cavalry, who are members of the gendarmerie, and were called the Rural Police, and the second category was the infantry, and they are called the Urban and Rural Police.

The law defines the Army's duties, which include prevention and detection of crime, arresting of criminals, guarding of prisoners, consolidating security, and the protection of citizens and their assets. Furthermore, the law included recruitment, termination of services, military penal, military councils, etc. In this respect; we note a change in the Army organization, as there are two Assistant Commander of the Army; Assistant Commander of the Army for Public Security and Assistant Commander of the Army for Administration.

Organization of the Arab Army in 1927





Development of the Arab Army in Terms of Armament, Unit Formation and Numbers

Arab Army's development in terms of armament, unit formation, and size was constrained by the State's General Budget. After the formation of the Regular Force, Cavalry and Gendarmerie, the number exceeded three thousand soldiers until the end of 1923. However, the need for doubling these forces arose when Transjordan began negotiating to annex Ma'an and Aqaba, which will result in expanding the States' borders, doubling its area, and adding a variety of tribes living in the annexed areas. Hence, the main change came with the formation of Badia Force, also known as the Desert Force, which the Prince had started forming in the late 1930, with only eight personnel and four vehicles, at the time.

As for the Camelry Force, there were 41 soldiers in total at the beginning, and it increased in number to become consisting of 3 officers and 95 other ranks during 1931–1932, while the total number of military forces reached 1046. This progressivity in numbers illustrates the difficult beginnings, thus giving an idea of the leadership's determination to withstand all challenges, and lay the foundations of the Jordanian State.



Old picture of the facade of Jordan Arab Army headquarters in 1955



Chapter Three

Jordan Armed Forces from 1928 to the Declaration of Independence day in 1946

Establishment of Jordan Badia Forces of the Arab Army

The Jordanian Badia Forces, which derive their name from strength and desert, have written the history of the nation with a distinct sense of pride, narrating the Jordanian achievements spanning more than ninety years. During the 1940s, Jordan thrived despite the challenges, and the Badia Forces played a key role in tackling the threats. Jordan's historical message was conveyed by its Chivalrous (Badia Forces), with their red shem-agh fringed with their white conscience. Thus, the homeland donned the most beautiful uniform, which was inspired by Jordan's uniqueness and pride, and which serves as a symbol of survival and existence, as well as a title of honorable homeland.

As the need arose for the Jordanian Badia forces to be established in 1926, the Jordanian clans, who possess the qualities of authentic Bedouin, were ready to meet the obligation, and the Camelry Force became the nucleus of the Badia Forces. In his Book titled "Arab Command" (P. 69, published in English), Frederick Peake pointed out that: "When Ma'an and Aqaba joined Transjordan in 1926, 300 new soldiers were recruited, including 100 cameleer, to maintain security in and around Ma'an". He added the following the arrival of Major Glubb(*) in 1930, who was to act as assistant to the Arab Army Command, with an additional obligation of stopping external attack and invasions, 150 Bedouin troops were recruited, all from Bedouins and were divided into Camelry and Mobile Forces (Frederik, 1939). Thus, the beginning of the formation was dictated by both Arab tradition and the need to accommodate the double increase in the State area, specifically since the new area was mostly a vast desert, and required that men be from the same environment. As Jordanian documents reveal, Badia Forces played an impor-

(*) Glubb, John Bagot. He moved to Jordan to form Badia Force, which he achieved, and developed excellent ties with the Bedouins, and eventually appointed as Chairman of Chiefs of Staff of the Army in 1939. He was dedicated and committed to his job, despite his opposition to the Army's fast expansion and the qualification of Jordanian commanders for senior military positions. Further, his stance was one of the reason for the decision to Arabize the Jordan Arab Army's Command.



tant role in the history of Jordan, starting in Azraq, where a museum of Public Security sits today. On the hill upon which His Majesty King Abdullah I saluted the Badia forces after completing their training in 1931, the Jordanian flag was raised. Today, a museum of public security is located on this hill, which includes a plaque of honor for the martyrs of the Public Security. During World War II, Jordanian Badia Forces participated in the Iraq campaign, and played a distinguished role; as Major General (George Clark), who was the Commander of the Allied Forces in the Middle East, sent a letter to Prince Abdullah, which stated:” I am obliged to record the great honor that you have given me by joining your valiant soldiers in the battle, not only that, but also my sincere appreciation for their effort as soldiers. I was most pleased to be with this force on the battlefield, given its progress and tenacity, and the great courage of its men in every turn. Your Highness, it is with great pleasure that I commend on the impressive accomplishments of this excellent force, and I only hope that I will have the privilege of joining its iconic commander during the forthcoming war”. At the time, the Commander of the Jordanian Badia Forces was the British Brigadier General Lash^(*) , who assumed command from General Glubb; who founded the Jordanian Badia Force in 1930, and became the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff of Jordan Arab Army in 1939.

The Jordanian Badia forces embody loyalty to the homeland, as they work devotedly and perform Arab national duties; they are the forces that participated in the Battles in Palmyra and Homs in Syria in 1941, and the ones that maintain security in deserts and border regions, and their centers were spread out across the Kingdom; in Rum, Al-Jafr, Azraq and others.



(*) Norman Lash took over the command of the Badia Forces, succeeding General Glubb, who became Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff of the Jordanian Army.



Participation of Jordan Arab Army in World War II starting in 1939

Jordan-British Treaty (Anglo-Jordan Treaty)

On February 20, 1928, Prince Abdullah bin Al Hussein succeeded in signing a treaty between Jordan and Britain, which was the first formal agreement between Jordan and Britain at this level. In this regard, Jordan gained full status as a sovereign nation, and its name changed from the Government of the Arab East to the Emirate of Transjordan. The treaty has a number of significant outcomes, including the official delineation and demarcation of the borders between Jordan and Palestine, as stipulated in Article Two. Furthermore, Articles 10 and 11 govern the organization of defense affairs and the armed forces. As for article 16, His Highness the Prince shall always ensure that all facilities are available for the movement of His Majesty's British forces. The outbreak of the World War II provided Prince Abdullah bin Al Hussein an opportunity to take advantage of the provisions of the treaty, by adding emphasis on the need to improve Jordanian forces' capabilities and readiness, to support the allied British forces.

Thus, Prince Abdullah succeeded in employing such treaty in favor of building the Jordanian forces, where he worked to increase its armament, by acquiring armored vehicles, machine guns and 25-pound cannons. In addition, Jordanian forces expanded its training scale and utilized British expertise, as well as involved in military operations to gain field experience. As early as 1948, Prince Abdullah put forward the idea of establishing the Army Aviation Force, and then increasing the number of the armed forces and establishing new military units. In addition, the treaty was used to influence public opinion in the Britain, and convinced them of the Jordanian State's capacity to run itself, or that it had been prepared for full independence.

Following the outbreak of World War II, Jordan became involved in the war due to provisions of the Jordanian-British Treaty; which was heavily weighted in favor of the British at the time. Prince Abdullah I played a crucial role in maximizing the benefits of this treaty in the interest of the Jordanian Arab Army, and he succeeded in his endeavor; as the Jordanian forces attained a professional level, confirming its presence in all fields.



Deployment of Jordanian forces in Palestine

As a starting point, we refer to what was stated in the book, titled “Journals of General Glubb” p.196, whose translation was published in Baghdad in 1988, “few British are aware that Transjordan is the only independent State, outside of the Commonwealth, that provided soldiers to fight alongside the British Army during World War II, to its end” (Al-Tikriti, 1988). Moreover, General Glubb, who served as the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff of Jordan Arab Army between 1939 and 1956, wrote a book titled "The Arab Legion", which was published in 1948 in London, concerning Jordan Arab Army's role during various wars.

Secondly, we refer to the close ties between Jordanians and Palestinians, that date back to 1921 and beyond; as the Jordanian political parties, at the beginning of their inception, focused on Arabizing Palestine and warning against Jewish immigration, as well as the need for Arab action in response. In this regard, we recall King Abdullah I's call to organize Arab immigration to Palestine, and maintain an Arab majority, and the need to prevent the transfer of lands in any manner to the Jews. Furthermore, we recall King Abdullah I's idea of establishing and funding the “the Nation's Fund”^(*), to enhance the steadfastness of the Palestinians; by buying the land of those who wish to sell, or providing them with aid, so that Palestinians do not fall victim to generous offers of money to take over their land.

Moreover, His Majesty King Abdullah donated his monthly salary to support this fund, and Jordan clearly supported the Palestinians during the Buraq uprising in 1928 and the Palestine Revolution in 1936. As for the Jordanian fighters, they participated in many military operations, and many of them were martyred. We also recall the profound and clear role that the Jordanian Arab Army played in supporting the Palestinians, which was carried out in secret; whereby the Army provided Palestinian fighters with ammunition and light weapons. In addition, the Jordanian Arab Army provided them with training on the use of weapons, by sending the Army's trainers wearing fighters dress or Palestinian folk uniforms.

In that regard, 13 Jordanian companies, which were deployed throughout Palestine at the beginning of 1941, helped the Jordanian Arab Army accomplish its mission. The companies were deployed in the following areas: Gaza, Hebron, Nablus, Haifa, Safad, Bir Al-Saba, more than one company around and within Jerusalem, Lod, Ramla, Sarfand and others, and they were tasked to secure the command and supplies posts and airports, particularly Aqir Airfield^(**). It is also worth noting that the deployment of the Jordanian Arab Army comes in accordance with the Jordanian-British treaty signed in 1928.

(*) The Nation's Fund, founded by King Abdullah I, and was response to the Jewish National Fund. Its purpose is to collect subsidies for the benefit of Palestinians, in order to reinforce their steadfastness and prevent the sale and transfer of their lands to the Jews. Further, King Abdullah I was the first to donate half of his monthly salary to the fund.

(**) Aqir Airfield is located in Palestine, south of Ramla, on a flat plain. It was chosen as an Airfield because it is located in a centered flat area. Further, Aqir Airfield was a major support airport for Allied troops in World War II.



Active participation of Jordan forces in the Battle of El Alamein in the Western Desert of Egypt

In addition to being one of the most famous battles of the World War II, the Battle of El Alamein was also one of the most significant battles of the African Front; as the battlefield has extended over a large area. During World War II, Germany and Italy relied on Libya as their base of operations, while Britain relied on Egypt. In August 1942, German forces, led by General Rommel, penetrated the Allied defense line and reached the Alamein Desert. In his book, titled "The Story of the Arab Army" p. 456, General Glubb stated that: "The 1st Infantry Battalion moved to Sinai to support Allied forces during the battle, where the troops prepared maps and conducted reconnaissance operations, in preparation for any developments. The battalion was stationed in Sinai for four months, and then moved from Gaza and Sinai to carry out a new duty in Iraq and Iran in mid-December 1942. In that vein, General Glubb stated in his book, "The Story of the Arab Army" (pp. 457 and 458) that: "Following Britain's and Russia's occupation of Iran, and the overthrow of Shah Reza's Government and his exile, tribal leaders interfered with road traffic – most notably the Lisland road to Russia– therefore, a sector of the Arab Army was summoned to deal with the situation. Sector I (1st Battalion) was ready to carry out the mission under the command of "Lash", yet I decided to go myself for a short time". Glubb adds that the battalion arrived in Baghdad in January 1943, then advanced toward Iran and reached the City of Khanaqin, where the force was instructed to come to a halt and not advance into Iran. In the El Alamein Battle, Britain partnered with the Jordanian forces due to several factors, most notably were: (1) the Jordanian forces experience in desert combat, (2) the similarity of the desert environment with the Jordanian one, (3) the Jordanian forces have a range of equipment and armament suitable for desert and mobile operations. It is worth mentioning that General Glubb imported about 300 Fords from America in late 1940, which were imported as cargo and transport vehicles(*) ; however, they were armed with machine guns, armored with raw materials, and equipped as military vehicles.

General Glubb highlighted this in his Journal (p.186), by saying: "As additional transportation and weapons were not possible from Britain, I send a telegram directly to the American Ford Company in (Detroit), for the shipment of (300) Ford cars, which safely arrived. Few of these vehicles were sent for vehicle up-armor, and we didn't have the steel sheets used for vehicle up-armor; however, we used forged steel sheets along with glue-coated sheets for this purpose. Moreover, General Glubb pointed out in his Journal that these vehicles, after being locally armored and equipped, bore the name (Made in Jordan). During the same period, the Jordanian Arab Army modified the (Marmon Harrington) armored vehicle by installing a 6-pound gun instead of a 2-pound one.

(*) The reason for importing them under the cover of agricultural transport trucks is owing to the issuance of a Security Council resolution, prohibiting the supply of any weapons to parties involved in the Middle East war.



Events of Iraq

The year 1941 was a tragic year for the Allies, due to their loss of various locations on the battlefield, as well as Germany's occupation of France and Nazi control, and the events that followed that led to the formation of an alliance between the French army in Syria and Germany; which led to the formation of the so-called Vichy government^(*). As for Iraq, the coup of Rashid Ali al-Kilani^(**) took place, and then the guardian of the throne, Prince Abd al-Ilah^(***), sought refuge in Jordan. In this respect, His Majesty King Abdullah I Ibn Al-Hussein's objective account of events in Iraq, in his journal, provides reliable information, since it comes from a Leader who experienced such event, and had a decision and a vision regarding what happened. Following the events, His Majesty addressed a statement to the Jordanian people about the new developments, and we quote from His Majesty's journal about those events, as follows: "On the events of Iraq in 1941, I would like to document here the statement that I made to my honorable Jordanian nation, in that critical juncture".

Statement to the Honorable Jordanian Nation

As you are aware, there are unfortunate incidents are occurring in the brotherly State of Iraq at this very moment; that arose through a group that usurped the legitimate governing power in this dear state. In doing so, they intended to expose this honorable state to turmoil and unrest, as well as to chaos and instability. I was among the first to be saddened by the unfortunate events in a state, that the entire Arab nation still views as a model of complete independence; a model that other Arab states desire, and by God willing, they will achieve it through successful national efforts. Nevertheless, the ambiguity that accompanied these incidents in the beginning, and the malignant propaganda that was fuelled by ideas of intrigue and sedition, prevented the public from seeing the truth of this urgent situation; as such propagandas sought to undermine Iraq's independence and freedom, and poison all Arab thoughts. In view of my feelings toward the brotherly State of Iraq, in terms of my enthusiasm and personal loyalty, and the bond of sincere brotherhood that unites this Emirate with Iraq, in addition to serving the Royal dynasties in both States, I have seen it my duty to address my honorable people, announcing that the movement, existing in Iraq, led to the exodus of His Royal Highness, the Regent of the Iraqi Throne. Further, we express our disavowal of the calamities that such sedition has brought upon Iraq. In light of His Highness' statement, broadcasted to the Iraqi people, that he is com-

(*) The Vichy Government. This Government was established after the fall of France to the Nazis, and lasted from July 1940 to September 1944. The French National Assembly elected Marshal Philippe Petain as its president, followed by Syria. This prompted the Allies to launch an attack on Syria with the participation of Jordanian forces.

(**) Rashid Ali Al-Kilani, a military and political figure, was born in 1893. In 1941, he launched a coup against the Hashemite monarchy, which was confronted by British forces, forcing him to flee to Iran with his companions.

(***) Prince Abd al-Ilah: the son of King Ali bin Sharif Hussein al-Hashemi, born in 1913 and martyred on July 14, 1958 during al Rehab Palace massacre. He is the son of the King of Hejaz, Ali bin al-Hussein, and the brother of King Faisal I. Abd al-Ilah married Princess Malak Faydi, and then Princess Faiza Traboulsi, an Egyptian, before he later divorced her, and married Hiam, the daughter of Emir of Rabi'a, where his marriage was popularly accepted, because she was an Iraqi and the daughter of a well-known figure. The Prince received his education at Victoria College in Alexandria, Egypt. In 1939, he was named as the Regent of Iraq until 1953, after the death of King Ghazi I in a car accident. He became the Regent of Iraq Because Faisal II, the son of King Ghazi, the successor to the throne, had not yet reached the age of six, and because Abd al-Ilah' was the new king's uncle, as he is the brother of Faisal II's mother, Queen Alia. Then he was named the Crown Prince after the end of the guardianship on May 2, 1953, during the coronation of Prince Faisal II as King of Iraq.



mitted to returning to Iraq and, God willing, restoring the Country's independence, sovereignty, and tranquility. Further, in light of Great Britain's Foreign Secretary's, Mr. Eden^(*), statement, that the British Government has no intention of undermining Iraq's independence and sovereignty rights, in any manner, and that there is no dispute or animosity between Britain and the Iraqi people. We reiterate that the determination is committed to restoring normality, and strengthening the real friendship between the two allied nations, as I am completely confident of this, God willing; therefore, I announce this to my honorable people, to explain the situation and enlighten the minds”.

King Abdullah Bin Al Hussein

Amman, on Rabi' al-Akhir 19, 1360 AH, corresponding to May 16, 1941

In a message to General Wilson, King Abdullah I stated that Jordan has built fortifications in Mafrqa and Irbid, in preparation for the possible advance of Vichy Government's forces from Syria. Moreover, His Majesty warns that these fortifications may not be sufficient to prevent infiltration from other areas.

On Jumada al-Ula 9, 1360 AH, corresponding to June 4, 1941, when Jordanian participation in the Iraqi operations came to an end, His Majesty delivered the following speech: “Welcome to the successful Force, welcome to the triumphant and obedient Force, and thank you to it and its leader. You have returned from a delicate mission in which you represented loyalty, the duty of obedience and loyalty to the Hashemite House. Our sincere thanks and appreciation to the Force and its Commander; as you have returned from a critical mission, during which you demonstrated loyalty, duty of obedience and sincerity to the Hashemite Family. You have returned, after you have made the best contribution to extinguishing this sedition; So bless you, and your accomplishment. The Guardian has arrived in his homeland, and you have returned to yours, and both homelands are his and yours. I have to inform you that the path of unity, that we had hoped for, has been torn apart, by those you expelled from Iraq. You shall always be ready to carry out the duties that have been assigned to you, just as your forefathers did with ours. Beware of sedition, and its advocates, beware of the people of deception and hypocrisy. You have returned with shining faces, and I am quite pleased with your accomplishment. You are our pride, and we look to you for protection, after God. Long live the valiant Arab Army, long live the victorious Bedouin Force... May the Arab nation achieve its national aspirations, by the Grace of God, and by the Honor of His Prophet, Blessings of God and Peace Be Upon Him, and by the good support of our ally, Great Britain. Let us honor Britain, as it has done for us, and let us help Britain in its arduous global mission, with magnanimity and care.

Now, I present the cherished and courageous Bedouin Force with the “Supreme Order

(*) Mr. Anthony Eden, born in 1897. He was a member of the Conservative Party, which is led by Winston Churchill, the British Prime Minister. He represented a man of peace. Further, he had statements related to the history of the region, such as his call for Arabs to unite within an organization or institution, that takes care of their affairs.



of the Renaissance, Second Class”, raised on this Flag that I handed over to you, so that you always hoist it high, and defend your glory beneath its shade. I have also given my will to make a Gold-Inlaid Sword, presented to your Commander, in appreciation of his hard work and your bravery”.

The Jordanian Forces were known as the "Arab Legion", and their deployment ranged from Haifa to Iran. Further, At the El-Alamein Front with Montgomery^(*) , the Arab Legion came close to entering the Greek Front. The Arab Legion was tasked with protecting the communication line between Haifa and the Arab Gulf's borders, a distance of approximately (700) miles, roughly equivalent to the distance between Warsaw and London.

Until a few months ago, the British Army was unaware of the existence of the Arab Legion, but now their Commander in Chief, General Wafell , has asked if it is possible to form six battalions from the Jordanian Desert Mechanized Battalion. Moreover, Wafell requested the formation of permanent infantry companies, as they tasked to guard several locations on the desert road between Haifa and Baghdad, Haifa port and the allied weapons and ammunition depots in Palestine and Iraq.

Further, General Wafell^(**) stated that:” We were fully occupied by this frenetic wartime expansion, because there were scarcely any weapons and vehicles. We also directed a battalion to operate in the desert, and outflank Rommel forces in the Western Desert, and we sent an advance unit there; in which one of its officer and other two enlisted were killed. General Montgomery won the Battle of El Alamein^(***) , and his forces advanced towards Tunisia, and then crossed the sea to Italy to lead the battlefield in Germany. We were warned that we might be asked to send a brigade to Greece, but the Germans soon withdrew from that state.

Proposal that the Arab Army (Legion) fight on the Italy Front

In his remarks about the Arab Legion (Jordan Arab Army), General Glubb said, "I flew to the headquarters of the General Command in Cairo, to propose that the Arab Legion participate in the fighting in Italy. However, I was informed that most of the British and American aid to Russia was being carried on Haifa-Baghdad road, and that securing Haifa oil pipeline was also of vital importance. Therefore, it was crucial to maintain a sufficient number of forces in the Middle East, and if the Arab Legion had departed for Europe, the British forces would have taken over. Thus, British forces should be sent to Europe, while the Arab Legion should remain in the Arab region. The orders were crystal clear, and I sadly acquiesced on the basis of the fact that the Arab Legion would gain no further victories in Europe. At the same time, infantry companies of the Arab Legion were scattered throughout the Middle East to protect the main line of transport to Russia. Furthermore, they were tasked with guarding innumerable storehouses and warehouses containing armories, whose value is estimated at millions of pounds. However, this task was not commensurate with the meager salary paid to those troops.

(*) Bernard Montgomery, born on November 17, 1887 and died on March 24, 1976. Montgomery took command of the Allied Armies in the Battle of El Alamein in 1942, and defeated the Axis forces, led by Rommel. Following the Battle of El Alamein, he moved to lead the Battle Front in Germany and the advance towards Europe.

(**) General Wafell was the commander-in-chief of the Allied forces in the Near East. He requested the reorganization of the Arab Army, by forming additional battalions to contribute to military operations in Iraq and Syria.



The Conclusion of Iraqi Operations and the Start of Syrian Operations

With great success, the Jordanian Arab Army eliminated Rashid Ali Al-Kilani's coup in Iraq, and our Jordanian forces reached the Euphrates River. Detailed descriptions of the Arab Army operations were given in five references, as follows: General Glubb's Journals, issued in London in 1988; The Periodic Monthly Report (June 1941) on the War, archived in the British Records under C 58/831 Pro.co; Charles de Gaulle's Journals, Volume I of 1954; Freedom and Orders by Anthony Eden in 1947; Winston Churchill's Journals of World War II, Volume III.

In his book, "History of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan", Dr. Maan Abu Nawar draws on those references among others, to provide details about Jordanian military operations on the fronts of Iraq and Syria. Abu Nawar stated that the Arab Army has participated in the last military operation in Iraq to eliminate the military coup. In this respect, Glubb described the final stages of the operation as follows: "After crossing the Euphrates River in boats, the Arab Army crossed the desert by vehicles to the Tigris south of Samarra, followed by the Royal Guard Knights Brigade, which turned south and attacked Kadhimiya, a northern suburb of Baghdad. By then, we had cut off Mosul's supply of reinforcements and ammunition, but German planes continued to operate there in greater numbers and activity".

During wartime, the enemy shall be given the room to worry and fear; therefore, upon the cut of Mosul's railway, Rashid Ali al-Kilani's government lost their resolve and nerve; as Rashid Ali al-Kilani collapsed and fled then to Iran. During the Battle, a flag of truce appeared and approached the frontline of the British forces west of Baghdad, requesting the cease-fire. I accompanied General Clark and Air Marshal de Al-Bayak to receive the Iraqi flag at the dawn, on May 31, 1941.

The following day, Regent of Iraq returned to Baghdad, and formed a new government headed by Jamil al-Madfai^(*). On June 2, 1941, the Arab Army's mechanized battalion returned to Amman, and took Mahatah Camp as its headquarters for rest, training, recreation and re-equipment. Prince Abdullah paid a visit to the battalion, and during the parade set up in his honor, the Prince handed over the battalion flag to the Flag Guard, and awarded the battalion's flag the Order of the Renaissance, Second Class.

While military operations in Iraq were going towards their full success, there was a critical development in Syria; where it believed that German paratroopers landed, and that these forces could penetrate both Iraq and Iran, and pose a threat to Transjordan and Palestine. In April, General de Gaulle visited Cairo to consult with the Middle East Command, and stated in his journals that: "ultimately, we had to go to Syria, and France would be in a position to contribute significantly to the joint effort; therefore, we must extend France's powers to Beirut and Damascus as soon as events allow".

(*)Jamil Al-Madfai, born in 1890, graduated as an officer from Istanbul. He was a member of the Covenant Society, then joined the Great Arab Revolt's Army. Following his arrival to Jordan, he became the administrator of Karak District, then the Director of Public Security, and after that, as administrator of Salt District. Then returned to Iraq in 1923, and held several positions, and died in 1958.



In early May 1941, a meeting of senior British military and civilians was held in Cairo to discuss the situation in Syria, during which General Wafell reiterated that he could not dispense with any of his forces. In this respect, Churchill was interested in the situation in Syria for reasons other than French colonialism, and was not as concerned as Wafell about the lack of troops. Moreover, when Churchill decided to invade Syria, he considered transforming some of Wafell's military formations, and wrote to the Chief of Staff the following: "The highest effort must be made to prevent the Germans from putting a foot in Syria with a small force, and then use it as a springboard for air control over Iraq and Iran. Further, there is no use for Wafell to be concerned about the turbulence on his left flank".

Despite all the reasons and justifications that General Wafell offered for postponing the attack on Syria, the Defense Committee agreed with Churchill's perspective, and sent the following telegram to General Wafell: "Surely you are aware of the incalculable risk posed by a few thousand airborne German troops in Syria. Further, the information we have leads us to believe that Admiral Darlan(*) facilitated a deal that would help the Germans achieve their objective. With regard to your belief that there are no resources available, we find no way but to provide the necessary transportation to General Catroux(**). It is General Catroux's call, along with Free France, to decide the best possible action at this time, which we deem appropriate. The British Royal Air Force will act against the Germans, and any improvement on this situation, would be welcome". Following that, The British Middle East Command began planning for (Exports) operation, and carrying out a campaign against French Vichy forces in Syria and Lebanon, aiming at preventing the Germans from using the two countries. With respect to the number of forces for both sides, Vichy's forces consisted of 45,000 soldiers, organized in about 30 battalions, and an armored brigade of about 90 tanks, while the Allied forces consisted of the 21st Australian Brigade, the 25th Australian Brigade, the 5th Indian Brigade, all Habforce units, the Jordanian Arab Army Mechanized Battalion and two brigades from Free France.

The offensive operation plan consisted of three axes, on a broad front stretching from northern Palestine to Transjordan, detailed as follows; (1) the 21st Australian Brigade was given the task to attack along the coastal road, with the aim of occupying Beirut, (2) the 25th Australian Brigade was given the task to attack the Bekaa Valley, Marj Ayoun, and Rayak, (3) the two brigades from Free France were given the task to attack the Daraa – al-Kiswah axis to Damascus, (4) the Indian Habforce forces were tasked the third axis, (5) The Jordanian Arab Army Mechanized Battalion was in charge of attacking northern Syria from H3 to Palmyra and Sukhnah, as well as launching military incursions on Homs, Hama

(*)Admiral Darlan, a French admiral born in 1881, commanded the French fleet in the Mediterranean during the 1942 efforts at independence.

(**) General Catroux, a French military and politician stationed in the eastern region, is remembered for his proclamation, known as "Catroux proclamation", in which Syria and Lebanon were granted their independence, and King Abdullah I asked that Jordan be granted independence, and that a proclamation similar to Catroux's be issued.



and Aleppo, and cutting off any transportation line between Damascus and northern Syria. Prior to the plan execution, the operation was almost cancelled, due to differences between the British and the French of Free France over their position on the Syrian and Lebanese peoples; where the British believed that Arab support was vital for the success of operations in Iraq, Syria and elsewhere, and that Free France shall attempt to gain the Arab support. For the upcoming operations to succeed, the British government was determined to win the support of Arab nationalists in Syria and Lebanon, and sought to win other Arabs' support in favor of its cause. In light of their experience in the region, the British tried not to fall into a new Arab revolution, that would distract them from their main goals in the war effort. In May 1941, Anthony Eden took advantage of Manchon House's speech to strengthen Britain's position in the Middle East, by supporting Arab unity ambitions, as he stated that:

"the Arab have made great strides since the settlement after the war, and many Arab thinkers would like the Arabs to have a greater degree of unity, in which they lack. Further, in their pursue to reach that objective, they hope to have our support, and such a request by our friends, must not remain unanswered. Moreover, I believe that cultural and economic ties should equally be strengthened, and, for His Majesty's Government's part, whenever a plan is agreed upon, the Government will support it fully ".

Jordan Army is Exemplary and Ideal, and this is my Testimony (Testimony of General Glubb)

During the whole war, while the units of the Arab Legion were scattered throughout the Middle East, not a single serious case of misconduct was reported, and I have not heard of any other army that was innocent of excessive consumption of alcohol, rape, bribery and misconduct. During the entire war, there was not a single case of this kind against any soldier of the Arab Legion.

By these means, the Arab Legion has become a loyal Army, regardless of customs or sects. In all the speeches I have been addressing to the Army' troops and units, I have always referred to our duty to God. This approach has proven to be more successful than any other ones to raise the military spirit. During my encounters with people who were comparable to those humble men, such as rural residents and Bedouins, I don't believe that any religion, let alone any sect, can claim to have a monopoly on God's mercy; such claims are originally stem from the narrowness of human thinking.

(*)H3 Oil pumping station, located in the Jordanian-Iraqi border, and later called: H4 and H5, which are now bear the name of Al-Ruwaished and Al-Safawi.



Arab Army in London's Victory Celebrations and Amman's Parade

As a partner and ally in World War II, Jordan took part in a large military parade in London, which included symbolic units of the victorious Allied forces. The grand parade roamed the streets of London, and the Jordanian Flag was at the forefront of the Arab Army Forces, carried by (Major General) Maan Abu Nawar. Abu Nawar posted two photos from the parade, the first shows the Jordanian Arab Army group passing in front of the center stage, and the second shows him holding the Jordanian flag, with the flag guard in a (shoulder arms) position, while they were holding the English rifle.

Moreover, the Jordanian infantry marched in a professional and disciplined manner during the parade, with their heads adorned with the Jordanian red shemagh. In this respect, General Glubb highlighted the parade in his book titled "My Life in the Arab Mashreq"(*), (p. 241), by saying: "On June 8, 1946, a team from the Arab Legion participated in the victory march through the streets of London, and soon after they arrived at the salute base in Malpass, the crowd watching the parade broke out in cheers (well done, Arab Legion; good job, Arab Legion). Some British veterans, who had undoubtedly served with Legion members on the dusty stormy plains of the Middle East, made those chants. Further, the active participation of the Jordanian forces in World War II strongly motivated Jordan to demand its full independence, which was granted in early 1946, and officially proclaimed on May 25, 1946.



(*)There are two translations of the Journals of John Glubb Pasha (1897 – 1983), published by Dar Al-Fajr in Baghdad, translated and commented by Salim Al-Tikriti.



Jordan Arab Army on the Declaration of the Independence Day

“Independence Day is a Ray of Hope Born of the Grandeur of Your Weapons”



On January 16, 1946, the United Nations held a meeting, during which Mr. Ernest Beiven^(*), the British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, made an important statement declaring that Transjordan had reached a level that calls for ending the Mandate and granting it full independence, and following is the text of Beiven's statement: "The British Government's recognition of the development of Transjordan, made it eligible for full independence and the lifting of its mandate, and His Majesty's Government will take quick steps to declare it an independent and sovereign State" (Musa, 1959, p. 404).

The Jordanian King Abdullah I, upon the invitation of the British Prime Minister, left Jordan on February 22, 1946 for Britain to prepare the formal declaration of Jordan's independence. Furthermore, the talks focused on organizing the relations between the two countries, ending by signing a treaty of friendship and alliance on March 22, 1946^(**).

(*) Ernest Beiven, a British trade unionist, served as the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs on the day Jordan was granted independence on January 17, 1946.

(**) Anglo-Jordan Treaty of Friendship and Alliance of March 22, 1946, is an agreement between two States, which grants Jordan full powers in its local administration and defense affairs. The treaty was signed by Prime Minister, Ibrahim Hashem, on behalf of Jordan, and for the British side, the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, Ernest Beiven.



The draft treaty was submitted to the Jordanian Government, and was ratified on 30 March 1946; followed by an extraordinary session of the Fifth Legislative Council on May 22, 1946, during which the Basic Law of Transjordan was amended, and the words "His Highness the Emir)" were changed to "His Majesty the King", the word Prince to (the King), the word Transjordan to (the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan), and this substitution shall be include all of these words wherever they appear in the Basic Law.



(King Abdullah I Reviewing the Armed Forces on May 25, 1946)



Following the approval by the Legislative Council, His Majesty the King announced and ratified the text of the independence decision on May 25, 1946. (Official Gazette Issue 856, 1946)

His Majesty King Abdullah I named May 25, 1946 as the Day of Allegiance and Independence, in honor of the first Independence Day, May 25, 1923; a day witnessing the truth of independence, a one that preserved the homeland, and a one that founded a true Arab State, a State that is honest and devoted to the nation. The official Ceremony of the Independence Day, which is known as the Day of Allegiance and Independence, took place on July 4. In this respect, the Jordanian Arab Army held a grand parade in Marka, and His Majesty delivered a speech to the nation, during which he said:

★ Our Valiant Army: We are delighted to see the pride of the motherland in your accomplishments, as well as the national capacity to protect the motherland and safeguard the right. We are delighted to see that your salute, to us, is a symbol of the soldier's obedience and ultimate sacrifice for the sake of the Flag, Homeland, and the Leadership. Our Soldiers, and our Sons: You are the shield of your homeland, and this Independence Day, is a ray of hope born of the grandeur of your weapons. I am impressed with your good training and organization... May the victory will be yours, as long as you set an example of sacrifice in the cause of the Arab nation, an example of heroism, obedience, and duty fulfillment. May God be with you, May God honor you and the homeland."

On June 17, 1946, the Jordanian-British Treaty was ratified, and the independence of the Jordanian State took full official status (Official Gazette Issue 856, 1946). Furthermore, Law No. 9 of 1946 was passed to amend the Eastern Jordan Basic Law; which included the historic decision to declare Jordan as fully independent state. On the Independence Day, dated May 25, 1946, a grand military parade took place at Marka Airport, (which later bore the name of King Abdullah I Base).



His Majesty's Speech to Jordan Arab Army on the Independence Day Parade

Our Valiant Soldiers,

You are the shield of your homeland, and this Independence Day, is a ray of hope born of the grandeur of your weapons. I am impressed with your good training and organization. . . May the victory will be yours, as long as you set an example of sacrifice in the cause of the Arab nation, an example of heroism, obedience, and duty fulfillment. May God be with you, May God honor you and the homeland



First Nucleus of the Royal Jordanian Air Force

In 1948, the need for air power arose in the Palestine war; as the Arab air support had no impact in that conflict, and Jordan did not have any air force at the time. On July 22, 1948, His Majesty the King requested that Jordanian pilots be trained to be the nucleus of the Jordanian Air Force; therefore, several Jordanian officers, who were taking various military courses in Britain at the time, were summoned, and others were dispatched abroad on July 1, 1949. Furthermore, the officers were immediately enrolled in a pilot training course at the Primary Flight School in Buckingham. On the morning of July 19, 1951, the new pilots took over the Aviation Wing with a celebration at Marka Airport, there were eight pilots: three Air Observer Pilots, and five Transport Pilots.

Following that, the Army Air Force developed to include three Auster, two Dragon Rapide and four Dove aircrafts. Moreover, the nucleus of the Army Air Force was originally seven small transport aircraft, purchased from Arab Airlines in July 1948, for which Jordanian citizens donated to collect their price.



(The Founding King patronizes the graduation of the first class of pilots on July 19, 1951)





Chapter Four

Jordan Arab Army in the 1948 Palestine War



The Jordanian Arab Army's role had not only begun in the dawn of May 15, 1948, but had begun from the day that the conspiracy threads, to usurp Palestine and transform it as a national home for the Jews, began to unfold. Furthermore, the Jordanians, both the Army and the nation, have been relentless to provide all means of support and aid to the Palestine people, since the 1920s until now; as Trans-Jordanians kept flocking to Palestine to provide support, aid, and fight alongside the Palestinian resistance, or with independent Jordanian fighting groups. In addition, our people in Palestine received weapons and equipment from Jordan through mountain crossings and other routes, including Petra Mountains and Wadi Musa. Moreover, the Jordanian Arab Army provided military training to Palestinian resistance fighters, and it took the Jordanian army men to wear Palestinian resistance uniforms; so that the British Mandate and the Jews would not reveal their identities.



The Jordanian Government had been in contact with local municipalities in Palestine, particularly in Jerusalem, Hebron, and Nablus, and the holy places in Palestine were given special attention. In this respect, we recall the first Hashemite Restoration of Jerusalem and Al-Aqsa Mosque in 1924, with a special donation from Sharif Hussein bin Ali(*) ; where the founding King, "the Emir at the time," sponsored the completion ceremony of that stage in 1926. We should also refer here to a historical Hashemite role; where Sharif Hussein bin Ali used to allocate a special subsidy to Al-Aqsa Mosque from Hajj revenues, which he sends annually to the guardians of Al-Aqsa Mosque.

Any visual or audible work dealing with the Jordanian Arab Army history in the 1948 war, shall be based on hypotheses and facts, including: (1) the name of the Army is not the English name "Arab Legion", it should be "Jordan Arab Army", (2) the Supreme Commander of this Army is only His Majesty King Abdullah I, who was elected by the Arab League as the Commander-in-Chief of all fighting armies in Palestine, (3) Jordan Arab Army continued to fight, and its front remained active before and after the first armistice, and after the second armistice, and even along the 67 lines, (4) Jordan Arab Army was undefeated in any battle it fought in Palestine in 1948, (5) Jordan Army had been conducting battles with regular armies, with a military plan and a fixed command, and was formed from five battalions, two of which were led by an Arab Command, as the 4th Battalion led by Habis al-Majali(**) , and the 6th Battalion led by Abdullah al-Tal(***) , (6) there were no joint operations between Jordan Arab Army and any resistance group. However, there was coordination at times, particularly with Jordanian fighters.

As for Jerusalem, it was the center of the conflict and the vital target of Jordan Arab Army, and the British Command refused to send the Jordanian Army to the City; however, King Abdullah I's orders to send the Jordanian Army to Jerusalem were definitive and firm, particularly since the people of Jerusalem requested assistance. Thus, we note that the fourth and sixth battalions with their commanders, Habis Al-Majali and Abdullah Al-Tal, were the ones who fought in Jerusalem. In this regard, it is necessary to read the handwritten cable of the late King Abdullah I to the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, General Glubb:

(*) In 1924, the first generous donation for the reconstruction of the holy Aqsa Mosque was made by Sharif Al-Hussein bin Ali. The donation was received by Haj Amin Al-Husseini, head of the Supreme Islamic Council in Al-Quds Al-Sharif (Jerusalem).

(**) Habis Al-Majali, was born during Karak uprising against Ottoman authority in Ma'an Prison in 1910. He grew up in a family characterized by equestrianism, leadership and courage, and his father, Rifan was one of the pillars of the Jordanian State. He graduated from Salt School, and joined the Army in 1932. Then held several military positions, as Director of Amman Police Department, Director of Ma'an Police Department, and Assistant Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff starting from the day of Arabization. Then he was appointed as the Commander-in-Chief of the Arab Army twice, and led the battles of Bab El-Wad and Latrun with courage and achieved significant victory. Further, he had a significant role in commanding the Army in 1970, following the wave of chaos, which prevailed in Jordan by the outlaws, and those who deviated from the true Arab goals.

(***) Abdullah Al-Tal, born in Irbid 1918, graduated from Salt School and joined Jordan Armed Forces in 1941. He fought in Kafr Etzion, and formed the 6th Infantry Battalion. Further, he besieged the Jews within the Jewish neighborhood in Old Jerusalem, and forced them to surrender, and took them captives and transferred them to Umm Al-Jamal. Abdullah Al-Tal returned to the Senate, after stepping down from the arena for a variety of political reasons.



His Majesty the King's Order to the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff to Act to Defend Jerusalem

انه موقع القدس لله العرب والمسلمة ونصارى العرب معلوم والله وقوع اي كارثة منه اليهود
عدا صلاها كما انه يقتلوا او يجلوا امر عظيم التبع علينا وديارنا الموقد ليس
بالأبوس منه وأني أمر بوزاري الاحتفاظ بما هو تحت آية الله البلدة القديمة وطريق
اربي اما بواسطة القوة التي في نواحي رام الله او بأسي قوة منه احتياط
القوة هناك اني ارجو انه تنفذوا هذه الرقة بكل سرعة عزيمة
س/ع

صورة الرسالة التي بعث بها الملك عبد الله الى الفريق جلوب ، يأمر فيها بدخول
الجيش العربي الى القدس .

A copy of King Abdullah's letter to Lieutenant-General Glubb, ordering the Arab army's
movement into Jerusalem.

★ "Jerusalem held a very special place among Arabs, Muslims, and Arab Christians. Indeed, any calamity brought about by Jews on Jerusalem's people, such as being killed or expelled, is a matter of grave obligation upon us. The situation isn't hopeless, and I commanded that the Old City and Jericho Road, which are currently under our control, be preserved. I hope you will soon fulfill this Will, either through the forces in the outskirts of Ramallah, or by deploying a force from the Reserve. Yours Faithfully, Abdullah".

A copy of King Abdullah's letter to Lieutenant-General Glubb, ordering the Arab army's
movement into Jerusalem.



Organization and Armament of Jordan Arab Army during the War

During the 1948 war, the armament of Jordan Arab Army was primarily for infantry forces, except for 25-pound and smaller-caliber weapons, it lacked fighter aircraft and heavy artillery. In addition, the Army lacked tanks and only possessed light armored vehicles, and the following table illustrates the main organization of the Army; which consisted of a Division Command, three brigades and an artillery battalion:

Number	Type
72 Cannon	Heavy Armored Vehicles With A 2-Pound Cannon and Two Machine Guns
52 Armored Vehicles	Reconnaissance Armored Vehicles
16 Cannon	Ordnance QF 25-Pounder
38 Cannon	Ordnance QF 6-Pounder
40 Mortar	Three-Inch Mortar
29 Mortar	Two-Inch Mortar
334 Machine Gun	Bren Light Machine Gun
22 Machine Gun	Vickers Medium Machine Gun
668 Submachine Gun	Thompson Submachine Gun
7359 Rifle	Rifle

It is worth mentioning that this statistic does not include (1,150) rifles and (35) machine guns that the Jordanian Army supplied to the Palestinian fighters. In terms of manpower, the Army had (6500 officers and soldiers), while the combat strength was 4500 officers and soldiers, in May 1948.



Pre-War Military Operations (Kafr Etzion, as an Example)

Kafr Etzion is located on the road between Bethlehem and Hebron, and controls an important network of transportation routes. Further, there were four Jewish settlements in the area, most important of which was Kafr Etzion settlement, which carried out offensive actions against the Arabs and military convoys using that road. Following that, Kafr Etzion's residents sought the help of King Abdullah I to send a force to repel such threats; as the Jordanian Army then intervened and launched an attack on the settlement on May 13, 1948. The battle lasted about twenty-four hours, during which the settlement surrendered, and the Jordanian Army captured 287 Jews, who were transferred to a prisoner camp in Umm al-Jamal area, east of Mafraq. Eventually, the Jordanian Army succeeded in eliminating the Jewish gangs threats and securing transportation routes. Fourteen Jordanian soldiers were martyred, along with a comparable number of wounded, and the enemy suffered a loss of around (200) dead. Lieutenant Hamad Abu Dakhaina, Lieutenant Nawaf Jabr Al-Homoud, and warrant officer Fanatel Thunayan were among the heroes of the Battle of Kafr Asyoon, while Sergeant Muthanna Al-Yamani was the first Jordanian martyr in Palestine War.

His Majesty King Abdullah I's Position on the Imposition of the Armistice on June 11, 1948

On May 29, 1948, the United Nations imposed an armistice to cease hostilities in Palestine, but the Jordanian Army refused to stop fighting as it was achieving victories, and was steadfast in its positions. In order to mobilize more effort for the objective for which the Arab states fought in Palestine, namely its liberation and rejecting the armistice, King Abdullah I went on a consultative political tour that included Riyadh, Baghdad and Cairo. However, the UN Security Council took a decision to ban the export of arms to the combat zone, due to political pressure. Consequently, a British ship carrying vital military equipment, particularly artillery ammunition, for the Jordanian Army was seized in the Suez Canal; which drastically affected the Army's firepower. Among the outcomes of the armistice, was that it made two wars, not one; the first war from May 15, 1948 until June 11, 1948 (the first armistice day), during which the victory achieved by the Arab armies, particularly the Jordanian Arab Army, which took control of Jerusalem, Bab al-Wad^(*), Latrun^(**), Tel al-Radar^(***) and Kafr Etzion. In this respect, the Jews suffered more than a thousand dead in these battles, in addition to the prisoners who were transferred to a prisoner camp in Umm al-Jamal^(****) area. The second war began shortly after the armistice, and it consisted only of trench fighting and the establishment of controlled borders by each party, with politics taking precedence

(*) Bab al-Wad, located to the west of Jerusalem, at the end of a narrow gorge of the valley called Wad Ali. During the 1948 war, Jordanian soldiers were adamant about keeping Bab al-Wad, to cut any contact with Jerusalem's Jews.

(**) Latrun, west of Jerusalem, is considered the main key to the Jerusalem along with Bab Al-Wad. In Latrun, there is a 250-year-old monastery. It was said that the name Latrun had been altered from the Arabic word which means "the watcher", because the monastery used to control and monitor all the routes that goes north towards Jaffa, or south towards Gaza.

(***) Tel al-Radar, is one of the controlling areas, located to the northwest of Jerusalem, where a Jordanian military company was stationed. Currently, houses a mini-museum for some of the enemy armor, and it is called Tal al-Radar, because it had a British radar.

(****) Umm al-Jamal Camp, on the eastern route to Mafraq, was chosen to house Jewish prisoners from the battles of Jerusalem and Kafr Ezion, and it is near to the Iraqi Oil Pipeline Management.



over military decisions. Then, side negotiations began, and the Jews took advantage of the armistice period to reorganize their forces, and provide them with ammunition. However, the Jordanian front did not calm down, because the Jews intended to occupy Jerusalem and the West Bank, but were unable to do so; thus, the armistice period was critical for Jorda Arab Army, at a time when other fronts fell silent, and soon the Jordanians realized they were fighting alone. Thereafter, Jordan succeeded in forming an additional battalion in Beit Hanina area to support the combat front, and to enforce Jerusalem Front in particular. Ultimately, we see that Jordan Arab army succeeded in gaining victory and preserving the land, particularly Arab Jerusalem. After the United Nations imposed the truce, the late King Abdullah I was calling on Arabs to resume fighting, calling for readiness and sending more military forces and weapons to the front. Moreover, He calls for seizing the time, because the enemy is not yet in a strong position, and that the armistice will be an opportunity for the enemy to reorganize its forces, and bring in more warriors and weapons. This is what happened on the ground; however, nothing has been done to strengthen the front lines, and the enemy has been the only beneficiary of this armistice.



Role of Commander-in-Chief of the Arab Armies, King Abdullah I, in the War



(Jewish prisoners in Umm al-Jamal Camp)

During the Arab Chiefs of Staff Summit in Amman on April 13, 1948, His Majesty King Abdullah I was named to be the Commander-in-Chief of the Arab armies that will enter Palestine. The King was appointed about a month before the official war broke out, and he had only a few weeks to prepare the plan of liberation, establish the command, and make the necessary contacts with those concerned. Thereafter, Major General Nouredine Mahmoud^(*) , an Iraqi national, was chosen to be Deputy Commander-in-Chief, which means that he would be concerned with the plans, arming, organization and responsibilities of the concerned armies. Just two days before the official war began, King Abdullah realized that he was the Commander-in-Chief of just the Jordanian and Iraqi armies, and the all other

(*) Major General Nouredine Mahmoud was the Iraqi Army's Commander, and was designated as a Field Commander for the Iraqi Army in Palestine in 1948. Further, he served as the Deputy Commander-in-Chief, when His Majesty King Abdullah was chosen as the Commander-in-Chief by the Arab League. Following the war, he was appointed Prime Minister of Iraq.



Arab armies had their respective commands; in which they rejected to be under other ones. In this respect, His Majesty the King requested the Commander of the Egyptian Army to visit his sectors; however, the Egyptian Commander refused as long as King Farouk^(*) (King of Egypt) himself has not yet visited the front.

In the 1948 War, different Arab military commands were in charge, and none of the Arab armies were cooperating, and each had its own goals and objectives reflecting their nation's policy, and were not in accordance with the decisions of the Bloudan Conference or the Unified Arab Military Command, which had never been activated. In spite of all this, Jordan Arab Army responded to the events with a sense of national and patriotic duty, that transcends all other forms of ambition and objectives. On May 15, 1948, during which King Abdullah I was bidding farewell to the Jordanian forces in Southern Shouneh, who were preparing to cross the Jordan River, His Majesty addressed the Army, in the presence of Abd al-Rahman Azzam^(**), the Secretary General of the Arab League, saying:

★ “I request that you all prepare to assist in the effort to save Palestine, and for the struggle of honor. I request you to follow in your forefathers’ footsteps, who preserved national dignity and Arab magnanimity. Advance, with Gods’s care, to join your brethren in the Holy Battle as well as the Armies of the brotherly Arab States”. His Majesty concluded his speech by saying: “Whoever among you dies will be a martyr, and whoever lives will be blissful”.

In his Journals, entitled "Al Athar Al Kamelah" (p.260, second edition), King Abdullah I describes the full effects of the Palestine War, detailing the operational reality and the real Arab trend at the time, and who wants to fight or not. After the war began on May 15, 1948, His Majesty the King pointed out that he had received a call from an Arab state leader, requesting to stop the advance towards Palestine, and instead, the Arab states shall support the Palestinians and providing them with arms, and that the Palestinians shall carry out the revolution and war themselves; however, King Abdullah strongly rejected this proposal. In his Journals, He said:

★ “While the Army was engaged in fierce battle in Jerusalem, I experienced some of the most trying times of my life. Then, the Army advanced until reaching the plain around Bab al-Wad, Lydda, Ramleh, Tulkarm and Afula”. Then His Majesty talks of disillusion, how certain troops stopped making advances, and even villages continued to be lost. His Majesty added that the Iraqi and Jordanian forces were both present on the battlefield, complementing one another in carrying out military operations. During the 1948 Palestine War, preservation of Jerusalem and the triumphs at Bab al-Wad and al-Latrun were the most significant gains, if not the only, achieved by the Jordanian Army on the combat fronts.

(*) King Farouk was born in 1920 and ascended to the throne of Egypt as 'King of Egypt and Sudan, Sovereign of Nubia, Kordofan, and Darfur'. He abdicated the monarchy after the Free Officers Movement overthrew him in 1952. Then he was exiled to Italy, where he died in 1965.

(**)Abdul Rahman Azzam, of Egyptian nationality, the first Secretary-General of the Arab League after its founding on March 22, 1945. He served as Minister of Endowments and then Minister of Foreign Affairs. He has a lengthy history of engagement with the resistance in Libya and others.



Record of Jordan Arab Army's Martyrs in the 1948 Palestine War

Despite being the least numerous among the Arab armies, perhaps close in number to the Lebanese army, Jordan Arab Army sent 90% of its Army to Palestine, and Jordan presented 12% of its Army as martyrs in the various battles, over a period of only two months. Moreover, the Jordanian soldiers were valiant in the various battles, and their motive is their love and their spiritual attachment to Palestine, particularly Jerusalem, as well as their sincere Arabism and their belief in the clear and evident Arab right. The Jordanian Army's most heavy casualties were in the urban areas, particularly in Jerusalem, and the number of Arab Army's martyrs in the 1948 war was 345. (Baker Majali, 2013),

Historical facts of Jordan Arab Army's War in Palestine in 1948

With much struggle and determination, Jordan achieved its full independence on May 25, 1946, while construction and development in the Kingdom has continued ever since, with particular emphasis on developing and modernizing its Armed Forces, following its active participation in the World War II. The Palestinian cause, on the other hand, emerged as an Arab national cause, particularly after England announced its decision to withdraw from Palestine on May 15, 1948. Consequently, this date has become a trigger for war, particularly following the rejection of the United Nations Resolution No. 181 on November 29, 1947, that called for the partition of Palestine.

During the war, Jordan Arab army fought within its area of responsibility, and in accordance to the Arab military plan, winning all of its battles, losing no ground, and offering 12% of its forces as martyrs. In addition, we refer to King Abdullah's rational handling of the United Nations Resolution 181 on November 29, 1947, that called for the partition of Palestine, when he called the Arabs to deal objectively with the issue.

Moreover, Jordan Arab Army pushed all its forces into Palestine, leaving only groups of gendarmerie and police in the East Bank, and won all the battles that were within its area of responsibilities, which include the central front; from Qalqilya, Jenin and Nablus in the north, to Hebron in the south. This allocation was made in accordance with the comprehensive Arab defense plan, which divided the front into areas of responsibility according to the direction of advance. Furthermore, the Jordanian Army was the only one that has retained land and prevented its occupation; which we later called the West Bank, including Jerusalem. These areas were a major target of the Israeli Army in 1948, and all efforts and attacks related to their occupation were made; however, Israeli Army did not succeed in its quest. Historically, the Jews did not sign a surrender document, after the ones signed by the Jews of Banu al-Nadir and Banu Quda'ah, except only in 1948, which they signed



with the Jordanian Army, when the entire Jewish neighborhood surrendered to Jordan Arab Army. Following that, an agreement was signed on May 28, 1948, and (340) Jewish youth were taken prisoners to Umm al-Jamal area in Mafrq..



Mayor of the Jewish neighborhood, Bengarton, is taken to the Arab Army's Headquarter by Arab Army soldiers (Jerusalem 1948)





On April 14, 1948, the Jordan Arab Army achieved its greatest pre-war victories, specifically Kfar Etzion area; where the Jordanians occupied Kfar Etzion settlement, which was a nuisance, and a one that controlled the main road between Jerusalem and Hebron. In this respect, the Jordanian Arab Army had taken many war prisoners, as it was the only army to have taken Jews as war prisoners. Following the signing of the Joint Treaty of Alliance with Britain in 1943, 13 Jordanian military companies (known as garrisons) were deployed in Palestine; as they were secretly training Palestinian fighters, and providing them with arms.

Jordan and the Jews signed a special agreement, known as the Mount Scopus Agreement, according to which cultural buildings, hospitals, churches and others were preserved from any harm, and to be placed in the United Nations custody. Furthermore, just one day before the armistice (July 16, 1948), all the people of Hadassah surrendered to the Jordanian Army, and demanded that the handover be organized the next day. However, the armistice took place on the aforementioned day, and the agreement was no longer necessary. As soon as the intentions to continue the war emerged after the first armistice, the six-article agreement, which calls for disarmament from the region, was signed, and the area was placed in the United Nations custody. At the height of the fighting, the Jordanian Army was expecting a shipment of necessary munitions, including 15,000 25-pound shells for the Army's main guns. Unfortunately, the Egyptian authorities confiscated the Steamer (Suleiman Musa, p. 160) in the Suez Canal, and seized these munitions sent to the Jordanian forces, who were fighting alongside the Egyptian forces. The reason behind this confiscation was the issuance of a United Nations resolution, to stop the export of arms to the conflict zone^(*).

In comparison with other long-established armies, Jordan's Armed Forces were only 27 years old during the war, and were distinguished by discipline, efficiency and effective training, with Jerusalem serving as the focal point of the conflict. In this respect, King Abdullah I went to the residence of the Prime Minister, Tawfiq Abu al-Huda, and told him, "I am going to Jerusalem to fight, and if I am martyred, then you shall form a guardianship council, because I want to take command of the forces in Jerusalem in person."

His Majesty King Abdullah I sent a handwritten letter to General Glubb on the importance of defending and preserving Jerusalem, as follows: "The status of Jerusalem among Arabs, Muslims and Arab Christians is well known, and I command that the Old City and Jericho Road, which are under our control now, be preserved".

(*) In "Al Athar Al Kamelah" book (p. 261), King Abdullah I commented on the confiscation of weapons scheduled to reach Jordan, when he said: "We were told that the weapons were given to the Egyptian forces; thus, we say that a man's right hand has emptied its contents into his left hand".



Abdullah Bin Al Hussein

Amman

Jumada II 18, 1367AH

April 27, 1948

Your Excellency the Prime Minister and Minister of Defense

I instruct you to forward the following "Order of the Day" to the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, so that it be conveyed to our soldiers in Transjordan and Palestine, including the Gendarmerie:

Honorable Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff of the Army of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan

Acknowledge the receipt of the following "Order of the Day", and convey its contents to Hashemite Arab Army and Gendarmerie personnel.

Our Valiant Army;

By God's Grace, we express our deep gratitude to our army, its princes, officers, non-commissioned officers and privates for the successful acts they have carried out in Palestine and eastern Jordan with precision, courage and good conduct. For now, we ask them all to prepare for their roles in the rescue operation in Palestine, to prepare for the honorable struggle, and to seek to connect the army's present with its past, with the past of the ancestors who preserved the national dignity and courage. We are with them, in both hearts and minds, wherever they are, God willing. Hoping that they will be the best subordinates to the highest Commander-in-Chief.

Abdullah Bin Al Hussein

(Warning order from King Abdullah I bin Al Hussein to the Jordanian forces to prepare for the movement to the Palestine Front)



During the war, Jordanian soldiers fought bravely over and around Jerusalem's walls, in its streets, alleys, and over its buildings, and the Jordanian front never calmed down during the conflict. However, the front calmed down relatively during the armistice period, from June 11 to July 17, but it was a critical period for the Jordan Arab Army, as Mr. Gisop, the Representative of the United States of America to the United Nations, wrote in 1948:

“Indications suggests that most Arabs are tired of fighting, as the war revealed the weakness of their organization and military equipment, and it seems clear that Jordan alone has a respectable military force. However, Jordan in a position of who can gain more from a negotiated settlement”.

The Arabs unanimously chose His Majesty King Abdullah I as Commander-in-Chief of the Arab forces in Palestine, however, none of the armies committed to this decision, except for the Iraqi Army, only at the beginning of the war. In this respect, Lydda and Ramla were not part of the Jordanian Army area of responsibility in the 1948 war, but were under the Iraqi Army and Iraq responsibility, and when Iraq refused to join the Rhodes negotiations^(*), the Iraqi army withdrew and left it is area of responsibility. Consequently, the Israeli forces advanced easily, and occupied Lydda and Ramleh. Then, the Israeli forces planned to advance to the areas of Nablus, Jenin and Tulkarm; however, the Jordanian Army repelled their advance. Furthermore, Jordan Arab Army has fought several battles, the most significant of which are the famous battles in Bab al-Wad and Latrun, as well as many other battles, most notably are:

Battles of Jordan Arab Army in Palestine and Transjordan

Battle of Notre Dame	Battle of the Jewish neighborhood
Battle of Sheikh Jarrah	Battle of Musheram neighborhood
Battle of Yalu	Battle of Ras Karkar
Battle of Tal al-Radar	Battle of Al-Burj
Battle of Artuf	Battle Kharab Al Lahem
Battle of Ramat Rachel	Battle of Qula
Battle of Ghor es-Safi in Transjordan	Battle of Iraq Suwaydan

(*) The Rhodes negotiations began on the Mediterranean island of Rhodes between Jordan, Syria, Lebanon, and Egypt on one side and Israel on the other, and the borders were demarcated according to the agreement, which Jordan signed on April 3, 1949.



On the other hand, a prisoner exchange agreement was signed with the enemy, according to which thousands of Palestinian prisoners were released, from the villages of Jaffa and the areas of Haifa, Lydda and Ramle in exchange for the Jewish prisoners, who were in Umm al-Jamal camp. Further, the number of the Jordanian Arab army's prisoners was only four Jordanian soldiers, all of whom were released.

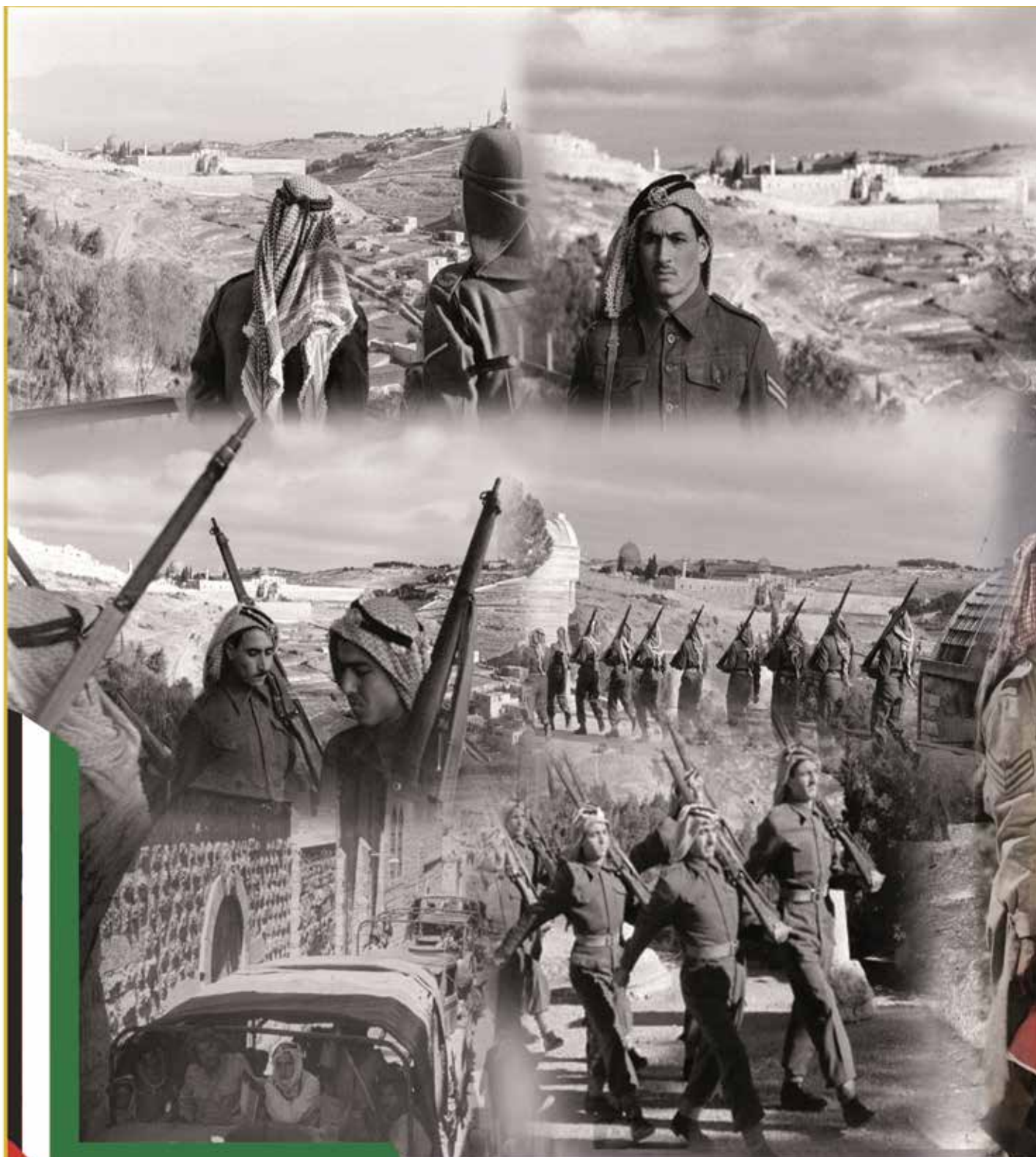
During the war, the Egyptian forces were besieged, and the Jordanian Arab Army proposed a strategy that would allow the Egyptians to break the siege while trapping the Israelis between two Arab armies. For their part, the Egyptians refused to cooperate, on the grounds that the Commander of the Jordanian Arab Army was a British. However, this was not the real reason, since they were ordered to remain under siege until a political solution is reached; this was accomplished by having Egypt as the first State to sign the Armistice Agreement in Rhodes in March 1949.

Despite all this, the Jordanian forces, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Hikmat Mihyar^(*), continued to provide food and water to the besieged forces, and maintained contact with them. Furthermore, Sheikh Mohammed Ali al-Jabari^(**) came from Hebron, and placed the keys to the Sanctuary of Abraham on King Abdullah I's neck, asking him to defend Hebron; as the Jordanian Arab Army thwarted all Israeli plans to occupy Jerusalem, as well as to open the road between Bab al-Wad and Jerusalem. The Fourth Battalion, led by Habis al-Majali, in Bab al-Wad, and the Sixth Battalion, led by Abdullah al-Tal, managed to tighten control over the central sector, especially Jerusalem. As for the sacrifices made by the Jordanian Arab Army, there were about 350 martyrs, more than 1,000 wounded, and about 50 Jordanian civilian volunteers in the 1948 war.

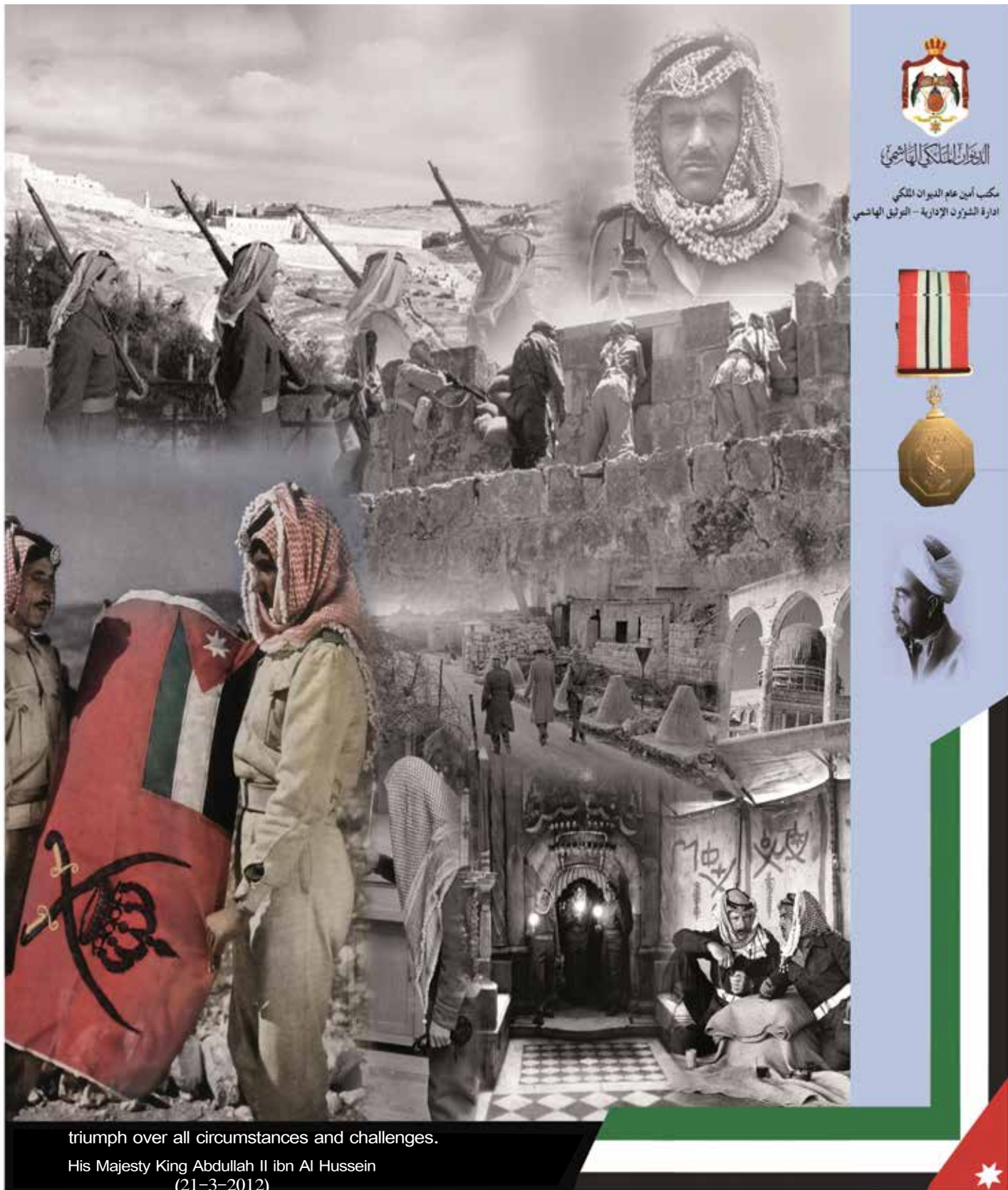
In Jordan, Palestinian refugees were cared for and sheltered, and King Abdullah I issued instructions to the relevant authorities to treat the refugee community with respect and gratitude, as well as to accommodate and treat them properly. Therefore, the kingdom spent on accommodating refugees from its modest budget, as well as a special government ministry was established to deal with refugee affairs, and this is just a drop in the bucket. The 1948 war was made by Arab policies, which failed to realize the paramount Arab interest, let alone the Palestinian one, and many refrained from listening to King Abdullah I's advice, who called on them to be properly prepared; despite the fact that the Jews were well prepared, with an army of over 60 thousand trained soldiers and an air force of seventy aircraft.

(*) Hikmat Mahyar, born in 1914 and died in 2013. He fought in the Palestine war in 1948, and fought a fierce battle in Kafr Ezion. He held several leadership positions, as a Director of Police Department in Ajloun and Karak, then became the Director of Public Security in 1968, and then served as the Governor of the Capital, Amman.

(**) Muhammad Ali al-Jabari, born in 1900 and died in 1980. Served as the mayor of Hebron from 1948 until 1967. He was one of the prominent figures of the Palestinian leadership. He led the negotiations for the unification of the West Bank and Jordan, until it ended with the declaration of complete unification on April 24, 1950.



This Battle represents one of the proudest chapters in Jordan's history, as it demonstrates how persistence and determination



triumph over all circumstances and challenges.

His Majesty King Abdullah II ibn Al Hussein
(21-3-2012)





King Talal bin Abdullah

Chapter Five

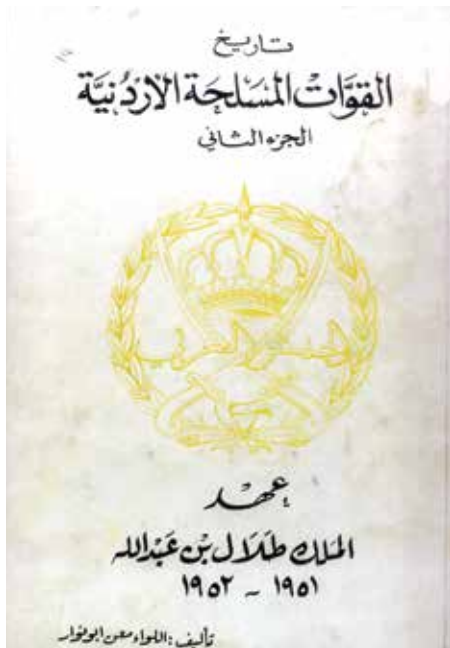
Arab Army during the Reign of the late King Talal bin Abdullah, may Allah rest his soul in peace. (1951 - 1952)

The late King Talal bin Abdullah, may Allah rest his soul in peace, was born in 1909 in Mecca. In 1929, received his training at the British Military Academy Sandhurst, and graduated with the rank of lieutenant. Then he joined the service of his grandfather, the Great Savior Al Hussein bin Ali, when he was in exile in Cyprus, then returned to Amman. Upon the death of his grandfather, may Allah rest his soul in peace, Prince Talal moved to Iraq and joined the Iraqi army before returning to Amman, and completing his military training in the Border Force. His personality was defined by his zealous pursuit of the truth, his aversion to receiving praise, and his exclusive concentration on success and achievement. On November

27, 1934, HRH Prince Talal married Princess Zain Al Sharaf, daughter of Sharif Jamil bin Nasser bin Ali, and Allah blessed them with Their Highnesses Princes Al Hussein, Mohammad and Al Hassan, and Princess Basma. His Highness Prince Talal and his family lived in a rented house in Jabal Amman, and was loved by the people for his high manners, courtesy, altruism, and sympathy for all who turn to him. Further, He was quite fond of equestrianism, shooting and hunting, and even a horse stable was attached to his house in Jabal Amman. Moreover, family time was one of his most cherished memories. In terms of his most significant preoccupations, it was the Palestinian cause; as he helped the Palestinian people in their revolutionary movement with arms and funds in 1936, as well as fought during the 1948 Palestine War.



Military Laws and Regulations Issued During the Reign of HM King Talal



The reign of the late King Talal was marked by the era of reform, development and the formation of the constitution, which was issued on January 8, 1952. Despite the short period of HM the king's rule, which amounted to eleven months, 207 laws and regulations were issued during his reign. The following are the most prominent laws and regulations concerning Jordan Armed Forces: (1) Defense Regulation No. 6 of 1951, issued pursuant to Article IV of the Defense Law, License fees (published in Issue 1088 of the Official Gazette); (2) Defense Regulation No. 7 of 1951 issued pursuant to Article 4 of the Defense Law (Import Fees), published in Issue 1088 of the Official Gazette; (3) Law No. 7 of 1952 Law, for the establishment of a special court for the trial of those who violate the state's internal and external security, published in issue 1100 of the Official Gazette; (4) The Hejaz Jordanian Railway Law No. 23 of 1952, published in issue 1105 of the Official Gazette, according to which the Railway Administration was detached from the General Command of the Armed Forces and attached to the Ministry of Transport; (5) Defense Regulation No. 1 of 1952 issued pursuant to Article 4 of the Defense Law of 1935, published in Issue 1106 of the Official Gazette; (6) Defense Regulation No. 2 of 1952 issued pursuant to Article 4 of the Defense Law of 1935, published in Issue 1106 of the Official Gazette; (7) Military Penal Code, Law No. 43 of 1952, published in Issue 1113 of the Official Gazette; (8) Regulation No. 1 of 1952 issued pursuant to Article 4 of the Defense Law of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan of 1935 (the Financial Affairs Regulations of 1952), published in issue 1115 of the Official Gazette; (9) and finally, Law No. 63 of 1952, Jordanian Arab Army Officers' Resignation Law of 1953, published in issue 1140 of the Official Gazette.



Jordan Armed Forces in the Constitution Issued on January 8, 1952

The Jordanian Constitution, issued on January 8, 1952, regulates the legal, political, social and military aspects in Jordan, and includes articles pertaining to Jordan Armed Forces–Arab Army; most prominent of which are: (1) Article 32, which states that HM the King is the Supreme Commander of the land, navy and air forces, (2) Article 33, paragraph 1, which states that The King declares war, concludes peace and ratifies treaties and agreements, (3) Finally, Article 37, paragraph 1, stipulates that The King creates, confers and withdraws civil and military ranks, medals and honorific titles, and may delegate this authority to any other person by special law.

The aforementioned articles remained in the same wording after the constitutional amendments took place in October 2016; however, many new articles were added to the revised constitution, and were placed under a general provisions section. For example, Article (124) states that in the event of an emergency necessitating the defense of the Kingdom, a law, which shall be known as the Defense Law, shall be enacted giving power to the person specified therein to take such actions and measures as may be necessary, including the suspension of the operation of the ordinary laws of the State, with a view to ensuring the defense of the Kingdom. The Defense Law shall come into force upon its proclamation by a Royal Decree to be issued on the basis of a decision of the Council of Ministers. While Article (125) states that in the event of an emergency of such a serious nature that action under the preceding Article of the present Constitution will be considered insufficient for the defense of the Kingdom, the King may by a Royal Decree, based on a decision of the Council of Ministers, declare martial law in the whole or any part of the Kingdom. When martial law is declared, the King may by a decree issue such orders as may be necessary for the defense of the Kingdom, notwithstanding the provisions of any law in force. Persons charged with the implementation of such orders shall continue to be subject to legal liability for all acts committed by them under the provisions of any such laws until they are relieved of such responsibility by a special law to be enacted for the purpose. Finally, Article (127) states that The duties of the Army shall be confined to the defense of the Kingdom and its safety, and that recruitment to the Army, its organization and the rights and duties of its personnel shall be defined by law, and that the organization of the police and gendarmerie, including their powers, shall be defined by law.



Formation of Jordan Arab Army battalions



After graduating from The Sandhurst British Military College, King Talal joined the 2nd Infantry Battalion, and worked on its development and training, and later joined the Artillery during the 1948 Palestine War in the Ramallah, and contributed to the war. After His Majesty assumed his constitutional powers, he paid special attention to the Armed Forces; during which the formation of Jordanian military units began, most notably of which was the establishment of the Royal Naval Force on February 1, 1952, which was originally known as "The Arab Army Fleet", and consisted of three boats in the Dead Sea, to which 19 officers and soldiers were

assigned. Among the units formed during the reign of His Majesty are the following: 3rd Artillery Battalion, Army Artillery Command, Royal Supply and Transport Command, 1st Field Engineering Battalion, 3rd Musical Choir, and a number of medical units and workshop detachments. The number of new units that were formed during the reign of His Majesty reached (19), in addition to His Majesty's patronage of the Graduation Ceremony of the second class of Cadets, on December 26, 1952.



Organization of the Jordan Armed Forces

According to documents covering the period of King Talal's reign, may his soul rest in peace, His Majesty was insistent on implementing the Arabization of the Jordanian Arab Army Command. In the following Cable, declaring that date as a holiday for Official Departments and the Army to mark the New Hijri Year, we note the following: "This cable cancels the English Command's cable". Another observation, is that the cable's text depicts the Arab Army's organization, during King Talal's reign. The following Formations and Units are included in the cable's text.

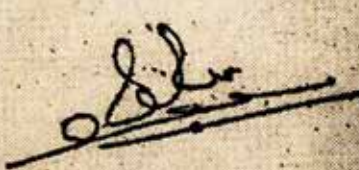
Cable Form

Time and Date

From : General Command.

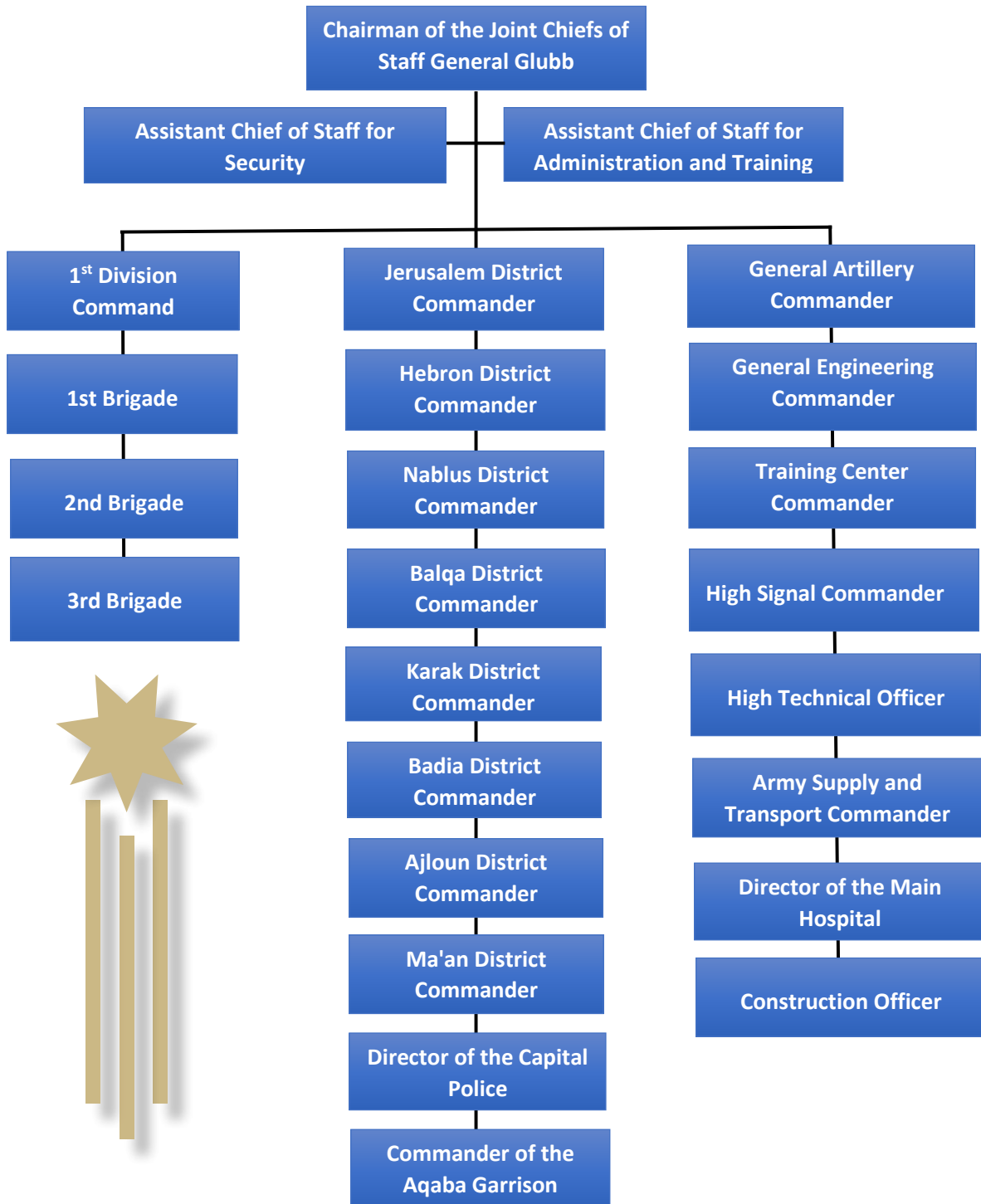
**To : 1st Division Command-1st Brigade-2nd Brigade.
3rd Brigade-General Artillery Commander -General Engineering
Commander - Training Center Commander-High Signal-Commaner
High Technical Officer
Army Supply and Transport Commander-Jerusalem District Commander
-Hebron District Commander
Nablus District Commander-Balqa District Commander-Badia District
Commander
Karak District Commander-Ajloun District Commander-Ma'an District
Commander
Director of the Capital Police-Department Construction Officer-Commander
of the Aqaba Garrison-Director of the Main Hospital**

Unclassified (.) A C/649 (.) On the occasion of the New Hijri Year,
official departments will suspend their work as of Tuesday 2/10/1951 (.)
To Division Command, 1st Brigade, 2nd Brigade, and 3rd Brigade (.) This
Cable cancels the British Command's Cable No. AJ/643 dated 9/27/1951
(.)





Organizational Structure of the Armed Forces 1951





Ceremony of Handing Over the Banner to the 1st Armored Battalion

His Majesty King Talal, the Supreme Commander of Jordan Armed Forces, sponsored the Ceremony of handing over the Banner of the 1st Armored Battalion on Tuesday, September 25, 1951. His Majesty delivered a speech, in which he said:

★ Our Valiant Army, I am pleased to convey to you my greetings, wrapped in sincere cordiality and respect. Moreover, I would like to express deep appreciation for the diligent efforts exerted by you at the beginning of our reign of assuming the duties of the throne of your Kingdom. The Kingdom that draws strength from you, the one that is reassured by your devotion to duty, your good manners, and your ability to faithfully keep the trust you have given. I am cheered to be among you, as I am one of you, and with you, we serve the nation. We labor for its present and future, conscious of our challenges and determined to conquer them. We strive to better our kingdom's present and future, conscious of our challenges, and working to overcome them. We have faith in Allah Almighty to lead us along the right path; the path of good for the sake of our people, for the glory of our nation, and for the betterment of humanity”.

(Ma'an, 1972) The reign of His Majesty King Talal witnessed the formation of new units. Orders were issued on November 20, to form the following units:

New units established during the reign of His Majesty King Talal	
1st Field Engineering Battalion	2nd Transportation Company
Division Supply and Transportation Command	1st Desert Reconnaissance Company
1st Field Dressing Station	1st Division Workshops Command
1st Brigade Field Surgery Team	1st Division Disciplinary Company
2nd Field Artillery Battalion Repair Detachment	1st Division Depots Command
2nd Infantry Brigade Group Repair Detachment	2nd Light Anti Aircraft Battery
1st Brigade Repair Detachment Command	Arab Army Artillery Command
1st Transport Repair Detachment	3rd Transportation Company
3rd Field Artillery Battalion	2nd Transport Company Repair Detachment
Field Engineering Central Training Wing	3rd Chorus
Arab Army Fleet (formed on February 1, 1952)	





Chapter Six

Jordan Arab Army during the Reign of HM the late King Hussein, may Allah rest his soul in peace, (1952 – 1999)

On November 14, 1935, King Hussein bin Talal, may God rest his soul, was born in Amman as the eldest child of Talal bin Abdullah and Zein Al-Sharaf bint Jamil. King Hussein was the eldest among his siblings, Prince Mohammad, Princess Basma and Prince Hassan. He started his education at the Islamic Scientific College in Amman, from kindergarten to elementary school. Then educated at Victoria College in Alexandria Egypt, in which offers the official British-based curriculum. which was administered according to the official British curriculum. Then his grandfather, King Abdullah I, wanted him to join Harrow School in Britain, from which Winston Churchill graduated, and where he befriended his second cousin Faisal II of Iraq, who was also studying there. In 1951, he received his military education at the Royal Military Academy Sandhurst in England, from which his father, HM King Talal, may Allah rest his soul in peace, graduated, and he began his pilot training. When His Majesty assumed his constitutional powers on May 2, 1953, he moved towards the development of the armed forces, thinking quickly about arabizing the army command, activating its national role, and providing it with modern arms. Thus, the Jordanian Arab Army was of competence and strength that it fought all battles with honor and heroism, and achieved the greatest victory in modern Arab history in the The Battle of Karameh on March 21, 1968





The leadership of Al-Hussein, may Allah rest his soul in peace, was a historical one, which passed through a difficult period that witnessed battles with the Israeli enemy, domestic events and peace efforts. Moreover, His Majesty is the Supreme Commander of Jordan Armed Forces, according to the constitution.

As part of the Kingdom's celebration of Independence Day and Army Day in 1972, Jordan Armed Forces presented His Majesty with the Marshalian baton, as an expression of the Jordanian Arab Army's appreciation for His Majesty wise and courageous leadership. In this respect, the role of the Jordanian Arab Army was prominent and courageous in the following wars: June War in 1967 (Six-Day War), the Battle of Karameh in 1968, 1973 Arab-Israeli, the Tripartite Aggression on Egypt in 1956, the independence of Kuwait in 1962, the fighting in Yemen between 1962 and 1965, and the internal security incidents. With respect to His Majesty's speeches, they constitute a cultural and political reference; as he has authored several books such as: the book "My War with Israel", "Uneasy Lies the Head", in addition to the book entitled "My Profession as a King", which includes the troubles of ruling and a record of hard memories in our region and the world.

Jordan Arab Army organization during the reign of His Majesty King Hussein

The decision to arabize the Jordanian Arab Army command was the starting point for planning the development of the Army. On April 9, 1955, the meeting chaired by the late King Hussein, may Allah rest his soul in peace, with senior civil and military officials, in order to discuss the development and reorganizing the armed forces, in the presence of General Glubb, was a pivotal event. During the meeting, His Majesty asked General Glubb when the Jordanian officers would take the command of the Army's Corps? When the Gendarmerie Command would be detached from the Army? However, the General's answers were negative. It worth noting that until the Arabization of the Army Command, there were about 65 British officers in the Army, holding senior positions, whose contracts were automatically renewed annually, and they controlled all military and even civilian policy. In this respect, in his book "My Profession as a King", His Majesty King Hussein said:

★ Glubb has become the most powerful and influential man in the Kingdom; however, despite being the Commander-in-Chief of my Army, he could not forget his British allegiance".

Following the decision to arabize the Army Command, the Jordanian Arab Army development plan was launched. On April 18, 1961, the establishment of the Royal Armored Force, which contained two combat groups, was decided. The first Combat Group included the First Royal Guard Units, while the second Group included the armored units, as well as the 1st

Armored Battalion and the Armored Force Training Center. Brigadier General Sharif Nasser bin Jameel led the Armored Force, which is an example of similar decisions that were made for the development of the Army. However, on April 9, 1964, Jordan Armed Forces Law was issued, under which the Organization of the General Command became as follows:

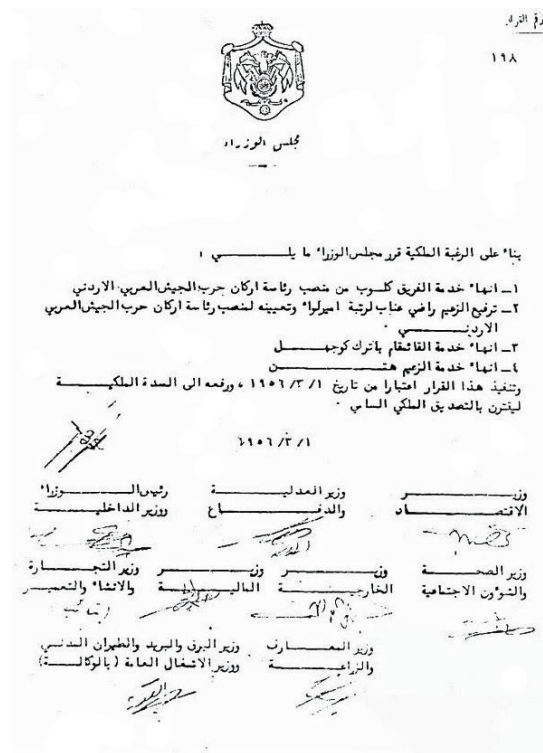
Organization of the General Command of Jordan Armed Forces in 1964



Prior to June 1967 war, the Jordanian Army organization was mainly based on having two fronts, the eastern and western ones, by adopting an integrated order of battle, with two Military Regions (division) that have all combat and support elements. Afterward, a new strategy was adopted to develop the Armed Forces, which was compatible with modern warfare methods and technological development.



Arabization of Jordan Army Command, on March 1, 1956, was an Arab nationalist idea planned by HM the late King Hussein, may Allah rest his soul in peace, with care, perfection and determination



Council of Ministers

Following the Royal Directives, the Council of Ministers decided the following:

- 1- Termination of Lieutenant-General Glubb service from the position of Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff of Jordan Arab Army.
- 2- Promotion of Brigadier General Radi Annab to the rank of Major General, and his appointment as Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff of Jordan Arab Army.
- 3- Termination of Deputy Patrick Kockghil service.
- 4- Termination of Brigadier General Hatton service.

This decision will be effective as from 1/3/1956, and referred to to the Royal Court, to be endorsed by the Lofty Royal Ratification.

1956/3/1

Minister of Economy	Minister of Justice and Defense	Prime Minister, Minister of the Interior
Minister of Health and Social Affairs	Minister of Foreign Affairs	Minister of Finance
Minister of Commerce and Construction	Minister of Education and Agriculture	Minister of Post, Telegraph and Civil Aviation
		Acting Minister of Public Works



The more time passes since the Arabization of the Jordanian Army Command, the more valuable the event becomes, the more pride be revived and assured. When we recall the Arabization of the Jordanian Army Command, the heir of glory, the maker of the victory of dignity, the Army of construction and development, the Army of humanity and peace, we remember the bold and courageous decision on March 1, 1956. Further, on October 1, 1959, His Majesty King Hussein, may Allah rest his soul in peace, delivered a speech at the Opening the Fourth Ordinary Session of the 5th Parliament, saying:

“Our Armed Forces are the shield of the homeland, the hope of the Arabs, the pinnacle of honor and military morals, an exemplary in strength, training and resilience. With God's will, the Armed Forces will continue to be worthy of the trust they bear, in withstanding any threats, in order to protect our homeland and the whole Arab world”.

These are Jordan Armed Forces, that are proud to bear the name of the “Arab Army”; a name that has been associated with the glory rising from the legacy of history, with the legitimacy of the leadership, with the nobility of lineage, and with the strength of honor. Jordan Arab Army was established in 1921, founded on a philosophy, principles, and message that have been passed down to it since the beginning of the noble prophetic message. Throughout history, the honorable Ahl al-Bayt continued to spread the word through their struggle, until the dawn of the Renaissance message, at the beginning of the twentieth century. Until the Renaissance dream realized, with a Great Revolt aimed at glory, independence, and sovereignty, led by the finest of the Prophet Muhammad's, peace be upon him, dynasty, a Revolt that triumphed by the good and public-spirited Arabs.

Describing and praising Jordan Arab Army, King Hussein, may Allah rest his soul in peace, says^(*) : “As for the Arab Army, Jordan Armed Forces, it is the shield of the homeland, the protector of the banner, the nation's hope and Jordan's pride, the utmost priority of al-Hussein. Moreover, Arab Army is the Army of the Great Arab Revolt, the Prophetic Army; a one that shall continually endeavor to maintain the highest level of capability and preparedness, fully equipped and trained in all situations. It is the Army of the righteous martyrs and good and honest men, the Army that battled in Mu'tah and the land of everlasting battles, the Army that held firm in the face of adversity and, with God's help, safeguarded the Arab world's depths. It is the Army of the Martyrs of Jerusalem, Nablus and Jenin, and the Army of the Martyrs of Bab al-Wad, Samu and Qalqilya, it is the Army of the land we sacrifice our lives for, forevermore. It is the Army of discipline, knowledge and hard work, which, with God's help, will remain one of the victorious Arab Armies (August 28, 1980).

(*) The late King Hussein, may Allah rest his soul in peace, praising the Army, “the speech of December 8, 1980, during a meeting of His Majesty with Jordan Armed Forces' officers and members.”



Jordan Armed Forces have reached an advanced stage in development and organization, and have maintained a pace with modernization of military sciences in all disciplines. These forces began in 1921, with a group of men from the Arab Revolt and Renaissance gathered in Ma'an around Prince Abdullah, the Founder, and then embarked on the establishment Journey, until they arrived in Amman, on March 2, 1921. From there, an auspicious beginning stage embarked, beneath a banner that has flown since antiquity, bearing the meanings of honor, unity, and dignity, and speaking of the Arab State's years.

The Arab Army began with a modest number of soldiers; however, it is the Great Army, with grand goals and aspirations, bearing the Arab history and the inherited honor. Then, Arabs from all over the globe came together, united by their allegiance and dedication to the greatest modern Arab message, to join this Army; which has become strong through its men's faith, glorious through sense of honor, and great through the greatness of the Arab message.

The Army advances and develops, and the Founding and Martyred King (King Abdullah I), begins establishing the State's institutions, leading Jordan to be the vanguard State in the nation, that has never seceded from its Arab identity. Further, the Founding King was not discouraged by impediments and stumbling blocks in his March; as his slogan was always building the State, elevating human beings to their full dignity, and establishing the independence entity, in continuation of the Revolt' approach and the foundations of the Renaissance, established by the Great Savior, Al-Hussein bin Ali.

The Jordanian State was declared independent on May 25, 1923, as the "Government of the Arab East", with its Emir His Highness Prince Abdullah Ibn Al-Hussein. In 1927, the Arab Army Law was issued, stipulating the Army organization, which combines the public security forces and the Army under one organizational umbrella. Then, Colonel Frederick Peake was contracted to command the Army, along with some British officers. Moreover, Frederick Peake was on duty from 1923 to 1939, until General Glubb took command of the Jordanian Army; particularly after signing the defense treaty with Britain, and providing financial aids to Arab Army.

With the outbreak of World War II, that coincided with the appointment of General Glubb, the Arab region had emerged as a possible theater of military operations. In fact, it had, and Jordan, owing to its Army, was playing a global Arab national role, when its forces marched into Iraq and Syria in 1941, and also stationed in Sinai in Palestine. Further, the Jordanian Army's participation in the war has contributed to the development of its competence and capacities, weapons improvement and gaining new expertise. Following the war, consideration was given to modernizing and developing the armed forces to perform their Arab duty and achieve the goals for which they were founded. However, the Jordanian Government's plans faced several challenges, with developments that did not match the government's lofty ambitions, and that did not fit with time.



With the reluctance to detach the Gendarmerie Forces from the Army Forces, and imposing restrictions on the recruitment process and on providing the army with qualified expertise, it became clear that the Army was subjected to different pressures, and that it had to remain as a guard force exclusively, operating within the confines of a Police Force charged with preserving internal security. Jordan has clearly reached a crossroads, not just internally, but also with the Arab world; which has begun to regard Jordan as a state that has not yet achieved independence, and a one that lacks the ability to make decisive decisions.

On July 20, 1951, King Abdullah I was martyred at the entrance of Al-Aqsa Mosque, in his pursue to defend Jerusalem; for the sake of the noblest goals. The Throne is passed from one Hashemite King to the next, with King Talal receiving the banner for establishing the State's constitution and serving the homeland, and then, King Hussein, may his soul rest in peace, received the banner. On August 11, 1952, the youthful King (King Hussein) ascended the throne, and on May 2, 1953, he assumed his constitutional powers, to begin the era of the Hashemite State, on the path of the greats of the nation and the leaders of truth and freedom. The King begins building and development in the middle of an Arab environment marked by instability at times, and a lack of clarity at others. In a turbulent region, the late King Hussein led the nation, to make Jordan an oasis of stability, a land of peace, security, and prosperity.

King Hussein, may his soul rest in peace, began seriously considering how to free Jordan from the constraints imposed by international treaties. Through diplomatic means, Jordan's objective was to reach a solution that guarantees its friendship with the world, and move forward with reaffirming its independence and sovereignty. Al-Hussein instructed his Government to devise a strategy for achieving complete independence, particularly after the Iraqi Government had successfully terminated the Treaty with Britain in 1955. However, the Jordanian policy preceded that, when King Hussein, may Allah rest his soul in peace, dispatched Prime Minister, Tawfiq Abu Al-Huda, with Defense Minister, Anwar Nusseibeh, to Britain, to discuss amending the Jordanian-British Treaty.

Al-Hussein, may Allah rest his soul in peace, had two goals in mind:

First: supplying arms to the Jordanian Arab Army, particularly in light of the increased border attacks and massacres, such as the Qibiya^(*) Massacre on October 14, 1953; where an investigation found that the English Commander, Ashton^(**), who was in charge of securing the region at the time, was completely inept.

Second: replacing the British aid, stipulated in the Treaty, with a reasonable charge in return for the use of military bases in Jordan.

(*) Qibiya is a town west of Ramallah that was assaulted by Zionist gangs on the night of October 14, 1953, under the pretense that armed men, from the town, had attacked a Jewish settlement. Over 60 houses were destroyed and about 70 people were killed. An investigative committee was formed under late Hussein's command. The committee condemned the British Brigadier General Ashton, the Commander of the 3rd Brigade, for his incompetence. His Majesty King Hussein ordered that Ashton be dismissed, and that the Brigade be withdrawn from the front lines, and returned to Khaw area.

(**) Ashton, British Commander, served as the Commander of the 3rd Brigade, whose responsibility included the defense of Qibiya town, which was subjected to a massacre on the night of October 14, 1953. The report condemned the Brigade Commander, and was dismissed by King Hussein, may God have mercy on him. This was the first step towards Arabizing the Jordan Arab Army Command.



In this point, the Arabization of Jordan Armed Forces began to take shape. On November 16, 1955, the Jordanian government, led by Saeed Al-Mufti, submitted a memorandum to the British Government, requesting that the two nations engage into discussions to determine the type of relationship between the two states in light of the recent developments; particularly noteworthy are the events surrounding the Baghdad Pact^(*), as well as the increasing crisis in Egypt, and its push towards nationalization. In this respect, Jordan's stance was clearly outlined in the memorandum, which was to maintain Arab collective security by adhering to obligations owed to all Arabs, based on Arab League resolutions. In addition, the memorandum stated Jordan's unwavering support in attaining Arab aspirations and rights in Palestine, as well as repelling any aggression against Jordan, regardless of its source. Finally, considering the following forces as the bare minimum required for Jordan's defense: infantry division, armored division, heavy artillery, paratrooper brigade, commando group, air force that includes bombers and fighters, naval force in Aqaba and the Dead Sea. HM king Hussein, may Allah rest his soul in peace, was considering establishing a Jordanian military force capable of performing domestic security duties, and performing Arab duties in accordance with the Arab Joint Defense Treaty. The Jordanian demands were met by Britain; but on terms that Jordan refused to accept; as a British military delegation, led by General Templar^(**), visited Jordan to discuss the Jordanian needs, but in return, he offered Jordan's entry into an alliance, such as the Baghdad Pact. In this respect, HM King Hussein, may Allah rest his soul in peace, answered him at that time by saying:



“The worth of the Throne is determined by the services provided by its possessor to his homeland and nation. Therefore, if my Throne ever becomes a hindrance to my homeland and nation, I will be the first to abdicate it, just as my predecessors did before”.

Al-Hussein, may Allah rest his soul in peace, was aware that Jordan was suffering from a number of issues, including the presence of foreign command, which controlled the Army's assets; including the Chief of Staff, Intelligence Command, financial affairs, Aviation Department, as well as Land, Survey, and Antiquities Department.



(*)Baghdad Pact. The Alliance's objective was to encircle the Soviet Union from the southeast, with Turkey, Iran, Iraq, and Jordan involved. Further, Jordan was offered 6 million pounds of weaponry, and a 65% increase in its Arab Army forces, in addition to meeting Jordan's request to replace the Treaty with a special Agreement.

(**) General Templar, served as the British Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, came to Jordan and conducted negotiations on Jordan's joining the Baghdad Pact. Further, he held talks with the Prime Minister, Hazza Al-Majali, who in turn published a book called "My Talks with Templar".



On March 1, 1956, the Arabization decision was signed, but it had also been on Hussein's mind for a long time; as he brought up in his meetings with the Council of Ministers or with his military officers. On April 9, 1955, Al-Hussein, may Allah rest his soul in peace, called for a military meeting, which marked the beginning of the Arabization of the Army Command, which was attended by the following: Prime Minister Tawfiq Abu Al-Huda, Anas-tas Hanania, Anwar Nusseibeh, Riyadh Al-Mufleh, Suleiman Toukan, Bahjat Al-Talhouni, Mohammad Al-Saadi (Chief Companion to His Majesty the King), Awwad Mohammad Al-Khalidi, Izzat Hassan, Ghazi Arabiyat, in addition to British officers in the Army (General Glubb, Brigadier General Hutton and Major Friends)

The atmosphere was tense, and everyone stared at each other, unsure of what was going on, and unable to predict what would happen next. When Al-Hussein, may God have pity on him, entered the meeting room, the ministers and officers' attention was drawn to him, much to everyone's astonishment and amazement. His Majesty took the stage, and delivered a lengthy speech in which he explained his future policies and the necessity for positive change. His Majesty began his speech by saying: "Currently, we cannot compli-

ment each other, or remain reluctantly silent about pitfalls committed and matters beyond our control, that are taking place in our homeland".

With reference to the Army's statues and hints of a critical change, was cited in two instances in His Majesty's speech, when he says,

"Today, no military force in the world can perform its duties fully without meeting certain conditions. Therefore, the Army, whose soldiers and officers are all sons of the motherland, need merit and great competence in its Command, as well as a high level of officers, in order to fulfill its objectives and duties".

As for the second instance, when His Majesty sheds light on the next step, he says: The Commanding Staff of Arab Army is performing a lot of tasks that aren't in its purview or scope of work, and it has to be changed, revised and reorganized; as the Commanding Staff, who was once fit to command a brigade, is no longer fit to lead the Army in its current state".

His Majesty's speech highlighted a number of significant issues, most notably: most notably the overlap of defense competencies with each other, and the need to separate them, poor education and awareness, low level of officers and troops, negligence of critical areas of the Air Force's defense, acute ammunition shortages, and the need to replace obsolete weaponry with modern ones. The date of April 9, 1955, marked the start of the preparations for a new renaissance, a broad transformation, and an appeal to everyone to reflect on the existing situation and plan for the future. Al-Hussein's heart pleaded with everyone to pay attention to their capacities and potential, and to recognize that they had full sovereignty; as this has been reflected in the Army's spirit and the hearts of the nation.



Al-Hussein, may Allah rest his soul in peace, was planning for that day, preparing the domestic public opinion, sending multiple message to rest of the world, and giving the foreign leadership the opportunity to tailor its behavior and plans, and meet the army's needs as long as the treaty signed in 1948 with Britain is still valid. The Treaty requires both parties to abide by its provisions; however, attacks along the front escalated between April 1955 and January 1956, and British pressure grew by delaying the delivery of assistance, as if Britain had foreseen what was about to happen, and was attempting to figure out how to avoid it. On January 31, 1956, Al-Hussein sent a letter to his brothers, presidents and monarchs of Arab States, conveying the truth of the situation and the magnitude of the pressure on Jordan. In his letter, Al-Hussein called for an Arab Summit (had not been held), and that was the first invitation to an Arab Summit after Enshas Summit in 1946. The letter was sent to the following presidents and monarchs of Arab States: His Majesty King Saud bin Abdulaziz, King of Saudi Arabia; His Majesty King Faisal II of Iraq, Syrian President Shukri al-Quwatli, Lebanese President Camille Chamoun, and the Egyptian President Gamal Abdel Nasser.

After detailing the attacks on the borders, specifically following Qibya Massacre and the difficult conditions, His Majesty, may God have mercy on him, stated in his message: "Given the preceding, I believe we, the Arab Leaders, should convene, to determine how we would deal with the impending events; as one hand, one decision, and that this meeting take place in Jordan, your first line of defense, and the starting point towards our goal. I hope to receive the approval of all our brothers, since there is no strength except with our unity, and we shall put our own interests aside, for the sake of our nation". 31 / 1/ 1956

Al-Hussein, may God have compassion on him, maintained constant communication with Arab States during the month of February 1956. Furthermore, His Majesty was constantly in contact with the Government and the Army; everyone sensed that something was about to happen, but no one knew in which direction. Until February 29, 1956, when King Hussein, may Allah rest his soul in peace, summoned General Glubb to his office, and asked him three questions: The first question from His Majesty: What do you think about the Arabization of the Jordanian Arab Army? Glubb's answer was: It cannot be done before 1985; provided that the Chief of Staff remains British. As for the Second question: What is the ammunition stockpile status, and is it sufficient in the event of war? Glubb's answer was: The ammunition stockpile is small, and we can only rely on it for a brief amount of time. As for the third question from His Majesty: What do you think of separating Police and Gendarmerie from the Army? Glubb's answer was: It is impossible, and it is contrary to the public interest, in my opinion. His Majesty added that Glubb intends to expel a number of officers from the Army, for lack of allegiance and loyalty, and the meeting ended at that point.

Nevertheless, King Hussein took his audacious and courageous decision the next morning, on March 1, 1956. His Majesty called for an urgent meeting of the Cabinet, and while he was preparing to head to the Prime Ministry Office, he spoke to the Chief of the Royal Court, Bahjat al-Talhouni, and said to him: “I sensed you were curious about why I requested this meeting, and while I won't go into detail, I will say that: today I am attempting to do something for my nation, and that either I succeed or I perish therein”.

After a while, His Majesty also said: “Today, either we live in honor or die with honor. When a person's dignity is taken away, his or her life has no purpose or value, and it is not worth preserving”. On March 1, 1956, His Majesty said: “Our dear Jordan will turn a new page this day; either we live free, or die honorably”.

When His Majesty King Hussein, may God have mercy on him, arrived at the Prime Ministry Office, he spoke to Samir Al-Rifai, then Prime Minister, to reveal his Will to Arabize the Army Command, as His Majesty said: “Since assuming my constitutional responsibilities, I have attempted to remedy the situation, as far as possible, in a way compatible with Jordan's dignity and honor, but my efforts have had little impact. I had no option, but to put my Will into action straight away”.

When the Council of Ministers assembled, Al-Hussein, may God have mercy on him, he addressed them by saying, “I will not dwell upon this subject, enough to say that the situation in the Army has been a source of great sadness and regret, since the beginning, even before my ascension to the throne. I have tried my hardest to rectify the issue, and I have constantly attempted to steer the Chief of Staff along the right path, that preserves this homeland's pride, and preserves this nation's dignity. Unfortunately, my efforts and attempts were in vain”. His Majesty added: “If affairs are left to the whims and desires of the Chief of Staff, I fear we will be confronted with a fresh disaster on par with, if not worse than, the Arab catastrophe in Palestine in 1948. He also added: “to this end, I decided to end the service of the Chief of Staff, along with a group of British officers, whom he relied upon to implement his policies and achieve his goals”. In addition, I instructed that this order to be executed immediately, without delay, and I instructed his departure from our homeland today. Further, I have every faith in your ability to instantly grant this Will, and take the necessary steps to put it into action, at once”.

Subsequently, Resolution No. 198 was issued by the Council of Ministers, which terminated the services of the Chief of Staff, Lieutenant-General Glubb, and Patrick Kockghil, the Deputy Chief of Staff, with the promotion of Brigadier General Radhi Annab^(*) to the rank of Major General, and his appointment as the Chief of Staff. This day, March 1, 1956, was a historic day in Jordan's history; through which Jordan conquers difficulties and challenges, and enters the battle of true manliness, under the leadership of His Majesty King Hussein,

^(*)Radhi Annab, born in Nablus in 1898, and was a founder member of the Jordan Arab Army. After Arabizing Jordan Arab Army Command on March 1, 1956, he became the first Jordanian Chairman of the Chiefs of Staff of the Arab Army. He served as the Director of Hebron Police Department, then the Director of Jerusalem Police Department, and then the Director of Karak Police Department. He was chosen to succeed General Glubb as Chairman of the Chiefs of Staff of the Arab Army, after he was promoted to the rank of Major General. He served for approximately two months in his post, then was retired.



may Allah rest his soul in peace, for whom the worth of the Throne, is determined by the services provided by its possessor to his homeland and nation. However, if we want to dive into the finer details of the stages of collaboration with some Arab brethren regarding Arabization decision, we'll be met with a painful reality. Promises flowed into Jordan to compensate for any loss of British aid, as a result of the Arabization step, and the brothers pooled their resources to determine how much money and aid would be delivered to Jordan. Unfortunately, they turned their backs on Jordan, when the late King Hussein decided to Arabize, with the exception of the Brotherly Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, which fulfilled its obligations, as it always has.

The day of Arabization was a national festival; as pleasure swept over all Jordanian territories on both of their Bank at the time – East and West Bank –; with the Jordanian face rejoicing and flags flying high, as if it were the Independence Day. This decision was the title of pride and dignity, and the Jordanian nation was filled with pleasure and gladness, and Arabs all around the globe applauded this brave step. It is a decision that General Glubb described, in his book published in 1980, as “the boldest step and the smartest decision for a leader in the Middle East”. Arabs all around the globe expressed their delight at what had occurred, sending telegrams, writing in newspapers, and speaking of Jordan that it is a dear homeland with even a dearer leadership. As for our honorable people, they were brought together by their desire to do good for the Arabs and their motherland. Moreover, Al-Hussein, may Allah rest his soul in peace, has demonstrated to everyone that the criterion for a State's power is not assessed just by State's size, area, population, or equipment, but also by will, resolve, courage, sincerity of aims and orientation.



His Majesty, the late King Hussein, address a speech on the Arabization of the Army Command.



Jordan outperforms itself, rises above its capabilities, and reaches new heights, demonstrating to the rest of the world the Jordanian nation's strength and the resilience of genuine people who believe in a bright future. A bright future, whose destination shall for the Arab, as is the Great Arab Revolt, a pure future, as the goals of the Revolt, and a lofty future, as the leadership of the Revolt;

Leaders who bequeath glory and honor for those who assumed the throne after, and the later follows in the footsteps of the ancestors, while pursuing righteousness and prosperity. His Majesty King Hussein conveyed the pleasure of triumph for the



homeland and the nation in his historic address on March 2, 1956, and informs all Arabs of the good news, as he said: "Our loyal people, congratulations on your victorious Army, which sacrificed itself for the sake of the nation, and committed its soul to repelling threats, drawing the spirit of sacrifice and redemption from our history. Further, it is your Army that follows the ancestors' path of elevating God's word above everything else,)If God succours you, none can ever overcome you(. Peace, God's mercy and blessings be upon you".

After 1956, a new stage in Jordan's history started, namely the stage of massive internal building and the stage of developing, training, and arming the Jordanian Arab Army, to live up to the expectations of the Arab duty and its goals and ambitions. Moreover, King Hussein, may Allah rest his soul in peace, worked tirelessly to make Jordan an example of growth, advancement, training, morality, freedom and sovereignty. Jordan is, as King Hussein desired, a homeland of freedom, dignity, pride, and nobility, a country of democracy and sovereignty, and an institution in which all aspects of development were integrated, and its organs collaborated to achieve Hussein's goals, which His Majesty King Abdullah II and the people will carry forward.



Arabization of the Army Command restored the nation's glory, and placed Jordan at the top of pride and precedence



Termination of the Jordanian-British Treaty in 1957

King Hussein began executing a strategy to restructure and develop the Armed Forces after the Arabization of the Arab Army Command in 1956; however, to achieve full Jordanian sovereignty, the Jordanian–British Treaty, signed on March 22, 1946, had to be terminated. As a result of the Arabization decision, the Government pledged to terminate the treaty before the Parliament and the nation; and this pledge was backed by all Jordanian trends and movements, including the Islamic, nationalist, leftist, and independent national groups. The late King Hussein bin Talal and his cabinet worked hard to persuade certain Arab states to help Jordan's treasury; so that Jordan could avoid relying on British assistance and terminate the Jordanian–British treaty. On January 19, 1957, Jordan signed the Arab Solidarity Agreement with Egypt, Saudi Arabia and Syria, in which these states pledged to support Jordan with financial aid, in order to end Jordan's reliance on British financial support. Shortly, the Prime Minister of Jordan and the British Ambassador in Amman, Mr. Charles Duke, representing the British Government, signed an agreement to terminate the Jordanian–British Treaty on March 13, 1957. On the same day, the House of Representatives ratified the agreement, and the procedures for implementing the termination decision began with a celebration at Mafraq air base, which includes lowering the British flag and raising the Jordanian one, followed by the departure of the last British soldier from Jordan at the port of Aqaba.

Jordan Armed Forces' role during the Tripartite Aggression against Egypt

Starting on October 29, 1956, the brotherly Egypt was subjected to a tripartite aggression launched by Britain, France and Israel, due to the decision of the late President Gamal Abdel Nasser to nationalize the Suez Canal. Consequently, Jordan placed its Armed Forces under the command of the Egyptian leadership, and the late King Hussein called his brother President Gamal to inform him of this decision. On November 1st, Jordan cut its diplomatic relations with France as a diplomatic response to the aggression on Egypt. During this period, the Jordanian front was repeatedly attacked on a daily basis, to prevent Jordan from sending troops to the Egyptian front. The Jordanian Army fought courageously against the enemy, and throughout the year 1956, Jordan presented (106) martyrs at various intervals, which is equal to the number of martyrs in the five years before. On the other hand, Jordan delegated the head of the Royal Court to participate in the commemoration of Egypt's heroism celebration in the 1956 war in Port Said, and Jordan awarded the "Supreme Order of the Renaissance" to the City of Port Said, in recognition of the heroism of this City.



Jordan Armed Forces' Role in Preserving the Independence and Sovereignty of Kuwait in 1961

Historically, Kuwait was a British colony from 1899 till 1961, when Britain granted Kuwait its independence on June 19, 1961. The Iraqi Government, headed by Abdul Karim Qassem, announced that it would annex Kuwait to Iraq, because it is an Iraqi territory, and was subservient to Basra during the Ottoman era before the Britain occupation, according to its claim. After the final British soldier left Kuwait, Abdul Karim Qassem mobilized his forces on the Kuwait's borders in preparation for its annexation. Consequently, The Arab League stepped in and assembled armed forces from four Arab states, including Jordan, to march to Kuwait to defend the country's independence, and this force was called the "Arab League Security Force". For the record, the Kuwaiti Army, at that time, numbered about 3 thousand soldiers, compared to 60 thousand Iraqi soldiers.

On September 13, 1961, The Jordanian Forces marched to the conflict zone, and was the second force in number, which consisted of an infantry battalion, an anti-aircraft artillery platoon "(6) 40 mm guns" and a medical services unit. The strength of the force amounted to 785 soldiers out of 2,300 soldiers who are in full force. Further, the Jordanian combat forces consisted of 785 soldiers out of a total of 2,300 soldiers. Wasfi al-Tal, the Jordanian ambassador in Baghdad, was monitoring the situation and sending reports. He stated, in one of his reports, that Kuwait's Ruler would prefer the Jordanian Forces Commander to command all Arab League Security Force.





In this respect, the Jordanian Forces performed their duty to protect brotherly Kuwait's independence to the fullest. On September 13, 1961, the day Jordanian forces left to Kuwait, the late King Hussein, may Allah rest his soul in peace, farewelled and addressed the Jordanian Protection Force, and said:



His Majesty the late King Hussein bin Talal's Speech to the Jordanian Forces heading to Kuwait on September 13, 1961

I express my gratitude and best wishes for your success in this mission, and every member of our Jordanian family, I believe, wishes you success, and eagerly awaits your good news. Our hope has always been, and will continue to be, that all of our Arab brothers would rally with us to protect our nation. We have a duty that requires everyone's support to fulfill, but it's vital that Jordan maintains Arab unity, and we all hope that the Iraqi-Kuwaiti issue is handled in a just manner as soon as feasible.

Jordanian Forces and other Arab Forces are heading to Kuwait with the goal of expelling foreign forces, already present, and resolving the situation as quickly as possible. Further, I believe that your presence in Kuwait will help everyone to have a better understanding of our enduring and persevering homeland. I also believe that everyone of you will act as an ambassador for their homeland and the Armed Forces, letting everyone know how far we've come in terms of training and military spirit.

We are a Force that all Arabs are be proud of, and when you see your brothers, Kuwait's sons, and your compatriots working in Kuwait, convey to them the greetings of your family in this homeland. I am confident that you will earn their admiration and gratitude for standing by them, as well as their gratitude for your and your country's support for the Arab nation. We will keep you in our thoughts and prayers, May God provide you the strength to stand up for the truth, and serve your great Arab nation.

Peace, God's mercy and blessings be upon you



Battle of Samu on November 13, 1966



(Image showing the impact of the Israeli attack on Samu Town)

On Sunday, November 13, 1966, at half past five in the morning, the 7th Israeli Armored Brigade mobilized its forces on the Jordanian border, as they crossed the Armistice Lines with two columns of tanks, 400 fighters carried in half-tracks, backed by several squadrons of combat aircraft. One of the tank columns moved towards the town of Samu, and the other towards the town of Yatta with the aim of deception. Immediately, two Jordanian forces advanced, under Israeli air strikes, towards Samu in two different routes; the first through the town of ad-Dhahiriya, and the second through the town of Yatta. The Jordanian force engaged the invading forces in intense battle, despite the Jordanian Air Force's attempt to provide air covering by deploying three Hawker Hunter aircraft, whose influence was limited because to the high number of Israeli aircraft. Due to the terrain, the Israelis were able to reach the heights of Samu, coinciding with the arrival of the Jordanian forces around the heights from two sides. In this engagement, a squadron of Jordanian aircraft took part, and engaged in fierce air combat with enemy squadrons. On the ground, Jordanian soldiers battled courageously against Israeli forces that were better armed, but they were able to defeat the Israeli before the conclusion of the day. Following the killing of Colonel Yoav Shaham, the Israeli



Paratroopers Brigade Commander, Israeli troops retreated, and the Jordanian Army was able to safeguard the people's evacuation from the town with the fewest possible civilian casualties. Thirteen Jordanian soldiers were martyred in this battle, in addition to both Major Mohammad Daif Allah Al-Hababah and Lieutenant Pilot Muwaffaq Badr Al-Salti, and Colonel Bahjat Al-Muhaisen, Hittin Brigade Commander, was wounded.



(Witness to the Battle of Samu pointing at the location where Captain Mohammad Dhaif Allah Al-Hababah was martyred)

The late King Hussein wrote about the Battle of Samu in his book “My War with Israel^(*)” (In reading this Battle, it is impossible to conclude that the attack on Samu, in the southwest of Hebron, on November 13, 1966, was motivated by the exposure of an Israeli bus to a landmine and the deaths of two or three Israelis south of Samu. We couldn’t find an explanation for the delay in delivering King Hussein's apology, may Allah rest his soul in peace, for the incident to prevent any further developments. This apology was made at the request of the US Ambassador to Jordan, who assured Jordan that no military action^(**) would be taken . There were no signs of any military action, but suddenly, the Israeli military convoy appears heading to Samu, through the village of Rafat, next to the Rajm El Madfa’a police post, and to the west of the Al-Asifer police post, all of which are adjacent to the armistice line of 1948.

(*According to reports, Israel had requested a Jordanian apology for the bus incident south of Samu, in which two school students were killed, and Jordan had sent an official apology to the American Ambassador; however, it appears that the apology did not arrive, and as a result, the attack was unexpected, and our forces moved after the attack began.

(**)King Hussein bin Talal, “My War with Israel” (An interview with King Hussein, conducted by the French journalists Vic Vance and Pierre Loire), 1970, The Battle of Samu, pp. 24–29.



This suggests that the Samu operation was a practice run for an eventual invasion. Further, King Hussain's statement in Samu, on the second day of the Battle, was significant, as he said: "Today, the battle for the occupation of Jerusalem has begun". The Battle of Samu enraged Arab and local public opinion, with rallies calling for urgent Arab collaboration and cohesiveness to prepare for what was to follow. Unfortunately, the Battle of Samu was a litmus test for the United Arab Defense Pact, which had no role in repelling the aggression; therefore, it fell apart after the first test. Moreover, Samu was a historical station, and a scenario that discloses many secrets, and it was part of the Israeli plot to conquer the West Bank. Perhaps Israel's allegation that it would not attack Jordan if the latter did not take part in the 1967 war, is a deception; as the occupation of Jerusalem and the West Bank, as well as the imposition of a new fait accompli on Jordan, was the most significant objectives of the June 1967 War.



(Jordanian tank, where it was stationed in Jenin during the 1967 war)





War of Attrition on the Jordanian Front

Despite the signing of the Armistice Agreement, which included the cessation of military operations, the Jordanian front did not calm down after the Palestine War in 1948; therefore, Jordan continued to fight a war in the form of border clashes, artillery shelling, sorties, cross-border raids, and invasions of Jordanian territory.

The war of attrition on the Jordanian front will be divided into two phases; the first is the war of attrition along the borders of the West Bank, as well as the southern borders of Jordan, from the southern tip of the Dead Sea to Aqaba, with a length of about 650 km. Further, the first phase started at the end of the Palestine War in 1948 until June 1967, where the enemy continued its military activities with the goal of maintaining tension in the region, as well as launching retaliation attacks when a settlement, a bus, or individuals were attacked. The Jordanian forces remained in a state of constant vigilance and preparedness to repel any aggression; however, the military operations carried out by the enemy varied, most notably: attacks on several police stations, such as Rajm al-Madfa police station, Rahwa police station south of Hebron, the attack on Husan, Qibya massacre, the attack and destruction of Ghor al-Safi police station, the attack on Qalqilya, the attack on Garandal police station, and the cross-border clashes with our forces in all areas. Moreover, one of the most prominent operations before the June 1967 war was the Battle of Samu on November 13, 1966.

With respect to the clashes statistics during the period from 1949 to 1957, they amounted to 1,725 incidents, while the incidents that were investigated with the conviction of the enemy were 156 incidents. The number of martyrs of the Jordanian Arab Army reached 111 martyrs and 72 wounded. As for the Jordanian civilian, there were 504 martyrs and 275 people wounded. We should highlight that civilian martyrs were more numerous, since the enemy was primarily targeting the civilians, in order to depopulate the border area. Thus, in order to handle the situation and fortify the front lines, Border Guards were formed at the level of each village, with about 15 armed men, who were trained and equipped with ammunition and rifles by the Armed Forces. Despite that The Jordanian forces faced a difficult situation, they valiantly held out while defending the civilian population and preventing penetration and infiltration.

The second phase of the war of attrition was along the eastern Jordanian front; from Umm Qais in the north through the Dead Sea and Wadi Araba to Aqaba in the south. Following the June 1967 war, the enemy expected to be able to extend its victory across the border by committing acts of aggression and infiltration; therefore, shortly following the conflict, Israel kept the Jordanian front enflamed with its repeated land and air acts of aggression on Jordan. On a daily basis, machine guns and artillery shells continued to be fired against military sites and civilians, and the attacks extended to all front lines, villages and camps, particularly Ghor Nimrin, Al-Karima town, Maadi town, Al-Karamah Camp for internally displaced persons, the Southern Shuna, Al-Mashari', Damia and King

Hussein Bridge, as well as the heights of Salt, Ajloun and Irbid were bombed by warplanes. Until the end of 1967, a war of attrition and a test of both sides' strength persisted, and throughout 1968, the enemy continued to organize its forces along the front, making the situation tense. For their part, our forces and artillery responded to the aggression during the war of attrition; a war that aimed at paralyzing the movement of our forces, destroying our economy in the Jordan Valley, and preparing for the occupation of the western heights of Jordan to threaten the Capital, Amman.

During this war, Jordan provided its full potential in assisting the Palestine Liberation Organization, and the resistance actions were carried out under the cover of Jordanian artillery bombardment, with the assistance of our military forces. Moreover, Jordan provided the Palestinian fighters with assistance in preparation for crossings operations, covering their withdrawal along the front line, and providing weapons and ammunition to the Fedayeen in their operations, even the late King Hussein announced to the world that: "We are all Fedayeen".

The most serious engagement occurred on February 15, 1968, along the northern front, when the hostile bombardment of the local population resulted in the martyrdom of approximately 25 civilians and seven Jordanian soldiers, including the Battalion Commander, Major Mansour Krishan; and "The Day of Veterans and Military Retirees" was established on the anniversary of their martyrdom.

Israel had had enough of Jordan; as Levi Eshkol, the enemy's Prime Minister, issued a warning to Jordan, saying: "Israel's patience has an end, and the blood of its soldiers and citizens will not be in vain". Afterward, Israel mercilessly attacked Jordanian villages as a prelude to a comprehensive aggression carried out by Israel in Karameh in March 1968; which is regarded as the war of attrition's biggest battle. During the battle of Karameh, the Jordanian Army inflicted heavy losses and an embarrassing defeat on the enemy; a battle that restored the Arab nation's confidence, and instilled hope and determination to prepare for the next round. Further, engagements continued through the area of Al-Maghtas (Baptism Site), Mandasa, Um al-Sharat, bridges areas, etc., and the Jordanian Arab Army managed to deal with all engagements incidents, and repelled all the attacks.



Front page of Al-Dustour Newspaper on December 4, 1968, following Kafr Asad Massacre
entitled "The Israeli Barbarians Destroyed Kafr Asad"



Jordan Arab Army in the June War of 1967



Citizens of Jerusalem constructed a memorial monument in recognition of our Armed Forces heroes' valor in the 1967 war.

Prior to discussing the June 1967 war, it is prudent to consider these brief topics separately.

Cairo Summit on May 30, 1967

Atmosphere of dispute and media war was the prevailing relationship between Jordan, Egypt and others. In the midst of this atmosphere, His Majesty King Hussein, may God rest his soul, paid a surprise visit to Cairo to meet with President Abdel Nasser, and hold a mini-summit meeting that included King Hussein, Abdel Nasser and Nouredin al-Atassi. During the summit, a joint Arab defense agreement was signed, to which Iraq joined two days later. Further, among the most prominent remarks of His Majesty King Hussein was, "We need at least six months to be ready to fight a battle against Israel".

Israeli military build-up on the Syrian front

Syria announced that Israeli forces were building-up on its borders, with the aim of carrying out a specific military operation. In this respect, President Gamal Abdel Nasser took the initiative to issue a warning to Israel to withdraw these forces, while Israel denied such; however, in anticipation of any emergency, Israel reinforced its forces on the Syrian borders. At this point, the escalation began, followed by the closure of the Straits of Tiran, and then the evacuation of the International Monitoring Authority force from the region, while Egypt also increased its military readiness.



Beginning of the War

The war began on June 5, at five in the morning, with a comprehensive simultaneous air attack on the Egyptian airports. Then the Israelis launched the attack on the Syrian airports, followed by an attack on Amman Airport around 11 am. At this point, military operations began on the Jordanian front, and the first military statement was issued.

Ajloun Radar

There was a joint coordination between the Air Forces of both Jordan and Egypt, and they had a secret code that had to be opened at the beginning of each month. At the dawn of June 5, the Israeli aircrafts, heading towards Egypt, were detected by Ajloun's Radar, and an instant code was sent to Egypt with information about the aircrafts. However, the Egyptian Air Force did not receive the code, because the Egyptians forgot to change the code until after the war. Further, Lieutenant-General Mohammad Fawzy^(*), the Egyptian Minister of War, highlighted this incident in his journal. Indeed, if the code was received and analyzed at the time, the course of the battle, and even the history of the region, would have changed. Further, there are still many unanswered issues concerning why the Egyptian side did not utilize the June 1 code.

Jerusalem Plan

This Jordanian, drawn up in 1959, stipulated that the Jordanian forces in North and South Jerusalem shall mobilize around Jerusalem in case of an attack on the West Bank, or in the event of any critical situation, and not allowing Jerusalem to fall. In other words, occupying Jerusalem was the primary goal of the Israeli attack, and if any other area had fallen, it could be restored and negotiated; however, this does not apply to Jerusalem.

Abdul Munim Riad^(**)

Under the Arab Joint Defense Treaty, Lieutenant-General Abdul Munim Riad was appointed to be the Commander of the Eastern Front, and he conducted the battle as part of the comprehensive war on all fronts. Lieutenant-General Riad disregarded Jerusalem plan, and moved the Jordanian forces such a way that they could be easily targeted and destroyed, without any support from any air cover. Further, there were sharp differences between Abdul Munim Riad and the Jordanian commanders over the implementation of his plan, under which we lost Jerusalem and the West Bank.

(*)Journals of Mohammad Fawzy on Ajloun Radar. The Journals of the Egyptian Minister of War, Mohammad Fawzy were issued in the name of the "Three Years' War" (1967-1970). Within the Journals, there is a reference to two warnings; two warnings arrived an hour and a half before the war started. Where the El-Arish intelligence office transmitted a signal at 7:00 a.m. concerning enemy tanks assembling, and Field Marshal, Amer, was shown the signal, but did not comment. The signal reached the Operations Staff at 9:40, that is, after the actual attack took place. The second warning arrived from the Ajloun Early Warning Station in Jordan, at eight in the morning, and reported the presence of successive waves of Israeli fighters heading towards the southwest. The signal was not received at the Air Force Operations Room, due to a personal error in changing the signal code.

(**)Abdul Munim Riad, born in 1919, an Egyptian officer who held high positions, and served as the head of the Egyptian Operations Staff. In the 1967 war, he was appointed the Commander of the Jordanian Front, and then appointed as the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff of the Egyptian Armed Forces. Israeli artillery shells poured down on his location during his visits to the Suez Canal Front, and was martyred on March 9, 1969. Further, the day of his martyrdom was celebrated in Egypt as Martyrs' Day.



Jordan's Decision to Join the War

The Israeli allegations that it had advised Jordan not to open its front since Israel has no intention of attacking Jordan were completely untrue; since their ultimate goal was to control Jerusalem, which they failed to conquer in 1948. Such Israeli claims and allegations were only maneuvers to cast doubt on Arab positions. Therefore, His Majesty King Hussein took his choice to go to war on the basis of Arab nationalism, and that the failure to open the front will turn the region into turmoil and a wave of violence, and Jordan would be held accountable for the defeat afterwards. Moreover, it was widely assumed that if Jordan did not open its front, Israel would take the initiative to attack when it deemed appropriate, after dealing with other Arab fronts.

Stances of His Majesty King Hussein

We have outlined His Majesty's stance in six points, the first of which is Jordanian leadership's recognition that Israel intends to occupy Jerusalem, and measures have been put in place to ensure preserving the City. Unfortunately, the United Arab Command, represented by Lieutenant-General Abdul Munim Riad, had overlooked this consideration, and devised a plan that did not take into account the terrain, the armament of the Jordanian Army, or Jordan's strategic goals, in which Jerusalem is its core. Another stance would be His Majesty statement that "we were given the restoration of 98% of the West Bank territory immediately after the war, but we declined on the basis of the joint Arab position, and the necessity of restoring all occupied Arab land". Further, and after the war, president Nasser said to King Hussein: "We are responsible for the loss of the West Bank, and you can go to kiss Johnson's hand until he returns the West Bank to you", King Hussein's answer was, "I will not, and will never, kiss anyone's hand". Furthermore, His Majesty King Hussein continued to defend the Palestinian cause, being the first leader to speak on the subject at the United Nations. Despite the fact that Jordan did not receive any foreign aid at the time, His Majesty King Hussein proceeded to build the Jordanian nation and the Arab Army with the available resources. Finally, on March 21, 1968, the Jordanian Army fought the Battle of Karameh, in which it achieved the greatest Arab victory over the Zionist enemy at the time. Moreover, this battle represented the elimination of the psychological and military effects of the June War, and brought hope in the hearts of all Arabs.

Course of the June 67 War on the Jordanian Front

After the 1948 war, Arab-Israeli battles did not take place until 1956, when Israel, France and Britain participated in the tripartite aggression against Egypt. What followed was limited engagements, particularly along the Jordanian front; the most prominent of which was an Israeli attack on the town of Samu in Hebron Governorate in November.



Propaganda war, which the Arabs excelled at, dominated the period from 1956 to 1967, as this campaign influenced the real path of Arab military readiness to fight the constantly growing Israeli Army. Consequently, Israel was able to carry out its expansion plan in order to assimilate more immigrants, and achieve a larger military goal of expanding Israel's territory by acquiring additional lands.

As a matter of fact, it was clear that Israel had committed aggression against the Arabs in order to destroy Arab military forces, occupy Jerusalem, and annexe it based on alleged historical considerations, all under the cover of Israel's right to defend itself, and the beginnings were through the first Arab Summit in Cairo in 1964. In late 1963, the Arab situation was dire in terms of inter-Arab ties; nevertheless, several Arab nations experienced internal instability, and there were internal Arab wars, such as the war in Yemen, in which Egypt mobilized large forces. All of that has taken place while Israel was planning to divert Jordan River to irrigate its territory, and draw its water to the Negev. In view of this scenario, the Arabs convened in Cairo, from the 13th to 17th of January 1964, for the first summit meeting, when they defined the Arab strategy as follows: "Focus on the political component, by economically and politically besieging Israel, and garnering support for the Arab right from the maximum number of nations. Meanwhile, Arab armies will be equipped, and a united Arab Command will be established, capable of planning, organizing, and launching a complete Arab war to destruct the Israeli Army, and restore Arab rights to their rightful owners".

The summit witnessed numerous inconsistencies; as Egypt moves toward prudence and reasoning, while Syria had pushed toward direct confrontation and an immediate full-scale war, despite the Arabs' lack of readiness for any kind of conflict. Nevertheless, the Summit reached several decisions, including the establishment of the Palestine Liberation Organization, to lead the resistance movement against Israel in coordination with the Jordanian Government, and requesting Syria and Jordan to divert the tributaries of the Jordan River, to pass up the opportunity for the enemy to draw the river's waters to the Negev desert. Consequently, Syria and Jordan began building the Khalid Ibn Al-Walid Dam on the Yarmouk River .

In 1965, Fatah Movement was established, and began to operate from the Jordanian and Syrian lands without coordination with the United Arab Command. Afterward, the Syrians began bombing Israeli sites and settlements, where the situation developed into air engagements, and Israel began responding by conducting similar attacks, such as its attack on Samu on November 13, 1966. The pace of events in the area quickened, the Arab governments' military preparation increased, and it became obvious that the region was heading for war. Accordingly, events in the region accelerated, the military readiness of the Arab states was raised, and it was clear that the region was moving at a rapid pace towards war. As a result, Israel built-up its forces on the Syrian front, and Egypt evacuated the International Emergency Forces and closed the Tiran Straits, and then Arab military cooperation grew, culminating in the military agreement signed on May 30, 1967, by His Majesty King Hussein and President Abdel Nasser.



Forces Build-Up

Israel started building up its ground and air forces to confront the Arab armies, and the numerical superiority was clear in favor of the Arab states that excelled in the field of the air force, for example, by 3.2 to 2. In the technical and training field, superiority was in favor of Israel, which used modern combat tactics, while the Syrian Army maintained conventional Russian tactics of combat. As for the land forces, Arab armies were fighting on the outer lines with distant transport lines and different combat tactics, and under a new incomplete command. Further, despite the superiority of Arab armies on ground combat vehicles, Israel alone excelled in building up manpower for the battle.

War Outbreak

On the morning of Monday, June 5, 1967, Israeli aircrafts launched a surprise airstrikes on Egyptian airfields and bases, and destroyed the majority of the Egyptian Air Force on the ground. With this airstrike, the Egyptian Air Force went out of action, and the war began on the Jordanian front around 11 noon that day.

Jordanian Front

Israeli Concept of Operations on the Jordanian Front

The Israeli plan was in accordance with the following concept of operations (Northern Command's areas of responsibility includes Sinjil town, north of Ramallah, and to the north, while Southern Command's areas of responsibility includes territories from Hebron to the south (In the north, the Israeli forces advance two columns on two axes; the first column advancing on the axis of Jenin, Deir Sharaf, Nablus from the west, while the second column advancing on the axis of Jenin – Tubas, the Muthalath Al-Badhan, and military operations will end with the occupation of Prince Mohammad Bridge. As for the central region, a combat group advances between Jerusalem and Bethlehem, and occupies Tal Mukaber, Abu Dis and Al-Azariya, and conduct exploitation in the Nabi Musa – Jericho, and occupies Prince Abdullah Bridge. In the south, Israeli forces were tasked to hold and engage with the Jordanian forces; to maintain communication and coordination between the three commands, on the transverse line extending with the highway of Nablus–Ramallah–Jerusalem–Bethlehem–Hebron, as well as the transverse line in Jordan Valley along the highway of Muthalath Nabi Musa– Jericho – Al-Auja – Al-Jiftlik. Further, the Israeli forces carried out all the operations with large contingents of troops and heavy air cover.



Jordanian Concept of Operations

His Majesty King Hussein bin Talal, may his soul rest in peace, hoped to build a strong army capable of driving the usurper from our lands; however, like his grandfather "King Abdullah bin Al-Hussein," he was swayed by political and psychological considerations when defining the Army's mission and formulating a strategic concept based primarily on military and logical factors. Furthermore, military principles imposed on the Jordanian small-sized army, that defends a broad front, to choose vital areas, and to maintain adequate reserves to carry out any counterattacks. In applying this principle, the Army supposed to leave villages and non-tactical positions on the border, and to take defensive positions in the highland chain of Nablus, Jerusalem and Hebron. However, who would absolves the Army of its responsibility of evacuating any town or city in the West Bank; thus, the Army must remain in his posts and stand fast. Moreover, the Army did not give up an inch, but due to a lack of air cover and false intelligence from other battlefronts, forced the Army to fight a losing war from the start.



(Jordan Army trenches in Ammunition Hill (Sheikh Jarrah))





Jordan Armed Forces, consisting of nine infantry brigades and two armor brigades, had been deployed to defend the West Bank. The Army's area of responsibility included the frontal area, extending from the north of Jenin – Marj Ibn Amer – to the south of Hebron. Further, behind this line were infantry battalions, that defend along the heights of Ebal, Gerizim, Badu, Nabi Samuel and the heights of Hebron to Beersheba.

Following terrain analysis, the Supreme Commander, King Hussein, may Allah rest his soul in peace, ordered his forces not to give up any land, whatever its tactical value. During the planning phase, His Majesty the king took into consideration the political and psychological factors, and the plan was based on the defense; by holding on to the land with a rear reserve force, to repel any infiltration and carry out a counterattack. However, the destruction of the Egyptian Air Force and the inaccurate intelligence information, sent by the United Arab Command in Cairo, are what prompted the Jordanian Army to fight a losing war. Further, Major General Abdel Moneim Riad's appointment as Front Commander added to confusion, by failing to understand the topography and terrain of the region, as well as his paradoxical movements of brigades, and frequent cancellations of orders issued after their implementation.

(Conduct of operations on the Jordanian Front) 5-10 June, 1967

Israel claimed that their occupation of the West Bank was a logical development of their objectives in response to Jordan's participation in the war. However, the facts show otherwise; as the Israeli Army had complete plans to occupy Jerusalem and the whole West Bank up to Jordan River. In the north, an infantry brigade +, an armored brigade +, and a mechanized brigade were mobilized and tasked to occupy the City of Nablus and its sector, and engage with the Jordanian forces, which were composed of Qadisiyah Brigade, the 40th Armored Brigade and Khaled bin Al-Walid Brigade. Upon the completion of their mission, these Israeli forces were tasked to launch offensive operations against the Syrian forces on the Golan Front. In the Central Region, an Israeli infantry brigade formed of 8 battalions, a mechanized brigade, and a paratroopers brigade were mobilized, and was given the task of occupying the West Bank and launching offensive operations against the Jordanian forces, which were formed from infantry brigades (Talal Brigade, Al-Hashemi Brigade, Alia Brigade, Imam Ali Brigade, in addition to the 60th Armored Brigade). Following the announcement of Cairo Agreement on May 30, 1967, Jordanian forces were put on immediate alert, and preparations for the war began to take on a new approach. It is worth mentioning that Iraq sent troops to support the Jordanian front; however, these forces arrived in the Jordan River near the conclusion of the war.



Battle of Jerusalem and Hebron from (1400) on June 5 to (2300) on June 7

The Israeli build-up in the area west of Al-Tarun and in Al-Afula north of Jenin confirmed that Israel is planning a full-scale aggression on the Jordanian front. Therefore, the Jordanian leadership sent a warning to the Egyptian leadership, informing it that the enemy is preparing for a major aggression that may occur before or after June 4, but the Egyptian leadership did nothing. When the battle broke out on June 5, it became clear that the enemy had drawn up a pre-plan aimed at occupying the old Jerusalem, followed by the West Bank; therefore, the enemy focused on Jerusalem, on the basis that it was the key to the West Bank. Further, the plan was drawn up to isolate Jerusalem from the Hebron and Nablus, with the aim of preventing Jordanian reserves from reaching it from the Jordan Valley. The enemy decided to surround Jerusalem with a pincer movement, that would be carried out from the north, on the heights of Bedouin – Nabi Samuel Ramallah, Mount Scopus – Beit Hanina, and ends at the Mount of Olives, east of Jerusalem. From the south, the Israeli forces were tasked to occupy the heights of Bethlehem – Mukaber – Sur Baher – Ras al-Amud, and carry out a pincer movement in the area of Abu Dis – Al-Azariya – Hebrew University in Hadassah.

In view of the Jordanian forces deployment on the ground, it is clear that the Commander of the Western Front was defending the central and southern sectors; with four infantry brigades and an armored brigade, while keeping Imam Ali Brigade and the 60th Armored Brigade as reserve. Further, the front of this force alone extends to 150 miles, leaving the Israelis with the option to attack from any axis.

External and Internal Battle of Jerusalem

External Battle of Jerusalem (June 5) refers to the one that took place around the City of Jerusalem; where the enemy began its attack with a mechanized brigade, that was building up on Jerusalem-Tel Aviv road, and advancing on three routes inside the Jordanian territory to occupy the chain of heights overlooking Jerusalem-Bab al-Wad road, most notably were the heights of Tal al Radar – Badou – Sheikh Abdulaziz Hill – Beit Iksa and Nabi Samuel.

The Jordanian 9th Infantry Battalion of the Hashemite Brigade valiantly defended and inflicted heavy losses on the enemy, forcing the Israeli to request support from the Paratroopers Brigade in Al-Mutla'a area, which succeeded in establishing contact with it. Further, a tank battalions from the 60th Armored Brigade managed to repel the attack of an Israeli battalion, inflicting heavy losses on it. The enemy battalion was defeated, and pursued by the Jordanian battalion; during which the latter ran out of fuel and stopped, allowing the Israeli forces to reorganize and launch a counterattack. As for the Internal Jerusalem Battle (1400



on June 5 – 1000 on June 7), the Battle of Old Jerusalem, in which King Talal's Mechanized Brigade bravely defended against the Israeli force, that consist of the Asyooni Mechanized Brigade and Paratroopers Brigade supported by an armored battalion. The Israeli attack on Old Jerusalem began at night, and the Israeli forces were subjected to a concentrated and effective bombardment from the Jordanian 9th Artillery Battalion, and the enemy was able to advance to the "Ammunition Hill", where Al Hussein 2nd Battalion engaged fiercely with the enemy throughout the night of (5–6) June, where the Israelis used all means of destruction. During the battle, 50 Israeli were killed and other 150 were wounded. Based on information from the Israeli leadership, the British writer Edgar O'Ballance^(*), confirmed that the battle of the Hill of Ammunition was one of the fiercest battles fought by Israeli forces, who faced an army determined to die and defend until the very end. Further, the Egyptian Commander, Abdel Moneim Riad, attempted to break the siege and reinforce King Talal Mechanized Brigade; therefore, he sent the 60th Armored Brigade, but the latter engaged with Israeli forces that were stationed on the Jerusalem–Ramallah road, and the Brigade could not accomplish its mission. The 60th Armored Brigade had received a previous order to advance south, but the order was canceled, and later was ordered to head west to Jerusalem, and the same applied to Imam Ali Brigade; as a result, orders were confusing, and the Jordanian soldiers were subjected to attacks, artillery, and Israeli air strikes, all of which had a significant impact on the course of military operations.

At 0500 on June 7, the Israeli Command in Jerusalem received a telegram from the Israeli Deputy Chief of Staff, stating that the Israeli forces had destroyed the Egyptian forces, and that they should occupy Jerusalem before the ceasefire. As a result, the enemy focused their attack on Jerusalem, and reinforced it with additional troops, and the battles took place in the streets of Jerusalem and at Al-Aqsa Mosque's square; where about 100 Jordanian soldiers were martyred while they were defending Al-Quds Al-Sharif. However, the Jordanians in Jerusalem found themselves fighting over its walls, in isolation from any other Jordanian forces, as the City was completely encircled; yet the Jordanian soldiers continued to fight even after the ceasefire.

Battle of the Northern Sector (June 7)

Jenin and the Muthalath Al Shuhada witnessed the fiercest battles, had it not been for Israel's air control. Due to the failure of the Israeli offensive operation and the enemy's failure to accomplish any victory in the Northern Sector, the 40th Armored Brigade waged a heroic battle, attacking the rear of the Israeli mechanized brigade, and fighting a tank versus tank. Afterward, the Jordanian Brigade initially won the battle and the enemy retreated, but the Jordanian supply lines were either cut or controlled, which made the battle turn in the enemy's favour, where the latter took the initiative and controlled the battle. At the same time, another Israeli brigade was advancing towards Majdo al-Yamoun, and the rear Infantry Battalion of Khaled bin Al-Walid Brigade retreated to remain in contact with the rest

(*) Edgar O'Ballance, highlighted the Battle of Ammunition Hill, where the Jordanian Arab Army achieved a significant victory in retaining Ammunition Hill in 1948, as it was the main gateway to enter Jerusalem from the northwest. Our men from the 2nd Al-Hussein Battalion, on the other hand, waged a tough struggle against massive enemy forces with air support, and (97) Jordanian soldiers were martyred on the spot, with just a handful forced withdrawal, due to a lack of ammunition.



of the Brigade's units, but Khalid Ibn al-Walid Brigade remained exposed to airstrikes of the Israeli Air Force; which had just accomplished their mission in the Egyptian Front and turned to the Jordanian one.

Despite all the Israeli military movements, Jordanian forces withstood, inflicted heavy casualties on the enemy, where the latter reinforced its forces with an armored brigade and new squadrons of aircrafts. The Jordanian Command requested Egypt for air support, but to no avail; this gave Israel superiority over the area, and the Jordanians were compelled to disengage and retreat, in order to save their forces for the next round.

HM King Hussein's Strategy and the Command's Decisions

King Hussein decided to take part in the June war as an Arab leader, recognizing that the situation in 1967 was different from that in 1956, and that an Israeli attack on Egypt would never prevent Israel from conducting offensive operation against Jordan. Furthermore, lack of participation in the war will not exonerate Jordan's Army, people, or king of their responsibilities for not supporting the Arabs; and this will have a negative impact and cause widespread agitation against Jordan. Finally, King Hussein, may Allah rest his soul in peace, made the decision to go to war as a Hashemite king, and it is his duty to join any Arab effort seeking the liberation of Palestine; as the Hashimis were the first to raise the banner of the Great Arab Revolt, and fought for the liberation of Jerusalem, Damascus and Aleppo.

The Egyptian Army was thought to be capable of defending its front, achieving victory and maintaining air cover for the other fronts, and the Saudi and Iraqi forces, sent to support the Jordanian and Syrian forces, were thought to be capable of defending the front and achieving victory; however, neither the preparation nor the coordination was complete to fight this war. Further, the late King Hussein, after the Cairo meeting on May 31, 1967, said that "we need at least six months to be ready for war".

Results of the June 1967 War

The Israeli forces reached the Suez Canal, secured the occupation of the entire Sinai and the southern straits of the Red Sea, occupied Gaza Strip, reached the Jordan River and occupied the West Bank, and also occupied the Golan Heights, including the northern end of the Khaled Ibn al-Walid Dam; in which construction works was suspended due to the war outcomes.



Arab Failure in the 1967 War: What Went Wrong?

One of the reasons for the Arabs' failure in the war was the deep-seated Arab divisions that existed at the time, which prohibited any form of military and political cooperation. Further, there was a lack of a United Military Command and a well-thought-out military plan; as the United Arab Military Command was formed days before the war, and there was little time to assess the situation, learn about reality, and formulate plans and strategies. In addition, the Arab intelligence services failed to accurately identify the size and intentions of the enemy, so that the Arabs can be fully prepared for the next threat, in addition to the failure of the Arab intelligence effort to counter espionage operations, which played a major role in providing accurate information to the enemy about all Arab military movements. In addition to the confusion of the United Arab Military Command and their conflicting and contradictory orders; as this was evident on the Jordanian Front, in which Jordanian Forces experienced heavy losses and the performance of their mission was hindered. The main reason was the appointment of a Commander who did not comprehend the topography of the operation region, and was unfamiliar with the course of the war nor the Jordanian Army doctrine. Furthermore, intelligence reports from the Egyptian front misled the Arabs into believing that Egypt was winning and controlling the battle at the outset of the war, when the reality was quite different; which had a significant impact on the soldiers' morale, and made them realize that they were fighting a losing battle. In contrast, during the 1956 Suez War, when His Majesty King Hussein, may his soul rest in peace, asked President Abdel Nasser for permission to launch an attack, and open a front to relieve pressure on Egypt, but Abdel Nasser replied emphatically that the situation was fine, and that no such action is required. Following the war, President Abdel Nasser sent a letter to King Hussein thanking him for Jordan's stance and readiness for the sacrifice he had shown during the Suez War. Further, there was a lack of Arab military readiness, in terms of weaponry and ammunition, and most importantly, the qualitative deficiency of Arab armament compared to the adversary, as the war was unequal in the first place. Finally, the late arrival of Arab reinforcements, as the Saudi forces only reached Karak area, and the Iraqi forces only reached Jordan River, both at the end of the war, and these forces did not contribute to the war.

Lessons Learned from June War

The war, in its entirety, has taught the Arab nation valuable lessons; where causes of failure, course of the battles, and mistakes that were made are all among significant lessons learned, and the following are the most prominent lessons of the war: (1) unity and full coordination to achieve success, (2) correct and accurate information before, during and after operations ensures success and builds bridges of trust, (3) qualitative and quantitative readiness, high morale, realistic and thoughtful work is the path to victory, (4) despite the tragedy of the June War, it was characterized by the fiercest fighting spirit of the Jordanian



soldier, particularly when defending from over the walls of Jerusalem and the martyrdom at Al-Aqsa Mosque's square, (5) despite the lack of a United Arab Command, coordination between the Jordanian Forces in the northern and central sectors was maintained, and they were able to conduct honorable fights, (6) several Jordanian units were able to conduct totally separate fights from the rest of the Jordanian forces, and they were successful in attaining goals that well outstripped their forces' capabilities; such as the Hussein 2nd Battalion fight on "Ammunition Hill" against an Israeli mechanized brigade.



Eternal Battle of Al Karameh and the Great Victory of the Jordanian Army (March 21, 1968)

Twenty-three units of Jordan Armed Forces, each with at least 300 soldiers and officers", these are the military units that made victory in Al Karameh on March 21, 1968. On the same day, they engaged in seven battles in seven different locations, on a front that extended more than 100 kilometers long, from Muthalath al Masri in the north to Ghor Fayfa in the south. Further, whereas the Battle of Al Karameh field covered around 1200 square kilometers, al-Karameh Town occupied just 1 square kilometer, and the seven battles that together formed the battle of Al-Karameh were (battle of Muthalath al Masri, battle of al-Karameh Town, battle of Southern Shuna, battle of al-Rama and al-Kafrin, battle of Sowayma, battle of Ghor Fayfa, and battle of Ghor al-Safi).

These battles were carried out by the Jordanian Army over a period of fifteen continuous hours, in very difficult conditions and in an extended battlefield, and in the face of an army that was proud of its June victory. These battles would not have been won by the Jordanian Army had it not been for the unity of its leadership and command, the faith of its soldiers with their mission and their steadfastness. Further, the Army Command learned the lessons from the June battle, and made proper planning at the highest levels and coordination between combat units. The Battle of Al-Karameh is an eternal battle, which results can be summarized in the two themes below:



First: it was an Army that believed in its God, an Army that made victory, and then began to rebuild itself soon thereafter, giving it a strong drive and high morale to keep developing. An Army that believed nothing is impossible, and that triumph would come, God willing, with wise leadership like the Jordanian Army's Command, and a soldier like the Jordanian soldier. Second: represented by the group that won the victory in the media, or almost did so, the group that did not fire a single shot in battle, and departed before eight o'clock in the morning. As for this group's leaders, they were in Ain Hazir, at the front of Wadi Shuaib near Salt, around seven in the morning, to be picked up by the late Major General Ghazi Arabiyat, and taken to the Army Command, and then to an area in Amman.

The Battle's facts and events are recounted by the soldier, who was present at the time, and the actual image will be shown to us when we read the list of martyrs and analyze it in a practical manner. We observe that Jordanian artillerymen, stationed tens of kilometers from the battlefield, have contributed at least 20% of the total martyrs, which raises an important question, why did that happen? The reason is that the Jordanian artillery had a significant impact on the Israeli forces, when they were attempting to cross Jordan River, or while they are advancing in the battlefield. We should also mention that the armored forces account for around 24% of the martyrs, which is owing to the close engagement of the armored forces and the nature of the battlefield; as not a single Israeli soldier walked on the ground, and the battlefield front was about a hundred kilometers long. In fact, we cannot think that a small group of armed men, equipped with light weapons, totaling no more than 200, will be able to achieve a victory along this front. Further, we have no idea how one or two soldiers will fight alone in one kilometer against an Israeli battalion, for example? The superheroes shown in numerous movies have yet to reach this level.

The pre-battle preparation was comprehensive, and included the coordination with the Palestinian Resistance group, the one only stationed in the town of Karameh, and nowhere else. Lieutenant-General Amer Khamash^(*) visited the site, and he also sent Ghazi Arabiyat^(**) to coordinate with this group, and ask them to leave their location because they are the primary, fragile and weak target of the Israeli forces, and when the battle begins, their elimination will be inevitable and swift. However, the Jordanian Army's offer received no response, and by the morning of the Battle, the Palestinian Resistance Group's leadership had abandoned its position and fled to the hillsides, where they were picked up by Ghazi Arabiyat at Ain Hazir. The remaining members of the Palestinian Resistance Group remained in Al-Karameh, facing their fate; as (18) of them were killed at once in the (Bassa Lahem) area. Brigadier General Hakam Al-Rousan^(***) of the Engineering Corps, who

(*) Lieutenant-General Amer Khamash, born in Salt in 1924, joined the military in 1941, graduated in the first Class of Jordanian pilots. He moved through various military positions, until he became the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff the Armed Forces in 1965. Then became the Minister of Defense in Abdel Moneim Al-Rifai's Government. Later, he was appointed the Minister of Defense and Transport in Bahjat Al-Talhouni's Government, then as a Minister of the Royal Court, then served as Personal Advisor to the King, then a member of the Jordanian Senate.

(**) Ghazi Arabiyat, born in 1928, joined the Armed Forces in 1944, and served as the Director of Military Intelligence during the Battle of Al-Karameh. On the morning of the battle in Ain Hazir area, Arabiyat was the one who picked up the Fedayeen commanders and took them to Amman. He was appointed Director of Public Security, and died, may Allah rest his soul in peace, in a car accident while returning from Qatar, after attending a meeting of Arab Police Directors. The accident occurred on April 11, 1979, on Marka Airport road.

(***) Hakam Al-Rousan, was an engineering officer, with the rank of captain, when he was assigned the task of clearing the battlefield. Further, he was an eyewitness to sites besieged by the enemy, where they executed the Fedayeen members without any resistance. Captain Hakam Al-Rousan (retired with the rank of Brigadier) was in charge of searching the martyrs' bodies, to ensure they were not booby-trapped.



arrived at the location the next day (he was a captain at the time), talked about the incident. He was tasked to examine the dead for booby traps, before transporting them to the Umm Al-Hiran cemetery in Jordanian Army vehicles.

★ In our State, the homeland of security and stability, the homeland of the Hashemite leadership, the leadership of truth and courage, We do not lack anything in terms of boldness and frankness of expression, particularly when we listen the late King Hussein saying:

“Jordanians and the sons of our glorified nation will keep remembering that they went to the battle with wounds still bleeding, so they bandaged them, and then proceeded to avenge and achieve victory in the field of redemption... On this day, we honor what you have accomplished on the battlefields,

★ and the victory you have won, by your courage and faith, will be remembered as the most glorious chapter in the nation's contemporary history”.

His Majesty says:” Our Arab nation has had the opportunity to re-evaluate itself in light of the Battle of al- Karameh, bringing it closer to the truth and the right; this came after the catastrophic June War, where the nation overcome with a sense of despair, and clouds of uncertainty hung over its ability to live and give”.

Second Stage, which lasts just nine months, and begins after the June War setback and ends with the victory of Battle of Al-Karameh, was a period in which the Arabs experienced sadness and uncertainty in their capacities. Everyone, then, went back to searching their souls, for a ray of hope that may lead to the dawn. During this trying time, Jordan rolled out its construction and development plan, welcomed all of the West Bank brethren; as Jordanians opened their arms and shared their livelihood. Further, Jordan's Leadership, people, and Government have made it their mission to undo the repercussions of June War.



Third Stage, in which the Arab nation's modern history is being written; when the soldiers of the Arab Army, the Army of the Great Arab Revolt, and the bearer of the Arab Renaissance banner, are resurrecting the Arab nation's spirit and hopes, on March 21, 1968 , the day of the renewed revolution in the Jordanian Arabs land.

Battle of Al Karameh began that morning, but it truly began on the final evening of the June War, when Israel launched a war along the Jordanian border with the goal of forcing Jordan to accept the Israeli method of peacemaking. Israel's focus on Jordan during that period was for several reasons, the most prominent of which was that Jordan had the longest lines of fire with Israel, and the conclusion of a peace treaty meant securing this extended front, and eliminating potential threats from it. Furthermore, unlike other states that established supply bridges to compensate for what they lost in June, Jordan did not receive any weaponry from overseas after that date, and this is where Israel regarded Jordan as the weakest in its view. In addition, Jordan was the biggest loser from the June War, as it has not only lost most of its army and large lands, but also suffers from sheltering large numbers of West Bankers, who have migrated or have been displaced out of fear for their lives, and Israel has taken into account this factor as another vulnerability. Moreover, threatening Jordan's most fertile area, the Jordan Valley, as well as controlling its water sources would also affect Jordan's position, and make it agree to the peace Israel desires. Further, Israel's occupation of the eastern heights, as planned, would also weaken the Jordanian State and destabilize its position; so that it would have a choice between surrendering to the fait accompli or to conclude a weak peace. Finally, there was a very weak pretext, namely, the presence of a pocket of Palestinian resistance, whose members do not exceed 200 in the first place, and carry only light rifles in the town of Al Karameh.

When we discuss the Battle of Al- Karameh from a military standpoint, we are discussing a Battle in which heroism prevailed, and the voice of truth, refusing to surrender, was raised. Further, the Jordanian individual potential emerged, manifesting itself in a victory not just for Jordan, but for the entire Arab nation, which had been rocked by what Jordan had been through. The late King Hussein recognized the gravity of the threat facing Jordan, and placed the Arab world before its historical responsibilities to this homeland; a homeland that did not hesitate to sacrifice the most dearly for the sake of all Arab causes. Then came His Majesty's cable to all Arab leaders, sent from the midst of the war, expressing Hussein's desire for Arab unity, even as he was facing the most severe threat, as his Majesty wrote:

★ "Until this moment, we do not know where the bloody battles of today will end. Even if we are fighting this Battle with all our might and commitment to protect our homeland's sanctity and the honor of our Arabism. If you do not hear from us after today, it is because we have sent our appeals after another, and we have nothing left. However, we urge you to meet immediately at a leader's summit, and be, with God's help, a summit that faces the most difficult circumstance and the most severe historical turning point our nation has ever faced".



Al-Hussein gave a synopsis of the Battle's realities in his Cable, reminding his Arab brothers of the Army's strength and commitment, and emphasizing that unity is achieved by pure work and intentions. Consequently, all Arabs heeded King Hussein's plea; as Saudi Arabia's late King Faisal reaffirmed his country's support for Jordan, urging to learn from June's mistakes. Further, Lebanese President Shar Al-Helou emphasized the bravery of the Jordanian Army, stating that Al-Hussein's message had left an impact on the Lebanese hearts. On the second day, Sheikh Sabah Al-Salem Al-Sabah, the Emir of the State of Kuwait, said to His Majesty King Hussein: "What the Jordanian Arab Army has accomplished under your command, in repelling the aggression, and achieving heroism and honor, is a source of pride and glory, and hold our heads up high; demonstrating to the rest of the world the Arabs' commitment to defend their countries, and the one homeland.

The late President Gamal Abdel Nasser responded, stating, "your call for an Arab summit from the thick of the battle touches the Arab conscience in the deep, and the current sequence of events demonstrates that there is no other option but a single Arab stance". Similarly, all Arab leaders' cables reaffirmed their admiration in the Jordanian Army's stand, its leadership courage, their resilience, and its steadfastness in the face of adversity.

The battle raged on for fifteen hours, with artillery, tanks, other armor, and infantry fighting alongside signal, medical, and engineering troops, as all efforts were combined and individual heroics surfaced, most notably among the young commanders.

Jordanian Army prepared for the day of the battle, as commanders were all stationed at the front, monitoring Israeli army's movements, and analyzing their preparations, and the commanders had arrived at the point of setting the zero hour. Afterward, the Jordanians laid down their plans to confront the attack, and every Jordanian soldier prepared to die for the sake of his land and the honor of his homeland.

After hours, the air was heavy with smoke, weaponry coalesced, the sound of explosions became louder, and Israeli aircrafts ruled the skies. In all axes of the battle, the ground was crammed with Israeli troops; from Muthalath Al-Masri to Al-Karameh town to Shuna, to Al-Rama, Al-Kafrin, Sweimah, and in the south, areas of Fifa and Ghor Al-Safi. By the middle of the day, the Israeli army had broken, and the Jordanian soldier recognized that they had won, and went out to pursue the assailants, killing and destroying them. The Israelis, through General Oddbull^(*), requested for a cease-fire; however, King Hussein refused such request, and made a critical stance. His Majesty recognized the truth of triumph, and understood the Jordanian soldier's eagerness to win. King Hussein recognized that responding to the cease-fire request would mean breaking the Jordanian momentum and crushing their spirit of triumph, and all this will be in the interest of Israel, which cannot leave the lands it occupies. Therefore, Jordanian army continued its fight, until victory was achieved, and the Jordanians offered (87) martyrs in the battle of chivalry, honor and sacrifice.

(*) Following the 1948 Palestine War, it was decided to appoint an international mediator in the region, and the first international mediator was Count Bernadotte, who was killed by Zionist gangs for his pro-Arab stance. He was succeeded by a number of international mediators, and General Oddbull was the international mediator during the June 1967 war.



Al-Karameh battle was fought with a regular army, and all of its arms collaborated until victory was achieved, and martyrs were distributed among the military arms as follows as: (30) martyrs from the Armored Corps, (20) martyrs from the Artillery Corps, (29) martyrs from the Infantry Corps, (4) martyrs from the Signal Corps, and (2) martyrs from the Supply Corps. Moreover, Twenty-three units of Jordan Armed Forces participated in the battle, deployed in a front that extended more than (100) kilometers, from Muthalath Al-Masri in the north to Ghor Fifa in the south, where their twenty-three banners planted over the hills, and in every orchard, garden, valley, streams of water. The Lions of Qadisiyah, Hittin, Princess Alia Brigade, 60th Armored Brigade, and the Prophetic Army's battalions roared in battlefield, led by heroic commanders, including Mashhour Haditha, Kasib Safouq Al-Jazi, Bahjat Al-Muhaisen and Qasim Al-Maaytah, etc. They were, indeed, inspired by the courage, valour and heroism of their Supreme Commander, King Hussein. The Hashemite Army battalions offered martyr after martyr, weaving a banner of immense pleasure, that was hoisted above all Arabs' heads. As these spirits ascend to the skies, protecting the banner of glory, resolve and determination, and maintaining Arab pride, they were saying: "O Arabs, you still have blood flowing, and a spirit of victory".

Martyrs represented all the Kingdom's Governorates as follows: Irbid with sixteen martyrs, Madaba with eleven martyrs, Ajloun with eight martyrs, the Capital, Amman, with six martyrs, Jerash with five martyrs, Mafraq with six martyrs, Karak with three martyrs, Zarqa with two martyrs, Ma'an with four martyrs, Al Balqa and Tafila with two martyrs. Further, the Jordanians, who serve in the Jordan Arab Army from the Governorates of Jerusalem, Nablus and Hebron, presented twenty-one martyrs, with a percentage 24.5%.

This is Al-Karameh Battle... a testimony to a triumph, that came for the sake of the Arab nation's survival, a triumph that lifted their heads up proudly. Further, the Arab and international press and radio stations have addressed the Battle of Karameh, and have unanimously agreed that the battle is a true and significant victory for the Jordanian Arab Army. Moreover, journalists flocked to the battlefield, reporting the reality and the truth, even if some journalists did misrepresented the truth, they went out knowing that the Jordanian army had achieved victory, and deserved to be the army of eternal Arab Karameh.

The Battle of Al-Karameh brought about a new breakthrough in the history of the Arab nation, and was the turning point that transfer the nation from the stage of doubt, hesitation, sadness and defeat to a state of confidence and the ability to make the impossible. Jordan and the Jordanians, both in terms of leadership and Army, were role models for all Arab nations in terms of their capacity to overcome adversity and do miracles.

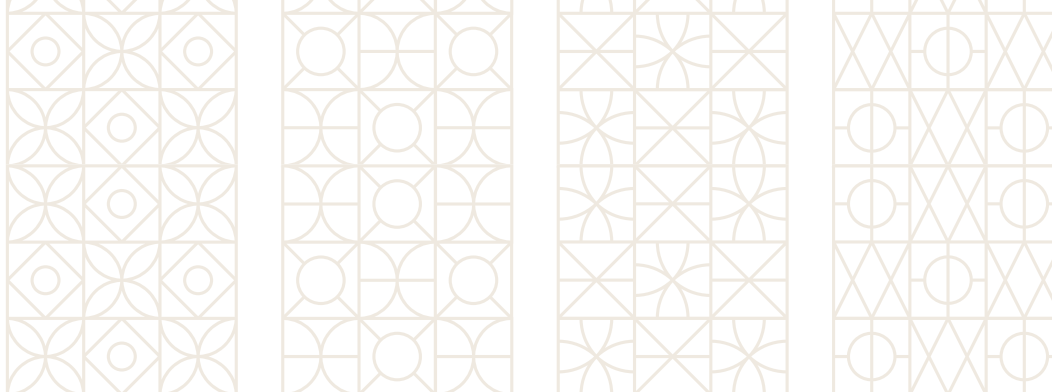
On May 25, 1976, His Majesty King Hussein delivered the following remarks during the Al-Karameh Battle Memorial Site Unveiling Ceremony: slopes

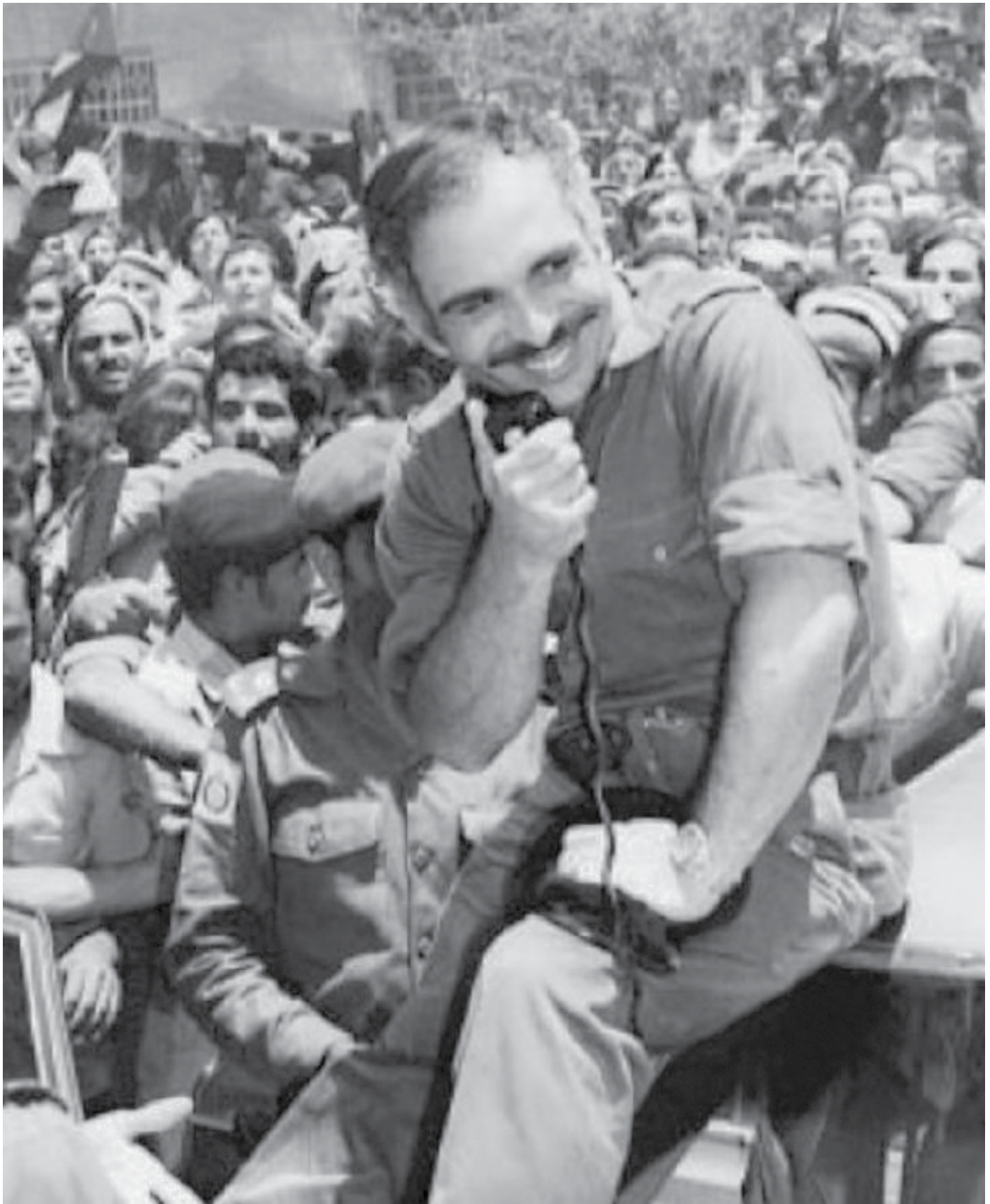
"In these slopes, crouching lions met victory, while the slopes were a witness to glory... and



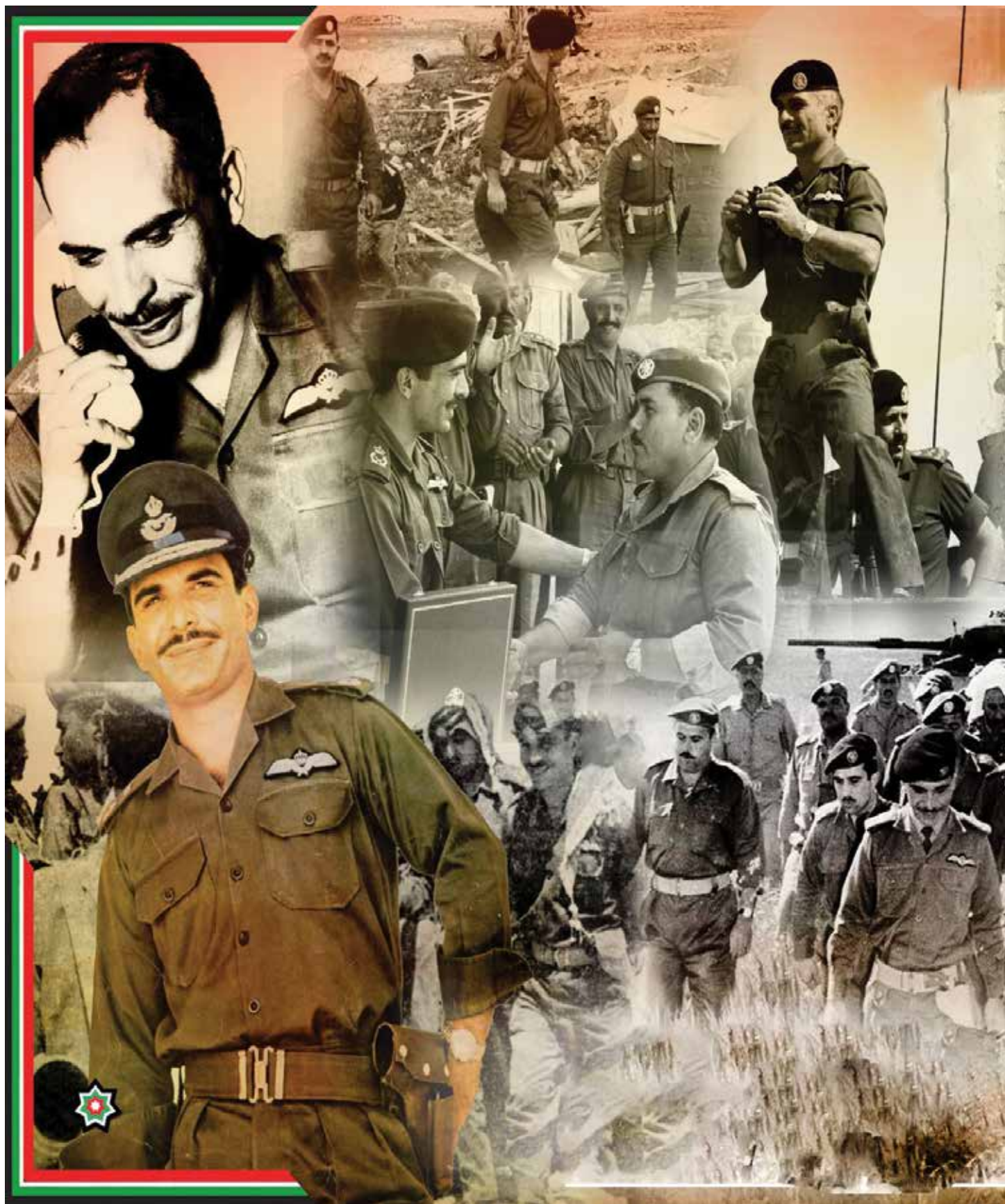
all of that occurred less than a year before the most dramatic setback our Arab nation has ever faced. The air was still covered with the dust of June, and the legend, that began to spread on the day of the setback, continued to infiltrate the Arab soul, consuming it piece by piece, hurling it crushed and shattered on the rocks of sorrow and melancholy in the end. The Israeli arrogance was slashing gleefully through the land, wishing to pierce it, the Israeli vanity struck in the sky, believing it had beyond the height of the mountain peaks. At the dawn of that day, Israeli arrogance launched its attack, with Iron brigades and fire convoys, as our green land, with its trees, plants, women and children, slept peacefully by the one riverbank. The sinful march, then, began to burn the green of the earth, and tear the houses, mosques and schools over people's heads. The Lions were crouching on slopes, on the shoulders of hills, and above peaks, with small arms in their hands, but with great determination, and in their hearts deep faith in God and the homeland. The Lions, then, erupted in the face of the black tide, shouting: "Allahu akbar" (God is the Greatest), and when it was midday, the arrogance and vanity had turned to shame and disgrace. Chivalrous spread joyous banners in Jordan's sky, and the banners grew and extended until they reached the Arab's sky, and the legend was vanquished, and plunged forever. On the Day of Glory, the Day of Al-Karamah, the Arab spirit regained its confidence, and the Arab reclaimed their honor and dignity. Therefore, Battle of Al-Karamah adorned all the Arab slopes with joy banners, and will remain the symbol of victory and glory, of which all Arabs are proud".

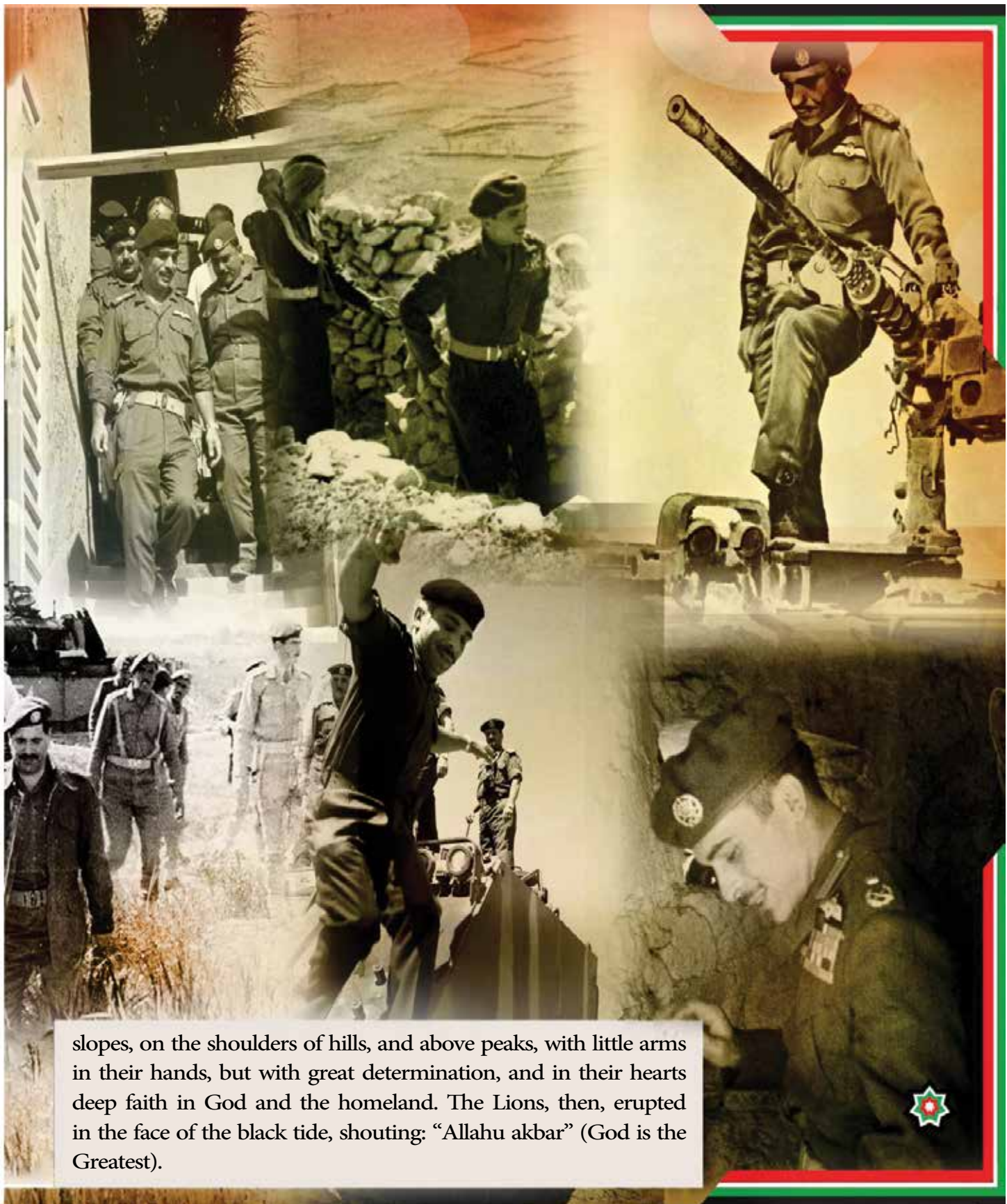
This is Al-Karamah, a name given by the Palestinian refugee brothers, who inhabited the area, and His Majesty King Abdullah I, the Founder, paid them a visit, and ordered the distribution of land for them to live, and the allocation of his own farm and a fresh water well. Thus, the refugee brothers decided to give it the name of "Al-Karamah", because it was a Benefaction (makruma) from His Majesty, may Allah rest his soul in peace, in 1948. Indeed, it become the land of dignity (Al-Karamah), which preserved the Arabs dignity and pride, and above its land rises Al-Karamah Battle Memorial Site.











slopes, on the shoulders of hills, and above peaks, with little arms in their hands, but with great determination, and in their hearts deep faith in God and the homeland. The Lions, then, erupted in the face of the black tide, shouting: “Allahu akbar” (God is the Greatest).



Jordan Arab Army in Internal Security Operations and Achieving Security and Stability (1969 – 1971) Political and Military Conditions

At a time when the Arab nations was still suffering from 1948 Palestinian exodus (Al-Nakba), the unequal June 1967 war came, with its devastating results that were more painful and more severe than in 1948, when Jordan lost the entire West Bank, and the City Of Jerusalem was occupied, to which the Hashemites are historically linked; thus, Al-Aqsa Mosque became subject to the Israeli occupation. Furthermore, thousands of Palestinians were displaced from their homes to Jordan's east bank as a result of the conflict, creating a new social, economic, and political situation in the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan. Jordan Armed Forces–Arab Army lost a major portion of its weaponry and combat vehicles as a result of the war, as well as hundreds of martyrs who died in defense of Al-Quds Al-Sharif and Palestine.

Beginning of the Fedayeen Movement

Following the establishment of the Palestine Liberation Organization (PLO), and after the 1967 war and the Battle of Al-Karameh in 1968, PLO and some Palestinian factions re-treated to the Jordan interior, and the Jordanian people received them with support and advocacy, and with all feelings of love and sincerity, and they were also supported by the Jordanian Arab Army. The Jordanian stance on the Palestinian organizations (Fedayeen Movement) until the internal security incidents in 1970, from the official and popular view, represented by granting the Fedayeen Movement moral sympathy to the maximum extent possible. Such stance arose from the idea of developing and solidifying brotherhood, as well as promoting heroic actions and sacrifices for the liberation of occupied Palestinian territory. In addition, Jordan put its entire territory at the disposal of Fedayeen Movement, allowing the Palestinian organizations complete freedom of action, movement, and mobilization, as well as complete freedom in collecting donations, and facilitating the movement of their individuals into and out of the Kingdom regardless of their members' nationalities. Moreover, Jordan exempts anyone affiliated with Palestinian organizations from performing compulsory military service in Jordan Armed Forces–Arab Army.

This Jordanian stance, which included the King, Government, nation, and Army, was based on a full and passionate conviction that the cause championed by these groups was Jordan's cause. However, the truth soon comes out, as Palestinian organizations departed from the real goals for which they existed.

Palestinian National Liberation Movement (Fatah) emerged as the largest and most powerful of these Palestinian organizations, developed a strategy for itself to avoid interfering in Arab disputes, and had encountered issue of dealing with other Palestinian factions



that clashed with the Lebanese authorities in 1969. These organizations, stationed on the Jordanian territory, were of various directions and leaders, and launched military operations against Israel from the Jordanian territory, while Israel was responding to these attacks by shelling towns, villages and camps in Jordan with artillery and air strikes. An example of this was what Israel carried out on February 15, 1968, with heavy artillery and air strikes on Irbid area and its villages, which resulted in great losses of life and property.

His Majesty the late King Hussein addressed a speech to the nation on February 16, 1968, implying that the Fedayeen shall adhere to Jordan's military policy, where His Majesty said, may Allah rest his soul in peace:

“I will not allow my homeland's and nation's adversaries to be given a pretext, besides their established evasive and misleading pretexts, or an expedient that these adversaries would offer to the world in order to push it farther into deception and delusion. Jordan has never accept, and will never, any acts on its soil that are not in the best interests of the Arab world. Further, Jordan is dedicated to upholding the top Arab cause, which is their lawful right in Palestine. No one on this planet will be more patriotic for our homeland and nation than we will, in contrast to this group that claims patriotism to attain its goals or pursue its dreams, and their objectives will not help the cause in any sense. Any organization that disregards our stance and pursues a different approach than we do, will not be tolerated among us after today, and we will fight them with all our might”.

Accordingly, and following an inspection visit to Irbid City and the camps after the Israeli attack, Hassan Al-Kayed, the Minister of Interior and Deputy Military Governor General, stated that: (Al-Tal, 1986) “Jordan is not the only Arab State that has borders with Israel; so any serious action against the enemy must be unanimous, through a coherent and joint political plan, and part of a unified Arab position. Therefore, the Government will not allow any group to take an unplanned stance unilaterally, and it is resolved to maintain Jordan's security, establish the rule of law and order, and confront anybody who threatens residents' security and safety, and will strike the security violators with an iron fist”.

Deviation of Fedayeen Movement

Some Arab states aided and armed Palestinian organizations operating in the Jordanian soil, comprised a total of (12) organization, some of which were associated with Arab states and political parties, and they entered Jordan on the grounds that they belonged to the Fedayeen Movement. With the further intensification of Israeli attacks on the Jordanian front, these organizations began to retreat into Jordanian cities, and their activities began to take on a political connotation, by virtue of their multiplicity and the dependency of most of them to one state or another, and to one ideology or another. Further, the Arab peoples were unaware of the truth of the situation in Jordan, notably the country's destruction as a



result of the Israeli enemy's retaliatory raids and the ensuing internal chaos. At a time when Arab states, that support Fedayeen Movement in Jordan, prevented such Movement from carrying out any activities from their territories (Al-Musa, 1980), the Palestinian organizations began to shift away from their basic objectives and moved to other ones, such as their attempts to establish an authority parallel to that of the Jordanian State (Jordanian, 1999). On March 21, 1968, the Battle of Al-Karameh came less than nine months after the June War, forming a victory that restored morale to the men of Jordan Armed Forces-Arab Army, and to the soldiers in all Arab Armies. Through the victory achieved, the Jordanian soldier proved that he was able to snatch victory from the Israeli enemy, which was conceited with its victories over the Arab armies in previous battles.

Following the Jordanian Arab Army's victory in the Battle of Al-Karameh, in which the Armed Forces sacrificed their best men to defeat Israeli forces, Israel was forced to request a ceasefire through the United Nations, but His Majesty the late King Hussein rejected the request as long as one Israeli soldier remained east of Jordan River. In fact, the fighting ceased only after the last Israeli soldier left, and after Israeli forces withdrew west of Jordan River.

The Palestinian organizations started claiming and bragging, in the media, that they were the main driving force behind the victory in the Battle of Al-Karameh, and they were able to persuade Arabs and Palestinians of this allegation through media. Thus, the Jordanian Arab Army, which embraced and supported these organizations and was the primary actor in gaining victory and resisting the invasion, was enraged by such allegations. Moreover, those allegations were false, as these organizations denied the heroic role of the Arab Army's men, who sacrificed their lives in defense of the Arab right in Palestine. On that day, the Arab Army presented numerous martyrs who fiercely shook and damaged the Israeli Army's legend, shooting down seven planes in the process, at a time when the enemy had air superiority. This denial of the heroic role has increased the gap between the Arab Army and the Palestinian organizations; as the latter have tried to achieve several objectives of these allegations, most notably what was confirmed by a member of the Central Committee of Fatah Movement (Hani al-Hassan), in the course of talking about the Battle of Al-Karameh, by saying: "Because the word is more powerful than the bullet, and they (referring to the Palestinian organizations) were able to persuade the Palestinian people that the Battle of Al-Karameh was between Israeli forces and Palestinian resistance, not between Israeli forces and Jordanian forces, and it was the Palestinian resistance that won, not the Jordanian forces". He also added that: "We were able to get tens of millions of dollars from the Gulf States as a consequence of this propaganda".

Following the war, Palestinian organizations retreated farther into Jordanian cities, and were generally present in major cities, with some of them exercising autonomous power in their areas of presence, causing conflict with the Jordanian Government. Furthermore, the Arab involvement, as well as the sides' incitement against one another, aggravated the situation;



thus, the Army and the nation (Jordanians and Palestinians), as well as certain disciplined Palestinian organizations, showed their dissatisfaction with the country's instability and in-security.

Following the spread of the Palestinian organizations' factions in Jordanian cities and villages, they began to interfere in a variety of political and social matters, deviating from their main objective, which was the liberation of occupied Palestinian land, until some extremists came to say: "The liberation must pass through Amman first", where they liberate Amman first, and then move to the liberation of Palestine.

At a period when His Majesty the late King Hussein was tolerant with their involvement in Jordanian affairs, things reached a breaking point. His King Hussein expressed enormous sympathy for them, stating that he couldn't suppress individuals who had lost their nation and everything that came with it, and added: "I believe we've reached the point where we're all become Fedayeen". In addition, at the Arab Summit in Rabat in 1974, His Majesty, May Allah rest his soul in peace, agreed on the right of the Palestinians to self-determination after the end of the Israeli occupation.

Security Violations

The situation deteriorated in October 1969, when leaders of Palestinian organizations, on the Jordanian soil, sought to intervene in Jordan's internal political affairs, for example, they sent a letter to the late Wasfi al-Tal, when rumors arose about forming a military government, that would take action against the Palestine Liberation Organization. Thus, the organizations responded vehemently, with their leaders warning of civil war if Wasfi al-Tal was named Prime Minister, and stating that they would not cooperate with him, noting that they were forcing their demands on the Governments at the time.

In Jordan, Palestinian organization began to establish a separate authority from Jordan's official authority (Throne Institution). Further, their authority grew overtime, and developed its own institutions, such as (the Command of the Armed Struggle, Discipline of the Armed Struggle, the Organizations, the Palestinian Organizations; where each organization had its own militia, women organizations, professional and cultural associations, the Palestinian Red Crescent, social welfare institutions).

Moreover, Palestinian organizations began establishing and adopting their own rules and legislation, and a number of Palestinians in Jordan rallied around the new authority to solve their everyday issues and regulate their lives.

Equally important, some Palestinian organizations were looking to take control of Jordan and overthrow its Regime, particularly after Jordan had embraced Rogers' Initiative, which had also been endorsed by Arab States, including Egypt. Further, some of these Palestinian factions found that overthrowing the Jordanian Regime, at that time, would pre-empt the political solution, which was proposed within the framework of the Rogers's Initiative,



against which the Palestinian Organizations were standing. The activities of these organizations inside Jordan, as well as some of the articles published on Palestinian Organizations, corroborated this trend, including what Ihsan Abdel Quddus remarked in the Egyptian Akhbar El Yom Newspaper:

“In September 1970, Palestinian Fedayeen Forces in Jordan started an armed revolt against the Government, with the goal of overthrowing the Hashemite regime”. In another article, entitled “Towards a New Strategy for the Palestinian Revolution”, published by the Arab Studies Journal, it confirmed the Palestinian organizations' threat and planning to take control of Jordan, where the article stated: “Jordan shall be our safe haven, and in order for that to happen, the puppet regime must be overthrown, with a new system of national authority established in its place”.

The Palestinian organizations' confidence in their capacity, to carry out their plans to overthrow the Jordanian regime, grew to the point of arrogance, as a consequence of the assistance they were receiving. Among the events that contributed to this, that these organizations fell into the pitfalls of the foreign media, which deceived them to the point of suggesting, through its various outlets, that the Jordanian Regime was on the verge of collapse, and that the Palestinian resistance is the legitimate heir of this Regime.





Palestinian Organizations' Actions on Jordanian Soil

Palestinian organizations began demanding King Hussein to form a national government, that would be acceptable to the Palestinian resistance, in other words, a government imposed by these organizations, and they called for a general strike. Following these examples of Palestinian organizations' actions on the Jordanian soil, the dispute widened, particularly following the assassination attempt on His Majesty the late King Hussein on June 9, 1970. Further, Palestinian organizations began interfering in ordinary people's lives as if they were the Kingdom's security forces. The relationship between the Throne Institution and the Government on the one hand, and Palestinian organizations on the other, deteriorated; where: "the Palestine Liberation Organization, led by Yasser Arafat, tended not to interfere in the Jordanian authority affairs, while the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine, led by George Habash, and the Democratic People's Front, led by Nayef Hawatmeh, were more radical, and inclined to interfere in the Jordanian authority affairs". Incitement and mobilization of citizens against the Hashemite Regime erupted in Jordan, which influenced certain residents and drove them to join Palestinian organizations. Further, disputes had arose between the citizens themselves, and issues between Jordanians and Palestinians had become more public; and such issues were complicated that they were only resolved through the intervention of the leaders of Palestinian organizations in Amman.

The situation was also deteriorating as a consequence of certain outrageous conduct on the part of some members of Palestinian organizations, which we would rather not discuss or mention in any way. However, if interested in learning more, the records of both the Internal Security Departments and the Palestinian Armed Resistance provide extensive data about numerous instances that breach security and morals. Further, The Palestinian Liberation Movement (Fatah) report stated that: "The relationship of these organizations with the people has become distorted by the policies of mercenaries and opportunists, which prompted Jordanian public to express their dissatisfaction and regret".

Everyone in Amman, the Capital, was concerned about the loss of security and tranquility, and their lives were in danger at all times. Often, public and private business and interests were disrupted, and stores were closed, due to one-person attitude, who wished to put his weapon to the test, or due to a dispute between two individuals. When a bullet was fired, hundreds of other guns react in a childish manner, generating fear among employees and workers, who rush out of their workplaces, to get a loaf of bread for their children. Others, would hurry to schools to pick up their children, as this terrifying situation become a near-daily occurrence.

These organizations have become powerful, to the point that they were interfering with the Executive Authority's function in governance. In addition, clashes erupted between the security forces and these organizations' factions. The situation then became so serious, that



Beginning of Confrontations

In Jordan, there were two perspectives with respect to the Palestinian organizations and their stances and actions; some saw the need to end this situation and eliminate those organizations quickly and severely, while others saw the need to wait and attempt to find a political agreement.

In June 1969, His Majesty the late King Hussein appointed Major General Sharif Nasser bin Jameel as the Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, Major General Amer Khamash as Minister of Defense, Major General Ali Al-Hiyari as Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff. During the early 1970s, the relationship between the Jordanian Government and the Palestinians organizations deteriorated due to their unacceptable behavior and actions.

On February 10, 1970, His Majesty the late King Hussein visited Cairo, and agreed with the Egyptian President, Gamal Abdel Nasser, to curb any unlawful action by the Palestinian organizations in Jordan, without resorting to military force against them. Afterward, Lieutenant-General Mohammad Rasoul al-Kilani, Minister of Interior at the time, issued an order prohibiting the Palestinian Organizations' factions from carrying arms inside the cities, demanding them to register their vehicles, heading in and out of Amman. Consequently, the Palestinian organizations objected to this decision, and the dispute widened; so His Majesty the late King Hussein relieved Lieutenant General Al-Kilani from his post, in an attempt to narrow the scope of the dispute.

Agreements were usually concluded after every armed clash or shooting incident, but shortly thereafter, the agreements became ink on paper, and no one complied. Moreover, the Palestine Liberation Organization (Central Committee) was unable to implement the agreements between the Jordanian and Palestinian parties, owing to the multiplicity of Palestinian leaders and their different ideologies and modus operandi; particularly the Popular Front, led by George Habash, and the Democratic Front, led by Nayef Hawatmeh, because they both oppose peaceful solutions. Therefore, the agreement did not last long, particularly when the Arab states, including Jordan and Egypt, approved Rogers' initiative.

On November 4, 1968, an armed clash occurred between the Fedayeen Victory Organization and members of the Jordan Arab Army in Jabal Al-Ashrafiyah and Jabal Al-Hussein in Amman; resulting in losses on both sides. On June 9, 1970, we recall once again that the Fedayeen had opened fire on his Majesty King Hussein's motorcade in Sweileh. Moreover, the Fedayeen also fired at the Military Intelligence office of the Jordan Armed Forces, which led to armed clashes between the Army and the factions of these organizations.

His Majesty King Hussein, may Allah rest his soul in peace, dealt with these organizations with the utmost wisdom and patience. In an attempt to appease them, His Majesty dispensed with a number of his senior advisors, namely Sharif Nasser bin Jameel, Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, and Sharif Zaid bin Shaker (later became a Prince), Assistant



Chief of Staff for Operations, in addition to the Prime Minister, Wasfi al-Tal, where then Abdul-Monem Rifai was appointed the Prime Minister, after Abd al-Wahhab al-Majali's apology for accepting the formation of the Government, and then Major General Mashhour Haditha al-Jazi was appointed as the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff of the Jordan Armed Forces-Arab Army; and they were among the figures accepted by Palestinian organizations. In fact, such measures irritated the Commanders and members of the Armed Forces, but His Majesty, the late King Hussein, advised to exercise restraint and patience. In early September 1970, members of the Popular Front hijacked three planes, American, Swiss and British plane; as the planes were forced to land in (Qia'an Khanna), a desert area east of Zarqa, and the hijackers disembarked the passengers and destroyed the three planes.

On September 5, 1970, His Majesty the late King Hussein rejected a new agreement between the Prime Minister, Abdul-Monem Rifai, and Yasser Arafat, where then the Prime Minister resigned. Afterward, His Majesty held a meeting with his senior advisors, and he decided to take decisive military action against the Palestinian organizations. A military Government of officers was formed, headed by Brigadier General Mohammed Daoud; during which Lieutenant-General Mashhour Haditha was retired, and Field Marshal Habis Al-Majali was appointed as the Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces and Military Governor. Later, His Majesty the late King Hussein addressed a speech, in which he stated that he decided to restore law and order. The Palestinian organizations considered the King's speech as a declaration of war; thus, called for a general strike, and armed clashes began between Jordan Armed Forces-Arab Army and the Palestinian organizations' factions on the morning of September 17, 1970. Further, the organizations have drawn up their plans to govern Jordan; dividing the Kingdom into sectors, each sector headed by an official, attached to him all the technical, administrative and health services.

The General Command of the Armed Forces' plan aimed to expel all the Palestinian organizations' factions from the cities, particularly the Capital, Amman, within 48 hours. The organizations' factions were holed up in cities and buildings within Amman, forcing the Jordan Armed Forces-Arab Army to carry out urban environment fight. Eventually, Jordan Armed Forces was able to control the situation and achieve their objective, and all the factions were expelled from Amman, with only a few members remaining inside the buildings.

It is deplorable that the Syrian Arab Republic sent troops to help the Palestinian organizations in Jordan, and invaded the Kingdom from the north on September 18, 1970, in an attempt to prevent the Jordan Armed Forces-Arab Army from completing the expulsion of the Palestinian organizations from the area they controlled. The Syrian mechanized and armored forces, with all support arms (except the air force), crossed the Jordanian borders, and were composed of the following: (two armored brigades, which crossed the Jordanian border on September 20, 1970, and then reinforced on the second day, until its size reached an Armored Division). The Jordanian 40th Armored Brigade engaged with the invading



Syrian Army, resulting in armored combat and direct engagements. Later, Jordan Armed Forces was obliged to utilize Royal Air Force aircrafts to stop the incursion of Syrian forces, which managed to occupy several areas of Jordan. Afterward, Jordan Armed Forces were able to repel the attack, and stop the Syrian incursion into Jordanian territory, so the Syrian forces began to retreat after incurring heavy losses in lives, vehicles and tanks. Eventually, Jordan Armed Forces were able to accomplish these operations on September 23, 1970, with the departure of the last Syrian forces out the Jordanian borders^(*). It is deplorable that such events had occurred, because the 40th Armored Brigade's units, which engaged with the Syrian forces in Muthalath al Ramtha, Al-Akader, and other Jordanian areas bordering Syria, were the same ones that were repelling the Israeli attacks on Golan in the October 1973 war, on the brotherly land of Syria; and where Twenty-three Arab Army's men were martyred in defense of the Golan Heights.

The incursion of Syrian forces into the Jordanian territory was met with widespread international opposition, and the US warned military action if the Syrians did not withdraw. Later, an Arab mediation mission arrived, headed by the Sudanese President Jaafar al-Numeiri, in Cairo where an Arab Summit was held, attended by Arab leaders, including His Majesty King Hussein, may Allah rest his soul in peace, and Yasser Arafat from the Palestinian organizations. On September 27, 1970, all Arab leaders signed the Cairo Agreement, which among of its most significant provisions: the transfer of Palestinian organizations to front lines in the face of the Israeli enemy, as well as full support for the Palestinian resistance movement in carrying out its duty to liberate Palestine.

The Palestinian National Liberation Movement (Fatah) was unable to comply with the agreement terms, due to opposition by the Popular Front and the Democratic Front; therefore, the chaos and violence of these organizations continued, until all Palestinian Organizations were forcibly and definitively expelled from Amman and Irbid in April 1971. Further, the Palestinian Organizations were stationed in Ajloun and Jerash, and in July 1971, they were expelled from all Jordanian territories. Overall, the Palestinian organizations had misread the situation in Jordan, and misjudged the psychology of the Jordan Arab Army, forgetting the assistance provided by the Army, leading to their expulsion from all Jordanian territories.

Reverberations of the events on Jordan

During this period, these unfortunate events negatively affected Jordan's life, casting a shadow over all aspects of its political, economic, and social life, etc. Thus, it can be said that there was no house or family in Jordan that had been spared from the impacts of these events, and these effects can be summarized as follows:

Politically: following these events, Arab nations placed various political restrictions on Jordan, including isolating the Kingdom, closing its borders, and cutting diplomatic ties; all with the goal of (1) splintering Jordan's internal front and pressuring its political system to accede

^(*)The invading forces of northern Jordan was supported outlaw groups, who took control of the northern region, and then appointed the Governor of Irbid from among their collaborators.



to Palestinian Organizations demands, (2) creating convictions among the Arab peoples that Jordan is against the Palestinian organizations, (3) describing Jordan as a barrier to the liberation of Palestine. As a consequence of these events, the late Wasfi al-Tal, the Prime Minister at that time, was assassinated in Cairo on November 28, 1970, when he was on an official visit to attend a conference of Arab Defense Ministers in Cairo.

Economically: Arab financial aid had been withheld from Jordan; with the value of (140) million Lebanese pounds from Kuwait, and (8) million Lebanese pounds from Libya. The only Arab state that did not cut aid, during that period, was the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, which continued to provide aid allocated to Jordan, the value of which was (45) million Lebanese pounds. Therefore, Jordan was thrown into a serious economic crisis as a result of this, forcing it to seek non-Arab aid.

Socially: The events fueled a social rift mixed with grief, sadness and hatred between the members of the one family, Jordanians and Palestinians, who had been sharing a living for decades, and had been united to liberate the land and the holy sites in the occupied Palestine. Moreover, members of these organizations had taken some actions that have engendered hatred, which sometimes reached the point of resentment, especially when a family loses a son or a member in front of everyone in a terrible scene. Those incidents worked to the disadvantage the interests of both Jordanians and Palestinians, who are the descendants of one nation in Jordan, until the social wound was healed over a period of time, and the two sides had a better understanding of the situation and the surrounding conditions. The healing of this wound would not have been possible without the extraordinary efforts of His Majesty the late King Hussein bin Talal, may Allah rest his soul in peace, who worked tirelessly to bring people together and reconcile hearts.

Media: Arab and international media had exaggerated these events to the point that they instilled false beliefs in Arab societies, and perhaps in the non-Arabs ones, leading to official and unofficial Arab opinions on Jordan and its political system. Further, it even came to the point that many Jordanians, in the brotherly Arab states and abroad, were subjected to various harassment.

Jordan Arab Army in October War of 73 in the Golan Front

Once the war broke out on October 6, 1973, between Egypt and Syria on one hand, and Israel on the other, Jordan placed its forces under maximum readiness (immediate warning), as of 14:20 that day. Thus, orders were issued to all military units and formations to take their positions according to the established defense plan, and the Jordanian forces were tasked to secure protection against any Israeli forces penetration of the Jordanian front, and to support the Syrian forces from the rear. Jordanian forces were also tasked to prepare to advance to the Syrian territory, or to conduct offensive operation west of the river to restore the occupied lands, in the event that the Golan and Sinai were restored by



the Syrian and Egyptian forces. These measures led to engagement with the Israeli enemy forces; because the Jordanian front was one of the most risky and closest to Israel's depth. Israel has also kept a substantial portion of its forces in reserve in preparation of the scenario on the Jordanian front.

Following the deterioration of the situation on the Syrian front, Syria requested that the Army be deployed from the south to the Front, and despite the fact that Jordan had not been informed of the war before it began^(*), the Jordanian 40th Armored Brigade was deployed to the Syrian front, and its arrival was completed on October 13, 1973. The 40th Armored Brigade fought its first battle on October 16, where it was placed under the Command of the Iraqi 3rd Armored Division, where it battled alongside Iraqi brigades, and forced the Israeli forces to retreat (10) km.

On the evening of October 12, 1973, (6) days after the war started, and following the deterioration of the situation on the Syrian front*, King Hussein ordered the deployment of one of the finest and fiercest armored brigades in the Jordanian Army, the 40th Armored Brigade, commanded by Brigadier General Khaled Hajhoj Al-Majali. On October 12, 1973, following the sunset, the 40th Armored Brigade advanced towards the Syrian border, to Hashfi area in Daraa Governorate (southern Syria), Sheikh Maskin Nawa, Al-Hara, Nabe' Al-Sakhr, which is (100) km away from Damascus, and is considered a flat plain area, part of the flat Hauran plain. Thus, the forces in that area were vulnerable and exposed; however, owing to Syria's powerful air defense weaponry and system, which would shoot down any aircraft that came into its range, the Jordanian forces have not been subjected to any Israeli air raids. On the evening of October 13, military plans began to be drawn up, as soon as the brigade's mobilization was completed, in accordance with the existing battlefield situation. Afterward, the Syrian Command was informed of the brigade's complete readiness to attack the Israeli forces and expel them from the positions they occupied; from Jubata al-Khashab and Khan Arinbeh, near Quneitra, and east to Sasa'. This area of operations was a very rugged area that partially limits the movement of tanks, including black volcanic area filled with small rocky hills, along with stony cairns and large stones scattered between its sides, and the roads are almost non-existent. (*Note: The deterioration of the situation on the Syrian front: due to the Israeli forces' counterattack on 10/11, using 75% of their air and land forces; as Israel shifted these forces from the Egyptian front and called for reserves, the Syrian forces then retreated, and formed a "defense position").

The 40th Armored Brigade was placed under the command of the Iraqi 3rd Armored Division, which arrived on the Syrian front two days before the Brigade's arrival. The 40th Armored Brigade was positioned to the left of the Iraqi Division, and a counter-attack was planned against Israeli forces in the sector of (Sa'sa', Tal Antar, Jubata al-Khashab and

(*)Some media outlets claimed that the late King Hussein was aware of Egypt's attack plans, and that he informed the enemy about the attack, and even he informed them the attack zero hour; this is an obvious fabrication and slander.



Khan Areenba). The attack began at dawn on October 16, 1973, after a massive artillery bombardment from Jordanian, Iraqi and Syrian artillery. The 40th Armored Brigade advanced to the allocated section, and its officers and soldiers were so hell-bent on to engage the enemy. The Brigade's front engaged with the enemy, where (4) tanks and (3) jeeps were destroyed, believed to be vehicles carrying Jewish officers. Then the enemy began to retreat quickly, at that time the Israeli artillery was bombing our forces heavily with the Howitzer artillery 175mm and 203mm; however, our movement and speed of maneuvering made the enemy's bombardment random, and our artillery was responding to the sources of hostile fire, which were composed of (30) Artillery Battalions that the enemy mobilized on our sector".

Following the brigade deployment, the Commander of the 40th Armored Brigade said: "we continued our advancement, and after a while, we saw blocks of fire writhing in our direction, right and left, up and down, until they collided with two of our tanks, which led to their burning and the martyrdom of their crew, it was a new anti-tank weapon. We then learnt that America provided this weapon to Israel, and it is called "TOW"^(*) ; it includes a missile launched towards the target by means of two wires, controlled by the shooter, who will then guide the missile to its target. Further, the range of the TOW was (4) km, while the range of our tanks was (3) km; therefore, the Brigade Commander, who was in charge of the battle, needed to devise a swift and effective plan to eliminate this dreadful weapon. Then,



(*) TOW, the tactical surprise of the war of 73, that inflicted heavy losses on tanks. It is an accurate weapon, with a range of about 3 km. the "TOW" stands for: "Tube launched. Optical attracted. Wireness guided".



the Jordanian artillery launched a focused and intense bombardment on everything that moved from enemy forces, after only three minutes. The artillery began pouring its lava and rage, by employing the scorched earth strategy, ensuring that no meter of the 40th Armored Brigade's area of responsibility missed its bombardment. It was, without a doubt, the day of the Jordanian artillery's rage over the enemies' heads. After (20) minutes, the Jordanian artillery ceased firing, the brigade was instructed to advance again, and the enemy began reeling from the 40th Brigade's attacks. On that day, the enemy lost (20) tanks, (9) TOW launchers, and (3) jeeps, and it was expelled and defeated from the positions it occupied with a depth of (6) km".

The Brigade Commander added: "On the night of 16/17 October 1973, the 40th Armored Brigade units were reorganized, and the shortfall of equipment and weapons was compensated. At the dawn of October 19, 1973, the second counterattack began in the same sector (Sa'sa` al-Quneitra), and it was a joint, death-defying, fierce attack by the Syrian, Iraqi, Jordanian and Saudi forces. Afterward, the enemy was routed to the west, for a distance of (4) km within the Brigade sector. On October 23, a full-scale attack was scheduled to be launched along the front, as it would determine the outcome of the war in a fateful battle, but the political solution was a forerunner, and the military operations stopped.

In this battle, Jordan presented 23 martyrs, including martyr Captain Farid al-Shishani, to the youngest martyr of Jordan, Raji Abdul Latif al-M'asafa. "These are men made by war," said one Syrian leader who talks about the men of the Jordan Arab Army, after being impressed by their performance in the Ramadan war in the Golan; particularly after the Syrian Reconnaissance Battalion intercepted a radio call of Israeli officers shouting to their commanders: "Save us from the Jordanian Brigade, they are advancing towards us, and they will not retreat, we are evacuating our posts to them". The recording was handed over to the Jordanian 40th Brigade Commander, Major General Khaled Haghoj Majali^(*), after the end of this battle in the sunset by General Mustafa Tlass^(**), the Syrian Minister of Defense.

Jordan Armed Forces' Role in the Sultanate of Oman

The brotherly Sultanate of Oman witnessed a rebellion and revolution in the south, led by a communist separatist movement, an extension of the popular movements in North Yemen, aiming at overthrowing the Omani regime. In 1974, Sultan Qaboos, may Allah rest his soul in peace, requested military assistance in the face of this illegitimate revolution, in which Jordan responded by sending special forces, engineering unit and helicopters to support the Sultan's Armed Forces. The Jordanian forces accomplished their mission, as they were stationed in the difficult terrain Mount Dhofar, a strategic gateway in southern Oman, and contributed to preserving their area of responsibility and preventing any incursions. In addi-

(*)Khalid Hajhouj Al Majali, "retired Major General", was born in Karak in 1928. Joined the military service in 1947, and progressed through the ranks. He is credited for establishing a number of military units. In the 1973 Golan War, he was the Commander of Jordanian Forces, and he was recognized for his military prowess and strategic brilliance. On July 4, 2007, he passed away.

(**)General Mustafa Tlass, who was born in 1932 and died in 2017, was a key figure in the October 1973 War. In a historical and documentary encyclopedia published by the publishing institution that bears his name, he wrote on the history of the Great Arab Revolt.



tion, the Jordanian pilots participated in carrying out effective sorties to destroy communist dens and support ground operations. The late King Hussein, accompanied by the Sultan of Oman, visited the Jordanian forces, when His Majesty addressed our Jordanian forces, urging them to exert more effort in fulfilling their Arab national duty, to preserve the sovereignty of the Omani land. Our forces successfully carried out their mission, and continued until September 1975, and presented six martyrs during these operations.

Iran-Iraq War 1980-1988

Jordan's leadership, people, and Army stood with their Iraqi brothers, as Jordan had a clear stance in this conflict, siding with Iraq in several forums, with numerous means to demonstrate solidarity and support for Iraq in its battle with Iran. Among the forms of support was opening the door to jihad and volunteering to fight in Iraq, in which these volunteer forces were called "Yarmouk Forces". In addition, Jordan supported Iraq economically, which was demonstrated in the opening of Jordanian airspace to Iraqi planes transporting military supplies, as well as the opening of Aqaba port to Iraqi imports and exports.



Development of Jordan Armed Forces-Arab Army (1973-1999)

The period between (1973 – 1999) witnessed a major development in Jordan Armed Forces. Further, His Majesty King Hussein bin Talal's, may Allah rest his soul in peace, vision for the Jordan Armed Forces was that this Army plays a key role and is the center of the nation's hopes, as well as one that stands on the longest front lines against an untrustworthy enemy. Therefore, this stage began strongly, and His Majesty King Hussein aspirations were based on conducting comprehensive development, in terms of weapons and equipment, increasing the number of Jordan Armed Forces, and making a qualitative leap in training and openness to brotherly and friendly armies.

His Majesty King Hussein was keen to develop the Armor Corps, and increase its operational effectiveness, so that it would be capable of repelling any possible aggression, as evidenced in the role it played in the Golan in 1973. Therefore, the 15th Royal Tank Bat-



talion was formed, the 18th Prince Ghazi Battalion was transformed into a tank battalion, Wadi Araba Reconnaissance Unit was formed from the 18th Prince Ghazi Battalion, and the King Talal 3rd Brigade was converted into a mechanized brigade, and attached to 4th Royal Mechanized Division. In 1974, M60A tank and mobile 81mm mortar were introduced into Jordan Armed Forces, and then M48/A1 Patton tank in 1975, and the Special Forces were formed in the size of a Brigade (—).

His Majesty the late King Hussein, may Allah rest his soul in peace, had always aimed to make Jordan one of the leading states in the medical field, and His Majesty's vision was focused the importance of this sector and its ability to provide high-quality healthcare, by acquiring qualified medical personnel and introducing modern medical devices. During the reign of His Majesty the late King Hussein, the Royal Medical Services underwent a major development, due to its central role in preserving the health of the Armed Forces personnel and their families, as well as providing medical services to the civilian population and patients from brotherly states. Further, Medical Battalions were formed, one battalion per division, as well as several medical centers were opened throughout the Kingdom. In addition, specialized military hospitals were established in the Governorates, foremost of which is Al-Hussein Medical City, which was inaugurated by His Majesty the late King Hussein, may Allah rest his soul in peace, in 1973 and is now one of the region's most prominent medical and scientific centers. Currently, the Royal Medical Services are involved in agreements, the exchange of experiences, participation in seminars, and conducting surgeries using modern technologies and communication equipment. Moreover, The Army General Command has always been interested in providing comfort means to the Jordanian soldier; therefore, the Personnel and Families Transport Unit, the 12th Transport Company and the Central Transport Group Command were formed. The General Command also sought to improve the Armed Forces' food system, by offering nutritious meals based on the most up-to-date scientific studies; thus, the General Command formed the 3rd Supply and Transport Battalion and the Central Supply Depot, to provide the necessary reserves for the Armed Forces during the period of war and peace.

Further, orders were issued to establish the Directorate of the Military Service Consumer Corporation, as part of the efforts aimed at completing administrative modernization and providing elements of a better life to military members. The Corporation supplies Jordanians with all commodities at reasonable prices, and maintains a reserve of commodities and goods for a defined period of time, ready to be provided in the event of a crisis, God forbid. As His Majesty the late King Hussein reigned, Jordanian women were given a distinguished role in the Armed Forces, serving in the Arab Army since 1950 in small numbers. In addition, during His Majesty's reign, Princess Muna College of Nursing was established in 1962. As Jordan Armed Forces have developed and modernized its units, the opportunity has arisen to assimilate the Jordanian woman into the Armed Forces, stems from its firmly held belief in the vital role of women in developing society in all its aspects. Within Jordan Armed Forces, woman served in a variety of roles and demonstrated her versatility and ef-



fectiveness, particularly in the following fields: medical services, education at the Directorate of Education and Military Culture's schools, civil and architectural engineering, computer sciences, administrative affairs, printing, programming, data entry, military media and other fields.

As a step towards the advancement, progress and development of Jordan Armed Forces, and keeping pace with military advancement, the Signal Reconnaissance Battalion, 2nd Maintenance Battalion and the 3rd Maintenance Battalion were formed, and a Royal Decree was issued to name the Armor Training Center in the name of the Royal Armor School.

His Majesty King Hussein, may Allah rest his soul in peace, gave his great attention to developing the Coast Guard Corps, by enhancing its capabilities through the provision of medium and light gunboats and diving and snorkeling equipment. Coast Guard Corps kept up with the times, thus they trained their personnel in diving, and graduated a significant number of frogmen. In 1974, four (38) feet medium American-made boats (Perterm) were introduced, and all of the unit's branches were restructured, particularly the Frogmen and Divers Sections.

Jordanian Armed Forces took significant and essential efforts to improve their capacities; as in 1975, there were several decisions, that included the formation of the Southern Military Region Command, Military Intelligence School and the Office of the Inspector General; to ensure the readiness of the armed forces, at all times and in all situations. The Royal Geographical Center, with the Directorate of Military Survey as its nucleus, was established towards the end of 1975. Further, Military Ammunition Training Wing and Military Transport Groups were also established. Computer Center was formed on August 30, 1975. In 1976, Directorate of Recruitment and General Mobilization, Maintenance and Driving School, along with the Maintenance Wing and the Industrial Laboratory were established. Moreover, the name of the Directorate of the Commander in Chief was changed to become the General Command's Office (Diwan).

Reorganization Decision to Maintain Jordan Armed Forces Development in 1977

Several plans and studies were developed to make the Armed Forces a mechanized armored army, in order to keep pace with the rapid development in the region, which was put into effect on February 1, 1977. Following the reorganization decision, the organization of the Armed Forces became as follows: the 4th Royal Mechanized Division, after restructuring the 1st Infantry Division and merging it with the Command of the 4th Mechanized Division. The 2nd Division was renamed to be 12th Mechanized Infantry Division, in addition to the 3rd Royal Armored Division and the 5th Royal Armored Division; the formation of each consists of two Armored brigades and a mechanized infantry brigade, with support arms and services, in addition to the Southern Military Command, al- Hussein bin Ali Brigade and the Special Forces.



Infantry units have also seen significant modernization, including weapons used for infantry forces and their equipment, in terms of quality, quantity and suitability of conditions. Moreover, the means of education and training and the use of tactical and electronic fields were also developed, to raise the combat efficiency level of troops, in addition to the use of laser equipment in training and qualification. The Martyrs' Memorial in Amman was also established, in memory of the martyrs of the Jordanian Armed Forces-Arab Army. In 1977, Sharia Sciences Wing was established at the Royal School of Non-Commissioned Officers, to hold specialized courses for imams of the Armed Forces. Additionally, Princess Muna College for Nursing and Allied Health Professions began accepting male cadets for a period of three consecutive years, as well as accepting female cadets from the United Arab Emirates.

In 1978 and 1979, several new units were formed, including Defense and Security Unit of the General Command, Liaison and Public Relations Office, Special Communications Commission, 2nd Artillery Battalion of the 3rd Royal Division Artillery, and the 24th Heavy Artillery Battalion.

Moreover, several support, services and administrative units were established, to support the combat units and provide them with their requirements, such as the Central Oil Depot, Military Bakeries Group, Southern Military Region Workshop, Tire Retreading Factory, "General Command's Command, Control and Communications Group", and 2nd Communications Battalion Command. Further, Military Printing Presses were detached from the Directorate of Supply and Equipment and linked to the Assistant Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Chief of Administration, where it became the Directorate of the Royal Military Printing Presses. In 1979, Special Forces School and Princess Haya Bint Al Hussein Hospital were established, as well as Prince Faisal Main Workshops' budget was issued, and Culture Department was detached from the Directorate of Moral Guidance and attached to the Directorate of Military Training.

As a complement to the Armed Forces development, Directorate of Armor Corps, 41st Martyr Abdel Hamid Sharaf Battalion, 24th Heavy Artillery Battalion, and the Supply Guards Group were established in 1980. Furthermore, Mutah University was established, as the first military university to graduate officers with the rank of second lieutenant, with a bachelor's degree in a variety of university disciplines. Additionally, Infantry School was renamed as King Abdullah Bin Al Hussein Infantry School, and Royal Military Police Training Wing was formed, within the School.

During the late King Hussein's reign in 1981, by His Majesty's efforts, the Armed Forces were equipped with a network of Hawk missiles. Moreover, Royal Reconnaissance Group, Directorate of Royal Field Air Defense, Administrative Transport Groups Command, Directorate of Education and Military Culture, and the Air Defense School/Air Force were formed. Further, Prince Ali Bin Al Hussein Hospital, in the Karak Governorate, was established, and provided with the latest medical equipment and a distinguished medical staff.



In 1982, the 42nd Infantry Battalion, the 51st Field Air Defense Battalion, the Popular Army were formed, in which the latter comprising five military regions. In 1983, a number of military battalions and companies were formed, as 54th Field Air Defense Battalion, 7th Royal Armored Engineering Battalion, Military Ammunition Guards Battalion, Electronic Equipment Workshop, Royal Supply and Transport Workshop. Furthermore, the College of War was renamed to be the Royal War College, in addition to the introduction of the following tanks to the Armored Units: Khaled bin Al-Waleed tank, the modified Tariq bin Ziyad tank by Jordanian engineers, and the M60 / A3 tank. Later, Anti-Armor Companies were formed for Prince Zaid Brigade and the 99th Armored Brigade.

The period between 1980-1983 witnessed several developments and advancement to the Royal Naval Force; as (4) Heavily-Armed Boats, (4) 17-foot Assault Boats and (6) Frogmen Boats were introduced. In 1991, (3) Heavily-Armed Boats were introduced in an official ceremony, under the patronage of His Majesty the late King Hussein bin Talal, and the Royal Coast Guard was renamed as the Royal Naval Force. Furthermore, new Gun-boats equipped with sophisticated weaponry and equipment were introduced to safeguard Jordanian shores, and to provide substantial security and support to ships docking at the Aqaba port; in order to stimulate commercial movement that support the national economy.

In 1985, the Jordanian Armed Forces began forming Royal Field Air Defense's Brigades, with one Brigade per Division, affiliated with the Directorate of Royal Field Air Defense. Therefore, the Armed Forces established the 61st Royal Field Air Defense Battalion, the 12th Royal Field Air Defense Brigade, the 4th Royal Field Air Defense Brigade, and the 64th Royal Field Air Defense Battalion. Moreover, Directorate of Electronic Warfare, the 7th Royal Communications Battalion Command, King Hussein Main Workshops, and Electronic Equipment Workshops were also formed. With respect to the Royal Naval Force, the budget was modified, personnel numbers were increased and Heavily-Armed Boats were introduced. Further, laser equipment introduced into the Armed Forces training.

The year 1986 witnessed the advancement of the Air Defense System; which reinforced with new weaponry. During the same year, the following Directorates and Units formed; Directorate of Procurement, Field Reconnaissance Battalion, 3rd Special Artillery, the 52nd Royal Air Defense Battalion, the 73rd Royal Air Defense Battalion, and the 74th Royal Air Defense Battalion. Further, The Royal Command and Staff College moved to its new location in Hisban, considered one of Mutah University's colleges, under Regulation No. (70) Of 1986, in which this institution was deemed one of Mutah University's colleges, and the graduates were granted a bachelor's degree in military sciences from Mutah University. The Royal Jordanian War College facility inaugurated in 1986, and affiliated with the Mutah University/ Military Wing, to grant a master's degree in military sciences.

In 1988, supporting and service arms had received special attention, with the formation of the 81st Royal Field Air Defense Battalion and the 84th Royal Field Air Defense Battalion. Further, the Royal Naval Force Command moved from its old location, inside the City of



Aqaba, to Sharif Port in the Gulf of Aqaba. The Tactical Electronic Warfare Battalion, the 3rd Royal Armored Division Maintenance, Queen Alia Military Hospital, and the Southern Military Medical Company were also established. Moreover, the 3rd Mobile Field Hospital merged with the 4th Mobile Field Hospital, under the name of the Mobile Field Hospital, and the Royal Guard Command was established.

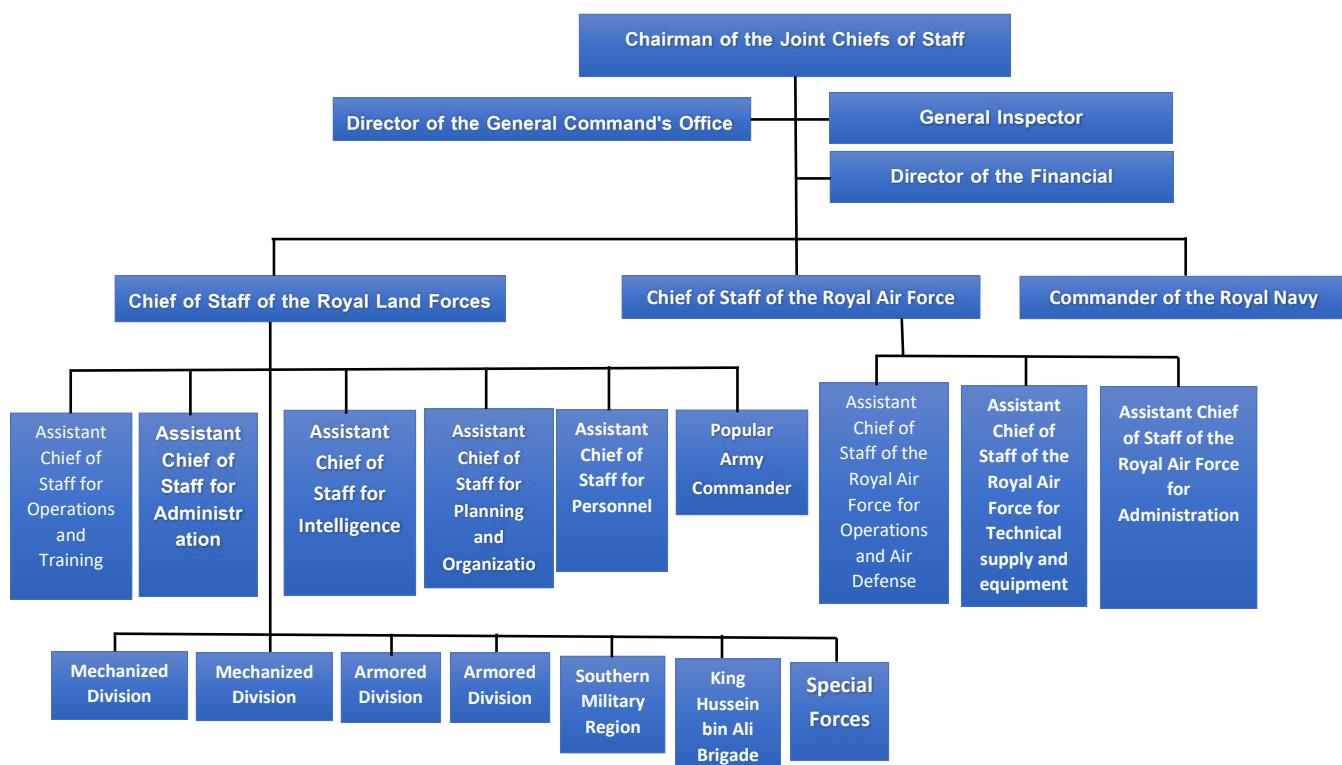
Between 1990 and 1991, the Royal Field Air Defense School, the Electronic Warfare Training Wing, and Electronic Warfare Depots were established. Further, Sharia Sciences Wing transformed into an Intermediate Community College, in the name of Prince Hassan College for Islamic Sciences. In 1991, a budget for the Royal Supply and Transport Command was introduced, and the Royal Supply and Transport's School was established, to provide the Armed Forces with well-trained professional staff. Later, Tank Transportation Groups established, to transport military asset to the theatre of operations. Moreover, the General Transportation Groups restructured, the Guards Groups of the Supply Group disbanded, and the Royal Supply and Transport Group formed. In 1992, the Royal Field Air Defense Brigades were joined with the main military formations in Jordan Armed Forces; and their names were altered such that each Brigade carries the name of the formation with which it was organically affiliated with. Further, Royal Field Air Defense Brigades' organization became a tripartite, instead of the quadruple organization (three battalions instead of four).

Prince Zeid bin Al-Hussein Military Hospital was also established, and the Medical Services School transformed into an Intermediate University College, in the name of the Royal Medical Services College of Allied Health Professions, in which a diploma degree awarded in a number of specialties. In 1993, Prince Zeid bin Al-Hussein Brigade formed, to include three infantry battalions and the Southern Reconnaissance Battalion, affiliated with the Southern Military Region Command. In 1994, the nucleus of Women Military Police established, and the Computer Training Institute formed, to train and qualify members of the Armed Forces in the use of computers. In 1995, the Directorate of Military Women's Affairs and the Information Technology Training Institute formed. In addition, the Royal Guard transformed into Hamza bin Abdul Mutallab "Master of Martyrs" Brigade, the Royal New Recruits School and the Royal Non-commissioned Officer School merged into one school called King Talal Military School. Further, the Air Defense/Royal Air Force School and the Field Air Defense School merged into one school, called the Royal Air Defense School.

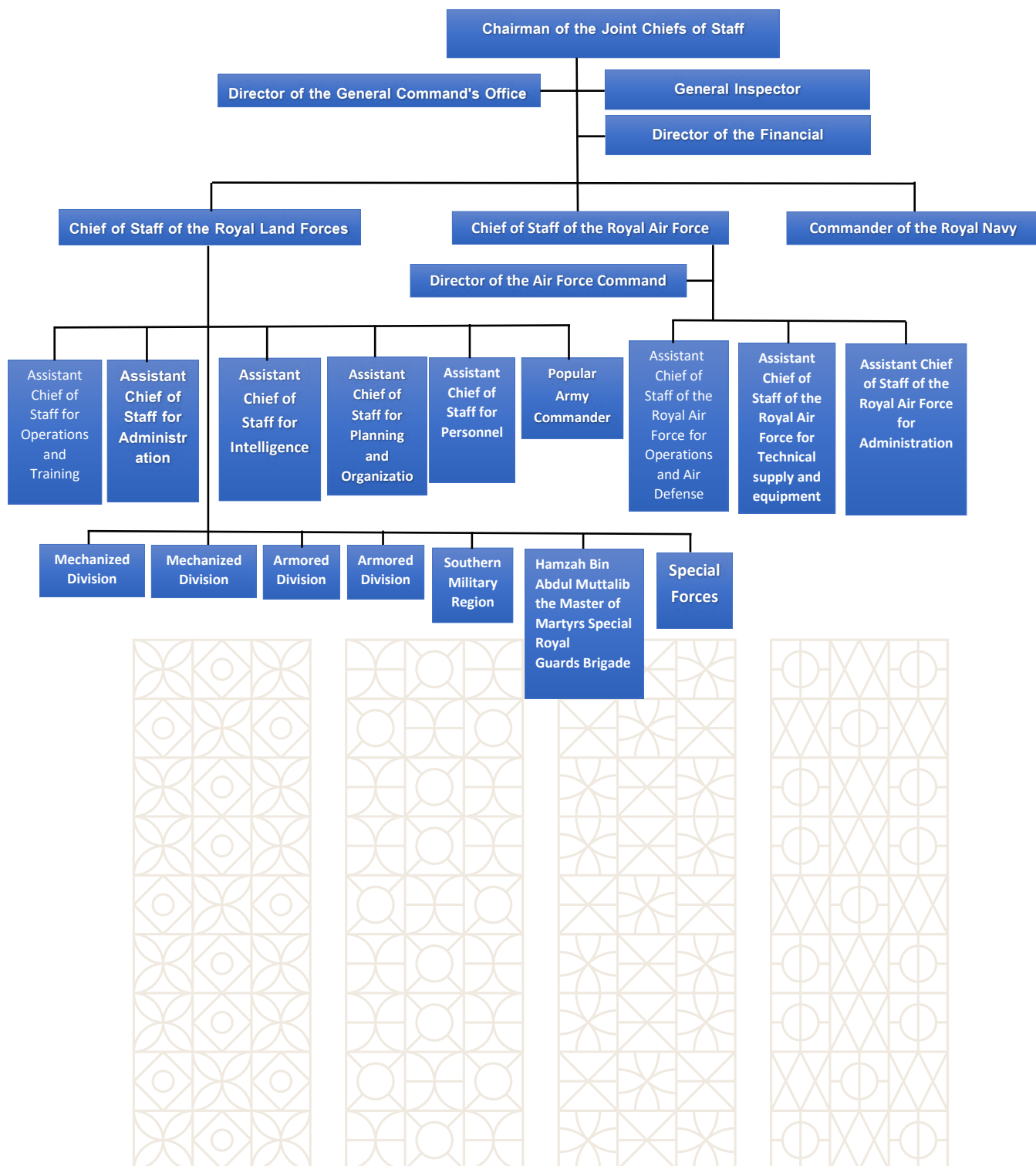
In 1996, the Air Command and Staff College merged with the Royal Command and Staff College, and the Peacekeeping Institute (later renamed in 2002, the Peace Operations Training Institute) established. In 1998, Sawt al-Nahda/ Jordan Armed Forces – Arab Army Radio Station, was established. In 1999, the Royal Special Forces Command dissolved, and merged with the Special Operations Command, and "King Abdullah II Ibn Al Hussein" 37th Paratroopers Brigade Command formed instead of the Paratroopers Group, and the Royal Special Forces Brigade Command formed instead of the Special Group Command.



Organizational Structure of the Arab Army (1992)



Organizational Structure of the Arab Army (1999)





His Majesty King Abdullah II Ibn Al Hussein, the Supreme Commander

Chapter Seven

Reign of His Majesty King Abdullah II Ibn Al Hussein, Supreme Commander of Jordan Armed Forces-Arab Army (from 1999)

His Majesty King Abdullah II: “The Soldier in the Arabism and Islamic Army”, this phrase comes from His Majesty King Hussein's Speech, may Allah rest his soul in peace, on February 4, 1962, heralding the Jordanians on the birth of His Majesty King Abdullah II. In line with the constitution, a Royal Decree was issued on His Majesty's birthday, designating His Highness (His Highness Prince Abdullah) Crown Prince. The Royal Decree was signed by the Prime Minister, Wasfi Al-Tal, and Minister of Interior, Kamal Dajani, in which it states: “We, Hussein I, King of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, acting under Paragraph A of Article 28 of the Constitution, issue our Royal Decree naming our eldest son His Royal Highness Prince Abdullah, as Crown Prince. He shall be vested with all rights and privileges pertaining to this decree”.

Following the blessed birth, the blessed month of Ramadan began on the fourth of February, and His Majesty King Hussein, may Allah rest his soul in peace, delivered a speech, congratulating the nation on the advent of the holy month as well as the Crown Prince Abdullah's birth. In his speech, His Majesty said: *I extend a greeting, full of love, confidence, and pride to each one of you, as we are preparing ourselves for the advent of the month of Ramadan, a month filled with goodwill and blessings, and following the birth of your dear son, Abdullah, which thrilled our hearts.*

His Majesty's speech was comprehensive and detailed, urging action, construction, and planning for the march of development and renaissance. Further, His Majesty expressed his joy and profound hope for the faithful Crown Prince, praising God for his kindness and mercy, as His Majesty says, may Allah rest his soul in peace, in his speech, on February 4, 1962: *”By the Grace and Bounty of God, the Most Gracious, the Most Merciful, I was blessed with Abdullah's birth just a few days ago. While my heart, as a father, rejoices in God's Grace and Bounty, my joy is only surpassed by my happiness at the birth of a new member of my Jordanian family, and the arrival of a new son to my Arab nation”.*



His Majesty King Abdullah II brought up as an Arab Hashemite, and his father, His Majesty King Hussein, may Allah rest his soul in peace, desired Abdullah to progress in his upbringing and education to prepare him for the future. His Majesty remarked a few days after Crown Prince Abdullah's birth that: "Like his father, he will get his elementary and secondary education at the Islamic Scientific College, and I believe he will pursue higher study at Harrow or Oxford, as well as some military training".

Thus, Abdullah, an Islamic Scientific College's student, used to spend his school days with his classmates, and His Highness Prince Faisal would accompany him to study. Further, His Majesty went on to Georgetown University and other international colleges to further his education, as well as undergo extensive military training. His Majesty, as his father, graduated from Sandhurst Military College, and he has served in Jordan Armed Forces as an officer since 1982. On His Majesty's first birthday, on January 30, 1963, His Majesty King Hussein accompanied the Crown Prince on a visit to 1st "Prince Abdullah" Mechanized Battalion, during which His Majesty said:

"I pray to God that your younger brother Abdullah would grow up, to be a soldier in this unit, serving his homeland and nation. We shall always be brothers, defending the truth and striving to build and work; so that everyone of us be proud of what he have accomplished in this life. God bless you all, and wish you prosperity". 30/01/1963



Milestones in His Majesty King Abdullah II Ibn Al-Hussein' Military Path

Like his father, His Majesty King Abdullah II grew up and lived a soldier's life in all of its aspects, focusing on true soldiering and serving the motherland and the nation. Further, he grew up learning from the Hashemite Throne Institution, which believes that the Throne is valued for the service it provides to the people, as well as the degree of justice, humility, and love it demonstrates. Perhaps His Majesty the late King Hussein, may Allah rest his soul in peace, recalls the words of his founding grandfather, the late King Abdullah I, when he was addressing him, and saying, "You are the hope, Hussein". His Majesty King Hussein stands in front of the image that is being renewed, and he sees hope in his eldest son Abdullah, as he talked about hope and the future in his speech on January 4, 1962:

"when Abdullah will grow up among you, and among his brothers from your sons and daughters, and when he become stronger and wiser, he will recall that eternal moments where each of you received the wonderful news of his birth. He will recall the great delight in your hearts, stems from your love and loyalty, and Abdullah will understand how he will be like his father, a devoted servant of this nation, and a faithful soldier in the Arabism and Islam Army".



King Hussein sponsors the graduation of Sandhurst College's Class, as King Abdullah II was among the graduates.

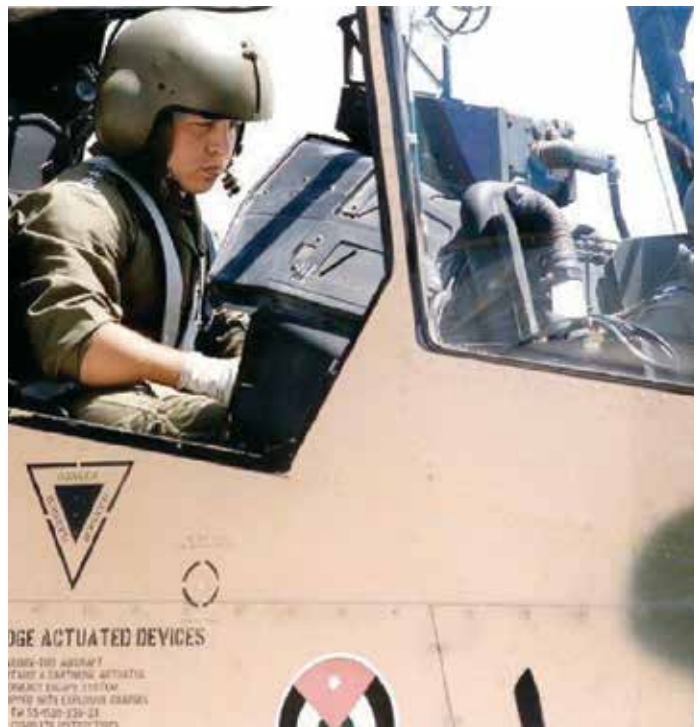
His Majesty graduated from the Royal Military Academy Sandhurst in England in 1981, joined Jordan Armed Forces at the rank of first lieutenant, served as a Platoon Commander and Deputy Company Commander in the 2nd Royal Armored Battalion of the 40th Armored Brigade. In 1985, His Majesty attended the Advanced Armor Officers Course at Fort Knox, Kentucky, USA. In 1986, served as the Commander of the 2nd Company in the 10th Tank Battalion of the 91st Armored Brigade, with the rank of captain. Later, His Majesty served in the Anti-Tank Helicopter Wing of the Royal Jordanian Air Force, as a Cobra attack-helicopters pilot. His Majesty then attended the Edmund A. Walsh School of Foreign Service at Georgetown University in Washington, D.C., in 1987, undertaking advanced study and research in international affairs, within the framework of the master's program in Foreign Service





In 1989, His Majesty served as Deputy Commander of the 17th Royal Tank Battalion. Having been promoted to major, His Majesty represented the Armored Corp at the Office of the Inspector General of the Jordan Armed Forces–Arab Army. After being promoted to the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, he commanded the 2nd Royal Armored battalion in 1992. In 1993, promoted to the rank of Colonel, became the Commander of the Royal Jordanian Special Forces. In 1996, after promoted to the rank of Brigadier–General, His Majesty served as the Commander of Special Operations.





The March Continues...

King Abdullah II Ibn Al-Hussein lived in a family that desired nothing more than a sound education for their children, in order to continue carrying the message of Ahl al-Bayt, from the first Grandfather, the Messenger, peace and blessings be upon him, to the forty-third generation, represented by His Majesty King Abdullah II. Ahl al-Bayt, who simply wished to praise God, Glory be to Him, and did not ask for anything but God's recompense, and whose purpose was to serve the nation, and faithfully deliver the message. Thus, His Majesty's chose Abdullah to be his faithful Crown Prince, to carry on the march after him, and it's as though he's repeating what he said in 1962: "Just as I have dedicated myself, from the beginning, to the pride of this family, and to the glory of this nation, I have also dedicated Abdullah to his great family, and dedicated his life to his glorious nation".

Then, the message confirmed, and the objective achieved, when His Majesty, may Allah rest his soul in peace, sent a letter to Prince Abdullah, after the Royal Decree was issued, choosing him as "the Crown Prince" on January 26, 1999, in which His Majesty said: "I am very optimistic about your future. You were my student and you know that beloved Jordan has inherited the principles of the Great Arab Revolt and its great message and that it is an inseparable part of the Arab nation. You know that the Jordanian people must remain, as always, at the forefront of their nation in defending the nation's causes and the future of their generations".

Words that convey more than one message, since the Jordanian State has been built on great, authentic ideals, derived from the historic Great Arab Revolt, and Jordan holds all types of Arab allegiance in its heart. Further, Jordan's commitment to the nation's causes is unwavering, and Jordanians are willing to offer their lives for the sake of these causes; as the scent of their martyrs' musk over the walls of Jerusalem and the hills of beloved Palestine. On February 7, 1999, we were all facing a difficult time, which the Jordanians handled with steadfastness, patience, and resolution, and they are proud of their Hashemite leadership's achievements. They will recall the lessons of glory and triumphing over challenges, and they will be aware that they are in a state of institutions with a proud accomplishment, that we want to build on and expand.

On that day, King Hussein, the builder of modern Jordan, may Allah rest his soul in peace, departs, leaving behind all the symbols of Jordanian devotion and allegiance to his noble soul, as well as their determination to continue on the path of goodwill and development. Thus, moments after the Great late King's death, the words of the oath will be in the shape of strength and confidence, and Jordan will grow up anew; and every Jordanian took an oath of allegiance to King Abdullah II Ibn Al-Hussein. Then, with great zeal, His Majesty works tirelessly to build a modern and model Jor-





dan, one that has joined the world with ambitions of modernization and development, and has led Jordan to a new stage in which well-researched development phases are speeding up; with special attention paid to Jordanians, who are at the center of progress and development.

His Majesty King Abdullah II Ibn Al Hussein begins his auspicious reign, while he looks forward to serving the Throne and the Jordanian people, who are devoted and allegiant. Further, His Majesty looks forward to Jordan's bright future, until our nation has achieved a success story that reflects the scale of the people's ambitions and accomplishments. At the beginning of his auspicious reign, His Majesty addressed a speech, in which he vowed to serve his people and the homeland: "I have pledged myself to serve the honorable Jordanians, who are Arabs in their presence, conscience and message, to whom I cherish belonging. I pride myself on their veracity, their ability to face challenges and difficulties, their drive to fulfil their duties, defend their nation's causes, and participate in shaping its future, which will live up to its history and its great, human, civilized message"

With the beginning of his auspicious reign, and his aspiration towards modern Jordan, His Majesty added: "As God honored me to bear responsibility for dear Jordan, I pledge to continue the march with all my strength, determination and knowledge to achieve the noble goals and ambitions that you have worked and struggled, over the years, to achieve".

His Majesty began his reign of governance and leadership by adhering to the Jordanian state's constants and the Hashemite approach, in which he prioritized the Jordanian citizens' needs. Therefore, His Majesty intensified his continuous visits to all parts of the Kingdom, including the countryside and Badia, and issued directives aimed at enhancing citizens' quality of life; thus, initiatives and programs were carried out in accordance with a well-thought-out strategy that encompassed the entire Kingdom. With the start of his reign, His Majesty's first visit was to the 2nd Al-Hussein Mechanized Battalion, "Umm Al-Shuhada" (The Mother of Martyrs), in honor of the Builder King, after whom this Battalion is named, and for the sacrifices of our Jordanian Arab Army.

His Majesty King Abdullah II implements a future vision for the Jordanian Arab Army's role, "Indeed, we are Jordanians and our army has carried the name "Arab Army" since its inception. We take pride in embodying the Arab nation as a responsibility, as an identity, as an army and a people. We never fall short despite the huge burdens we carry. We take pride in what we do and never complain. As the poem says, Jordan "is the land of resolute-ness and its sword never deviates". Jordan carries the flag of the Great Arab Revolt and the honor of protecting Jerusalem and its holy sites. It has always defended the causes of our nation and humanity at large, along with the values of tolerance and moderation. History shall stand witness to the sacrifices of our martyrs in defense of the true message of Islam, Jordan's soil and Jordanians' dignity. Our martyrs stand tall as heroes revered by all Jordanians. This is why you, the men and women of Jordan, have every right to be proud of your country, of yourselves and your achievements. A nation that has such an honorable history, a confident present and promising future has every right to be proud."



Following are excerpts from His Majesty King Abdullah II's speech to the Jordanian nation on March 3, 2015, in which we read His Majesty's vision, drawn from the Jordanian state's message that is founded on the Great Arab Revolt's idea, as His Majesty said: "We take pride in embodying the Arab nation as a responsibility, as an identity, as an army and a people". This is a truthful statement, for the sake of serving the nation and its growth, serving the people and the Army; the Army of Jordan and Arabism, that believes in the just causes of its nation, a one that has a glorious history crowned with caravans of martyrs. The mission of Jordan Armed Forces is translated by His Majesty, the Supreme Commander, via national and Arab duties and responsibilities, as well as involvement in the worldwide struggle to combat terrorism and extremism. With respect to attaining the Hashemite vision, the Jordanian Arab Army uses scientific and objective foundations, training Jordanian soldiers to the highest standards of global military training and collaborating with other countries in pursuit of common good and right, and for this Army to be the finest in the world at acting promptly to any nation's appeal for assistance. Further, our Jordanian Arab Army's successes and achievements are replete with practical instances of translating the Hashemite State's message, which is inspired by the values of the noble al-Bayt, and guided by a sound vision for the good of the homeland, the globe, and humankind.



Development of Jordan Armed Forces during the Reign of His Majesty King Abdullah II Ibn Al-Hussein

During His Majesty King Abdullah II's reign, Jordan Armed Forces – Arab Army received great attention; the Armed Forces have given much attention and care since His Majesty assumed his constitutional powers, to keep up with the technological and armament advancements of the day. Thus, His Majesty endeavored to build and modernize the Armed Forces, so that they could fully safeguard the nation and its assets, as well as carry out their assigned duties, and supplied them with cutting-edge equipment and weaponry. In addition to the His Majesty's efforts to raise the living standards of the Armed Forces' personnel, as his constant concern is to keep them in the best possible condition. Moreover, His Majesty established the Armed Forces' Arab and regional presence by participating in joint exercises.

With the region undergoing a number of strategic transformations, Jordan Armed Forces – Arab Army's General Command has conducted a series of studies, including amendments to its organizational structure, in order to enhance the combat capabilities of Jordan Armed Forces. Further, these measures include: (1) modernization of operating equipment and the replacement of the old ones; such as the introduction of al-Hussein tank to improve the performance of Armor Corps of Jordan Armed Forces, (2) development of defense resources management, (3) adoption of investment concepts to enhance the defense budget, (4) development of the logistics system via administrative effort compilation and standardization of logistics policies, (5) and the introduction of the Comprehensive Command, Control and Communications concept.





Among the most prominent milestones at this stage was the establishment of King Abdullah II Design and Development Bureau (KADDB), later renamed Jordan Design and Development Bureau (JODDB), to manufacture civil and military equipment in 1999, to form the nucleus of the industrial base, and to meet the Armed Forces' demands for weapons and equipment through manufacturing and modification. In the defense industry, this Bureau has played a constructive role in putting Jordan and its Armed Forces on the map, serving some regional markets with military equipment. Further, the development and modernization process of Jordan Armed Forces continued based on scientific and military foundations, in response to the strategic environment variables; which led to dissolving of the Special Forces Command, the formation of the Special Operations Command in 1999, and the restructuring of Military Divisions into Military Regions in 2000.

	Previous Name	New name
1	4th Royal Armored Division	Central Military Region
2	12th Royal Mechanized Infantry Division	Northern Military Region
3	5th Royal Armored Division	Eastern Military Region
4	Aqaba Military Region	Southern Military Region
5	3rd Royal Armored Division	King Abdullah II 3rd Armored Division





During this stage, several significant developments took place, including the detachment of the King Talal School from the Directorate of Infantry Corps to be affiliated with the Directorate of Doctrine and Joint Training, renaming of the Special Operations School to Prince Hashem School for Special Operations, renaming the Royal War College into the National Defense College in 2002, renaming of Peacekeeping Institute to Peace Operations Training Institute. In 2003, the Women Military Police Company formed, and the Female Recruits Wing at the Royal Military College named as the Wing of Her Highness Sheikha Fatima bint Mubarak, and later renamed as the Institute of Her Highness Sheikha Fatima bint Mubarak for Female Recruits.





In the sphere of investment, the Armed Forces Law amended, aiming at providing legal character to the Armed Forces' investment function, as well as forming businesses that would augment the defense budget with financial resources, to cover a portion of the defense expenditures.

In 2007–2008, two parallel Staffs were formed in the Armed Forces' organization, for the purpose of ensuring the transformation of the Armed Forces into a flexible and responsive force, achieving the strategic balance of the Armed Forces, and making quick investments of the strategic review outputs. The first of which, is the Joint Chiefs of Staff,





to carry out the specialized and professional functions required of the Army Staff, and the second is the Defense Resources and Investment Management Staff, to carry out defense services functions, both of which operate under the command of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff.

As for Land Forces, modern equipment and systems introduced to meet the requirements of all Military Arms and Corps; where several systems, weapons, vehicles, equipment, and simulators are introduced for training. The Air Force also continued to operate at Air Bases, with the introduction of modern high-tech Fighter and transport aircrafts. With respect to the Royal Naval Force, new naval base inaugurated in 2006, under the patronage of His Majesty King Abdullah II Ibn Al-Hussein, and named Prince Hashem

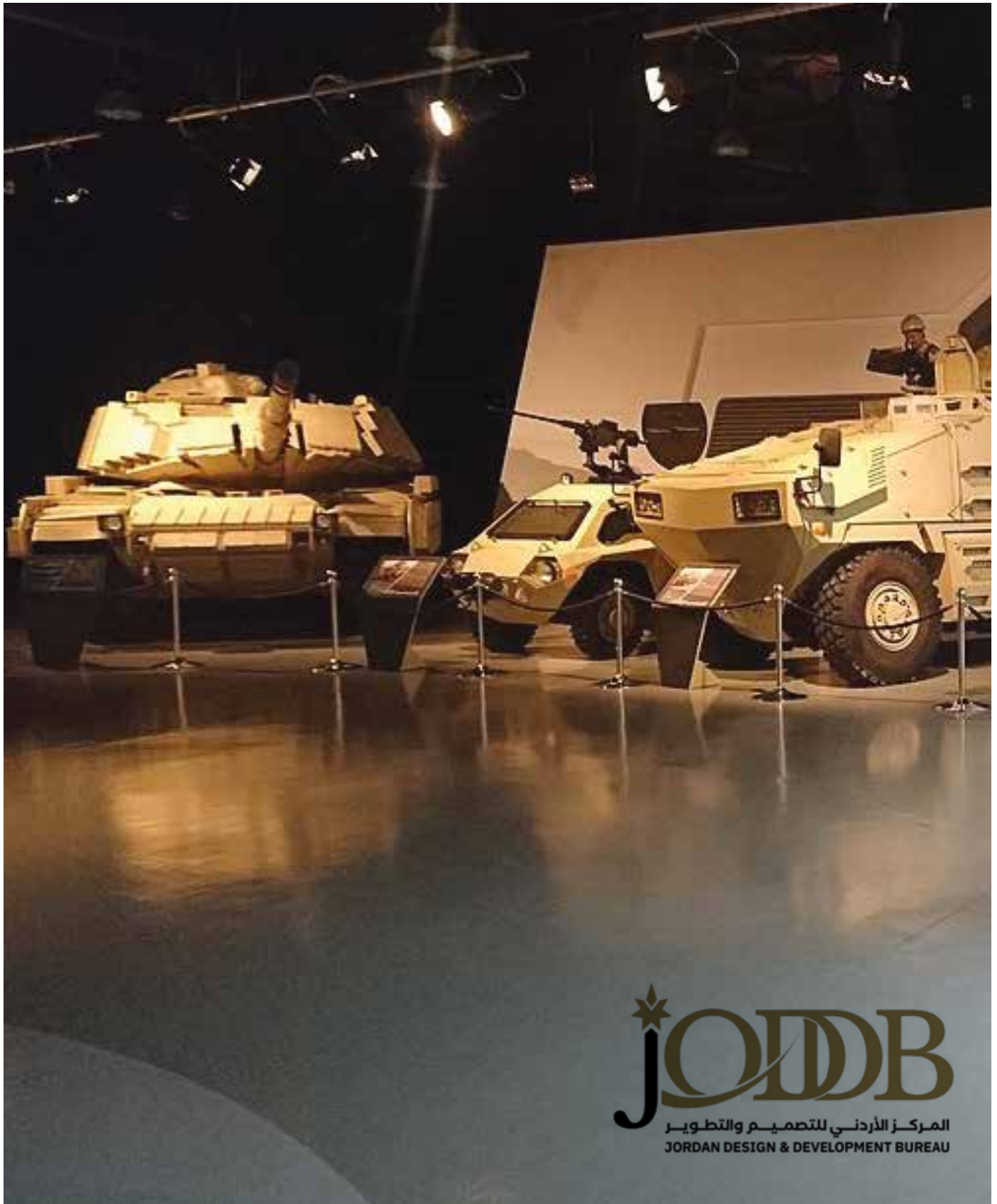




Bin Abdullah II Naval Base. In 2008, the National Center for Security and Crisis Management established, entrusted with dealing with local, regional and international crises. In 2009, the Armed Forces witnessed the formation of the 77th Marines Battalion, the Royal Artillery Corps development by establishing the Rocket Launcher Units, as a strategic deterrent weapon in Jordan Armed Forces, and the establishment of the King Abdullah II Special Operations Training Center (KASOTC). In 2016, with lofty Royal visions, King Abdullah II Sniper Center (KASNC) established, due to the preparation and readiness required for the stage, in accordance with modern warfare requirements. It is the only local training center concerned with providing various types of training for snipers, and become a premier training and academic center both locally and internationally.









Restructuring of Jordan Armed Forces

Following the directives of His Majesty the Supreme Commander, a comprehensive review of the needs related to the development, training and armament of the Armed Forces was accomplished in 2016. This review conducted in accordance with the latest developments, and ensuring the best coordination with the Security Apparatus; so that the Armed Forces are at the highest levels of readiness, to face challenges with efficiency and competence. Furthermore, the changing nature of current challenges and threats necessitates the establishment of a plan that meets modern strategic and operational requirements, a one that keeps up with threats at regional and global levels, to ensure rapid movement and response to any threat posed on Jordan's national security. The General Command, through a committee comprising of all Army's Arms and Corps, studied all aspects of the Armed Forces organization, including personnel, equipment, and military machinery. Therefore, several units, groups and formations were merged by the General Command, in order to ensure the optimal recruitment of manpower and the efficient use of military equipment and machinery. The Armed Forces Restructuring Committee identified the Jordanian Defense Policy trends by reading the current capacities of the Armed Forces, the variables and requirements of future wars, and confronting conventional and non-conventional threats. Thus, Jordan Armed Forces will become professional, agile and flexible forces, capable of decisiveness, qualitative deployment, and conducting limited conventional deterrence within the Jordanian theater of operations.

A number of justifications and reasons pushed towards the necessity of restructuring the Armed Forces, including (1) the need to improve the Army's operational capabilities, armament systems, training, and manpower to keep up with developments in military affairs, in compliance with international standards, (2) keeping pace with enduring and rapid changes in the strategic environment and future threats, (3) eliminating distortions in the Armed Forces' organizational structure, and focusing on quality, not quantity, according to well-analyzed criteria and foundations, (4) controlling and prioritizing defense expenditures, (5) reconsidering outdated low-reliability weapon systems with high maintenance costs, (6) implementing the military strategy without engaging in an arms race, that depletes scarce economic resources, (7) and keeping up with rapid technical advancements.

Following are measures necessary to realize the vision of the future structure of the Armed Forces: (1) reformulating the Jordanian Defense Policy; (2) developing the Jordanian military and combat doctrine; (3) reformulating and activating the strategic planning system and strategic review of the Armed Forces' logistics system; (4) reviewing the tactical and security plans of the Armed Forces and its formations; (5) focusing on the joint actions of all Armed Forces components in the areas of (intelligence gathering, reconnaissance, surveillance); (6) ISR qualification of manpower, to keep pace with technological challenges and the significant development in armament systems; (7) developing the Armed Forces capa-



bilities in the field of cyber security, and developing response elements to social networking sites; (8) developing Field and Central Air Defense capabilities; (9) modernizing and developing the armored weapons and night capabilities; (10) developing Command, Control and Communication Systems; (11) and developing elite forces, in the field of counter-terrorism and qualitative operations.

In 2017, the Jordanian Armed Forces restructured in response to potential threat, merging some formations and directorates with similar roles, and introducing some combat capabilities, to enhance the Armed Forces capacities. The Army restructuring process includes re-merging the King Abdullah II 3rd Armored Division with the Central Military Region, under the name Central Military Region. Further, restructuring process carried out with the required change in the arms and service units; resulted in restructuring and dissolving (2) armored brigades (91st Royal Armored Brigade and 99th Martyr Wasfi Al-Tal Armored Brigade), where the number of tanks was reduced from (44) to (33), and adopting the three-tank section instead of four-tank one, while no change occurred to their mechanized infantry battalions. On May 10, 2017, Royal Field Air Defense Brigades were restructured, keeping pace with the challenges and changes in the security and regional situation; as the Royal Field Air Defense formations were reduced from (4) Field Air Defense Brigades to (4) Field Air Defense Groups. On July 19, 2017, the Joint Special Operations Command was dissolved, and “King Abdullah II, 37th Royal Special Forces Brigade” was restructured to become King Abdullah II Royal Special Forces Group. In addition, the 5th Prince Hashim Bin Abdulah II Aviation Brigade Royal was detached, and become organically affiliated with the Royal Air Force Command, with the standardization of the dress codes in the Royal Air Force.

On March 20, 2018, a strategic review was carried out, where Hamza bin Abdul Mutal-lab “Master of Martyrs” Brigade, the Royal Guard, and King Hussein bin Ali Brigade, were merged under the name the Royal Special Guard. Further, King Hussein Bin Ali Brigade



reduced in size to a Group called King Hussein Bin Ali Group, consisting of the 15th Khalid bin Al-Walid Battalion, and the 16th King Faisal II Battalion. On October 24, 2019, King Hussein bin Ali group detached from the the Royal Guard Command, to become King Hussein bin Ali Brigade, and linked to the Assistant Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff for Operations and Training.

On March 27, 2018, job titles of the General Command's Staff were modified as follows; Chief of Staff for Personnel and Logistics became Assistant Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff for Administration and Personnel; Chief of Staff for Operations and Training became Assistant Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff for Operations and Training; Chief of Staff for Strategic Planning and Defense Resources became Assistant Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff for Planning, Organization and Defense Resources; and Chief of Staff for Intelligence became Assistant Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff for Intelligence.

On April 30, 2018, the 4th Royal Field Air Defense Group reorganized to become the 4th Royal Field Air Defense Brigade. On November 25, 2018, the Directorate of Special Operations and Quick Reaction formed, and under its command are His Highness Sheikh Mohammed Bin Zayed Al Nahyan Brigade/Quick Reaction Force, King Abdullah II Royal Special Forces Group Command, in addition to Prince Hashem Ibn Al Hussein School for Special Operations Command. On May 26, 2019, the Directorate of Special Operations and Quick Reaction dissolved, which resulted in the detachment of His "Highness Sheikh Mohammed Bin Zayed Al Nahyan Brigade/Quick Reaction Force" Command, and linked it with the Directorate of Military Operations, and the detachment of the Command King Abdullah II Royal Special Forces Group and linking it to the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, as well as linking Prince Hashem Ibn Al Hussein School for Special Operations with the Directorate of Military Training.

On January 13, 2020, the Training City established, under the name of Sheikh Mohammed bin Zayed Al Nahyan Training City, to include the schools of Jordan Armed Forces-Arab Army; (Martyr King Abdullah I bin Al Hussein Infantry School / Royal Armor School / Royal Artillery Corps School / Engineering Corps School / Institute of Management and Logistics Training/ Non-Commissioned Officers School). In addition, Border Guard Force Command restructured, as Border Guard Force's Brigades linked to Military Region Commands, and the Directorate of Border Security established; to follow up on the technical state of surveillance and reconnaissance systems, and reinforce the control principle in border security operations.

With respect to the Army armaments, light and medium weapons systems have been replaced by the latest defense industry technologies in this field, as well as the introduction of modern Armored Personnel Carriers (APCs) to replace the old ones. Furthermore, the Armed Forces' arms night fighting capabilities have been boosted to unprecedented levels, using the latest equipment in this field. Modernization plan remains active, and Sheikh Mohammed bin Zayed Al Nahyan Brigade has acquired top-of-the-line land and air logistics



means, enabling the Commander to mount a powerful strike force that can confront any threat, in a timely manner and at the right time and place. There were also Mortar Battalions (120mm) formed, some of which carried in high-tech mechanisms, and rocket launchers were introduced for service in Jordan Armed Forces as a highly capable deterrent force. As for the Royal Navy Force, it has been equipped with modern and high-tech boats, and there are ambitious plans to increase the Navy capabilities, so that the Jordanian maritime border remains safe and secure. The Royal Air Force is also given special attention by the Armed Forces, provided it with new aircrafts, advanced aerial systems, and Command and Control systems. For example, the F-16 aircraft, operating in the Royal Air Force, were modernized, Prince Hashem bin Abdullah II Special Operations Aviation Brigade was formed and equipped with modern Black Hawk Helicopter, and (PC 21) training aircraft and (GROB) aircraft were introduced into service during the past two years. Furthermore, the strategic transport aircraft fleet of the Royal Air Force (C130) has also been modernized, and the old Air Defense System has been modernized with modern ones.





القِيَادَةُ الْعَامَّةُ، الْقُوَاتُ الْمُسَلَّحَةُ الْأُرْدُنِيَّةُ - الْجَيْشُ الْعُرْدِي

Jordan Armed Forces - Arab Army







Development of Training in Jordan Armed Forces during the Reign of His Majesty King Abdullah II

Jordan Armed Forces have achieved qualitative improvements in efficiency, discipline, and their ability to meet the demands of the stage, and have shown great interest in diversifying training, with emphasis on shooting skills of various weapons, and personnel fitness. Additionally, Jordan Armed Forces have adopted the latest arts of planning, training, combat, and worked to assimilate technology and adapt it for various roles of the Armed Forces, both in peace and war times, from an operational, administrative, logistical, and technical perspective, on a local, regional, and international level. This has made Jordan Armed Forces one of the world's foremost armies, as it has proudly become the focal point of trust amongst brotherly and friendly states, and researchers seek out its various universities, colleges, institutes, centers, and schools for superior professional training and qualification.

Through the Department of International Cooperation, Jordan Armed Forces – Arab Army is working to strengthen the bonds of cooperation with brotherly and friendly States, and has defense cooperation programs with more than 80 States. Moreover, the Department maintains contact with international organizations, and following up on all international affairs related to the North Atlantic Treaty Organization (NATO) and arms control. Furthermore, the Department scrutinizes and supervises all local and international agreements in co-operation with relevant Directorates and Government agencies; as more than (200) cooperation agreements, of various kinds, have been signed in previous years.

Several national-level exercises (TTX) were held for various State's apparatus, in preparation for the implementation of a comprehensive exercise on addressing weapons of mass destruction. During the year 2019, the Armed Forces also took part in NATO operations in different alliance and partner States (courses, conferences, exercises, meetings, workshops, visits), including (126) events, with the participation of (230) Jordan Armed Forces' officers and non-commissioned officers.

Jordan Armed Forces-Arab Army has exemplary military ties with numerous brotherly and friendly States, at all levels and in all fields; as military exercises, whether bilateral or multilateral, are regarded as one of the most significant outcomes of this collaboration, since they improve cooperation and coordination among participating states in all military fields. Further, Jordan Armed Forces – Arab Army hold and participate in a number of exercises, the most significant of which is the Eager Lion Exercise, held in Jordan, which regarded as one of the most prominent regional exercises; given the number of participating states, the size of forces of various arms, and the objectives to be met at every strategic, operational and tactical level. Since 2011, the Eager Lion Exercise has become one of the major events for promoting joint action between brotherly and friendly armed forces, carried out with land, naval and air forces estimated at 8,000 participants. During this exercise, Jordan Armed Forces work to strengthen and enhance relationships with participating states in all



military fields, especially training, as it contributes to improving the capacity to harmonize with friendly and brotherly states, to achieve strategic and tactical objectives that foster cooperation and readiness among states involved in anti-terrorism domain. The Exercise organized at its ninth session in 2019, with the participation of 29 States, including: Jordan, UAE, USA, Australia, Austria, Iraq, Saudi Arabia, Egypt, Oman, Italy, Cyprus, Bahrain, Belgium, Brunei, Canada, Czech Republic, France, Germany, Greece, Netherlands, Japan, Kenya, Kuwait, Lebanon, Pakistan Spain, Britain, Tajikistan and Norway.

In addition, Jordan Armed Forces host and organize joint military exercises with armies from around the world, with the goal of exchanging military expertise, coordinating efforts to combat extremism and terrorism, maintaining global stability, developing combat tactics, and hosting military competitions in martial arts and weapon use. Furthermore, Jordan Armed Forces organize bilateral military exercises with the UAE, Saudi Arabia and Egypt, and there are many other exercises, such as the Olive Grove Exercise, Sword of the Arabs' Exercise, Abdullah Exercise, Lightning Exercise, Sahab Exercise, Invisible Force Exercise, Firm Constants Exercise, Interrelationship Exercise, Decisive Spear Exercise, Invincible Guard Exercise, Dawn of the East Exercise, Aqaba Exercise, Safe Shore Exercise, Decisive Eagle Exercise and Red Wave. These exercises are a key component of the military partnership with friendly and brotherly states, ones that help to transform that partnership into action on the ground, to foster military cooperation and the participating forces' capacities, in order to confront existing and future threats, safeguard our nations, and provide peace and stability to the region and the globe at large.

It is worth mentioning that Jordan Armed Forces – Arab Army, with its reputation and high professionalism in training, send and second highly efficient and competent training teams, to several brotherly States, including (UAE, Bahrain, Kuwait, Qatar, Palestine, Yemen, Oman) for training delivery in several fields.





Jordan Armed Forces - Arab Army Organize and Host International Military Exhibitions

Upon establishing the Jordanian Center for Design and Development, the defense weapons industry in Jordan developed, extending globally to be part of the weapon-manufacturing realm. Special Operations Forces Exhibition and Conference (SOFEX) is an example that reflects Jordan's global standing, when we consider that the Exhibition, in its 12th session, drew over 750 attendees from 62 states, including Defense Ministers, Chairmen of Chiefs of Staff, and senior officers from Special Operations, Land, and Air Forces. Moreover, this Exhibition attracted more than 350 businesses from 35 states across the world, and it was planned to have its 13th session in March 2020, but it was postponed owing to the Corona epidemic.

It is noteworthy that the “SOFEX 2018” Exhibition and Conference included all the equipment and requirements of special operations, security services and peacekeeping forces in the fields of training and organization. Further, Jordanian cadres carry out all its stages, indicating the cadres’ advanced level and a desire to present the event in a manner that is commensurate with Jordan's position on the world exhibits map.







Jordan Army in Retaking Control over Baqura and Ghamr

Under the patronage of the late King Hussein, may Allah rest his soul in peace, the Jordanian Army entered Baqura on February 11, 1995, and took complete control of the land. Under the Peace Treaty with Israel, Jordan leased Baqura and Ghamr areas to Israel for a period of 25 years that allowed Israeli farmers to cultivate, and either of the parties shall notify the other a year before expiry that it wished to terminate the agreement. That was the firm decision of His Majesty King Abdullah II on October 21, 2018, to terminate this file, in accordance with the text of the following Royal Decree:

A decision approving the termination of Annex No. (1) (B) Baqura (Naharayim) and Annex No. (1) (C) Ghamr (Tzofar)

A Royal Decree has been issued, approving Cabinet's Decision No. (1591) dated October 21, 2018, approving the notification of the Israeli Government to terminate Annex No. (1) (B) Baqura / Naharayim, and Annex No. (1) (C) Ghamr / Tzofar, from the peace treaty between the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan and the State of Israel^(*).

Hence, the Executive Decision to terminate the Agreement issued, to hand over the entire land of Baqura and Ghamr to Jordan on May 1, 2020, "Officially, the period given to Israeli farmers in Baqura ended, and from this date Israel has no longer any definitive relationship in the Baqura area".

In His Majesty's Speech from the Throne, delivered on the opening the Fourth Ordinary Session of the 18th Parliament, His Majesty King Abdullah II said, "Today, I announce the expiration of the Peace Treaty annexes on Ghamr and Baqura and the imposition of our full sovereignty over every inch of those lands". From February 11, 1995, to the final handover of Baqura on May 1, 2020, Jordan Armed Forces took over the administration and protection of the two areas, and control of the entry of Israeli farmers, according to arrangements imposed by the Jordanian Army. Following the complete Jordanian sovereignty, and with continuous guarding and protection by the Jordanian Army, the two areas offered to public visitors, to learn about their history and how they completely retaken.

(*)Published in the Official Gazette No. 6719 dated October 22, 2018



القِيَادَةُ الْعَامَّةُ لِلْقُوَاتِ الْمَسَلَّحَةِ الْأُرْدُنِيَّةِ - الْجَيْشُ الْعَرَبِيُّ

Jordan Armed Forces - Arab Army





Overview of Baqura and Ghamr

Baqura is six thousand dunums in area (a dunam is one thousand square meters), located east of the Jordan River, in Irbid Governorate's Northern Ghor. In 1950, Israel occupied 1,390 dunums of Baqura, and in the negotiations of the 1994 Wadi Araba Agreement, it claimed that 830 dunums were personal property of Israelis.

Wadi Araba Agreement stipulated that Jordan would retake (850) dunums of Baqura, and the rest considered land owned by the Israelis, but it falls under Jordanian sovereignty. Historically, Baqura area was sold by the British Mandate authorities to a Zionist investor, called Pinhas Rotenberg, with the aim of generating electric power as part of the Palestine Electric Company's "Rotenberg Project", but the investor realized that he didn't need all of this land. Afterward, the investor sold part of it to the Jewish Agency for Israel, which in turn granted its ownership to Israeli farmers, and accordingly became sole proprietorships. In 1948, Rotenberg Project stopped, and two years later, Israel occupied the Baqura lands, and continued to manage it until the signing of Wadi Araba Agreement on October 26, 1994.

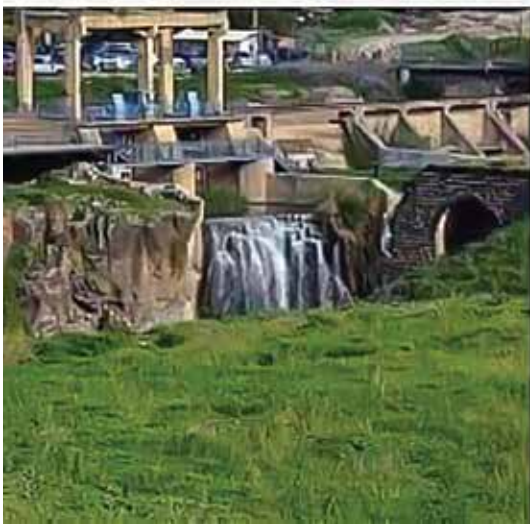
As for Ghamr area, it is located in Wadi Araba desert in Aqaba Governorate, about (268) kilometers from the capital, Amman. Further, Ghamr owned by the treasury of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, with an area of 4,235 dunams (about four square kilometers), including agricultural lands, and extending over five kilometers towards the border. Ghamr was occupied by Israel after the 1967 war, and the Israeli side argued, in Wadi Araba negotiations, that it was owned by settler Israeli farmers, and demanded a special regulation be imposed, similar to Baqura area. Following an account of some of the events related to the Baqura:

On May 11, 1948, the Jordanian Government issued a warning to Rotenberg Electric Company, which owns electric generators in the northern Jordan Valley area of the West Bank, due to the presence of Jewish gunmen on project land, which was in violation of special agreements regarding the project's use. At that time, Director of Irbid District, Bahjat Tabbara, and Region Commander, Nadim al-Samman, followed up on the implementation of the warning. The warning came in three terms; all gunmen shall handover their weapons to the Director of Irbid District, project shall remain under the Jordanian military control, and workers shall not carry weapons. Moreover, Jordanian Forces threatened to take over the project by force if these conditions not met.

On May 9-11, 1948, the Jordanian Forces fought the historic Battle of Gesher in Jisr Majami and Baqura; during which the Jordanian reaction was fierce to the extent that the Gesher settlement hoisted white flags to surrender, and the British High Commissioner to King Abdullah I mediated to stop the attack. However, the approval was coupled with stopping the Jews attack on Jaffa, and His Highness, Crown Prince Talal, participated in this battle.



BAQURA ★





Among the results of the Battle of Gesher in Baqura: the martyrdom of four members of the 4th Battalion, including Lieutenant Mustafa Al-Muhaisen, and wounding three, as well as the martyrdom of three and wounding of four civilians. On the Israeli side, large parts of the Gesher settlement were destroyed, killing about 160 of the enemies and leaving about 100 wounded. In addition, the Jewish fighters handed over their weapons to the Jordanian Arab Army, and the Jewish population was expelled from the entire region, and the Jordanian Arab Army assumed full control over the whole region.

On the night of May 13, 1948, members of the Jordanian Army's Engineering Corps demolished a number of bridges over the Jordan River, including the railway bridge leading to Samakh, and two other bridges to the south of Jisr Majami, one of them for the railway.

The Battles of Beisan took place on July 11, 1948, fought by Jordanian forces before the arrival of Iraqi forces. During this time, Jordanian forces occupied Sheikh Hussein Police Station, and were able to prepare the region for the Iraqi forces' arrival. Afterward, the Iraqi forces crossed the Jordan River from Baqura area, and reached Jenin sector. On June 5, 1965, Yarmouk Brigade engaged the enemy in the Sheikh Hussein area, where one of its members was martyred.



القِيَادَةُ الْعَامَّةُ لِلْقُوَاتِ الْمُسَلَّحَةِ الْأَرْدَنِيَّةِ - الْجَيْشُ الْعَرَبِيُّ

Jordan Armed Forces - Arab Army









Jordan Armed Forces-Arab Army's Strategy in Combating Terrorism and ideological Extremism



Nowdays, the world is engaged in a dangerous and renewed type of world war due to global terrorism, and Jordan has partnered with the free and moderate world to combat extremism and terrorism. In its quest to combat terrorism, our Forces participated in Afghanistan and in Yemen, and Royal Jordanian Air Force participated in operations to attack and bomb terrorist dens wherever they are. From the words of His Majesty King Abdullah I: "We shall not wait for terrorism to reach us; rather, we shall act and confront it in their safe haven"^(*). In another quote for His Majesty: "The battle against terrorism is our struggle, and we are the first to confront this are outlaws".

This encapsulates the new role of Jordan Armed Forces in confronting terrorism with the free world, as Jordan works tirelessly to combat extremism and terrorism, both militarily and through public awareness and education. It is worth noting that Jordan has suffered from terrorism and extremist groups, as the Kingdom witnessed several terrorist acts, including the terrorist act at the Intercontinental Hotel Jordan on November 17, 1976, where hostages were taken by a terrorist group, and Jordan Armed Forces dealt with this terrorist event, and the hostages were freed. Major General Ahmed Alaa El-Din, Commander of the Special Forces, led the operation; where Special Forces members dropped by helicopter on top of the hotel and clashed with terrorists; three terrorists were killed, one was wounded, and two Special Force members martyred.

^(*) "We shall not wait for terrorism to reach us; rather, we shall act and confront it in their safe haven". This was His Majesty King Abdullah II's remarks after the terrorist al-Zarqawi was killed, in a highly professional operation, in which Jordan took part, in June 2006.



In 1994, "Jordanian Afghans" group targeted theaters, and terror acts declined for several years before resurfacing in September 11, 2001 via thwarted plans and attacks.

In 2005, the terrorist organization, Al-Qaeda in Mesopotamia, carried out its most violent bombings in Amman; three hotels in the City Center targeted, martyring sixty people and injuring hundreds. Further, Captain Muath al-Kasasbeh^(*) martyred in one of the joint raids on terrorist dens in 2015, and later, an officer of the Jordanian Special Forces martyred in 2016, after storming the headquarters of an ISIS-linked cell in Irbid City, in which seven members of the cell killed, while others arrested. Moreover, five members of the Jordanian General Intelligence Department were martyred; in an armed assault on the Department's headquarter in Baqa'a Refugee Camp north of Amman, that same year. On September 18 of the same year, gunmen attacked two Police Stations, the City and Qatrana Police Stations in Karak Governorate, holed up inside the historic Karak Castle, where they exchanged fire with the Security Forces, martyring (7) security personnel and a Canadian tourist, and injuring 28 others.

On June 21, 2016, a terrorist bombing on a Jordanian border outpost occurred near Rukban Camp for Syrian Refugees, martyring (6) Jordanian soldiers. In 2018, while Jordan Armed Forces were engaging with a terrorist cell in Salt City, the building blown up, resulting in a number of martyrs among the Security Services and Armed Forces.

Jordan Armed Forces' strategy in combating terrorism and ideological extremism represented by consolidating the values and principles of the true Islamic religion; focusing on Amman Message; participating in international alliances in combating terrorism and ideological extremism; and strengthening the values of loyalty and sense of belonging among Jordan Armed Forces' members. Further, Jordan Armed Forces - Arab Army's Policy was based on the directives and vision of His Majesty King Abdullah II Ibn Al-Hussein, Supreme Commander of Jordan Armed Forces, resulted in the National Plan to Confront Extremism and Ideological Terrorism in 2014, based on a balance between freedoms, security, and the rule of law. To this end, the Military Center for Combating Terrorism and Ideological Extremism established in October of 2017, as an academic Research Center, specialized in studying ideological extremism, its causes and roots, and counter-terrorist approaches, as well as granting a Master's Degree in Counter-Terrorism.

In this respect, Jordan Armed Forces-Arab Army's Strategy for Combating Terrorism and Ideological Extremism aimed at ideologically immunizing Jordanian Armed Forces' members, and protecting them from extremist organizations' methods and mechanisms for dragging Army members into ideological extremism; introducing Jordan Armed Forces' members to the extremist organizations active in the region, and their principals; consolidating citizenship, loyalty, sense of belonging, and promoting a culture of tolerance, moderation, and acceptance of others.

(*)Muath al-Kasasbeh, the Martyr Pilot, born on May 29, 1988, in 'Ayy, Karak. After finishing his secondary school, he joined the Royal Jordanian Air Force as a pilot of an F-16 fighter aircraft. During an operation against the Islamic Jihad Organization's facilities on December 24, 2014, his jet crashed in the Governorate of Raqqa, northern Syria. On January, he was cruelly burnt to death.







Jordan Armed Forces and Handling the Syrian Refugee

Since the outbreak of the Syrian crisis on March 15, 2011, Jordan Armed Forces–Arab Army has played a crucial role in balancing humanitarian relief and security duties; as the Army's role in handling the Syrian refugee influx has been termed the "Humanitarian Role of the Combat Army". Moreover, the Army has demonstrated its capacity of establishing an information system relating to the verification and follow-up of refugees, providing round-the-clock transportation and protection, providing healthcare to the needy, and dealing with the refugees in a civilized manner, which alleviated the psychological trauma associated with refuge.

In light of these attributes, Jordan Armed Forces have labored to deploy all available resources, redoubled their efforts, and extended their cadre of qualified professionals, in order to meet the security challenges posed by the inflow of refugees. One of the prominent challenges facing Jordan relates to the length of its border with Syria; which extend for 375 km, defined by being inhabited on both sides and nearly open, as well as the fact that residents, on both sides, are distinguished by kinship, intermarriage, and personal contact, which impose a special security challenge. Furthermore, there was an abnormal influx of refugees that reached as many as (2664851) Syrian refugees, of whom (1307378) returned to Syria, and total of (1357473) remained in Jordan. In addition, associated issues such as smuggling, drug trafficking, theft, infiltration, and others emerged, and sleeping cells discovered, waiting for the right opportunity to conduct terror attacks.

Consequently, Northern Front manned and covered by Border Guards, with Command and Control posts, in addition to Public Security and Gendarmerie centers. In addition, Border Guards were equipped with high technology to deal with any emergency or threat, along with holding specialist courses for the Armed Forces' members on dealing with refugees. Statewide effort to address Syrian refugees' crises has taken place, including the establishment of the "Syrian Refugee Affairs Directorate (SRAD)" within the Directorate of Public Security. Further, Jordan Armed Forces deal with four Syrian refugee Camps, housing 127,207 refugees, as follows: Zaatari Camp, which houses (78,645) Syrian refugees, Azraq Camp with (42,147) refugees, Mrajeeb al-Fhood Camp with (5803) refugees, and Al-Hadiqa Camp with (612) refugees. Two factors have contributed to the decline in refugees' numbers; the cessation of the refugees flow from Syria, and the return of a small number of refugees to their homeland. Further, Jordan Armed Forces have established a field hospital in the Free Zone, to provide comprehensive medical care to Syrian refugees, and transfer critical cases to Jordanian hospitals.



القِيَادَةُ الْعَامَّةُ، الْقُوَاتُ الْمَسَلَّحَةُ الْأُرْدُنِيَّةُ - الْجَيْشُ الْعُرْدِي

Jordan Armed Forces - Arab Army





Jordan Arab Army's Vital Role in the Face of Covid-19



The Novel Coronavirus (COVID-19), which has been spreading around the world since the end of 2019, as well as the economic implications and decisions that have resulted, have demonstrated the importance of Jordan Armed Forces and its institutions in assisting the various sectors of the State in maintaining and developing their cohesion, resources, and sustainability in order to ensure the continued provision of basic services to citizens without affecting free-market conditions. This importance stems from the fact that Armies are structured organizations that are qualified to take on substantial duties, since they are part of the society by virtue of their human makeup, and part of the State's entities in serving its public functions, and they are subject to political leadership.

Jordan Armed Forces and Security Services played a critical role in combating (Covid-19) Pandemic, particularly after the Government enacted the Defense Law and imposed a curfew. Therefore, Jordan Armed Forces and Security Services continue to play a leading role in responding to the Covid-19 pandemic, in accordance with His Majesty King Abdullah II's, the Supreme Commander, directives, and in accordance with the General Command of the Armed Forces' and the Jordanian Government' instructions.

General Command of Jordan Armed Forces-Arab Army has states that it will be present at the cities' entrances and exits throughout the Kingdom; therefore, troops have deployed in many streets in Governorates, providing support and backing to other States' services, including Public Security, Civil Defense and Gendarmerie. In addition, the Army accompanied the Ministry of Health's epidemiological investigation teams to facilitate their task of reaching hotspots infected with the virus, in order to locked them down, examining the infected and those in contact, and collecting samples, to preserve the health of other citizens. Moreover, Jordan Armed Forces have contributed to the implementation of Defense Orders, which impose a curfew in a number of regions of the Kingdom.



Under the directives of the General Command of Jordan Armed Forces – Arab Army, the Royal Supply and Transportation Directorate supplied all Ministry of Health’s hospitals with their needs of bread and other supplies, as well as providing citizens with their living needs in various Governorates, and organizing the delivery of these necessities with ease and affordability. In addition, the Decontamination Teams, of the Directorate of the Royal Engineering Corps, accomplished their entrusted tasks to the fullest, and upon request, disinfecting several sites using the latest equipment and technologies, and sterilizing isolation rooms in the Emergency Department of the Royal Medical Services’ Hospitals.

Covid-19 Crisis Management Operations Room, at the National Center for Security and Crisis Management, played a key role in coordinating the repatriation of Jordanian citizens and students who stranded in various parts of the world. Under the direction of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Crisis Management Operations Cell was formed at the National Center for Security and Crisis Management, where all matters are under the control of one party. Further, several orders were issued with respect to opening joint control checkpoints, opening roads and facilitating the movement of traffic for military convoys, in addition to placing Public Security’s Regions under the Armed Forces’ control.

In this respect, Jordan Armed Forces – Arab Army have taken several constructive measures, including: (1) ensuring that curfew protocols are followed, (2) locking down villages and cities, (3) limiting movement between Governorates, (4) stationing at cities’ entrances and exits, (5) utilizing the Armed Forces’ strategic reserve of prevention and treatment supplies and ventilators, as well as their distributing to public hospitals, (6) directing the Jordanian Design and Development Center to produce masks, gloves, protective clothing and disinfection materials for individuals, (7) establishing field hospitals to conduct Covid-19 tests and isolating positive cases, and establishing quarantine caravans at the Border Crossings and in the Dead Sea area, (8) and Jordan Armed Forces assisted other Security Services with escorting and guarding buses that transport citizens, under quarantine, from Queen Alia International Airport to quarantine locations in hotels in Amman and the Dead Sea.





Further, the Royal Air Force's aircrafts, including military transport aircraft, MEDIVAC aircraft, and helicopters, transported aid, medical equipment, and citizens within and outside of the State; as His Royal Highness, Crown Prince Al Hussein bin Abdullah II, took part in Royal Air Force helicopter missions bringing assistance and aid to citizens. In addition, the Directorate of Military Transport played a prominent role in transporting quarantined citizens from Queen Alia International Airport to quarantine hotels in Amman and the Dead Sea, through military transport buses, in accordance with the Royal Directives of His Majesty, the Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces, and with a follow-up from the General Command of Jordan Armed Forces – Arab Army represented by the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff

Border Guard Forces, on the other hand, performed a key role in border and crossings control, by monitoring and inspecting products entering Jordan, ensuring their safety and Covid-19 free. At the Jordanian border, Border Guard Forces additionally place drivers under quarantine, and conduct medical tests; in the event that the drivers are tested positive for COVID-19, quarantine measures will be applied. Moreover, Border Guard Forces continue to play its main role of protecting the homeland's borders, and preventing infiltration and smuggling.

Royal Medical Services has played the most prominent role since the start of the COVID-19 pandemic, in line with the ongoing national effort to combat the pandemic since mid-March 2020; as several field hospitals have been established in addition to Royal Medical Services' hospitals. In December, the Field Medicine Department took the first steps, by collating all information available on COVID-19, and methods of disease prevention and confrontation. Moreover, prior to the first confirmed COVID-19 case in the Kingdom, a high-level Commanding Committee along with a small committee from the Department of Preventive Field Medicine were established, to begin preparing hospitals, supplies, respirators, and quarantine and isolation locations.

On March 10, 2020, the Kingdom's first case of COVID-19 was reported, prompting the need to tighten processes, equip laboratories, form epidemiological investigation teams, and open (6) field hospitals and (12) field medical units. In addition, small-size committees, concerned with COVID-19 that support the Ministry of Health in remote areas, were formed.







HM King Abdullah II, the Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces, inaugurated the first field hospital, affiliated with the Royal Medical Services, on November 24, 2020, with the capacity of (300) beds; including (48) intensive care beds, and (12) intermediate care beds (ready to be transferred to intensive care beds).





On December 9, 2020, the second field hospital inaugurated in Irbid City, equipped to receive COVID-19 patients, with a capacity of (300) beds; including (48) intensive care beds, and (18) intermediate care beds.

In addition, the Royal Medical Services established a dedicated station committed to gathering information on everything related to COVID-19, in order to strengthen absorption capacity and improve the ability to cope with any developments emerging from the virus. Further, the Royal Medical Services aided hospitals, by providing them with COVID-19 clinics, field hospitals or ambulances with teams equipped and trained to deal with the infected individuals.

Recognizing the importance of qualifying medical staff to deal with (COVID-19) and anticipating any developments or possibilities connected to the virus's outbreak, the Royal Medical Services formed specialty teams, trained to handle sample collection, epidemiological investigation, and dealing with infected individuals.



Following are Remarks by His Majesty King Abdullah II, the Supreme Commander, at the Plenary Session of the 75th United Nations General Assembly, on September 22, 2020, (Via teleconference):

★ “My friends, the COVID-19 crisis has brought a mirror to our world, and shown us the cracks in our global system. In so doing, it has offered us what could be a historic moment to rethink the role of the United Nations and other multilateral organizations, to become more impactful in dealing with challenges, old and new—be they pandemics, or raging conflicts. As long as injustice and lack of peace persist, anywhere in the world, the UN must not rest; we must not rest.”

In earlier Remarks by His Majesty King Abdullah II, he said:

★ “Let me tell you, you are giants because you achieve great things in the toughest circumstances. For you, nothing is impossible. You are giants because you are a testament to true sacrifice and selflessness. You are giants because you live in a nation that places human dignity above all else. Indeed, these are the Jordanians I know and proudly speak of to the world”. With respect to Jordan Armed Forces, His Majesty said:” My military career taught me the value of proactive planning, therefore, I instructed the Government, Armed Forces and Security Services to respond to the global COVID-19 warning pandemic, with the utmost levels of preparedness possible, from the start. My Directives also include the formation of a Crisis Cell, prior to the outbreak of the pandemic, or, God forbid, the loss of control. Crisis time which soon shall pass”.



His Majesty King Abdullah II Instructs the Government to Dedicate a Day to Honor Military Veterans and Retirees

His Majesty the Supreme Commander of Jordan Armed Forces – Arab Army instructed the Government to dedicate a day to honor Military Veterans and Retirees, in appreciation and recognition of their role in sacrifices and efforts in serving Jordan and the just causes of the Arab nation, since the establishment of the Jordanian State. The 15th of February chosen to be a national day to honor war veterans and retired military personnel; and to this end, His Majesty sent a letter to the Prime Minister, Awn Al-Khasawneh, on March 21, 2012, as follows:

In the name of God, the Most Merciful, the Compassionate,

★ Prayers and peace be upon the Arab Hashemite Prophet Mohammad, Your Excellency Awn Al-Khasawneh,

I am pleased to convey to you my greetings, wrapped in cordiality and respect. Moreover, I would like to express deep appreciation for the sincere and diligent efforts exerted by yourself and your colleague ministers for commendable efforts, to bring our vision of the reform process to life, resulting in Jordan, being a model for self-democratic transformation, that values freedom, participation, and accountability.

I am also pleased to convey my greetings, thanks and appreciation to all Security Institutions, as well as their officers and personnel, for their tireless efforts, and pioneering and distinguished levels of awareness, wisdom, and patience; which have resulted in a generally tolerant and understanding atmosphere of the circumstances and transformations that society is undergoing. This, indeed, has established an energizing atmosphere for political activity; characterized by the will for real participation and partnership in decision-making, to carry the citizens' votes and translate them into policies and executive procedures.

On the occasion of the Kingdom's commemoration of the Day of Al-Karamah, during which Jordanians and Arabs remember the role of our heroic Armed Forces in this everlasting Battle, we express our gratitude to the Chivalrous, men and women, of the Security Services. A memory that has been engraved in the hearts and thoughts of all Jordanians, when our Arab Army wrote history, defending the pristine homeland's soil against injustice and invasion.



This Battle represents one of the proudest chapters in Jordan's history, as it demonstrates how persistence and determination can overcome all odds, and despite all the obstacles. On this day, when we recall the heroic Arab Army, the day when Jordan and Jordanians' dignity was preserved, we honor the nation's martyrs, veterans, and military retirees, who made this triumph possible by their blood and valor.

In the midst of these bright national celebrations, we believe that it has become necessary to declare a day, on which we celebrate and honor Military Veterans and Retirees, who fought in the Arab Army's Battles of Latrun, Bab Al-Wad and Al-Karameh, and all other Battles, fought by our valiant Army, in defense of the homeland and nation. This day shall be dedicated to honor the veterans, as they are the reserve of our valiant Arab Army and Security Services. We have decided that the 15th of February, each year, will be a day of remembrance for Veterans, as it was on this date in 1968, before to the Battle of Al-Karameh, that one of our heroic Armed Forces Units achieved the highest level of heroism.

As we dedicate this day as a national celebration, in which we all show our gratitude to our Veterans, we shall always remember their distinguished sacrifice, and their jihad for the cause of God and the motherland; as they are the architects of progress, and the messengers of humanity and peace. Once again, congratulations to you, and to the Chivalrous of the Arab Army and Security Services, on this blessed day. May God grant them success and sound judgment.

Peace, God's mercy and blessings be upon you.

Abdullah II ibn Al Hussein

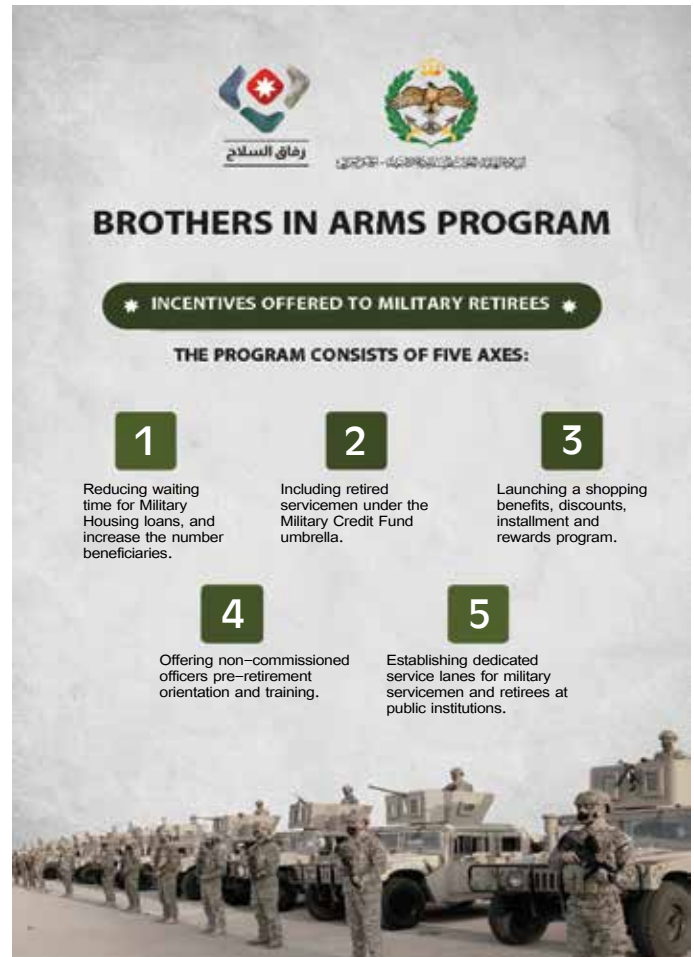
His Majesty the Supreme Commander referred to the meaning of choosing that specific day, during which one of our heroic Armed Forces Units achieved the highest level of heroism; it was the 2nd Hussein Battalion, confronted an air and artillery attack by the enemy, on February 15, 1968. On the same day, seven members of the Battalion, including the Battalion Commander Major Mansour Krishan^(*), were martyred, and the Northern Front was in a state of combat with the enemy, during which our forces withstood and thwarted the hostile attack.

(*)Martyr Major Mansour Krishan, born in 1926, and his grandfather was Sheikh Hussein Krishan. In 1950, he graduated from the Cadet School with the rank of officer Cadet. He participated in the clashes in 1956 in the Qalqilya, and became the Commander of Al Hussein 2nd Battalion in 1965, and fought in Jeru-salem. The Battalion then moved to Northern Jordan Valley (North Ghor), where he was martyred on February 15, 1968, during the Eight Hours War. This day became known as the Day of the Seven Martyrs, and His Majesty King Abdullah II declared it a day of honor for veterans and military retirees.



His Majesty King Abdullah II, the Supreme Commander of the Jordan Armed Forces, launches the “Brothers in Arms Initiative”, under the supervision of HRH Crown Prince Al-Hussein bin Abdullah II

The Royal interest in military retirees stemmed from His Majesty the King's close relationship with brothers in Arms, developed over decades of service in military units and formations, as well as the meanings, connotations, memories, and lessons it carries, which together form the military retirees' identity. In acknowledgement and appreciation of the Military Retirees, "Brothers in Arms", His Majesty King Abdullah II, the Supreme Commander of Jordan Armed Forces, launched the “Brothers in Arms Initiative”, to provide credit and banking facilities, training, and others to this segment. The Initiative came in appreciation and gratitude to Military Retirees, for the sacrifices they made, for the sake of the advancement and renaissance of Jordan. The initiative, launched under the supervision of His Highness the Crown Prince, includes five focal measures, three financial ones, and two moral, as follows; (1) reducing waiting time for Military Housing loans, and increase the number beneficiaries, (2) including retired servicemen under the Military Credit Fund umbrella, (3) launching a shopping benefits and discounts program, within a wide network of merchants and suppliers, (4) establishing dedicated service lanes for military retirees at public institutions, (5) offering non-commissioned officers pre-retirement orientation and training. The Armed Forces and Security Services personnel, active duty and retirees, will benefit from this Initiative, which will have a beneficial impact on the national economy as well.





Jordan Armed Forces-Arab Army and National Military Service)Banner Service(, Law Activation on September 2020

The National Military Service Law was first enacted in 1976, which lasted for about (10) years, before a new draft Law was presented, under Law No. 23 of 1986, and its implementation continued until 1991, when the decision was made to end the National Military Service. It is worth noting that the latter decision had nothing to do with Jordan's entry into the peace negotiations.

When we look back at the beginnings of the National Military Service, we recall that late King Hussein, may Allah rest his soul in peace, patronized the graduation of the first batch of the commissioned citizens, after completing their training, on November 9, 1977. His Majesty delivered a speech, regarded as a document highlights the objectives of the National Military Service, in which he began by referring to the commissioned citizens as "valiant soldiers", in other words, elevating the commissioned to the level of the service-men, in status and duty. From His Majesty's speech, in which he expressed gratitude the message behind National Military Service:

★ "National Military Service is a declaration of the utmost loyalty to the homeland; as in such service, Jordanian youth are committed to offering themselves and their lives to their homeland, should the need arise. In such service, he vows to his Lord to dedicate his life to his country and his nation. In the National Military Service, our sons learn the meanings of soldiering, meanings upon which every nation, and every society, is based; as they are meanings of sincerity, sacrifice, discipline, valor and sincere work. Without these meanings, there will be neither a society, nor a civilization, nor a nation".

The significance of the National Military Service lies in the fact that it is a national duty, to defend the homeland and its assets, and to ward off the dangers that surround us. At the Graduation Ceremony of the first batch of National Military Service's commissioned citizens, the HM the late King Hussein summed up his speech, by saying:



★ “Our nation faces historical challenges imposed by its geographical location, and the stage of history, in which our nation is going through; as Jordan is always the vanguard of the confrontation, in the bitter and cruel battle, with the enemies of the Arab nation. Since the turn of the Century, we have been fighting the relentless Zionist onslaught on our homeland, with our chests. In defense of our nation, we have endured shock after shock, and we have paid the price for our faith in the cause of our Arab nation and its rights, with the blood of our children, and the resources of our homeland. In every encounter with the enemy, we put our lives on the line, and Jordan never wavered in taking the noble national position in defense of its nation and its rights, no matter the perils, whatever the sacrifices. While we call on our nation to return to reason and wisdom, plan responsibly for its issues, address changing international circumstances, we have always been the first to respond, when an incident happened, and a threat burst. With trusting hearts, beaming smiles, and an open chest, your brothers, the soldiers, rushed to meet death”.

★ **Today, neither the message nor the goals and meaning will differ. As His Majesty says,** may Allah rest his soul in peace, “This State is the thought and heart of the Great Arab Revolt, and its hopes and goals are at the core of the Arab nation's hopes and goals. The Great Arab Revolt awoke it, at the turn of the Century, encouraging it to rise, and catch up with the developed world, urging it to unify and cohere, and to move steadily forward, while maintaining a dedication to legacy and history.





Milestones in His Majesty King Abdullah II Ibn Al-Hussein' Military Path



Joined Jordan Armed
Forces with the rank
of 1st lieutenant

Appointed Tank
Company
Commander with
the rank of Captain
in 1986

Joined the Middle
East Studies
Program at Oxford
University in 1982

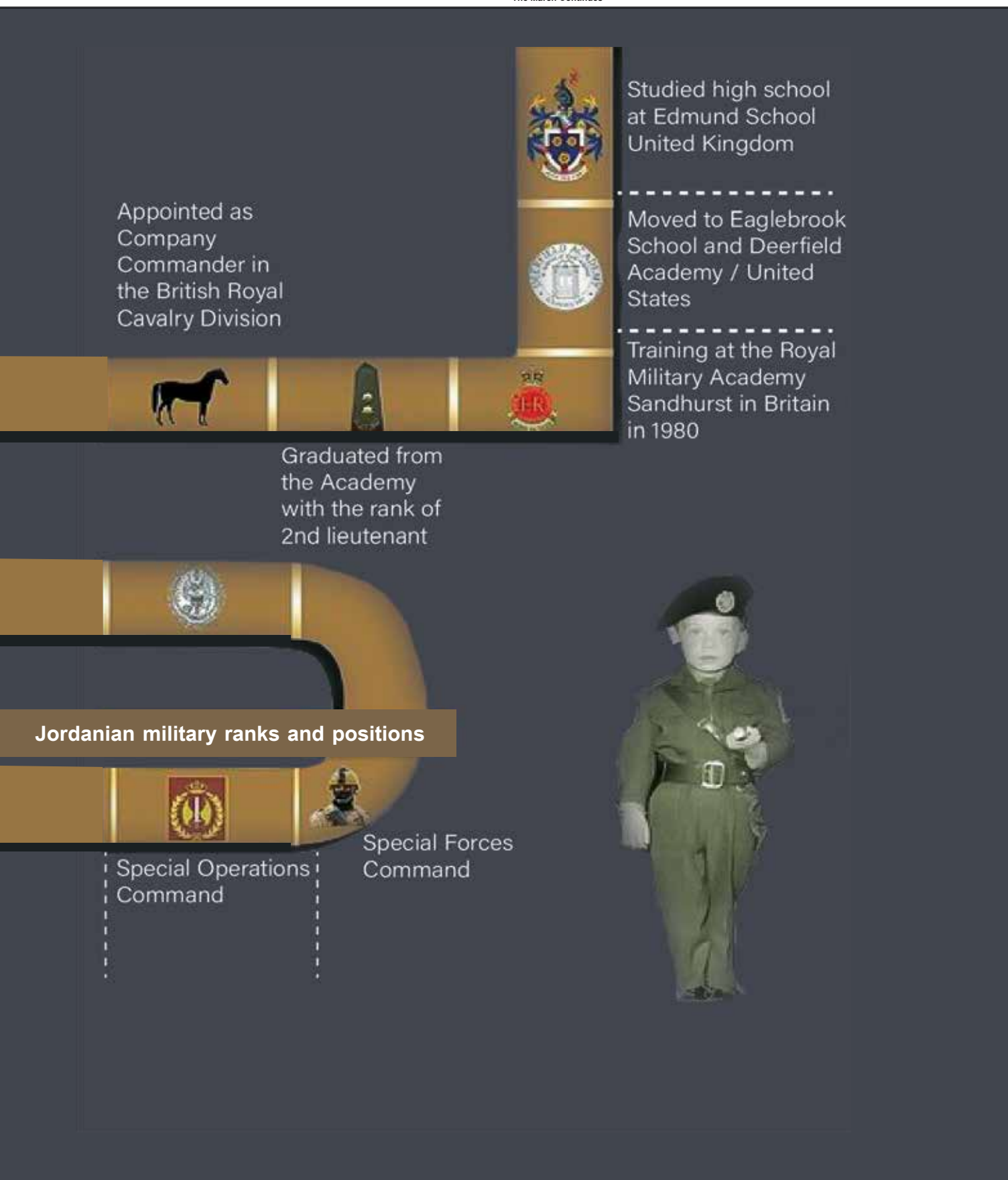
Moved to Royal Air
Force's Anti-Tank
Helicopter Wing

Continued to progress through

Became the Supreme
Commander of the
Armed Forces with the
rank of Field Marshal in
Jordan Army and Air
Force

Command
er of the
40th
Armored
Brigade

Commander of
the Royal Tank
Battalion





Jordan Armed Forces-Arab Army in his Majesty King Abdullah II's Lofty Speech

The Supreme Commander of Jordan Armed Forces – Arab Army, His Majesty King Abdullah II Ibn Al-Hussein, the head of the three authorities; whereas in HM various speeches, we find the lofty direction and the future vision of the Jordanian State. During the inauguration of the Jordanian Parliament, the official dress of His Majesty is the military dress (Throne Dress). With respect to the “Speech from the Throne”, it is the highest official address in the State, since it outlines the Throne's vision for the Government and all institutions in terms of how they shall carry out their plans. Further, there are a number of other speeches delivered by His Majesty, including during his patronage of the opening or graduation ceremonies of a number of Jordanian military institutes, and during his visits to military units, and also in some letters addressed to the army. Al-Hussein 2nd Mechanized Battalion, "The Mother of Martyrs", was the first military unit visited by His Majesty King Abdullah II, two months after assuming his constitutional powers on March 9, 1999. The visit was made in honor of the late King Hussein, may Allah rest his soul in peace, which bears his name, and since the Battalion had the highest number of martyrs in the 1948 Palestine War, the June 1967 War, and the War of Attrition. His Majesty delivered a speech to the Battalion members, in which he said:





In the Name of God, the Most Merciful, the Compassionate,
Chivalrous Brothers, officers, Non-Commissioned Officers, and Soldiers of the Al-Hussein
2nd Mechanized Battalion, "Umm Al-Shuhada" (The Mother of Martyrs)
May God grant you good health,

I am pleased to be among you; I see al-Hussein's image in each of your faces, and hear his voice in your voices, just as I see his dear image and hear his cherished voice in the faces of every member of our Armed Forces, and every citizen of our dear Jordanian nation. Chivalrous Brothers, this Battalion holds a special place in my heart, and the hearts of all Jordanians, Sheikh Jarrah, Bab al-Wad, al-Latrun, and other fights of honor and valor bear witness to its history and heroics; as the Battles of Sheikh Jarrah, Bab al-Wad, al-Latrun, and other Battles of honor and valor, bear witness to its history and heroics. Since it offered more than (150) martyrs, not including the wounded, it received the greatest name in the globe, "The Mother of Martyrs", and it is the Arab Army's second oldest Battalion. My grandfather, the late King Talal, may Allah rest his soul in peace, was one of its officers, and it had the honor of training batches of Palestinian fighters, prior to the 1948 War. You all know that this Battalion holds a special place in King Hussein's heart, and for such reason, His Majesty called it by his dear name, "Al-Hussein Battalion". You remember, with your brothers, when His Majesty said: "Chivalrous, either we live with honor, or die with honor." This statement became the Battalion's slogan, from that day forward, and it will stay so forever, with Allah's help. For all of these reasons, I am among you today, on my first visit to the Battalions and Units of our valiant Army... My First visit since His Majesty the King entrusted me with primary responsibility for leading Jordan. Chivalrous Brothers, in this homeland, we are all soldiers of Al-Hussein, and our lives would be devoted for the people who loved him, and would be devoted for the homeland that he built. We will always be proud of the Badge, that adorns the forehead of each one of us. We learnt from Al-Hussein that we would commit our life to the homeland and the Arab nation, of which Jordan is one of the foremost defenders of its interests.

God Bless You All

Greetings from Abdullah, Your Brother, to all Chivalrous of our Armed forces, and to the march of al Hussein, whose soldiers you are, will continue, with God's help, the flag will remain up with your resolve, and the foreheads will remain high, bowing only to God, as Hussein always desired.

Peace, God's mercy and blessings be upon you.



His Majesty is keen to send a special letter, including directions and aspirations, when appointing the Chairman Of Joint Chiefs Of Staff; accordingly, the following letter to the Chairman Of Joint Chiefs Of Staff, in which His Majesty entrusted him with this duty on July 24, 2019, serves as an example of His Majesty's messages addressed to the Army, or to the Chairman Of Joint Chiefs Of Staff:

"Dear Brother, Major General Staff Pilot, Youssef Al-Hunaiti"

Peace, God's mercy and blessings be upon you,

I am entrusting you with the position of Chairman of Joint Chiefs of Staff of the Jordan Armed Forces – Arab Army, which remains our utmost priority – first and foremost, and the source of our pride, confidence and trust. With their pure blood, our valiant Armed Forces have engraved a title of pride and glory in defending the homeland, defending the nation's causes, and safeguarding Jordan and Arab national security, with sincerity and commitment, in action and deed, to the name the "Arab Army", and to the national values, on which its doctrine is based. Further, the Armed Forces carry out their responsibilities in the spirit of the Great Arab Great Revolt's fundamental principles of independence, dignity, unity and advancement. Having entrusted you with the honor and duty to bear this responsibility, as I have known your efficiency and competence in all positions you have assumed during your long and distinguished service in our Jordan Armed Forces– Arab Army, I take this opportunity to extend a Hashemite Arab greeting, full of pride and high and firm appreciation for our valiant Armed Forces – Arab Army, the shield of the homeland, and greeting to the stalwart officers, non-commissioned officers and members of the Armed Forces, sons and daughters of our one Jordanian family, the family that is mutually supportive and caring, as well as their fellow brothers-in-arms from all of our Security Services.

Dear Chairman of Joint Chiefs of Staff;

Our Jordan Armed Forces– Arab Army, require all of our support, backing, and encouragement to continue to serve as a model of competence, discipline, altruism, and dedication, as we know it to be, and as Jordanians do. Accordingly, I instruct you to enhance efforts aimed at developing, restructuring, and modernizing the Armed Forces, as well as strengthening and developing their capacities; so that they can keep up with the times, and continue to be a model of competence, capacity and professional performance.

I wish you success in your mission, and you have my full support and backing for all efforts aimed at assisting Jordan Armed Forces – Arab Army in their march ahead.

Peace, God's mercy and blessings be upon you,
Abdullah II Ibn Al-Hussein



القِيَادَةُ الْعَامَّةُ، الْقُوَاتُ الْمَسْلُحَةُ الْأَرْدَنِيَّةُ - الْجَيْشُ الْعَرَبِيُّ

Jordan Armed Forces - Arab Army



★ In a speech of His Majesty King Abdullah II on the anniversary of the Great Arab Revolt, Army Day and Coronation Day, during which His Majesty said: "We remember today the legacy of the Great Arab Revolt and its mission of liberty, justice, acceptance and human dignity. This event is dear to us, as it serves as a reminder to all of us of the principles of citizenship that unite Jordanians, who, irrespective of our backgrounds and origins, met here and established the state in consensus and harmony."

In another speech of His Majesty King Abdullah II, on the anniversary of the Great Arab Revolt, Army Day and Coronation Day on June 8, 2008, during which His Majesty said: "On this occasion, I send my heartfelt greetings, full of pride and appreciation, to the valiant brothers-in-arms in the Arab Army and Security Services, the guardians of the homeland and the march, the symbol of giving, sacrifice, and heroism, as well as to every citizen in Jordan, the motherland of Arabism and unity. Happy National Day to you and

★ On this occasion, I send my heartfelt greetings, full of pride and appreciation, to the valiant brothers-in-arms in the Arab Army and Security Services, the guardians of the homeland and the march, the symbol of giving, sacrifice, and heroism, as well as to every citizen in Jordan, the motherland of Arabism and unity. Happy National Day to you and



★ to our beloved Jordan. I am delighted to meet with you today as you represent the elite, of our benevolent and generous people, and as many of you held significant positions of responsibility in your local communities, and some of you still do. We meet so that we honestly discuss certain issues and concerns regarding our internal situation, with a feeling of responsibility. This is particularly true as we approach parliamentary elections, which reflect our desire to preserve and strengthen our democratic process while also protecting it from those who would undermine or divert it from its intended course.

★ Furthermore, His Majesty always joined his fellow soldiers in their activities. In the following text, His Majesty addressed his valiant Army during Ramadan iftar on September 3, 2008, during which he said: “In this blessed month we always recall the sacrifices and historic acts of heroism of our Arab and Islamic nation, and the many battles of honor and victories realized by our Arab and Muslim ancestors over the ages. We remember these achievements and great victories so as to derive from them resolve, will and confidence in our capability to face challenges and difficulties, and to make the future in which Jordan will stand as an example and model of security, stability, strength and prosperity, while providing a decent living to every citizen, male and female, in this country”.

His Majesty also patronizes the graduation ceremonies of classes of officers and other members of the Armed Forces, such as the Graduation Ceremony of the 21st Class of Mutah University's Military Wing – Khalid bin Walid Battalion, during which His Majesty addressed the graduates, saying:

★ “Dear Brothers the Graduates, as of today, each one of you will enter the fields of honor, work and dedication, for you are the homeland's devoted soldiers. Difficulties and challenges will only enhance your determination and strength and your allegiance to the principles and goals of the Great Arab Revolt, which strove to liberate and unite the nation and defend the values of right, justice and freedom. I am confident that each and every one of you realizes that the homeland's security and stability supersede all other interests and considerations. For all of us, the first priority is to protect this homeland and preserve its progress and achievements”.

The Jordanian Armed Forces is an important partner in the overall development process; particularly in the areas of personnel training and rehabilitation, establishment of productive projects, and the provision of basic education and health care services.

His Majesty commemorates the Arab Army's history and heroism, and instructs that national occasions be commemorated, as well as His Majesty pays special attention to veterans and martyrs. Here, we read the words of His Majesty as he addresses the Army, Jordan and the world on the 40th Anniversary of Al-Karameh Battle on March 19, 2008, during which His Majesty said:



★ “Here, forty years ago, the voice of Al Hussein, may God's mercy be upon him, was loud and clear, supporting the chivalrous officers and soldiers and bolstering their morale. These officers and soldiers were worthy of Al Hussein's confidence. Some were wounded, some were martyred and others celebrated the great victory. We today, and from this place, send our greetings filled with pride to all those who participated in, and contributed to, this battle, from the different brigades and units in the Arab Army: Al Qadisiyyah Brigade, Princess Alia Brigade, Hittin Brigade, Al Hashemi Brigade, the 60th Armored Brigade, and the rest of the battalions from the artillery, engineering, maintenance, communications, medical services and others from all the units that contributed to achieving victory in this battle”.



Jordan Arab Army in His Majesty's Book "Our Last Best Chance"

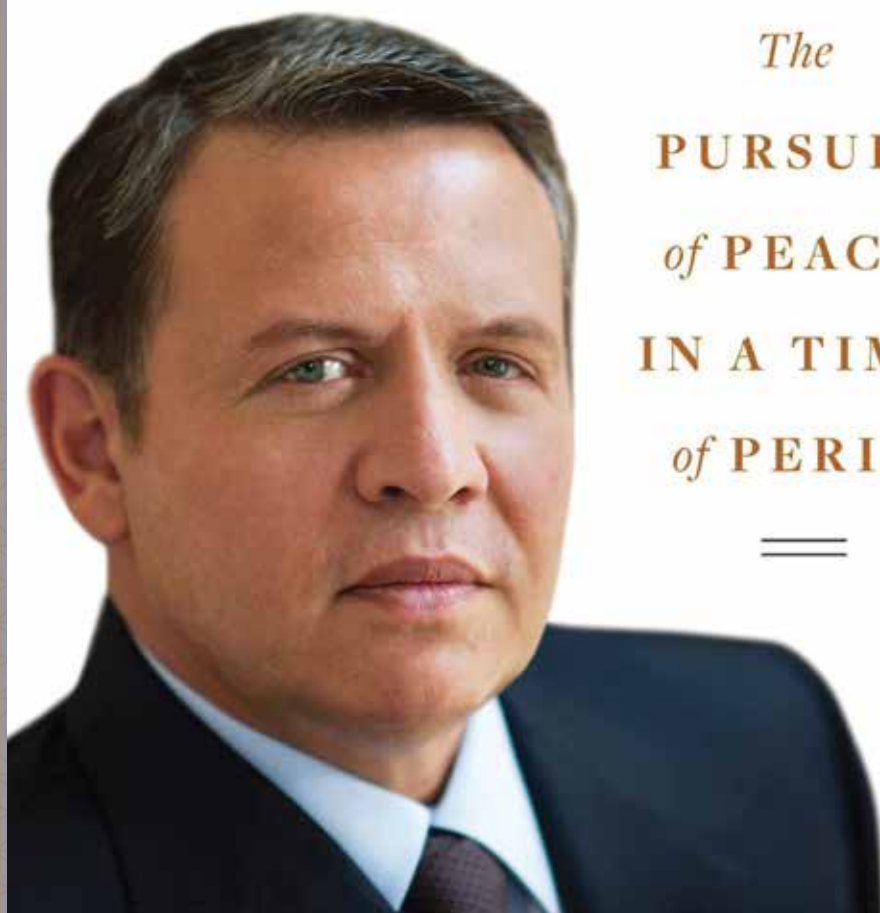
One of His Majesty King Abdullah II's most amusing lines in his book "Our Last Best Chance", where he talks about Jordan Armed Forces, is on his military service at Qatraneh; a desert area, located in central Jordan, roughly (45) kilometers east of Karak. Perhaps we should call them the "Qatraneh Nights", during which His Majesty lived the hard military life. When His Majesty began his auspicious reign, he spoke with impartiality and frankness about the soldiers' reality; as His Majesty highlights the soldier's suffering in terms of mobility, income, living expenses and financial difficulties. Further, during Ramadan Iftar with the Army, on October 3, 2007, His Majesty said:

★ "There are also plans and projects to raise the standard of living of the families of the members of the Armed Forces and the Security Services, males and females, whether they be on active duty, retirees or martyrs, by providing them, primarily, with decent housing. This will be over and above the plans and projects which the Armed Forces will implement in the fields of training and rehabilitation of the Jordanian youth, to reduce and limit the challenges of poverty and unemployment in all governorates".

In the Chapter, twenty-first, entitled "the Peace I Believe in" on page (308), a beautiful text came, in which the splendor of Royal humility is manifested, when His Majesty says: "When I pray to God Almighty, I ask Him for mercy and protection for my loved ones, my family members, my soldiers, my beloved homeland, and my Government. In my capacity as Head of State, I pray for my nation's people to improve their quality of life and health, and I sometimes pray to God, in my prayers, for specific things, such as more jobs for our young men and women, and sometimes I pray for rain to fall on the land, and its farmers. The book, titled "Our Last Best Chance: The Pursuit of Peace in a Time of Peril", published in 2011, in (448) pages, with eight languages, and consisted of (6) sections and (27) chapters, is a bibliographical record and real-life stories about peace, hatred, and Israeli intransigence; in which His Majesty characterizes Israel, as a State that choose to remain a prisoner of the mentality of 'Israel the fortress', and that Israel won't be able to live in peace and stability with its neighbors, as long as it follows this path. With respect to the Book's dedication page, His Majesty did not choose a dear person or an entity to dedicate his book to, but rather he chose his people, as His Majesty says: "The most cheered moments of my life, are those when I am among my people"; thus, the Book front page has the following wonderful phrase: "This Book is For The People of Jordan". Perhaps, this is the first time ever, that a King has dedicated such an insightful book to his people.



Our Last Best Chance



The
PURSUIT
of PEACE
IN A TIME
of PERIL



King Abdullah II of Jordan



Photo Excerpts of His Majesty's Visits to Jordan Arab Army's Formations and Units



His Majesty King Abdullah II Ibn Al-Hussein, Supreme Commander, said: **“I enjoy the moments when I am among my fellow soldiers”**. His Majesty's visits to the formations, units and all departments are frequent and varied, through His Majesty's patronage for the graduation ceremonies of cadets and trainees, including the Graduation Ceremonies of the Royal Military College, Mutah University/Military Wing, Royal Jordanian Command and Staff College, Royal Jordanian National Defense College, Class of Pilot Cadets and others. In addition, His Majesty attends various military maneuvers and exercises in the field, and patronizes military events, such as the Day of Veterans and Retired Servicemen, Anniversary of the Battle of Karameh, the SOFEX World Exhibition, and others. Moreover, His Majesty paid visits to various units in the field, participated on their daily duties, and receiving martyrs, notably those who died while serving in peacekeeping missions.

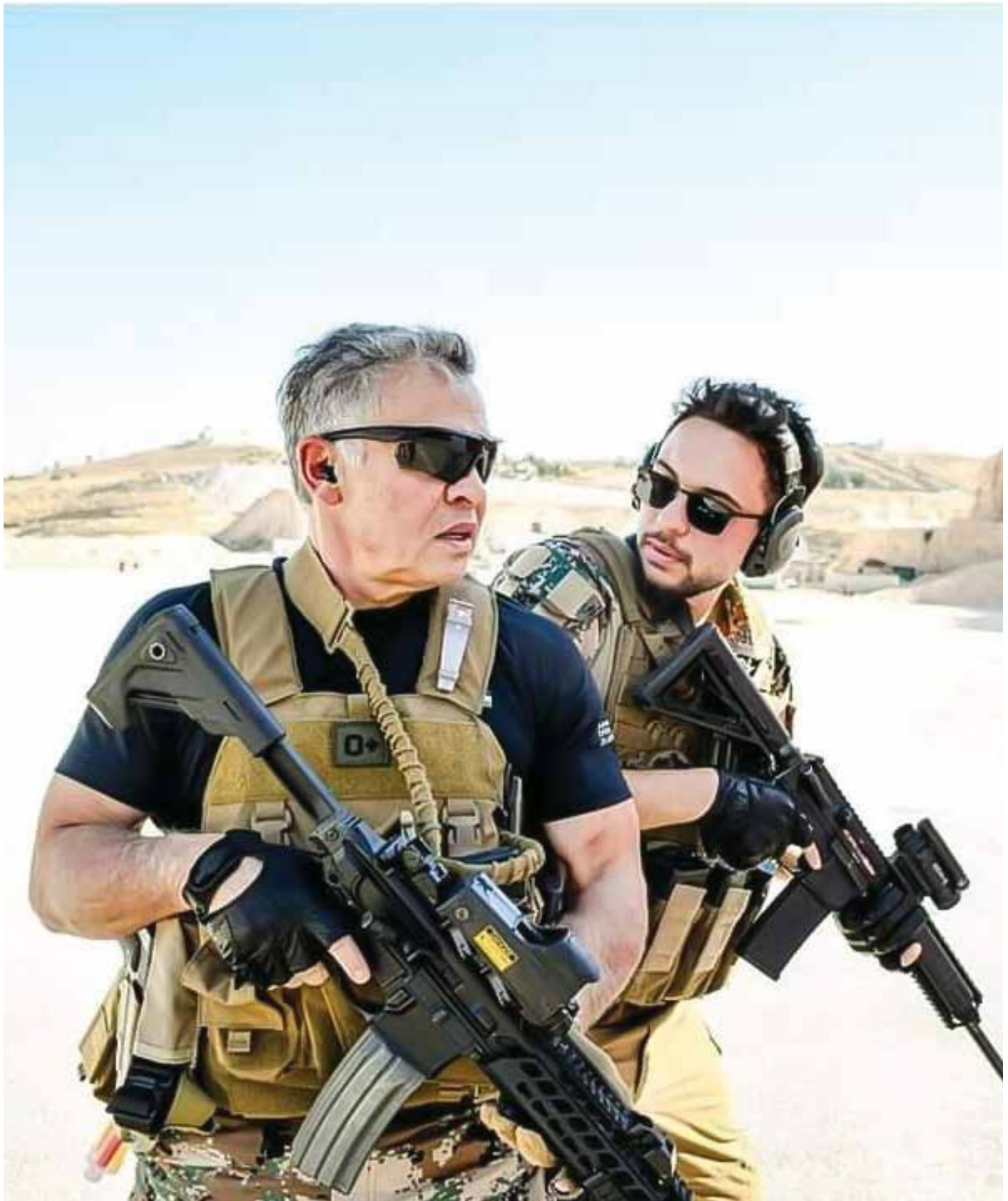




His Royal Highness Prince Al-Hussein bin Abdullah II, the Crown Prince

His Royal Highness Prince Al-Hussein bin Abdullah II, the Crown Prince, was born in Amman, on Muharram 19, 1415 AH, corresponding to June 28, 1994. Al-Hussein is the eldest child of His Majesty King Abdullah II and Queen Rania Al Abdullah, and is the 42nd generation direct descendant of Prophet Muhammad, peace be upon him. His Royal Highness has three siblings, HH Princess Iman, HH Princess Salma and HH Prince Hashem. A Royal Decree was issued on Rajab 9, 1430 AH, corresponding to July 2, 2009, naming His Highness Prince Al Hussein bin Abdullah II as Crown Prince. Following in his father's footsteps, and emulating the King's keenness to maintain communication with fellow Jordanians, Crown Prince Hussein has accompanied His Majesty on many visits around the Kingdom. He has also accompanied His Majesty the King in a number of official and military activities, both at home and abroad. Further, His Royal Highness has served as Regent on several occasions. He graduated from the Royal Military Academy Sandhurst in 2017, and holds the rank of First Lieutenant, in Jordan Armed Forces – Arab Army. In March 2021, His Highness joined the Central Military Region, to serve as the Commander of a Mechanized Infantry Platoon in the 1st “Prince Hussein bin Abdullah II” Mechanized Infantry Battalion, known as “The Mother Unit”, in the 40th King Hussein bin Talal Royal Armored Brigade.









The Centennial of the Jordanian State

On April 11th, a day full of proud images of accomplishment, we marked the first Centenary, since the founding of the Jordanian State, with royal honors and the awarding of the Jordanian State Centenary Medal to the Arab Army's martyrs. It is the first Medal to be bestowed in this capacity, as an acknowledgment to our martyrs' national significance; whose blood and sacrifices are the nation's pride, and the meaning of its existence and continuance. One hundred years, has passed since the renaissance of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, and since its founding in 1921, the State has progressed with constants and foundations from the Great Arab Revolt's premise and principles, progressed with the Hashemite's long-standing legacy; for Jordan to be a State of law and institutions, and champion of truth, whose stances do not change in the face of, whatsoever, challenges and threats. Jordan, which embodied the value of progress, civilization and human service, and is distinguished by its Hashemite Leadership, which embraced the principles of the constitution, the rule of law, truth and justice.

Jordan's establishment and development tells the story of the struggle and determination, waged by the Hashemite, starting with Prince Abdullah I, may Allah rest his soul in peace, to His Majesty King Abdullah II, may God honor and perpetuate his reign, assisted by the faithful Jordanians, to establish a unique national model, that built Jordanian unity and solidarity around their Hashemite Kings. Therefore, under the well-established Jordanian State, the construction and achievements, made throughout the hundred-year march, are established, and Bani Hashim's banners are fluttering, delivering the message of freedom and justice. Although the path to national construction during the past decades was not easy, as it came with difficult local and regional circumstances, the political system in Jordan, with its historical and religious legitimacy, has been able to overcome these challenges. The achievements were accomplished throughout time, as evidenced by our well-established Jordanian State's stability and prosperity, which keeps up with modernity and development, on all fronts.

Bani Hashim were the first to build a special system for the Arab community in the period from 418–482 AD, before the birth of Prophet Muhammad, peace be upon him, in the year 570 AD; with the emergence of Dar al-Nadwa (place of gathering or assembly), established by Qusay bin Kilab, the Grandfather of the Hashemite, having been the first Arab Government to handle the affairs of Medina, in early time. Throughout history, the Hashemite played a responsible role, based on the historical legacy that Allah Almighty bestowed upon them, as Allah Almighty says "Allah intends to remove all impurity from you, O People of the Household, and to purify you thoroughly".



Historically, Bani Hashim Kingdoms were in Hijaz, as then, they grew and prospered throughout the time of the Holy Prophet Muhammad, peace and blessings of Allah be upon him, and went through the Islamic eras, while preserving order and harmony. Until, under the leadership of the Bani Hashim, a new day dawned for the Arabs, restoring the Nation's and Arabism's grandeur at the turn of the twentieth century, with the greatest Arab Rvolt and a comprehensive renaissance. Thus, Bani Hashim were advancing to build the Arab State, and to resurrect the national spirit in the hearts of all Arabs. We recall the words of the Founding King, when he said: “We, Ahl al-Bayt, are the cause of all the Arab Kingdoms and Leaderships, that exist today”.

This perseverance and path are worth the praise of Bani Hashim, for they are steady in overcoming challenges, fulfilling their promises, and exercising sincere leadership in the midst of challenges. Moreover, Bani Hashim have been descendant from a prestigious family tree since time immemorial, and have carried the banner from a noble to another for generations. Further, while praising their leadership, the hands shake heartily, and their great actions rise to the level of occurrences; they are ahead of the game when it comes to extending goodwill and assistance, and they devote all of their time and effort to promoting Arab causes in all international venues. They also call for unity, communality of objectives, and the development of Arab self-power, as well as the rejection of all forms of violence, and the promotion of dialogue and responsible thinking. His Majesty King Abdullah II Ibn Al-Hussein, the great Arab Hashemite, translates all these meanings, while standing firm in the truth and leading the nation, as has always been the attitude and approach of the noble Ahl al-Bayt and the Hashem family.

On March 2, 1921, the Jordanian State was established, followed by the foundation of the first Jordanian Government on April 11, 1921; those are one hundred years after the emergence of the Jordanian State, which originally faced schemes targeting land, sovereignty, and Arabism. Jordan has aspired to be an independent state with complete sovereignty, since then, until its initial proclamation of Independence on May 25, 1923. In each date and station, there was a story and stance, relating to the struggle against schemes aimed at making Jordanian territory available to non-Arabs, until Prince Abdullah (later, the Founder King) succeeded in thwarting all schemes, with resolute, realistic diplomacy, and lay the foundations of a State that carried the message of the Renaissance. Following the adoption of the Basic Law of the Jordanian State on April 16, 1928, and signing the first integrated Treaty between the two States, British and Jordanian States, Jordan achieved constitutional transition, from the stage of the Arab East Government in 1921, to the Emirate of Transjordan.



Prince Abdullah bin Al Hussein focused on bringing Jordan's total independence to the fore, first toward this end, and then towards everything else that is aligned with the Arabs' interests. Prince Abdullah's attempts to gain Jordanian independence were exceptional, as seen by his never-ending tenacity as well as the memorandums sent to Britain; from the first memorandum, dated January 6, 1942, focusing on Jordan's eligibility for independence, through the last one, dated June 27, 1945, stating that, with the end of World War II, the moment has come for Jordan to achieve full independence. Until the memorandum of Bevin, the British Foreign Secretary, was issued at the United Nations on January 16, 1946, which states:

"The British Government's recognition of the development of Transjordan, made it eligible for full independence and the lifting of its mandate, and His Majesty's Government will take quick steps to declare it an independent and sovereign State".

The achievements of the Jordanian State's Centennial, owing to Hashemite's directives and historical leadership, have far surpassed expectations. With the Hashemite leadership, monarchs, Jordan has developed a national identity, that embodies Arab and Jordanian values: identity that has faith in security and stability, a one that has pride in achievements and creativity. It is a Jordanian identity that represents all Jordanians, on our beautiful homeland, an identity that is not in competition with any other, and is friendly towards all, an identity manifested in love and respect towards others. The Centenary of the Jordanian State, means building on a modern thought of innovation, development, adaptation, maximizing achievement, and standing on the most prominent challenges, and turning them into opportunities, for development and prosperity for the future.

One hundred years of the Jordanian State life, during which the Homeland, led by the exemplary Hashemite, along with the Jordanians' determination, irrespective of thier backgrounds and origins, has achieved freedom and independence; have built the national state, the constitutional institutions and the rule of law; have established cultural pluralism, justice and equality among Jordanians. Further, Jordan has made significant progress and achievements on Human Development Indicators, in the areas of development, health, education, security, youth and women, at both the local and global levels.

The Homeland, together with the Armed Forces, enters the Jordanian State's bicentennial with resolve, strength, ability, will and determination, while we renew our pledge to His Majesty, the Supreme Commander, that our lives, would be devoted to the homeland and His Majesty's Throne. During the first Centenary, the Arab Army wrote stories of heroism and sacrifice, and offered brave martyrs; stories with titles of loyalty, belonging, development and construction. Moreover, Jordan Armed Forces-Arab Army celebrated the State's first



Centennial in a Solemn Ceremony, at the Martyr's Memorial, “the symbol of martyrdom”; where the place was honored in the presence of His Majesty the King, and His Crown Prince. This Celebration exhibits and affirms the State's power, strength and capacity, affirms the established principles upon which the State is built, and affirms that, this Army has always been a component of all the State's stages; as it is the guardian of the homeland, and the symbol of its dignity and pride.

Jordanian State's Centennial will remain a moral motive for us, a motive that draws inspiration from an exemplary Leadership, a motive that instills in us persistence, determination, motivation and spirit, to pursue the renaissance that His Majesty King Abdullah II Ibn Al-Hussein, the Supreme Commander, pursues, in all military, economic, social and humanitarian fields. So that Jordan continues to serve as a role model, in all spheres. God willing, May keep Jordan strong, powerful and invincible, under the Hashemite Leadership, for a better today and a promising tomorrow.

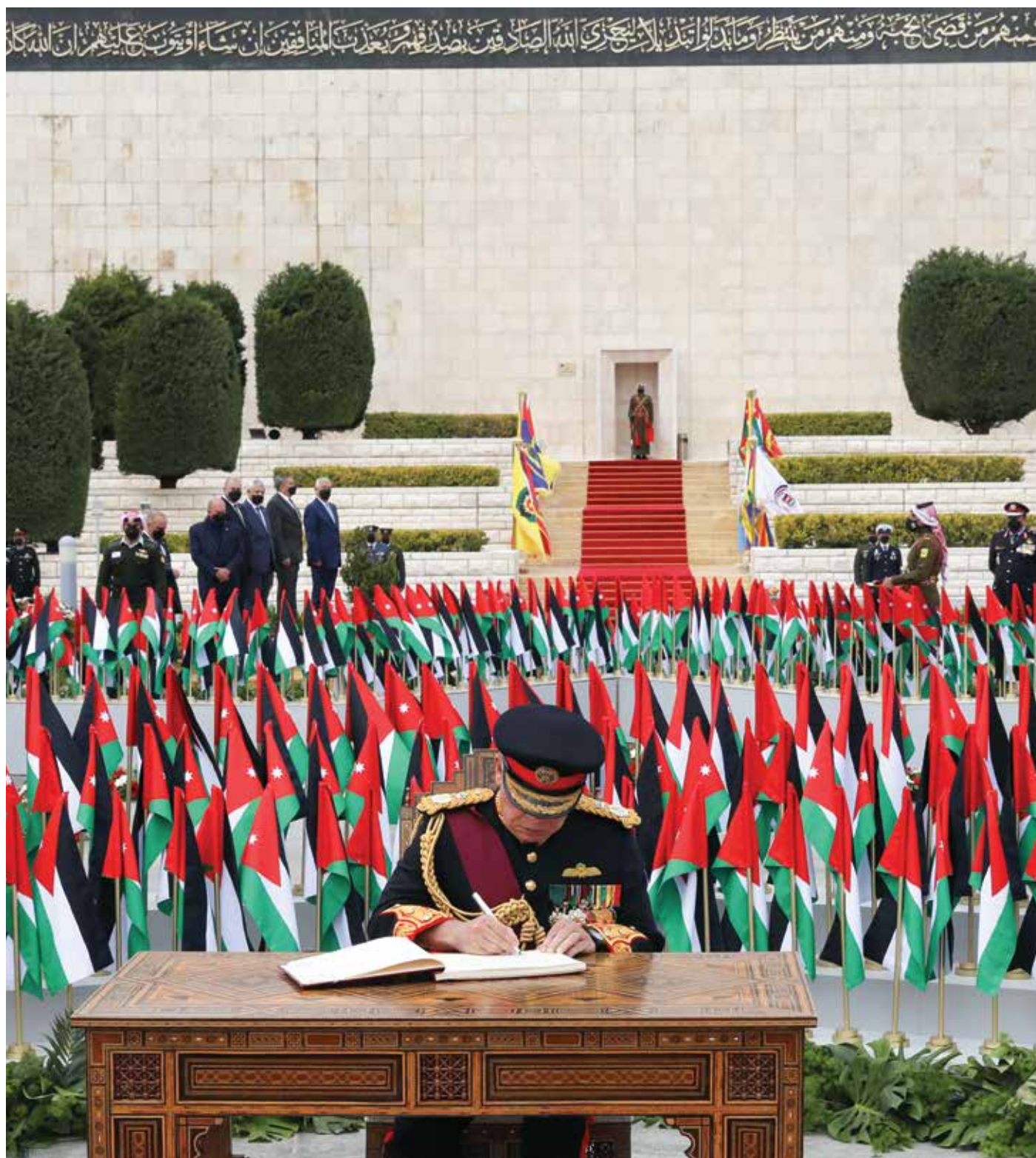








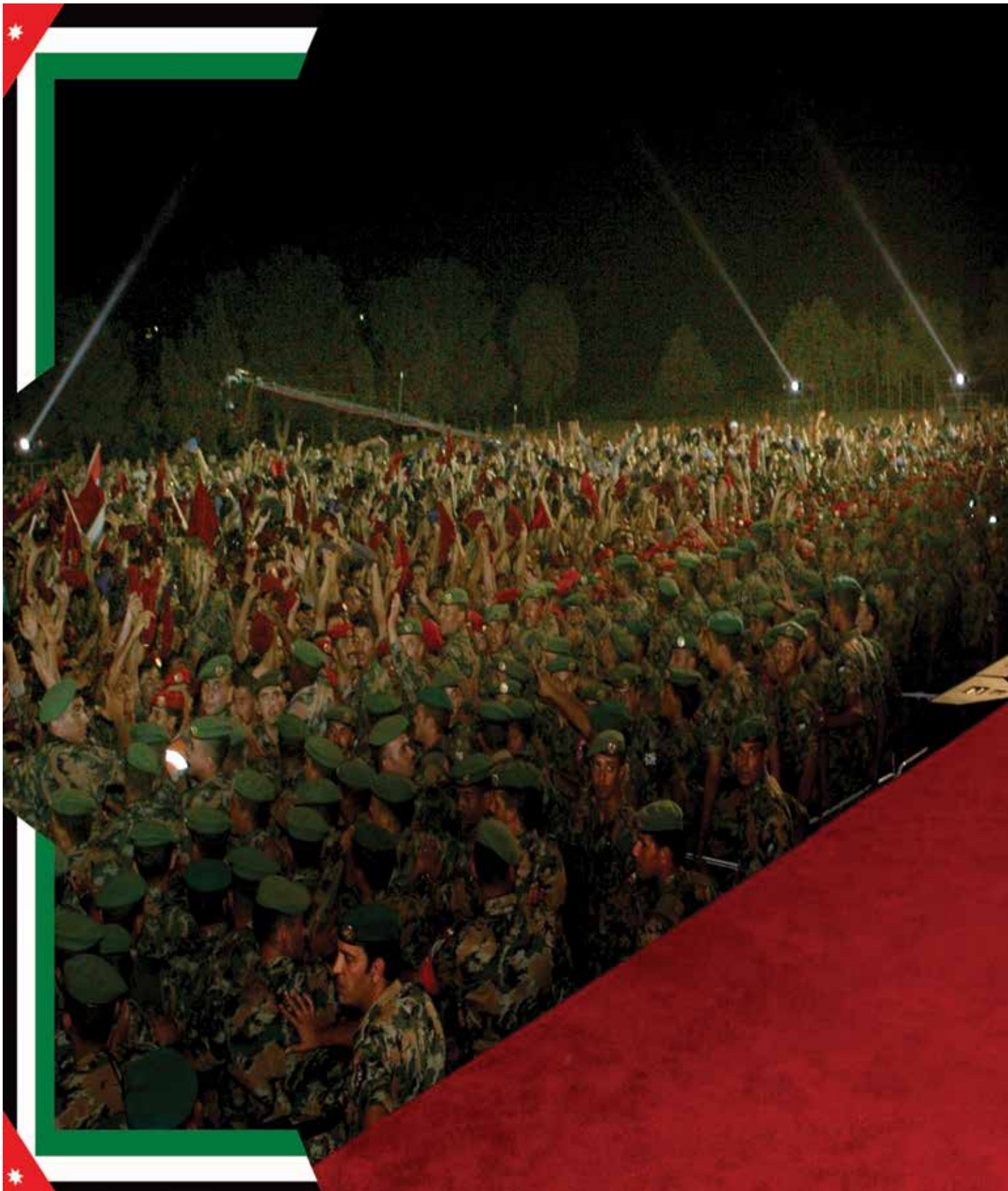
Photo Excerpts From His Majesty the King's Visit to Martyr's Memorial during the Kingdom's First Centenary Celebrations













I am always looking forward to these meetings and visits; so that I may be comforted about you and your conditions, hear from you, and draw strength and resolve from your will to overcome challenges.

His Majesty King Abdullah
II bin Al-Hussein



Medal of Peacekeeping Force



Chapter Eight

Jordan Armed Forces - Arab Army in International Peacekeeping Missions



Jordan's engagement in international peacekeeping missions arose as a result of our Arab Jordanian Army's commitment to serve humankind, and in accordance with Jordan's Arab and Hashemite message; as Jordan enjoys a positive image, due to its continuous security and humanitarian efforts, as well as the effectiveness and professionalism of its military, at all levels. Through its involvement in all kinds of peace missions, Jordan seeks to help eradicate the scourge of wars, relieve the needy, lift injustice from peoples, emphasize Jordan's willingness for security, peace and justice, maintain Jordan's positive image and reputation, market and publicize the Kingdom, strengthen its political weight and position, and improve its global profile. Furthermore, such participation aims to highlight Jordan's blessings of security and stability, the value and dignity of Jordanian citizens, the preservation of their freedom and rights, and the importance of national unity in comparison to what other States face in terms of civil wars, political conflicts, and divisions, resulting in security chaos, killing, and displacement.

Jordan Armed Forces – Arab Army was eager to assist in regional and international humanitarian relief efforts, which contributes to maintaining international peace and security by participating in international peacekeeping missions, under the auspices of the United Nations. In addition, Jordan Armed Forces contributed to regional stability, by participating in a force of (785) officers and non-commissioned officers on the Iraqi-Kuwaiti border in 1961, based on the Arab League's decision, to keep Kuwait as an independent and sovereign State.

Jordan has also attempted to emphasize its position in the sphere of peace and security, as well as its humanitarian responsibility, at all international, national, and regional levels, since its admission to the United Nations on December 14, 1955. Further, Jordan has gained the world's respect for its Army's effectiveness and high reputation, as well as the moderation of Jordanian policies, prompting the United Nations to urge Jordan's Army's involvement in all types of global peace mission.



Jordanian Participation in Peace Missions



Jordan Armed Forces began participating in the United Nations Missions in Angola, with military observers on January 2, 1989, and it has continued to participate in various roles until now, with a total of (1555) officers serving as military observers. On March 12, 1992, Jordan Armed Forces' participation as Staff Officers began in the United Nations/ Yugoslavia mission, and it has continued to participate in various roles until now, with a total of (1577) officers serving as Staff Officers.

Jordan Armed Forces engagement in Peacekeeping Missions started on March 12, 1992, with the Jordanian Protection Battalion Croatia/1, as Jordanian participation in various Peacekeeping Missions continued (Peacekeeping Operations Battalions, First and Second-Line Hospitals). Further, more than (55,000) officers and non-commissioned officers participated in the aforementioned timeframe, which ended on August 29, 2015, when the Jordanian Peacekeeping Force Congo/11 concluded its deployment.



Jordan Armed Forces – Arab Army also played a prominent role in the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire, after the bloody events that followed the presidential elections in the Republic in 2010. More than (700) citizens of Lebanon, Morocco, Korea, Egypt, Mauritania, local population, and some staff of the United Nations and international relief organizations, were sheltered by Jordanian Peacekeeping Forces, which numbered (1,050) officers and soldiers, within its area of responsibility in the Capital, Abidjan. Its worth noting that the Jordanian Peacekeeping Forces, deployed in the Republic of Côte d'Ivoire, was the largest Peacekeeping Force among the States participating in the United Nations mission since 2005. The Jordanian assistance came after events and circumstances contributed to the loss of security and stability for Arab and foreign citizens and nationals, particularly in Abidjan. Further, the deployed Jordanian Forces offered security protection, humanitarian aid, food and medical assistance, and preserving the lives of the sheltered



individuals, and ensuring their safe access to airports, in case there were safe roads, to transport them and facilitate their evacuation process.

It is worth noting that Jordan Armed Forces – Arab Army, through their participation in Peacekeeping and Special Humanitarian Missions, presented (38 martyrs), as shown in Chapter 15.



Jordanian Participation through Field Hospitals



In 2010, following the devastating and worst earthquake in 200 years, that rocked the Haitian Capital, Port-au-Prince, Jordanian Armed Forces dispatched a Mobile Military Field Hospital, as well as humanitarian aid, including medical and humanitarian supplies, provided by Jordan Hashemite Charity Organization in cooperation with the Armed Forces, to assist the the afflicted population. The earthquake resulted in the martyrdom of (3), and the injury of (19) members of the Jordanian Peacekeeping Forces, while carrying out their humanitarian duties. The Jordanian Peacekeeping Force in Haiti assisted through a variety of means, including safeguarding the airport, rebuilding numerous infrastructure and services, clearing rubble, giving aid to civilians, opening and helping to the restoration of roads, and directing population to shelter locations.



On December 28, 2009, the first Field Hospital was dispatched to Gaza, and upon the arrival of the hospital's staff, which included (216) Jordanian military service members, including a doctor, nurse, and administrator, they started by preparing (17) clinics to receive patients from Gaza, and provide full healthcare, treatment, and surgical services. Each Hospital operates for two months, after which the whole staff is rotated, bringing the total number of hospitals to (62), in addition to the two Surgical Stations in Ramallah and Jenin, which continue to serve the population in those Cities.

In the spirit of the Hashemite vision and the humanitarian role of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, Jordan immediately takes the initiative to dispatch Field Hospitals, in addition to Task Teams, as per specialization and need, to disaster areas such as earthquakes, explosions, floods and wars. The last Hospital was the one dispatched to the brotherly Lebanon, following the explosion that occurred in the Port of Beirut, and these Hospitals dispatched to Lebanon, Afghanistan, Iran, Iraq, Libya and other States.



Forms of Peacekeeping Missions of the Jordan Arab Army in Various Regions

Our Arab Army selected by the United Nations to participate in Peacekeeping Missions in the world due to its efficiency, distinction, and professionalism; as it is a national Army, not an ideological one. Therefore, the UN agreed that Jordanian participation should be open to all sorts of Peacekeeping Missions, with (3132) Jordanian officers participating as Staff Officers and International Military Observers. Further, our Armed Forces participated in (38) States as Peacekeeping Forces, including the following:

Total Participation of Staff Officers and Military Observers

	Mission	Starting Date	completion Date	Breakdown of Participants		Total
				Staff Officers	Military Observers	
1	UN International Forces Command/Former Yugoslavia	12/03/1992	5/12/2002	235	178	413
2	UN International Forces Command / Timor	9/09/1999	10/08/2005	28	18	46
3	UN International Forces Command/Sierra Leone	19/07/1999	15/01/2006	19	54	73
4	UN International Forces Command/Ethiopia Eritrea	2/11/2000	8/04/2008	518	392	910
5	UN International Forces Command/Georgia	6/07/1994	28/11/2007	2	92	94
6	UN International Forces Command/Brundi	15/06/2004	24/12/2006	5	10	15
7	UN International Forces Command / Sudan	3/09/2004	12/09/2011	53	70	123
8	UN International Forces Command/Chad	16/04/2008	1/05/2009	1	0	1
9	UN International Forces Command/Liberia	26/10/1993	6/10/2014	78	81	159
10	UN International Forces Command / Iraq	15/08/2013	4/06/2010	4	4	8
11	UN International Forces Command / Angola	2/01/1989	9/07/1999	0	94	94
12	UN International Forces Command/Somalia	10/07/1992	10/07/1993	0	5	5
13	UN International Forces Command/Rwanda	4/08/1995	29/12/1995	0	5	5
14	UN International Forces Command/Tajikistan	10/10/1994	13/05/2000	0	28	28
15	UN International Forces Command/Nepal	1/01/2007	25/03/2010	0	11	11
16	UN International Forces Command/Western Sahara	15/12/2008	15/03/2011	0	4	4
17	UN International Forces Command / Ivory Coast	27/03/2004	2/04/2017	119	88	217
18	UN International Forces Command/Haiti	28/01/2005	1/10/2017	117	0	117
19	UN International Forces Command/Darfur	21/07/2007	31/12/2020	151	68	219
20	UN International Forces Command/Congo	6/06/2001	Currently Deployed	130	325	455
21	UN International Forces Command/South Sudan	2/09/2011		48	0	48
22	UN International Forces Command/Mali	1/08/2013		28	2	30
23	UN International Forces Command/Central Africa	6/10/2014		41	20	61
24	UN International Forces Command/Western Sahara	22/06/2018		0	6	6
TOTAL				1577	1555	2132



Jordanian Hospitals and Location of Deployment

	Mission/Unit	Starting Date	completion date	Total
1	Jordanian Field Hospital/ Libya	27/10/2011	14/11/2012	567
2	Jordanian Field Hospital/ Baghdad	28/04/2003	17/02/2010	10073
3	Jordan Field Hospital/Lebanon	26/07/2006	13/12/2006	1071
4	Iran Hospital/Bam City	30/12/2003	9/01/2004	81
5	Jordan Field Hospital/ Indonesia	28/02/2004	19/01/2005	24
6	Maldives Station	29/12/2004	12/01/2005	30
7	Jordan Field Hospital/Pakistan	15/10/2005	5/04/2006	200
8	Field Hospital/Afghanistan Eagle	25/01/2002	30/12/2010	11315
9	King Abdullah II Bin Al Hussein Clinic/ Helmand	16/10/2008	27/07/2014	54
10	Shank Hospital	6/01/2011	1/10/2013	131
11	Helmand Hospital (Dwyer Platoon And Shuruppak Platoon)	14/09/2011	204/06/2013	111
12	Jordanian Medical Team Tajikistan	25/12/1998	27/05/2000	7
13	Jordan Field Hospital Special Duty/Lebanon	11/08/2020	31/08/2020	148
14	Jordan Field Hospital/Egypt	3/09/2013	30/05/2016	1272
15	Jordan Field Hospital/Gaza	27/01/2009	Currently Deployed	11622
16	Jordan Field Hospital/Erbil	2/09/2014		2218
Total				





Participations in Peacekeeping Forces

	Mission	Starting Date	Completion Date	Breakdown of Participants		Total
				Staff Officers	Military Observers	
1	Jordanian Protection Battalion /Croatia	12/03/1992	3/07/1995	374	4967	5341
2	Jordanian Protection Battalion / 2 Croatia	5/09/1993	25/09/1995	197	3548	3745
3	Jordanian Protection Battalion/3 Croatia	11/12/1993	19/09/1995	199	3416	3615
4	Jordanian Target Acquisition Company/Bosnia	4/04/1994	18/06/1996	12	370	382
5	Jordanian Special Task Team /Bosnia	14/02/1996	19/12/1998	26	104	130
6	Jordanian Protection Battalion/4 Croatia	24/03/1996	30/07/1997	178	15	1723
7	Pleso Depots Guard Platoon	22/08/1996	30/11/1997	8	82	90
8	1 st Peacekeeping Force/Kosovo	15/10/1999	22/09/2001	35	120	155
9	2 nd Peacekeeping Force/Kosovo	31/10/1999	24/10/2001	26	182	208
10	Peacekeeping Battalion / Timor	17/01/2000	31/01/2002	292	2660	2952
11	1 st Peacekeeping Battalion/Sierra Leone	8/04/2000	16/12/2000	90	866	956
12	Freetown/Sierra Leone Sector Command	11/04/2000	24/12/2000	26	24	50
13	2 nd Peacekeeping Battalion/ Sierra Leone	22/5/2000	24/12/2005	78	699	777
14	Medical Company/ Sierra Leone	29/05/2000	27/01/2001	20	50	70
15	Jordanian Peacekeeping Battalion/Ethiopia and Eritrea	22/12/2000	23/03/2008	1813	11332	13145
16	Ground Support Unit/ Mali	1/07/2018	Currently Deployed	170		
17	Jordanian Rapid Deployment Force/ Mali	30/01/2021		250		





Jordan Arab Army's Peace Operations Training Center

Following the deployment of (14) military observers in Jordan Armed Forces' first participation in a United Nations Mission in Angola, and the subsequent accreditation of Jordan Arab Army as a main force in Peacekeeping Missions, Jordanian Forces were required to train and prepare personnel participating in peacekeeping missions, on an advanced basis and according to international standards. To this end, Peace Operations Training Center, which began training Peacekeeping Forces and Military Observers since 1989, was established, and later, the Center officially opened as a regionally accredited Training Center by the United Nations. Afterward, the Center declared a member of the NATO's Partnership Training and Education Centers, and then declared an Official Centre for Training International Humanitarian Law, with official accreditation from the International Committee of the Red Cross. Further, among the Center's duties is training and qualifying participants from Jordanian Armed Forces, brotherly and friendly states, and governmental and non-governmental organizations and institutions, to participate in various international peacekeeping missions. It worth noting that several States have participated in the training courses held at the Center.







Military Women's Role in Peacekeeping Forces



Women's participation required by some nations' cultural and social demands, such as the Afghan people, in order to aid women, children, and the elderly, as well as the local communities. Several courses, workshops and seminars on various themes were organized, in collaboration with coalition and friendly nations, with the goal of empowering women and raising their awareness of their role in society. Moreover, female component also made every effort to explain the actual picture of Islam, and to emphasize on the religion's tolerant ideals, which call for the rejection of extremism, violence, and persecution. In addition, Jordanian military women excelled at the tasks entrusted to them to the fullest, with (256) women participating in peace operations and special tasks.



**Monrovia's Square, Capital of Liberia, Flags Memorial
of the States participating in peacekeeping, including
Jordanian flag**





Jordan Armed Forces- Arab Army Peacekeeping Missions and Humanitarian and Special Missions around the world





The Hashemite Kingdom Of Jordan





Raghadan Palace





Chapter Nine Historical Reflection

National Guard: the Beginnings and Transformation into Regular Battalions



(Front lines in Beit Mirsam, a Palestinian border village)

On January 17, 1950, the National Guard Law passed, requiring every male citizen between the ages of (20–40) to complete (150) hours of annual military training, with the trainee being a soldier for whom allowances are paid, and the training is conducted in his hometown. King Hussein's vision, may Allah rest his soul in peace, was founded on the fact that our borders could not be maintained and defended only with our regular forces; therefore, the National Guard idea came, which acquired training and armament in tandem with the Regular Army. According to the late King Hussein, in his book *My Career as a King*, on page 112, that the National Guard number grew to twice the size of the Army, yet that was not enough.

In order to implement a military plan to control the land in the West Bank, the West Bank was divided into sectors, and each region was divided into Battalions, so that (13) National Guard Battalions would be deployed, which ultimately grew into (32) Battalions. The organization included the deployment of a platoon in every village, a company in every two villages, and a battalion in every group of nearby villages, and such units would be stationed behind the Army Battalions. It is worth noting that there was a Jordanian Army's non-commissioned officer in every village. Further, the National Guard grew from (30,000) to over (60,000) members, and five Infantry Brigades were formed from those battalions in 1965. In 1966, the National Guard was dissolved by National Service Law No. 102.



Popular Army

Popular Army first rose to prominence in 1950, with the goal of assisting the Armed Forces by establishing new battalions of civilians carrying light weapons, to protect themselves in the West Bank's border villages, and they played a major role in repelling the attacks on those villages. In 1982, Popular Army was established by Royal Decree, with the goal of equipping civilians and increasing their capacity to fight any attack.

The Popular Army Law of 1985 states that the Popular Army is responsible for defending the homeland and its independence, fortifying cities and villages, protecting the military forces' lines, performing civil defense work, securing public facilities and infrastructures, and counteracting enemy propaganda. Further, the citizens are trained within an integrated program. The Popular Army Law required several categories of citizens to join the Popular Army Law (high school students/first year secondary students, community college students/first year, in addition to second year university students, and finally citizens aged (16–55)). Popular Army has contributed to several civilian duties related to agriculture, labor camps, and disaster relief, since its formation. In the field of agriculture, Popular Army participated in the Ministry's plan to reach a Green Jordan in 2000, and participated in Summer Youth Camps, organized by the Ministry of Youth.





Women in Jordan Arab Army

Since the early 1950s, the guidance and patronage of His Majesty King Hussein, may Allah rest his soul in peace, has had fruitful efforts to engage women in Jordan Armed Forces, and effective and genuine women's participation in nation-building and advancing development. Under the directions and support of His Majesty King Abdullah II Ibn Al Hussein, the Supreme Commander, Military Women's functions have been activated and directed in the right path through preparation, qualification, and training of military women to carry out their duties, placing them in positions that match their nature, and guiding them through challenges so that they can handle workloads and accomplish their responsibilities competently. Jordan Armed Forces were among the leading institutions of the State in promoting the inclusion of women in the workforce; as their first military tasks were in schools of the Directorate of Education and Military Culture, in the field of education. In Royal Medical Services, Military Women had the most significant role. In 1962, Princess Muna College of Nursing was founded, with the goal of training and qualifying Jordanian females for careers in medical nursing and allied health professions. In 1965, the first class was graduated, and enlisted with the rank of lieutenant, including eight females. The inaugural class, which included eight females, graduated in 1965 and enlisted with the rank of lieutenant. In early 1995, the Directorate of Military Women's Affairs was established to stress and illustrate the importance of women's role in Jordan Armed Forces, as it has been charged with all tasks connected to the promotion of this role. Moreover, the establishment of a separate Department dealing with military women's affairs, led by HRH Princess Aisha bint Al-Hussein, was a unique display of the Jordanian women's pride, since it inspired them to join the Armed Forces.

Furthermore, women played a prominent role in the Central Units (General Command and Air Force). As in 1973, a number of female university students began to be recruited as female officers and enlisted, to work in various professions in the General Command; including administrative officer, computer programmers, data-entry operator, and work in the field of journalism and media, as well as preparing and presenting radio broadcasts. In 1950, women engaged in education field, began working as teachers at schools of the Directorate of Education and Military Culture. Moreover, the Directorate of Housing Establishment & Military Works has a group of female engineers, within its divisions and units, who execute a variety of tasks in the fields of research, design, construction work, maintenance of buildings and infrastructural facilities, as well as engineering supervision, and they also manage contracts for the Armed Forces' projects through desk and fieldwork.





Woman has also worked in a number of medical specialties (such as General Surgeons, Internists, and sub-specialties, such as Cardiologist, Nephrologist, Pediatrician, Neurologist, Orthopedist, Radiologists, Dentists, Gastroenterologist, and all other specialties), and nursing professions, pharmacy, management, allied medical professions, physical therapy, audiogram, optics, clinical laboratories and nutrition.

In addition, women served in field units as Company and Platoon Commanders, as well as instructors. Further, women is serving in Military Police, Royal Special Guard, Royal Military College, Center for Creativity and Excellence, Women's Task Company, Military Sports Federation. Now, the Jordanian woman has pursued a career in aviation, and is graduating as a fighter pilot.

Other areas in which women have worked and left a visible mark in Jordan Armed Forces include the Directorate of Military Justice, Military Security, and Directorate of Military Iftaa as a religious guide and preacher. Women also serve in the Armed Forces' overseas missions, including as trainers in the Jordanian Task Force in Afghanistan, and as nurses in Field Hospitals. These participations are seen as a new arena for women's employment, in which they can demonstrate their capacity to handle issues and cope with a variety of situations.





Education and Military Culture

Directorate of Education and Military Culture's mission is providing educational services for students, from first grade until the conclusion of secondary school, as well as enhancing the cultural level of Jordan Armed Forces personnel. Regarding the Directorate's school distribution in distant regions; it emphasizes the Armed Forces' interest in delivering education services to people who are unable to access them, as well as the military's engagement in Jordanian national education. Further, Directorate of Education and Military Culture was established in tandem with the formation of the Jordanian State, and began by adopting the mobile teacher approach, who roamed the deserts gathering children for education, and police stations were frequently used to gather pupils for classes. Then it came to the adoption of the mobile school approach, which divided the days of the week among more than one camping site for the Bedouins. With the development and modernization, the stage of building schools began in the the Arab Army's Camps, with the first schools being established in the 1940s, including Al-Hussein High





School in Al-Quwaira in 1944, Military Culture's Wing in Amman (now Martyr Faisal II College) in 1946, and Al-Nasr School in Zarqa (now Great Arab Revolt School) in 1949. Military Culture Department formed in 1952, and managed (14) schools, until the Directorate of Education and Military Culture established on October 15, 1981, and managed to establish (20) schools until the year 2000. At the moment, the Directorate of Education and Military Culture manages (46) schools in various parts of the Kingdom, with a total enrollment of (19,939) male and female students, offered distinguished and advanced educational and administrative services, as a contribution from Jordan Armed Forces-Arab Army in developing humankind and equipping them with knowledge and faith.

Directorate of Education and Military Culture's Role in Royal Benefaction (Makruma)



Directorate of Education and Military Culture supervises the implementation of the Royal Benefaction (makruma) for the children of military personnel, serving and retired, by allocating 20% of the total number of seats of each university college for this category. Until the year 2019, there were (176779) male and female bachelor's degree students and (51289) intermediate diploma students who benefited from this Royal Benefaction. Furthermore, the number of martyrs' children who benefited from this Royal Benefaction, until the year 2020, reached (535) male and female students. According to Article (22) paragraph (I) of the Military Retirement Law, a total of (12000) male and female students have been given a tuition exemption letter until 2020, covering all academic levels (diploma, bachelor, master, and doctorate)(^{*}).

(^{*})The Royal Benefaction (makruma) for the children of military personnel, serving and retired, by allocating 20% of the total number of seats of each Jordanian university and college



Jordan Armed Forces Band



Jordan Armed Forces Band has accompanied the formation of Jordan Arab Army since 1921; however, Diwan of Sharif Hussein bin Ali had a special choir of (20) musicians prior to that date. On November 21, 1920, a group of Cavalry and Infantry came with Prince Abdullah bin Al-Hussein, and were organized as the Mobile Force, consisting of three Cavalry Companies, three Infantry Companies, Machine-Gun Company, Artillery Battery, and then the Composite Company, which includes Signal Platoon, Services Platoon, and then a Choir (music) Platoon, led by Lieutenant Mohammad Khater. The bagpipe was the principal musical instrument in this Choir Platoon, which consisted of 18 musicians. This Platoon continued to develop according to the available resources, and only a limited number of musicians recruited until the year 1929, when a platoon-sized group of Brass Band was formed. In order to cover the Royal Court's activities, a special band called "The Hashemite Band" was established for the Royal Court's ceremonies.



Jordan Armed Forces Orchestra was founded in 1981 with the goal of incorporating the Army Band into conducting major festival and operatic production. There was a need to institutionalize the training so that, rather than adopting internal training, it would be accomplished through a well-studied curriculum; thus, the Music School was founded, which eventually become the Music Institute in 2017. Thus, Jordan Armed Forces Band organization became composed of the Unit Command, two Music Groups and Music Institute. Since the establishment of Jordan Armed Forces, Jordan Armed Forces Band had been attached to the Directorate of Personnel, then attached to the Department of Protocol until 1982, then attached to the Directorate of Personnel Affairs, and on May 23, 2019, the Band was attached to the General Command.

With its splendor uniform, good organization and harmony, and fabulous melody, Jordan Armed Forces Band draws a national heritage painting in the arenas of international festivals, spreading fabulous Music all over the globe, and garnering admiration and praise. Jordan Armed Forces Band has always won international awards, since the winning of the Italian Bari Festival Award in 1960, the Bahrain Festival Cup in 1972, and the Music Bells Cup from the President of the Federal Republic of Germany during his visit to Jordan in 1973. The Band has also participated in international festivals, such as the annual Tournament of Roses Parade in Los Angeles, the French Albertville Festival, the Virginia International Festival, the Vienna Energy Festival and the Colorado City Festival in the United States.

Jordan Armed Forces Band is distinguished by its presence in most of the local events of the Ministry of Youth, Ministry of Culture, Ministry of Education and others. Furthermore, the Band participated in 2019 with (1080) internal duties, and in 2020 until July with (540) duties. With its grandeur uniform, the pounding of the drums, the blowing of the bagpipes, and the playing of brass, the Band continues its trip in drawing joy and delight and boosting the spirits in the souls, and made military drill adapts its movement to harmonize with their music. The Band's astonishing performance was distinguished at the Great Arab Revolt Centennial Festival in 2016, which was under the patronage of His Majesty King Abdullah II Ibn Al Hussein, and we look forward to witnessing its important part in Jordan's commemoration of the Jordanian State centennial, which also happens to be Jordan Armed Forces Band's centennial.



(Jordan Armed Forces Band during the celebration of His Majesty King Abdullah II 59th Birthday in front of Raghadan Palace) on January 30, 2021



Chapter Ten

Developmental Role of Jordan Armed Forces - Arab Army

Jordan Armed Forces are known for their capacity to work in a variety of situations, conditions, and environments, regardless of how challenging they are. Thus, the Military Forces were able to reach any location, offer services, construct buildings such as schools and clinics, offer education and health care services, and provide water and food supplies in emergency situations. The Armed Forces played a significant role in this field, notably in the construction of roads, desert dams, and water pits. The Army then began implementing service projects, as well as implementing mobile school and mobile instructor approach, until it came to constructing permanent schools.

Jordan Armed Forces' development role includes an investment dimension that reflects on individuals, through institutions established by Jordan Armed Forces, such as Military Credit Fund, Arabian International Construction & Contracting, National Employment & Training, and others. These institutions aid in the rehabilitation of individuals in order to reduce unemployment and improve living standards.

In addition to the low-cost commodities provided by the Military Service Consumer Corporation, Jordan Armed Forces have other programs and initiatives, such as the Families Health Insurance Project, which covers over (2) million citizens of the Armed Forces and Security Services members' families.

Jordanian Armed Forces continue to play their substantial role in serving the Jordanian society efficiently and distinctively, with His Majesty King Abdullah II, the Supreme Commander, always directing the Armed Forces to implement projects and programs. Following are several institutions through which Jordan Armed Forces contribute to the development process:



Arabian International Construction & Contracting

Embracing the aspirations of Jordan Armed Forces to achieve self-reliance, increase national sources of income, invest in repository of knowledge of human capital, and achieve development and modernization in the field of construction, Arabian International Construction & Contracting (AICC) was established. AICC is a Jordan Armed Forces-Owned Company, formed in 2006, and began operations in early 2007. The Company's mission is mainly to (1) carry out urgent security-related projects in the Armed Forces, that require speedy completion; (2) operating and maintaining Armed Forces' Hospitals and Directorate of Education and Military Culture' schools, as well as a variety of other Military and Government facilities; (3) invest in repository of knowledge of the Engineering Staff of the Armed Forces, and provide the opportunity to engage directly with the local market, and exchange experiences with contractors.



الوطنية للتشغيل والتدريب National Employment & Training

National Employment & Training

On the 61st Anniversary of Jordan's independence on May 25, 2007, and on the basis of His Majesty King Abdullah II Ibn Al Hussein's vision of the key role that Jordanian youth play in economic, social, and political development, and as an approach to prepare a generation of qualified youth, Jordan Armed Forces received the Royal Directives to launch a project that would utilize civilians in Jordan Armed Forces, to work in the construction sector and allied professions, in coordination with the Ministry of Labor and Private Sector institutions. Furthermore, the Company sought to equip young people in various Governorates with the skills and capabilities they need to secure employment, and thus increase production. In response to the Royal Directives, the National Employment & Training Company was established as a Private, Non-Profit Joint Stock Company, and was officially registered in the Ministry of Industry and Trade on July 25, 2007. The Company began operations on August 7, 2007, with a full management of qualified cadres, after completing all thorough plans and programs for all phases of operation and training.

Jordan Armed Forces – Arab Army has played a significant, genuine and active part in executing His Majesty King Abdullah II's lofty Will to train and qualify Young Jordanians. Jordan Armed Forces has provided all of the grounds for the Company success, through provision of workshops, training rooms, devices and equipment, qualified trainers and administrators, drawing on local and international expertise, and the development of advanced training curricula. The Company's Administration and employees have been active in reaching out to regions and population centers in Kingdom's villages with high poverty and unemployment rates, as well as in the various Governorates of the Kingdom, where the number of Company's Centers has grown to 16 throughout all Governorates.



In collaboration with the Ministry of Labor and Private Sector institutions, the Company's Administration works to locate suitable employment opportunities for the graduates, particularly those from disadvantaged communities. Furthermore, the Company has been active in employment campaigns and job fairs carried out by the Ministry of Labor. Consequently, many of the Company's graduates and trainees were able to obtain suitable job opportunities, as well as have been encouraged to engage in entrepreneurship and private projects. Additionally, the Company facilitates individual job opportunities and creative initiatives that would generate job opportunities. The Company has also worked on concluding agreements and memorandums of understanding with a number of organizations and institutions in order to improve and enhance the quality of training, increase the efficiency of Jordanian professionals, and develop their ability to compete in the labor market.





Military Service Consumer Corporation

Military Service Consumer Corporation was established in 1973, to provide high-quality goods and commodities at low prices, and maintain them in the Corporation's markets, in order to protect Jordanian citizens against monopolies, as well as to support and assist Retired Military Personnel Association, and supplying them with low-cost, high-quality goods and commodities. The Corporation also assist Jordan's Armed Forces by providing all of the required food supply and equipment, as well as assisting to reduce unemployment by accommodating new employees in a sustained manner. Military Service Consumer Corporation also contributes to the delivery of commercial services to remote areas, regardless of economic feasibility, and contributes to the development of local communities through the establishment of commercial markets in various regions (Cities, Villages, Badia); as the number of markets, until the end of 2019, reached (105) commercial markets. Finally, the Corporation serves as a critical component of the State's food security system.





Department of Defense Resources and Investment Management

In accordance with the directives of His Majesty King Abdullah II Ibn Al Hussein, the Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces – Arab Army, and under the direct supervision of the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, a comprehensive strategic review has been conducted in Jordan Armed Forces – Arab Army with the aim of developing and improving the Army's performance and defense capacities. One of the most significant outcomes of this review was the establishment of a specialized Department concerned with the organization of defense resources and investment management, whose work is based on the management and development of the Armed Forces' resource sector, as well as the organization of its investment aspect. This will be accomplished by outlining the Department's strategies and policies in order to meet the investment goals, in accordance to the capacities of Jordan Armed Forces – Arab Army's various units and institutions.

Jordan Armed Forces' Department of Defense Resources and Investment Management was formed on November 10, 2016, and was linked with the Assistant Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff for Planning, Organization and Defense Resources. The Department is in charge of administering and developing Jordan Armed Forces–Arab Army's defense resources sector, as well as its investment component.

Department of Defense Resources and Investment Management manages the following investment units: (1) Jordan Armed Forces Officers Club/ Zarqa, established on May 5, 1955 in Zarqa Governorate, serves officers of Zarqa Governorate through the Hotel, Ballrooms, Restaurant and Swimming Pool, (2) North Region Club for Military Retirees and Active Duty / Irbid, established on June 24, 2014, (3) Central Region Club for Military Retirees and Active Duty / Madaba established on February 24, 2019, (4) Atyaf Company for Paints and Chemical Detergents, established on November 17, 2008.



Royal Medical Services

Since its inception in 1941, the Hashemite Leadership has insisted that the Royal Medical Services offer healthcare services to all citizens, whether military or civilian. Since that date, the Royal Medical Services grown both horizontally and vertically, and now provides comprehensive healthcare services to about 38% of the Kingdom's population, through Al-Hussein Medical City with its five Centers, as well as military hospitals that cover most of the Kingdom's Governorates. It is worth mentioning that children under the age of (18) make up about 50% of the beneficiaries of healthcare services provided by the Royal Medical Services.

Royal Medical Services occupies a prominent position among Jordan Armed Forces' units and among the Jordanian health system's institutions; through ensuring the health of all members of the Armed Forces and Security Services, at all times and under all conditions. Royal Medical Services provides comprehensive health insurance to about (1.5) million citizens, including subscribers and beneficiaries, including officers and members of Jordan Armed Forces and various security services. In addition, Royal Medical Services conducts ongoing medical monitoring of the Education and Military Culture's pupils, and preserve public health in those facilities. It also provides preventive medicine to all Military and Security Sectors, and maintains the safety of the work environment for all Armed Forces' members. Moreover, it provide medical care at hospitals to all residents residing in the Governorates of Tafila and Aqaba, as well as acting as the primary and crucial responder in the case of disasters and mass incidents, including "transporting the injured by land and air". Royal Medical Services also provides complete medical coverage for all Arab and international conferences, seminars, and festivals conducted in the Kingdom, as well as treatment of difficult medical situations requiring highly specialized care and referrals from other hospitals (Ministry of Health, Jordan University Hospital and Private Sector), as well as referrals at the expense of Public Expenses and Royal Court.



Royal Medical Services has also contributed in the establishment of staggered military field hospitals, to offer specialist medical care to treat individuals in remote areas not covered by the Public Health Sector; in the Eastern Badia (Al-Manara, Deir Al-Kahf, Azraq, Sobha wa Subhiya, Mugheer Al-Sarhan, Muthalath Al-Hamra, Muthalath Al-Za'atari-Ba'ij, Al-Salihiya), and in the Southern Badia (Al-Quraiqa, Al-Rajif, Al-Disi, Al-Jarba, El, Al-Jafr, Bir Mazkour, Al-Rishah District)

Royal Medical Services also performs the following tasks: (1) treating patients referred from brotherly Arab States, within agreements, or at their own expense; (2) conducting Continuing Medical Education, and developing the technical and training levels for physicians, Health Sub-professions and Allied Health Professions; (3) participating in teaching and training college Medical students in all Jordanian Universities; (4) training resident doctors and specialists, from the Kingdom and brotherly and friendly states, in all general and subspecialties of medicine; (5) offering highly skilled and trained technical staff in all medical specialties to the Kingdom's medical sector; (6) deploying special medical teams in disaster and war situations (Iraq, Yemen, Turkey, Albania, Iran, Maldives, Indonesia, Pakistan, Lebanon); (7) equipping and opening special hospitals and field stations for several brotherly and friendly States (Iraq, Jenin, Ramallah, Afghanistan, Lebanon, Gaza, etc.). In addition, Royal Medical Services participates in Peacekeeping Forces and Humanitarian Missions, as well as dispatching Medical Battalions and Hospitals of the second and third levels (Croatia, Slovenia, Tajikistan, Kosovo, East Timor, Sierra Leone, Eritrea/Ethiopia, Liberia, Burundi, Haiti, Ivory Coast, and Congo).

Royal Medical Services is prerogative in providing air medical services using the Royal Air Force's helicopters; equipped with trained and competent medical crews, as well as all medical gear and supplies required to perform the task of air evacuation. The Air and Ground Evacuation Teams is also able to operate at an international level, due to their high efficiency and the availability of advanced equipment. Furthermore, Royal Medical Services covers all significant Arab and international conferences and events conducted in the Kingdom. It also prepares and deploys special medical teams to several brotherly and friendly States, and participates in the International Peacekeeping Forces and Humanitarian Missions.





Directorate of Housing Establishment & Military Works

In collaboration with the public and private sectors, Directorate of Housing Establishment & Military Works seeks to meet the needs of Jordan Armed Forces and the local community in the fields of technical services, construction, energy, environment, housing loans, and job housing. This mission is carried out via dedicated management, well-trained human resources, and cutting-edge systems, in accordance with His Majesty the King, the Supreme Commander's, vision for long-term growth. On the national scale, the Directorate seeks to improve infrastructure and promote social welfare. On the strategic scale, it aims at (1) raising the level of services provided by the Directorate at a lower cost, (2) enhancing the efficiency of financial resources, and managing them effectively, (3) enhancing the efficiency of energy and water use, and managing them effectively, (4) enhancing institutional performance and transparency, (5) maintaining income flow for Military Housing Funds, in order to continue granting housing loans to officers and privates.

Directorate of Housing Establishment & Military Works carries out the following tasks within its mission: (1) allocating the lands needed for new construction projects, and preparing topographic maps, through Lands and Camps Department; (2) preparing studies, designs and schemes, and estimating the financial costs of all projects of Jordan Armed Forces' units and formations; (3) preparation and processing of all documents, technical specifications and contractual conditions for construction tenders; (4) providing technical services as well as monitoring the progress of construction projects; (5) managing contracts and agreements with contractors; (6) direct execution of buildings, roads, plazas and squares; (7) conducting maintenance work for all Jordan Armed Forces' units and formations; (8) executing, operating and maintaining electricity, water and sewage networks, heating and air-conditioning, as well as maintaining power plants, water wells and desalination plants; (9) operating and maintaining Jordan Armed Forces' hospitals and medical centers. In addition, the Directorate prepares various sites for special events, such as celebrations, festivals, exhibitions and exercises, most notably His Majesty's,



the Supreme Commander, Birthday, Anniversary of the Battle of Karameh, Army Day & the Great Arab Revolt, SOFEX Exhibition, the World Economic Forum (Davos), and finally Jerash Festival.

In addition, Directorate of Housing Establishment & Military Works supervises the lands allocated to the armed forces, throughout the Kingdom, and coordinates with the various concerned departments. It also conducts project appraisal, for projects received from Government and Semi-Government bodies, to determine the extent to which they conflict with the property of the Armed Forces, through the Impediments Committee. Furthermore, the Directorate issues security clearances to citizens who wish to purchase or construct near military locations, Royal Palaces, or other critical infrastructure.

In addition, the Directorate manages the affairs of Military Funds for the disbursement of housing loans to its beneficiaries; members of Jordan Armed Forces and other Security Services. Further, the Directorate manages a range of military funds, including Jordan Armed Forces' Officers Housing Fund, Interdependence and Solidarity Fund, Life Insurance Fund and Martyrs' Housing Fund. The Directorate also manages the affairs of the Military Camps and Armed Forces' Job Housing, as well as manages and maintains the Guest Houses and Hospitality Chalets located in Aqaba City.





Directorate of Moral Guidance

Directorate of Moral Guidance is the platform that provides media coverage of the Armed Forces' activities and events, coordinates all aspects of Jordan Armed Forces with media outlets, and serves as the mirror through which the world sees Jordan Armed Forces. The Directorate's revolves around managing Military Media, information and psychological operations with the available means, strengthening and perpetuating sense of belonging to Jordan and loyalty to the Hashemite Leadership, strengthening morale and resilience, fostering patriotic and humanitarian values among members of Jordan Armed Forces – Arab Army, and preserving military and national ideological security from rumors, deception and ideological subversion.

Jordan Armed Forces' Directorate of Moral Guidance began, in a practical and efficient manner, in 1940, when the Military Cultural Office was established, which published the first media outlet, at the time, under the name of (Arab Army Magazine). In 1953, a photographic unit was established, followed by the establishment of the Public Relations Directorate on June 12, 1961, which provided information and moral support to Jordan Armed Forces – Arab Army. In 1968, the Directorate of Moral Guidance was established, to carry out military media duties. On May 27, 1969, the position of Assistant Chief of Staff for General Affairs and Guidance was established, and the budget of the Directorate of Moral Guidance was approved accordingly. On August 15, 1981, the Directorate's organization developed became composed of the Military Media Division, Studies and Psychological Warfare Division, in addition to the Martyr's Memorial. On February 15, 1988, the Directorate was reorganized, became composed of four Divisions and the Martyr's Memorial, namely, Military Media Division, Field Division, Studies and Psychological Warfare Division, and Coordination and Public Relations Division. On March 1, 1998, Jordan Armed Forces – Arab Army Radio Station was established, at the divisional level, called the Radio Station Division. On February 12, 2013, Military History and Documentation Division was established, and on April 15, 2014, Studies and Psychological Warfare Division was renamed to become Information and Psychological Operations Division. Further, Military Printing Presses was attached to the Directorate on December 5, 2016. On August 21, 2017, an order issued to establish the Military Media Center, which would be the Directorate's new media arm. In 2018, Strategic Commu-



nication Unit was attached to the Directorate of Moral Guidance, which produces national media content capable of combating terrorism and extremist ideology, and carries specific messages capable of addressing the culture and minds of the Jordanians in particular, and the region in general. Furthermore, Directorate of Moral Guidance is in charge of building and enhancing the military's morale, in both war and peace, as well as expanding the members' national and religious values, and emphasizing on the ideals of the Great Arab Renaissance. Moreover, the Directorate cooperates with Ministries, Governmental Institutions and non-official bodies, particularly Ministry of Education, Ministry of Higher Education, Ministry of Culture and Ministry of Youth, to instill a sense of patriotism, loyalty and belonging to the homeland, to the Hashemite Leadership and the to the ideals of society. The Directorate also coordinates and executes all media coverage of national events and joint exercises with armies of brotherly and friendly States (correspondents and representatives from regional and international media), including briefings and press statements, both in Arabic and English, as well as maintains contact and coordination with various media outlets, to disseminate news and military activities, and produces radio and television programs and documentaries.

Further, the Directorate aimed at documenting military activities through audio-visual means (photography, television), producing military magazines and bulletins for distribution to military personnel, and preparing and broadcasting radio programs. Further, the Directorate maintains contact and collaboration with Moral Guidance Departments in a number of brotherly and friendly militaries, and teaching a variety of academic courses at public and private universities, as well as several military institutes.

One of the most significant tributaries in Military Formations is the Military Media, which establishes the media policies required by military commanders, within specified established strategy and objectives. Military Media Work, through the media outlets, necessitates diligence and awareness when dealing with military information, in order to avoid jeopardizing national security. It also necessitates a great deal of balance and commitment in disseminating military information, in order to meet the goal and objectives without jeopardizing information security.





National Center for Security and Crisis Management

Military Forces are the most powerful arm in the face of crises and catastrophes, because they are the most structured and ubiquitous across the State, which have the capacities to react swiftly, and properly implement disaster response plans. On April 15, 2001, Crisis Management Center of Jordan Armed Forces – Arab Army was established in the General Command, in response to Royal Directives to cope with local, regional, and worldwide crises; which might have an economic, political, social, or humanitarian impact on Jordan, and coordinate with all State institutions, as well as relevant international and local entities, to develop an united and effective response to potential crises. Further, the Chairman's of Joint Chiefs of Staff attention has played a key influence in the Center's effectiveness, in executing its responsibilities at the local, regional, and international levels since its inception. Recently, the Center's new facility has been constructed and equipped, with vigorous follow-up, so that it can carry out its many responsibilities in line with its' mission.

Crisis Management Center of Jordan Armed Forces – Arab Army carries out the following tasks within its mission: (1) coordinating and maintaining contact between Jordan Armed Forces and local and international humanitarian organizations and bodies; (2) establishing a foundation for civil-military collaboration in the areas of relief and civil-military operations, both internally and externally, in line with Jordan Armed Forces Law; (3) identifying potential joint cooperation in the fields of relief and civil-military operations; (4) compiling civil data on the economic and social requirements of the Area of Responsibility, coordinating with necessary authorities to develop solutions, and contributing within the resources available, in order to establish a suitable, congenial environment for military operations; (5) assessing the Formation Commanders' capacity to confront and respond to crises and catastrophes; (6) assessing and identifying requirements from



civil authorities, that might be leveraged to aid military operations; (7) following-up the affairs of refugees and displaced individuals in the impacted areas, as well as their impact on military operations; (8) developing programs to train officers and personnel on military civil affairs, within the Military Region Units, in collaboration and coordination with the Crisis Management Center, and keeping their records so that they may be called upon when civil affairs responsibilities are required; (9) maintaining the Operations Room's technological preparedness (Crisis Management Center), in order to allow information interchange in all scenarios and conditions to assist the deployed forces in the field; (10) following-up media, psychological and religious operations during the implementation of civil-military operations, in coordination with the Directorate of Moral Guidance and the Directorate of Military Ifta; (11) following-up programs to assist in the development of military capacities to deal with crises and disasters caused by non-conventional weapons (CBRNE), and coordinating the efforts of the States' concerned authorities in the use of initial response teams to deal with accidents caused by weapons of mass destruction; (12) developing potential scenarios for crises and catastrophes in collaboration and cooperation with the relevant authorities, putting plans in place to deal such scenarios, and evaluating them with the Armed Forces on a regular basis; (13) and contributing to the Crisis Management System, at all levels and phases before, during, and after the crises.

By the end of 2019 and the beginning of 2020, National Center for Security and Crisis Management was monitoring the worldwide and regional intensification of the Covid-19 pandemic, as it was evident, from the start, that this epidemic would not be limited to a single nation or population group. In light of this assessment, the Center has produced prospective scenarios and measures to assist reduce the epidemic's consequences across all sectors, particularly the health and economic sectors. On March 11, 2020, after the World Health Organization announced that COVID-19 epidemic has become classified as a pandemic, His Majesty King Abdullah II directed the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff to manage the crisis; where the "Crisis Operations Cell", comprised of competent military officers, was formed, with the goal of conducting strategic and operational planning and follow-up operations, in conjunction with all decision-making departments. Such measures aimed at achieving complete preparedness and readiness in dealing with the COVID-19 pandemic, as well as responding to all new scenarios that emerge.

The Center's efforts, in cooperation with all national authorities, have contributed to mitigating the negative effects of COVID-19 pandemic on the Jordanian State. The Center played a key part in achieving the main goal of its formation; which is to unite Governmental Institutions' efforts to cope with disasters and crises. Furthermore, the Crisis Cell was able to prevent the disease from spreading further, giving the Jordanian Government more time to build its absorption capacity.



صندوق الائتمان العسكري Military Credit Fund



Military Credit Fund

Military Credit Fund is a Royal Initiative launched by His Majesty, King Abdullah II, Supreme Commander of Jordan Armed Forces, in Ramadan of 2010, with its main headquarters located in the Capital, Amman. The Fund aims at encouraging members of the Armed Forces' and Security Services' members to save and invest, offering loans and financing services under Islamic banking principles on easy terms, in order to meet their families' expectations of dignified living. The Fund is a non-profit financial institution, that employs Murabaha rates to fund business costs, with a capital of (140) million Dinars, aims at offering low-cost financing windows to the Armed Forces and Security Services' members.

As part of the its vision, the Fund aspires to be in the forefront financial institution of providing all banking services and financial products, in line with Islamic banking principles, to meet the financing needs of the Armed Forces' and Security Services' members, as well as assisting in the successful and long-term improvement of their financial position. As for the Fund's mission, providing a comprehensive and specialized banking service, to provide the latest innovative banking transactions to all Armed Forces and Security Services' members, ensuring that they achieve their financial objectives, with knowledge and reassurance, through a dedication to the continual improvement of products and services, as well as the most efficient use of resources.

The Fund's involvement in the "Comrades of Arms Initiative", launched by His Majesty King Abdullah II and under the supervision of His Highness the Crown Prince, to support military retirees and veterans, was to offer access to the Military Credit Fund's banking services. This is accomplished by including military retirees into the Fund's services, by (1) establishing a financing window with subsidized Murabaha rates, (2) offering staged loans, for personal finance and productive projects, with returns and profits comparable to those provided to in-service members, taking into consideration their income, pension and monthly financial commitments, (3) offering all other services, such as savings



accounts, deposits, and the service of paying pension, at nominal commissions, in accordance with Islamic banking principles.

Al-Fath Mosque, one of Amman's oldest mosques and a stunning architectural marvel, was the first mosque erected by Jordan Armed Forces. Further, Jordan Armed Forces built the Mosque within the Jordanian Army Camp in Mahatta area, Amman, inaugurated by the late (Founding King) Prince Abdullah I Ibn Al-Hussein on Shaaban 7, 1352, corresponding to October 24, 1933. This historic mosque, as well as the attached Al-Fath school, is marked by the presence of two majestic minarets with domes and semi-circular windows from the top, as well as an exterior dome for the ablution area, and the iconic Islamic arched wooden door.



Chapter Eleven

Record of the Commanders and Chairmans of the Joint Chiefs of Staff of Jordan Arab Army since its Establishment

Jordan Armed Forces were established alongside the Jordanian state in 1921, particularly since His Highness Prince Abdullah bin Al Hussein's forces, which entered Amman on March 2, 1921, were made up of the Eastern Army, one of the armies of the Great Arab Revolution led by Prince Abdullah bin Al Hussein. This Army was the nucleus of our Jordanian Arab Army, which carries the message of revolt and renaissance, and following is a brief overview of the Commanders and Chairmans of the Joint Chiefs of Staff of the Jordanian Arab Army since its Establishment:





The British Captain Brunton

He began his duties in establishing a security force in Jordan on August 21, 1920; and the beginning was with twelve police men from the Palestinian police, armed with guns and small mortars, along with a "Mule" Detachment. Then, the First Military Company was formed on September 22, 1920. Brunton contributed to the consolidation of security in Transjordan, with the formation of a Liaison Office with Palestine, and the adoption of a direct management approach without the need for military forces.



The British Lieutenant-General Frederick Gerard Peake (F.G.Peake)

He started his service in one of the British battalions in India, then moved to Egypt in 1913, and then to South Sudan. Peake joined the forces of the Great Arab Revolt in 1918, headed the Camelry Company, participated in the attack on different areas in Zarqa, Mafraq and Daraa, and then served with the Palestine Police in 1920. The British authorities assigned him to study the security situation in Jordan, and stated in his report that security in Jordan needed regular force. He returned then to Transjordan, began forming the Mobile Force in 1921, and he held the title of Inspector General of the Gendarmerie or, in other references, the Inspector General of Mobile Force. On October 10, 1923, Frederick Peake appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Arab Army, and he remained in his position until May 1939. During his command, Transjordan Frontier Force established on the April 1, 1926, located in Zarqa, at the site of the Military Hospital nowadays. In addition, annexation of Aqaba and Maan to Transjordan resulted in additional security burdens, due to the expansion of Jordan's area, and the need for qualitative forces to deal with the new land, which was mostly desert areas, so planning began to establish the Badia Force.



The British Lieutenant-General
Frederick Gerard Peake F.G.Peake
20/9/1920 - 14/1/1923
14/1/1923 - 24/6/1939



Lieutenant-General John B. Glubb

Joined the service on December 1, 1930, was an officer in the British Engineering Corps in 1915. Glubb served in France and Belgium during World War I, and in 1920, he joined British soldiers deployed to Iraq to put down national upheavals, and later headed a squad of Bedouins to protect bridges. Due to his expertise obtained in Iraq, the late King Abdullah I called Glubb to Jordan to establish the Desert Force (Al-Badia Force). In late 1929, he came to Jordan with a force from the Iraqi Badia for demonstration, so it was decided to start forming a similar force in Jordan. He then formed the Jordanian Desert Force (Al-Badia Force), and was appointed the Commander of the Arab Army on June 25, 1939. Under his command, the Armed Forces had developed in number and in the formation of military units, and in 1943, the Army had around 6000 soldiers and officers. Also under his command, the Arab Army participated in the World War II, and then in the Palestine War in 1948. He remained the Chairman of the Chiefs of Staff until the late King Hussein, may Allah rest his soul in peace, decided to arabize the command of the Arab Army on March 1, 1956.



Lieutenant-General
John B. Glubb
25/6/1939 - 1/3/1956

Major General Radi Hassan Annab

Joined the service on July 1, 1921, and was the first Jordanian Chief of Staff of the Jordanian Arab Army after arabizing its command on March 1, 1956. He enlisted in the Ottoman Army in 1915, and served with the Ottoman Army in Jordan. He held several positions in Jordan's districts and provinces as a Police Chief, and held the position of Assistant Chief of Staff in 1951. Annab was the Commander of the Jerusalem Province when King Abdullah I was martyred on July 20, 1951, and was wounded in the shooting. He was promoted to the rank of Major General, and became the Chief of Staff of the Jordanian Arab Army on the day when the decision to arabize the Command of the Arab army was made.



Major General
Radi Hassan Annab
1/3/1956 - 24/5/1956



Major General Ali Abdul Qader Abu Nuwar

Joined the service on November 9, 1943, graduated with the rank of Cadet on March 15, 1944, and bears the military number 304. He held many commanding positions, and served as a Brigade Commander and Director of Military Operations. After Major General Radi Annab submitted his resignation, Abu Nuwar was promoted from the rank of Lieutenant Colonel to Major General, and was appointed as the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff on May 24, 1956. Under his command, the Agreement to terminate the Jordanian-British Treaty was signed on March 13, 1957, and on July 14, 1956, a legislation was enacted separating the Public Security and Gendarmerie Forces from the Army. On April 14, 1957, he was relieved of his post.



Major General
Ali Abdul Qader Abu Nuwar
24/5/1956 - 15/4/1957

Lieutenant-General Ali Ahmed Al-Hiyari

Joined the service on September 16, 1941, and held the position as the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff for only three days, from April 18, 1957 to April 20, when he left for Damascus to meet the Syrian Chief of Staff, where he sent his resignation letter from there, he hold the military service number 126. He served as a Mechanized Infantry Battalion Commander, First Division Commander, and Director of Military Operations. Al-Hiyari was appointed as the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff after the resignation of Major General Ali Abu Nawar; however, he was reappointed as the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff on June 30, 1961, to become the second ranking officer in the Army, because on the same day, Major General Sharif Nasser bin Jameel was appointed the Commander-in-Chief of Jordan Armed Forces. He retired on April 19, 1970, with a promotion to the rank of Lieutenant-General.



Lieutenant-General
Ali Ahmed Al-Hiyari
18/4/1957 - 20/4/1957

Field Marshal Habis Al-Majali

Joined Jordan Armed Forces on September 1, 1932, at the rank of cadet. He began his service in the Cavalry Corps, and then joined the Police Force. On December 16, 1947, he became the first Arab Commander to command an Infantry Battalion, the 4th Infantry Battalion. On May 22, 1948, his Battalion which was stationed at Bab Al-Wad, fought several battles, inflicting severe losses on the enemy forces, and preventing them from reaching Jerusalem, leading to the surrender of the Jews within the City. The Martyred King Abdullah I called his battalion "the Winning Battalion".

Field Marshal Habis Al-Majali, then, formed the 10th Hashemite Battalion, which took over the duties of the Royal Guard. Further, he commanded the Special Guard Forces until the assassination of the Martyred King Abdullah I took place at Al-Aqsa Mosque on July 20, 1951. On April 20, 1957, he became commander-in-chief of the Arab Army till October, 8, 1967. On January 1, 1959, the position of Commander-in-Chief of the Arab Army was amended to "Commander-in-Chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces". Afterward, Al-Majali returned to the service as the Commander-in-Chief of Jordan Armed Forces on September 16, 1970, and as the Military Governor-General. He led the Army in a critical and delicate time in the face of outlaws' actions, and continued to command the Army until his retirement on 11 January 1976. Under his command, Jordanian forces fought the October 1973 war alongside the brotherly Syrian forces in the Golan Front.



Field Marshal Habis Al-Majali
20/4/1957 - 1/1/1959
1/1/1959 - 8/10/1967
16/9/1970 - 11/1/1976

Lieutenant-General Amer Bassim Khammash

On July 5, 1941, he joined the Arab Army, applied for the Cadets Course in 1944, passed the interview, and was accepted into the British Cadet College in north Acre, Palestine, where he graduated in late 1944. Then he enrolled on an Air Observer Pilot Course in England, and became the first pilot in the Jordanian Army. He remained a pilot in the Army Aviation Force, until returning to his original Corps, Artillery Corps, and serving as its Commander. He continued to progress through ranks and positions until became the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff on October 6, 1967, until his retirement on June 30, 1969.



Lieutenant-General
Amer Bassim Khammash
6/10/1967 - 30/6/1969



Major-General Sharif Nasser bin Jameel

Joined the service on October 10, 1951. He is the son of one of the Great Arab Revolt's leaders, Sharif Jamil bin Nasser, and the brother of Queen Zain al-Sharaf, may Allah rest her soul in peace. He graduated from the Iraqi Military College in 1951, and joined the Jordanian Army with the rank of first lieutenant. He held several military positions, most notably the 1st Armored Battalion Commander, Royal Guard Brigade Commander, Armored Corps Commander, and the Eastern Front Commander. On May 5, 1965, appointed as the Deputy Commander-In-Chief of the Armed Forces, then served as His Majesty the King's Chief Escort, after which he became Commander-in-Chief of Jordan Armed Forces on June 30, 1969 until his retirement on June 11, 1970.



Major-General
Sharif Nasser bin Jameel
30/6/1969 - 11/6/1970

Lieutenant-General Mashour Haditha Al-Jazi

Joined the service on June 28, 1943, started his military career in the Jordanian Badia Force, later joined the Cadets Course in 1947, and graduated with the rank of lieutenant, with military number 505. He held several military positions, most notably the 2nd Infantry Battalion Commander, 40th Armored Brigade Commander in 1962, and the First Division Commander in 1967. Then appointed as the Commander-in-Chief of Jordan Armed Forces on June 27, 1970, and remained in his position until September 16, 1970.



Lieutenant-General
Mashour Haditha Al-Jazi
11/6/1970 - 16/9/1970



Field Marshal Prince Zaid bin Shaker Al Aoun

After completing his studies at Victoria College in Alexandria in 1951, he joined Jordan Armed Forces on October 1, 1953, with the rank of lieutenant, with military number (1327). He studied military sciences at the British Military College of Sandhurst in 1955, and then held various military commanding positions, most notably Platoon Commander, Company Commander, Battalion Commander, Brigade Commander, Assistant Military Attaché in London, Commander of the 3rd Royal Armored Division, and Assistant Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Chief of Operations. Then appointed as the Chief of the General Staff in March 1972, and as the Commander-In-Chief of the Armed Forces on January 11, 1976, and remained in his position until December 19 1988.



Field Marshal Prince
Zaid bin Shaker Al Aoun
11/1/1976 - 19/12/1988

Field Marshal Fathi Mohammad Mufleh Abu Talib

Joined the military service on May 6, 1950, and then joined as a cadet at the Royal Military College, and graduated in 1954. He held various commanding positions in the field, and then appointed as Assistant Military Attaché in London in 1970. Afterward, he held several positions, most notably Military Attaché in Washington in 1971, Director of Military Intelligence, Commander of the 5th Armored Division, Assistant to the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff for Intelligence in 1979, and then appointed as the Chief of the General Staff on December 19, 1988, and remained in his position until April 5, 1993.



Field Marshal
Fathi Mohammad Mufleh Abu Talib
19/12/1988 - 5/4/1993



Field Marshal Abdul Hafez Mari Al-Kaabneh

Joined military service on September 4, 1954, and graduated from the Royal Military College with the rank of lieutenant in 1956. He held many positions in Jordan Armed Forces, the most important of which were Company Commander, Engineering Battalion Commander, Head of Faculty at the Royal Command and Staff College, Director of Military Training, Director of Reconnaissance. He was then appointed as Assistant to the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff for Intelligence until April 5, 1993, and later appointed as the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, until July 18, 1999.



Field Marshal
Abdul Hafez Mari Al-Kaabneh
5/4/1993 - 18/7/1999

Lieutenant-General Mohamed Youssef Al-Malkawi

Joined military service on October 23, 1963, and graduated from the Royal Military College. He served as a Company Commander, Paratrooper Battalion Commander, Commander of the Military Police, Military Region Commander, Inspector General of the Jordanian Armed Forces, and Chief of Staff of the Land Force, and then appointed as the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff from July 18, 1999 to March 5, 2002.



Lieutenant-General
Mohamed Youssef Al-Malkawi
18/7/1999 - 5/3/2002



Lieutenant-General Khaled Jamil Al-Sarayrah

Joined the military service on October 7, 1965, and graduated from the Royal Military College in 1967. He served as a Company Commander, Battalion Commander, Mechanized Infantry Brigade Commander, a lecturer at the Royal Jordanian War College, Commander of the College of Military Sciences / Mutah University, Division Commander, Inspector General of Jordan Armed Forces. Further, he took his position as the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff from March 5, 2002 to February 23, 2010.



Lieutenant-General
Khaled Jamil Al-Sarayrah
5/3/2002 - 23/2/2010

Lieutenant-General Mishaal Mohammed Al-Zaben

Joined the military service on October 1, 1972. He continued to progress through ranks and positions, served as a Company Commander, Battalion Commander, Mechanized Infantry Brigade Commander, and Military Region Commander. Furthermore, he held the position of the Director of Doctrine and Joint Training “formerly called Military Training Directorate”, then appointed as the Chief of Staff of Strategic Planning in 2009. Then was appointed the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff from February 23, 2010 until October 2, 2016.



Lieutenant-General
Mishaal Mohammed Al-Zaben
23/2/2010 - 2/10/2016



Lieutenant-General Mahmoud Abdel Halim Freihat

Joined the military service on November 1, 1978, graduated from the Royal Military College in 1980, and served as a Company Commander, Battalion Commander, Mechanized Infantry Brigade Commander, Military Region Commander, Director of Military Operations, Military Attaché in Britain, Chief of Staff of Strategic Planning. Then appointed as the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff on October 2, 2016, and remained in his position until July 24, 2019.



Lieutenant-General
Mahmoud Abdel Halim Freihat
2/10/2016 - 24/7/2019

Major General Pilot, Yousef Ahmad Al Hunaiti

Joined the military service on October 1, 1978, in the Royal Jordanian Air Force as a cadet at King Hussein Air College. He served as the Commander of the 6th Squadron at Prince Hassan Air Base in 1997. In 2003, he served as the Head of the Operations and Plans Division, then as the Commander of the Aviation at Muwaffaq Salti Air Base in 2008–2010, and as the Commander of King Hussein Air College in 2010–2012. Afterward, he served as the Director of Air Operations during the period (2013–2015), then as the Commander of the Royal Jordanian Air Force on December 22, 2016, he remained in this position until a Royal Decree was issued appointing him as the Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff as of July 24, 2019.



Major General
Pilot, Yousef Ahmad Al Hunaiti
24/7/2019 -



THE march continues...



The British Captain Brunton



The British Lieutenant-General
Frederick Gerard Peake F.G.Peake
20/9/1920 - 14/1/1923
14/1/1923 - 24/6/1939



Lieutenant-General
John B. Glubb
25/6/1939 - 1/3/1956



Field Marshal Habis Al-Majali
20/4/1957 - 1/1/1959
1/1/1959 - 8/10/1967
16/9/1970 - 11/1/1976



Lieutenant-General
Amer Bassim Khammash
6/10/1967 - 30/6/1969



Major-General
Sharif Nasser bin Jameel
30/6/1969 - 11/6/1970



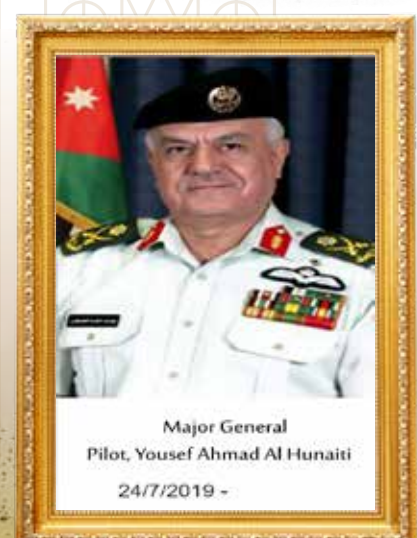
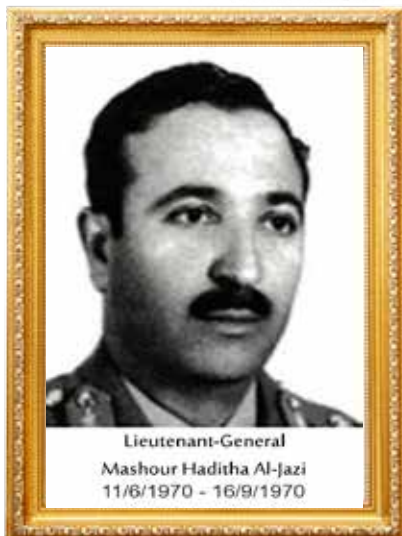
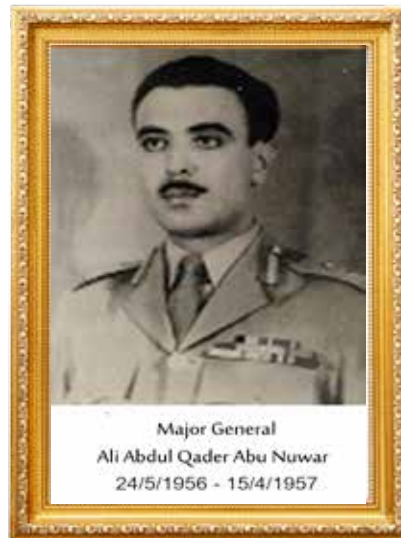
Field Marshal
Abdul Hafez Mari Al-Kaabneh
5/4/1993 - 18/7/1999



Lieutenant-General
Mohamed Youssef Al-Malkawi
18/7/1999 - 5/3/2002



Lieutenant-General
Khaled Jamil Al-Sarayrah
5/3/2002 - 23/2/2010





Martyrs' Memorial





Chapter Twelve

Heritage of Jordan Armed Forces - Arab Army

Martyr's Memorial

Martyr's Memorial is a cultural landmark and a national museum that documents Jordan's contemporary history. The Memorial, located in the Sports City area, was built in honor of the Martyrs who gave their lives in the defense of their homeland and nation, and includes displays that cover the history of Jordan Armed Forces, from the Great Arab Revolt to present day, including weaponry, equipment and clothing.

Martyr's Memorial was inaugurated on July 25, 1977, within the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan's celebrations of His Majesty the late King Hussein bin Talal's, may Allah rest his soul in peace, Silver Jubilee of Accession to the Throne, to commemorate the martyrs, preserve soldiering principles, and consolidate the tremendous sacrifices made by Jordan's courageous Army's and Security Services' members, throughout the Kingdom's history. The Memorial, meticulously and thoughtfully constructed around a spiritual and religious concept; where the visitor begins his tour by gradually ascending from the Ceremonial Entrance until he/she reaches the Memorial Plaza. Further, the Tree of Life (a blessed olive tree whose green represents the martyr's life) stands in the same Plaza, at the Memorial entrance. Among the external facilities in the Martyr's Memorial are the Ceremonial Entrance, the Life Building, Main Memorial Plaza, Tolerance Plaza, Peace Plaza, and Renaissance Plaza/official.

Change of Guard, who protects the Martyr's Memorial, is performed through military ceremony by the Infantry Ceremonial Company. It is a special ceremony punctuated with ceremonial drill movements and musical performances by Jordan Armed Forces Music Band.



Al- Karameh Battle Memorial Site

The Martyrs' Memorial of the everlasting Battle of Al-Karameh, which took place on March 21, 1968, erected in the middle of the main axis of the Battle, in the Southern Shouneh, in remembrance of the brave men martyred in the Battle. It is the Battle, in which the Jordanian Arab Army triumphed against the arrogant enemy, and owing to the Jordanian soldier, the Arabs rose and overcame the repercussions of the June defeat. On May 25, 1977, the late King Hussein, may Allah rest his soul in peace, inaugurated the Memorial, where he delivered a speech, in which he said: "In these slopes, crouching lions met victory, while the slopes were a witness to glory... and all of that occurred less than a year before the most dramatic setback our Arab nation has ever faced. The air was still covered with the dust of June, and the legend, that began to spread on the day of the setback, continued to infiltrate the Arab soul, consuming it piece by piece, hurling it crushed and shattered on the rocks of sorrow and melancholy in the end. The Israeli arrogance was slashing gleefully through the land, wishing to pierce it, the Israeli vanity struck in the sky, believing it had beyond the height of the mountain peaks. At the dawn of that day, Israeli arrogance launched its attack, with Iron brigades and fire convoys, as our green land, with its trees, plants, women and children, slept peacefully by the one riverbank. The sinful march, then, began to burn the green of the earth, and tear the houses, mosques and schools over people's heads. The Lions were crouching on slopes, on the shoulders of hills, and above peaks, with small arms in their hands, but with great determination, and in their hearts deep faith in God and the homeland. The Lions, then, erupted in the face of the black tide, shouting: "Allāhu 'akbar" (God is the Greatest), and when it was midday, the arrogance and vanity had turned to shame and disgrace. Chivalrous spread joyous banners in Jordan's sky, and the banners grew and extended until they reached the Arab's sky, and the legend was vanquished, and plunged forever. On the Day of Glory, the Day of Al-Karameh, the Arab spirit regained its confidence, and the Arab reclaimed their honor and dignity. Therefore, Battle of Al-Karameh adorned all the Arab slopes with joy banners, and will remain the symbol of victory and glory, of which all Arabs are proud".



Al- Karameh Battle Memorial Site



North Martyrs' Memorial

The North Martyrs' Memorial is situated next to the University of Science and Technology, upon an area of 34 dunums, in a plain region between Ramtha and Irbid. The Memorial was established under the directives of His Majesty King Abdullah II Ibn Al Hussein, Supreme Commander of the Armed Forces, and was inaugurated under the patronage of His Majesty, on the occasion of his 41st Birth Anniversary on January 30, 2003. In 1970, this region witnessed fierce battles in defense of Jordan's security and stability, and our troops went through, on their way to help Syrian forces in the Golan Heights conflict in October 1973, and our troops went through this area in October 1973, on their way to assist Syrian Forces in the Golan Heights conflict.

The Memorial opens into a Reception Plaza, which bordered on the right (east), by terraces with Royal Artillery equipment, and on the left (west), by three terraces carrying various military vehicles.

The visitor begins in the Front Plaza, climbs (66) steps to the top, where he/she faces two tank tracks on the right and left, and a "Hawker Hunter" aircraft emerges to the east, both of which were involved in military operations in the region. On the top, the visitor reads quotes of His Majesty the late King Hussein bin Talal, may Allah rest his soul in peace, on two marble plaques.

Then, followed by two statues, depicting two Jordanian soldiers in battle gear, before arriving at a plaza, with black marble circular seats, allowing visitors to view a bronze plaque, depicting the men of the Great Arab Revolt and Jordan Armed Forces, topped by the official Jordanian State Emblem.

Then, there is a half-circle stonewall, topped by a noble Quranic verse, with five plaque on the right (west), bear the names of (27) Martyrs, who were martyred in the region, in 1970. While the five plaque on the left (east), bear the names of (23) Martyrs of Jordan Armed Forces, who supported the Syrian forces in Golan, during the 1973 war.



North Martyrs' Memorial



Royal Tank Museum

His Majesty King Abdullah II, the Supreme Commander of Jordan Armed Forces–Arab Army inaugurated The Royal Tank Museum on January 29, 2018. A major shift in the quality, size, and specialization of Jordan's museums occurred recently, leading to the establishment of the Royal Tank Museum. The Museum's concept goes back to the year 2002, when it was planned to be located in Aqaba, Jordan's southernmost City, particularly in the part adjacent to Aqaba Port; where numerous military vehicles were stored in warehouses. However, the building's site was eventually relocated to the eastern section of the Capital, Amman, when Greater Amman Municipality contributed in providing the land for the project, which covered 100,000 square meters.

The Museum exhibits Jordan's military history, through the vehicles that participated in the Jordanian Army's battles, with several panoramic videos explaining the nature of those battles, along with models of world tanks. The Museum's mission was to conserve and display Jordan Armed Forces' tanks, vehicles, and armored vehicles, as well as other world military heritage from across the world, and display them to visitors. Each tank's military unit number and original color were preserved, and the internal portions were restored, with the aid of foreign professionals under the supervision of the Museum's Board of Trustees and the Jordanian Heritage Authority.







Deployment of Aircraft Structures of the Royal Jordanian Air Force throughout the Kingdom

Jordanian military aircrafts are regularly spotted by motorists in parks, on the side of the road, and even at a university. These Fighter aircraft are stationed in towns where one of its sons was a pilot, who was martyred in the line of duty, in addition to some universities such as Mu'tah University, Jordan University of Science and Technology and The University of Jordan have military Aircraft Structures, displayed within their campuses. Further, there are other Aircraft Structures displayed at Cities entrances; such as in Ajloun City, Muthalath Kafr Khel towards Irbid City, and Al-Mazar town, in which the latter was displayed after the martyrdom of the Jordanian Pilot, Moaz al-Kasasbeh. In addition, the Martyr's Memorial has a Fighter Aircraft, which is the first aircraft to be displayed outside of Royal Air Force's Camps since 1977. These aircrafts have a moral and honorary significance; as they symbolize the pride in our Army and the brave martyred pilots.







Deployment of several military vehicles and artillery pieces throughout the Kingdom, and naming forests after martyrs or military formations

As Military Aircraft displayed in various regions of the Kingdom, artillery pieces, tanks, and armored vehicles are also displayed; with the first tank being displayed, outside its warehouse, at the Martyr's Memorial, while the second placed in front of Mafrq Military Camps' entrance. Moreover, several military pieces are displayed, such as the armored vehicles in Muthalath Jdita in the north, and the armored vehicles and tanks in the North Martyrs' Memorial. The Salah al-Din Armored Vehicle, which became a significant landmark and is today known as the Tank Circle, was the last Military piece deployed and exhibited near the General Command in Tabarbour. There are also forests bearing the names of martyrs, such as the Forest of the Martyrs of the Palestine War in 1948, on Naour Road to the Dead Sea, as well as the Forest of the Artillery Corps Martyrs and the Forest of the Signal Corps Martyrs on Yajouz Road.







Jordanian Banner

Glory and History ...





Chapter 13

Flags: Origin and History

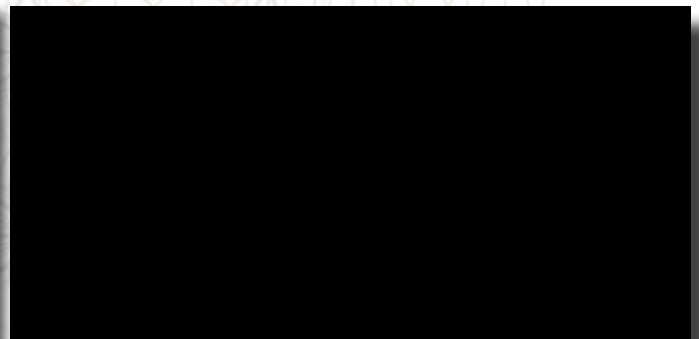
The Hashemite flag and the flags of Jordan Armed Forces

Sharif Hussein bin Ali designed the flag of the Great Arab Revolt, which represents the true Arab Islamic civilizations of the Umayyad, Abbasid, and Fatimid, and continued through the Hashemite reign; so that this flag, be the flag of the Arabs and the Arab Renaissance. Following, we go into the historical stages of the flags' origin, from the Arab flag to the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan's flag, which corresponded with the flags of Jordan Armed Forces – Arab Army:

The Flag of the Prophet, peace and blessings be upon him (570-632 AD)

Prophet Mohammad, peace and blessings be upon him, had two flags – white and black – which have been mentioned and described in several literary sources; as Abu Hurairah said the white flag had the phrase “La ilaha illa Allah; Mohammad rasoulu Allah” (There is no God but Allah; and Mohammad is His Prophet) emblazoned on it. Further, the author of “Al Sira Al Halabiyah” (The Aleppine Prophetic Biography) wrote, in reference to Badr Battle, that there were two banners, black and white, before the Prophet, peace and blessings be upon him. Moreover, in the first year of the Hijri calendar, when Muslim troops moved to intercept a caravan from Quraysh, the Prophet, peace and blessings be upon him, gave a white banner to Abi Murshid.

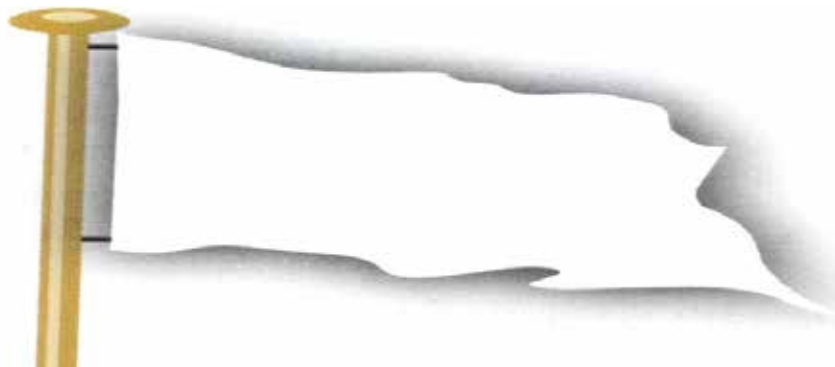
At the conquest of Mecca, in (8) Hijri, the white banner was carried through the gates of Mecca, alongside Arabs' other flags. The two white and black banners were also used under the reign of the Rashidun Caliphs (632–661 AD), with the conquering armies carrying them in all their battles. Al Muthanna bin Haretha was known for his black flag, while Khaled bin Al Walid was recognized for his green banner; Saad bin Abi Waqqas had a red flag, whereas Osama bin Zayd had a white flag.





The Umayyad Flag (661-750 AD)

Muawiya bin Abi Sufian began the reign of the Umayyad State in 661 AD, after Al Hasan bin Ali, may God be pleased with them, abdicated the caliphate to Muawiya. The Umayyads used the white banner as their flag, taking inspiration from the conquest of Mecca and the victory of the Prophet, peace and blessings be upon him; as they recall the respect bestowed on Abu Sufyan by the Prophet, peace and blessings be upon him, on the Day of Conquest; when the Prophet called out “whoever enters the house of Abu Sufyan will be safe”.



The Umayyad Flag

The Abbasid Flag (750-1258 AD)

The Abbasids fought the Battle of the Zab against the Umayyads in 750 AD and defeated them. Their state began to take shape when Ali bin Abdullah bin Al Abbas marched from Humaima in Jordan towards Baghdad. The Abbasids hoisted the black flag in reference to the turban of the Prophet, peace and blessings be upon him, and the ‘Oqab’ banner, as well as in memory of those of Al al Bayt (descendants of the Prophet, peace and blessings be upon him), whom had been martyred, starting from Martyr Al Hussein bin Ali Abi Talib to other martyrs and odalisques. Furthermore, each appointed Wali received a black cloak, a gold collar, and a black flag from the Caliph in the Abbasid State.



The Abbasid Flag



The Fatimid Flag (909-1171 AD)

Obaidullah Al Mahdi Al Fatimi established the Fatimid state in the Maghreb after routing the Aghalibah state in North Africa in 909 AD. His state extended into Tunisia, Tripoli and Barqa. Al Muizz Lidin Allah Al Fatimi later took over, extending control to Egypt. His army commander, Jawhar Al Siqilli, built the city of Cairo.

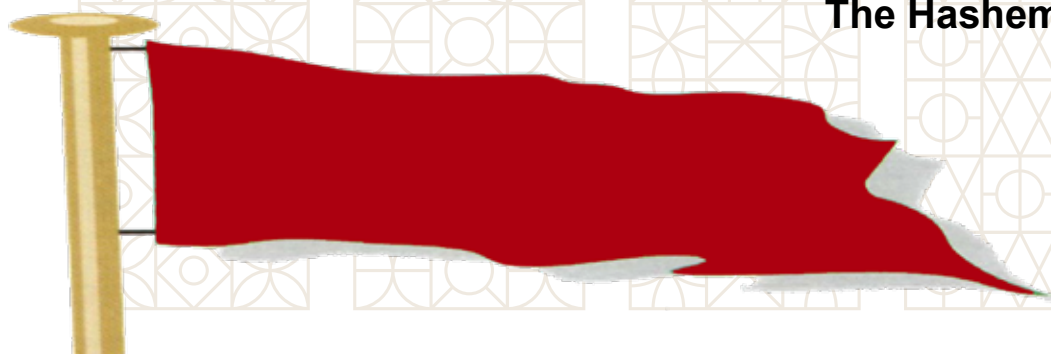
The Fatimids used green for their banner, in reference to the green of Prophet's jubba (overcoat) that Ali bin Abi Taleb, may God honor him, wore as he slept in the bed of the Prophet, peace and blessings be upon him, when the pagans of Mecca sought to assassinate Prophet Mohammad, peace and blessings be upon him, but they retreated when they realized Ali was staying in his home.



The Fatimid Flag

The Hashemite Banner (1515-1520 AD)

The Hashemite have hoisted the dark red flag as their banner since the time of Sharif Abu Nami, in the period 1515–1520 AD, during the reign of the Ottoman Sultan Selim I. In his book "What I Have Seen and Heard," Khair Eddin Al Zarkali wrote that Al Hussein bin Ali was seeing off his son Prince Abdullah, who was heading to Maan in 1920, when the red flag of the Ashraf was carried at the front of the Prince's army. Assayed Al Bakri writes in "Al Sahareej" p. 287, that the red banner was that of the people of Hijaz. Further, when the Great Arab Revolt erupted, Sharif Hussein bin Ali notified the Allies that the uprising's flag will be the red one, until an official banner is adopted and announced to all states.



The Hashemite Banner



The Great Arab Revolt Banner (1916 AD)

A year after the eruption of the Great Arab Revolt, a military parade was held under the patronage of Prince Faisal bin Al Hussein in Al Wajh area, where the new Great Arab Revolt banner was hoisted for the first time. Prince Faisal presented it to Commander Rashid Al Madfaai; and an oath was taken to ensure that the flag would always fly high. The 83rd Issue, Al Qibla newspaper, published a statement detailing the description of the Great Arab Revolt banner; in which that the new flag is made up of a dark red chevron, connected to three horizontally parallel colors: black on top, followed by green and then white. The banner signifies the glory of Arabs, as it intertwines with that of the Hashemite, who is moving forward as the forerunner of this epoch.



The Flag of the Arab Kingdom of Syria (1918-1920 AD)

The Great Arab Revolt forces were marching to liberate Arab lands and to hoist the flag of the independent Arab state; therefore, the Revolt's banner was flying in Hama, Aleppo, Latakia, Beirut, Damascus and Mount Lebanon. On October 1, 1918, Prince Mohammed Said Al Jazaeri entered Damascus, declaring the establishment of the Arab state, and the flag was hoisted at the municipal and government headquarters. Upon Prince Faisal's entry into Damascus, work began to build the state's institutions and hold elections in the Levant. The Syrian National Congress convened on 8 March 1920, and it was decided on the same day that the Syrian state's flag would be the Great Arab Revolt banner, with the addition of the heptagram at the center of the chevron, signifying the fact that Syria was the first independent Arab state to emerge through the Hashemite Arab State in the Hijaz. The heptagram represents the seven areas of Syria: Damascus province, Beirut province, Mount Lebanon, Transjordan, Palestine, Aleppo and the Jeru-salem sanjak (district).





The Flag of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan (1922)

Prince Abdullah bin Al Hussein (the Founding King) arrived in Ma'an on November 21, 1920, raising the Hashemite' red flag and the flag of his brother, King Faisal, as his deputy on the throne of Syria. In the aftermath of the Maysalun Battle and its repercussions, a new stage began in Ma'an. Prince Abdullah, on the other hand, was determined to keep the Revolt alive, its goals at the forefront, and its banner flying up high. Therefore, Prince Abdullah headed to Amman, and arrived on March 2, 1921, while raising the flag of the Syrian State, which was adopted as the flag of the new Jordanian State, with the same colors and arrangement. However, in 1922, a number of Jordanian Arab Army's officers proposed that the white color be replaced in the center, and that was it; this flag has been the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan's flag since then, and Article 4 of the Jordanian constitution stipulates its specifications and features.





The Royal Flag

The Official Gazette (217th Issue, dated 1 December 1929) included the regulations for the Flag of His Royal Highness the Prince (later the Flag of His Majesty the King as of 25 May 1946). The regulations in the Official Gazette stipulate that:

“The Flag (banner) of His Highness the Prince shall be in the following shape and dimensions:

Its length shall be twice its width; and the Flag of Transjordan, as described in the Basic Law, will be placed in its center, resized to one-third of the Prince’s Flag and placed within a white oblong towards which 24 rays extend along its circumference.

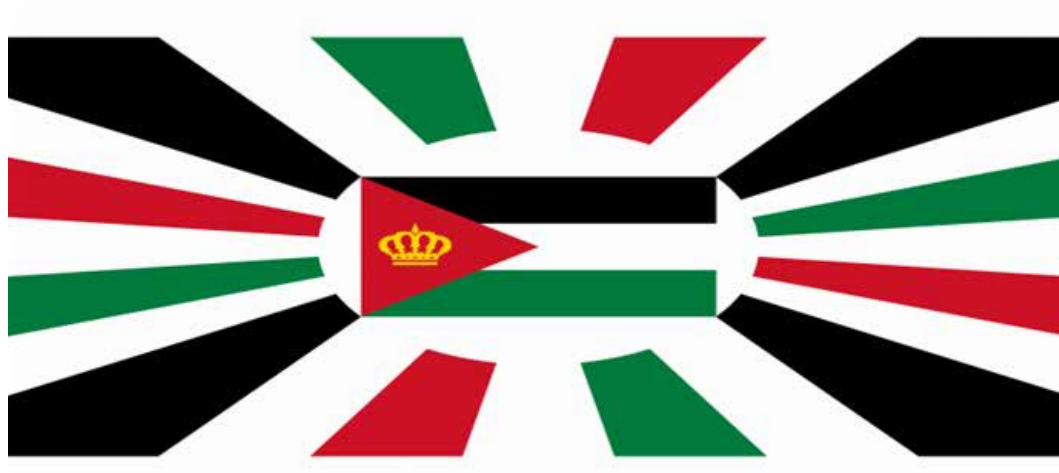
The length of each of the four rays in the corners of the flag shall be a seventh of the flag’s length, while their width shall be one-seventh of its width. The upper borders of the upper rays and the lower borders of lower rays shall be part of the connecting line to the central flag’s corners.

(Five) rays shall be placed between each corner, and their length will be one-seventh of the flag’s length, while their width shall be one-seventh of the flag’s width.

The internal bases of the four rays in the corner shall be equal to three-fourteenth of the width of the central flag, while the five rays at the two edges of the flag shall be equal to one-seventh of the width of the central flag.

The five upper rays and the five lower ones between the ones in the corner shall be one-fifth of the length of the central flag.

The colors of the rays, starting from the upper corner at the hoist shall be black, followed by white, then green then white, then red, repeating at this pattern.





The Flag of HRH the Crown Prince

This flag represents HRH Prince Al Hussein bin Abdullah II, the Crown Prince, consists of segmented rays of black, white, red and green bands that are connected by a white seven-pointed star encompassing a silver crown. The colors of the Crown Prince's flag have national connotations, as are the connotations of the colors of Jordan flag, as each of these colors is representative of a particular Islamic Caliphate dynasty, wherein the Abbasid are represented by the black bands, the Umayyad by the white, and Fatimid by the green bands. The green color has additional symbolism, in that it is traditionally associated with Islam and its followers. The red bands represent the Hashemite dynasty, and the Great Arab Revolt. While the white Heptagram stands for the seven verses of the first surah in the Qur'an, and also stands for the unity of the Arab peoples.

The Silver crown symbolizes the monarchy and represents HRH the Crown Prince, and is centered within the star to represent the Crown Prince as part of all components and spectrums of the Jordanian people.





The Hashemite Banner

Sharif Abu Nami was the first to hoist the Hashemite banner in its present shape and dark red color in 1515 AD. Prince Abdullah also hoisted it when he headed to Maan in 1920. It was also used as the flag of the Great Arab Revolt, led by Sharif Hussein bin Ali, before the official banner was adopted.

The Hashemite Banner includes the shahada (There is no God but Allah, and Moham-mad is His Prophet): to signify monotheism and mercy. Further, it includes the basmala inside the heptagram (In the name of Allah, Most Gracious, Most Merciful): Everything starts with the basmala, while the heptagram symbolizes the seven verses of Surat Al Fatiha, the opening chapter of the Holy Quran; it also refers to the seven heavens and is a symbol of the Hashemite Monarchy.

“Al hamdu li Allah rab al alameen” (Praise be to God, the Cherisher and the Sustainer of the worlds): An expression of gratitude to God that is said after completing any action. In addition, the dark red, symbolizing sacrifice. The Thuluth, one of the most beautiful Arabic Islamic scripts, was chosen to embroider the various slogans on the banner. On June, 9 2015, His Majesty King Abdullah II, the Supreme Commander of the Jordan Armed Forces–Arab Army, presented the Hashemite Flag to King’s Military Adviser and Chairman of the Joint Chiefs–of–Staff at an auspicious military ceremony in the courtyard of Al Husseinia Palace in Amman. The flag was then added to the flags and banners in the collection of the Jordan Armed Forces–Arab Army. Moreover, distinctive ceremonies are held, from time to time, to present this banner to Armed Forces’ units and formations, in addition to the unit or formation’s designated flag; which is embroidered and made in a high manner, under His Majesty the Supreme Commander’s patronage. This ceremony, in which the Hashemite banner raised along with the flags of every unit and formation, is still observed.



White Heptagram

The heptagram was added to the flags of Syria and Iraq to give them historical and national significance, and it has been included in Jordan's flag since 1921. The heptagram at the center of the chevron, symbolizes the seven verses of Surat Al Fatiha, the opening

chapter of the Holy Quran, signifying monotheism, the sublimity of humanity, nationalism, humility, social justice, honesty and achieving goals and aspirations.



Flag of Jordan Armed Forces - Arab Army and the Flag of the Land Forces

The flag of Jordan's Armed Forces is designed to symbolize the three branches of the Army: land, air, and naval forces. The flag is designed on a red base (base color), with the state flag in the upper corner at the hoist, and the emblem of Jordan Armed Forces – Arab Army in the other far corner. The emblem of Jordan Armed Forces is made up of laurel garland, symbolizing God's bounty and blessing, which has bestowed on this homeland, with its moderate climate that aids agriculture, the first of which is wheat. Furthermore, the two sabers crossed, signifying strength and power in this secure State, owing to its leadership and army. Finally, there is the Royal Crown, which represents the State's hereditary monarchy, under King Abdullah bin Al Hussein's dynasty.



Royal Naval Force Flag



Royal Air Force Flag





Central Military Region Flag



Region Command Flag



51th Al-Hashemi Mechanized
Brigade Flag



1st Royal Guard Mechanized Bri-
gade Flag



40th King Hussein bin Talal Royal
Armored Brigade Flag



60th Prince El Hassan bin Talal
Armored Brigade Flag



Northern Military Region Flag



Region Command Flag



3rd King Talal Mechanized Brigade
Flag



48th Princess Alia Mechanized
Brigade Flag



2nd Border Guard Brigade Flag



12th Yarmouk Mechanized Brigade
Flag



Eastern Military Region Flag



Region Command Flag



1st Border Guard Brigade Flag



2nd Royal Guard Mechanized
Brigade Flag



90th Martyr King Abdullah I
Mechanized Brigade Flag

Southern Military Region Flag



Region Command Flag



3rd Border Guard Group Flag



Prince Zeid bin Al Hussein
Brigade Flag



King Hussein bin Ali Brigade Flag



Special Royal Guard Command Flag



King Abdullah II Royal Special Forces Group



(Formerly) Land Forces Flag





(Formerly) Central Military Region Command (2000 - 2018)



Flag of 3rd King Abdullah II Royal Armored Division, which has been merged with the Central Military Region, and Flag of the former 5th Royal Armored Division, which has been restructured into the Eastern Military Region



5th Royal Armored Division (1972-2000)



3rd King Abdullah II Royal Armored Division
(1969- 2017)

Flags of 91st Royal Armored Brigade and 99th Martyr Wasfi Al-Tal Armored Brigade, which were dissolved in (2017)



99th Martyr Wasfi Al-Tal Armored Brigade
(1969 - 2017)



91st Royal Armored Brigade (1971-2017)



Order of King Abdullah II Ibn Al Hussein for Excellence



In appreciation of their continuous efforts in their various locations to preserve national security as well as preventing the spread of Covid19, the Armed Forces were awarded the Order of King Abdullah II Ibn Al Hussein for Excellence of the First Class.

Orders, Decorations and Medals that were granted to officers and members of the Jordan Armed Forces - Arab Army











Chapter 14

Brief Background of Jordan Armed Forces' Encyclopedias

Historical Encyclopedia of the Great Arab Revolt

After over 400 years of Ottoman rule, the Great Arab Revolt was the first step toward the Arab nation's revival and unification, as well as a historical turning point on the path to its freedom, and a historical turning point that shifted the Arabs from one era to another. In his research, on the Great Arab Revolt Centennial Conference, recently held at Al al-Bayt University, he stated that Jordanian territory was the major arena and field of the Great Arab Revolt's operations. He added that the Revolt's horizon embraced the whole Arab world, and Revolt's national content transcended regional boundaries and narrow personal goals; as it had a global scope, with Arab fighters from most of the Arab Mashreq States (eastern part of the Arab world) taking part, including its leader, Sharif Hussein bin Ali. The Revolt intended to preserve the Arab nation's unity, establish an Arab national consciousness, as well as to preserve Arab identity and unite the nation's political and cultural entities. Since its inception, the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan has carried the thought and message of the Great Arab Revolution, and the Hashemite Leadership, throughout history, has been nothing but a beacon and an example for nations to follow; as the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan has always carried the thought of Revolt and Renaissance

The Encyclopedia includes a close examination and objective analysis of Sharif Hussein bin Ali's correspondence with the British High Commissioner, Henry McMahon, as well as evidence of British pledges to the Arabs, which culminated in the signing of the Sykes-Picot Agreement and the Balfour Declaration. The Arabs, then, were in a constant state of struggle to assert the principle of Arab Sovereignty and Independence, until the establishment of the first Arab State in Damascus, followed by the establishment of the Jordanian State, which carries the message of renaissance and revolt, and continues the Arab march with a Hashemite vision.

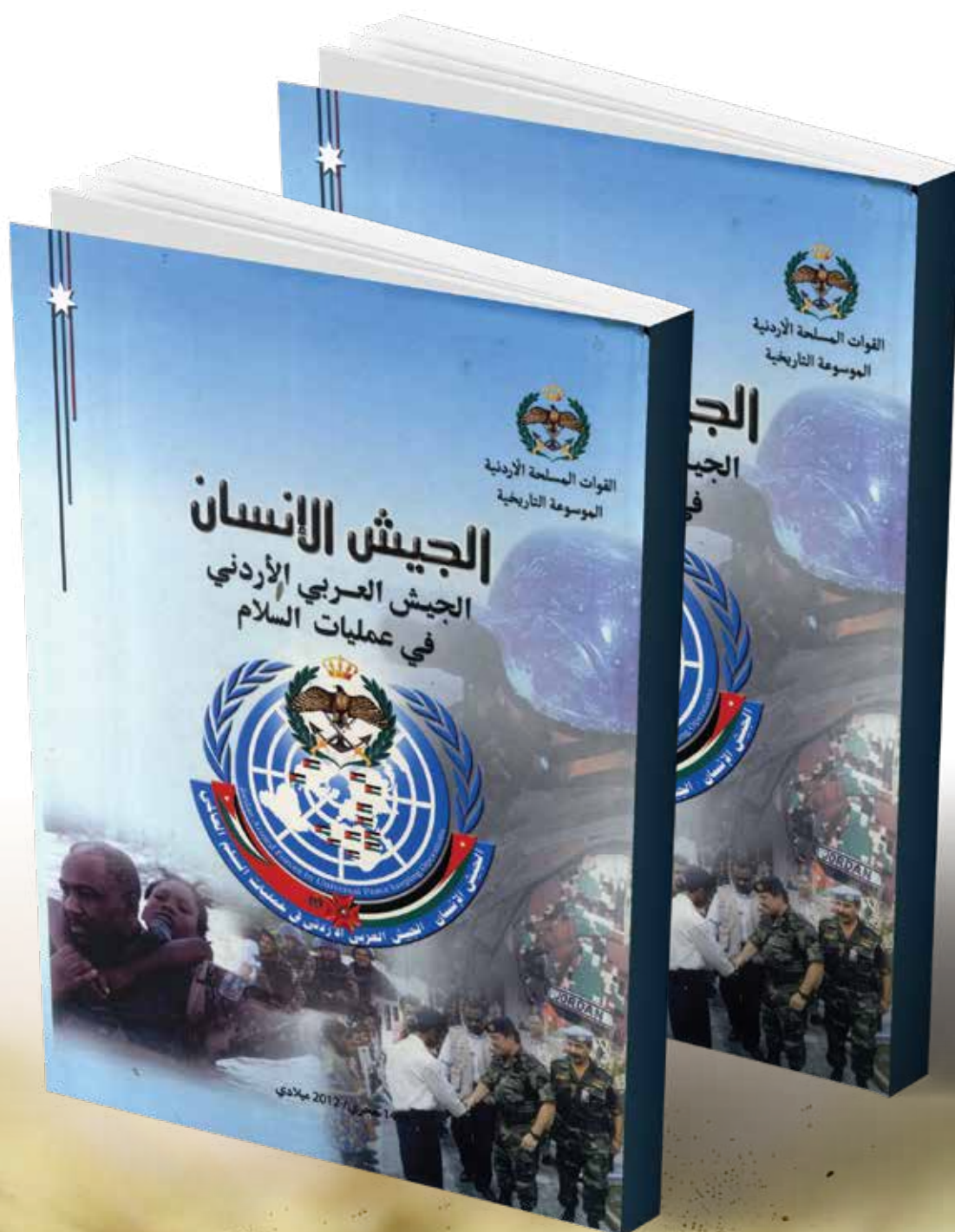




Historical Encyclopedia of the Eternal Battle of Al-Karameh

The Battle of Al-Karameh will remain a bright history, victory and martyrdom. Al-Karameh is an everlasting day in the history of our nation, and it will live in our souls as the greatest memory, pride and honor. The heroes of our Arab Army authored the most redoubtable heroic epic with their pure blood on March 21st, and recorded the brightest historical triumph against the Israeli Army; neither his legend nor his arrogance can prevail now. Al-Karameh inscribed the heroism of the Arab Army soldiers on the pages of history, and, indeed, embraced the glories of our ancestors in the Battles of Hattin, Yarmouk and Ain Jalut. The Arab Army displayed bravery and sacrifice, throughout its glorious history, for which the nation will remain proud. The Battle of Karameh, the record of glory, the Book of the Immortals, during which the Arab army's heroes chronicled the most magnificent triumphs over Jordan's pristine land. The martyrs' souls remained to hover in Jordan's sky, above its plains, hills, valleys, and mountains, greeting the soldiers stationed above its pure soil, as the blossom of Ghor Al-Karameh's windflower grew on their pure blood. The thrill of triumph, the pleasure of pride, flow through the blood of this Arab Hashemite Army; as the Arab Army has always defended Arab pride, triumphed for the oppressed, and propagated the message of love and peace, and the officers and soldiers will remain well recognized, for their high morals and discipline. Further, the Armed Forces practiced professionalism to the fullest, so it was a source of pride for Jordanians and Arabs, and then come the grandchildren, who marched on the path of Al-Karameh; so that, all Jordanians' days become a title of Karameh and achievements, holding head high, and heralding the bright and dignified future.

The Encyclopedia depicted the 2,000-square-kilometer battleground at Al-Karameh, as well as how Jordan Arab Army forces battled and held out for (16) hours, until they drove out the defeated enemy; leaving more than (20) vehicles in the field, and a number of dead. Further, the Encyclopedia kept track of these vehicles, as well as keeping track of the Battle's Martyrs, and classifying them by their military arm, with percentages indicating that Al-Karameh was a battle between two armies, Artillery vs Armor. In addition, the Encyclopedia highlighted the lofty speech and messages of His Majesty the late King Hussein, as well as His Majesty King Abdullah II's speech, on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the battle of Al-Karameh in 2008.





Army of Humanity Encyclopedia Jordan Armed Forces-Arab Army in Global Peace Operations

Taking a scientific review of what we have accomplished in this State, the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, we see a cumulative amount of success, consistency in values and ideals, and cohesion in the bond that unites the Leadership, the people and the Army. The first Jordanian peacekeeping Forces were deployed in Angola in 1989, subsequently, our Army has participated in a wide range of International Peacekeeping Missions since then. Further, UN focused on the Jordanian participation because Jordan's Army is distinguished by its moderation and ideological neutrality, it rejects extremism and terrorism, has a great deal of operational experience, and is characterized by morals and competence.

Let us all recognize the size for our Jordanian state, and the world's admiration and appreciation for our homeland, let us all work to sustain that admiration. Thus, we shall maintain the legacy left by Hashemite Leadership and the homeland's men throughout their march to freedom and revolution, we shall look to the future, and work together to develop and build our State, let our goal be the fields of work and production.

Through Jordan Armed Forces, whose soldiers know the meaning of devotion to duty, sanctity of work, and true citizenship, we have achieved the universality of the Jordanian State. Jordan Armed Forces is really "the whip and the voice", as the founding King Abdullah I described, and "the source of pride and honor", as described by the Supreme Commander, King Abdullah II Ibn Al-Hussein, who carries Jordan's pure and influential message across the globe.

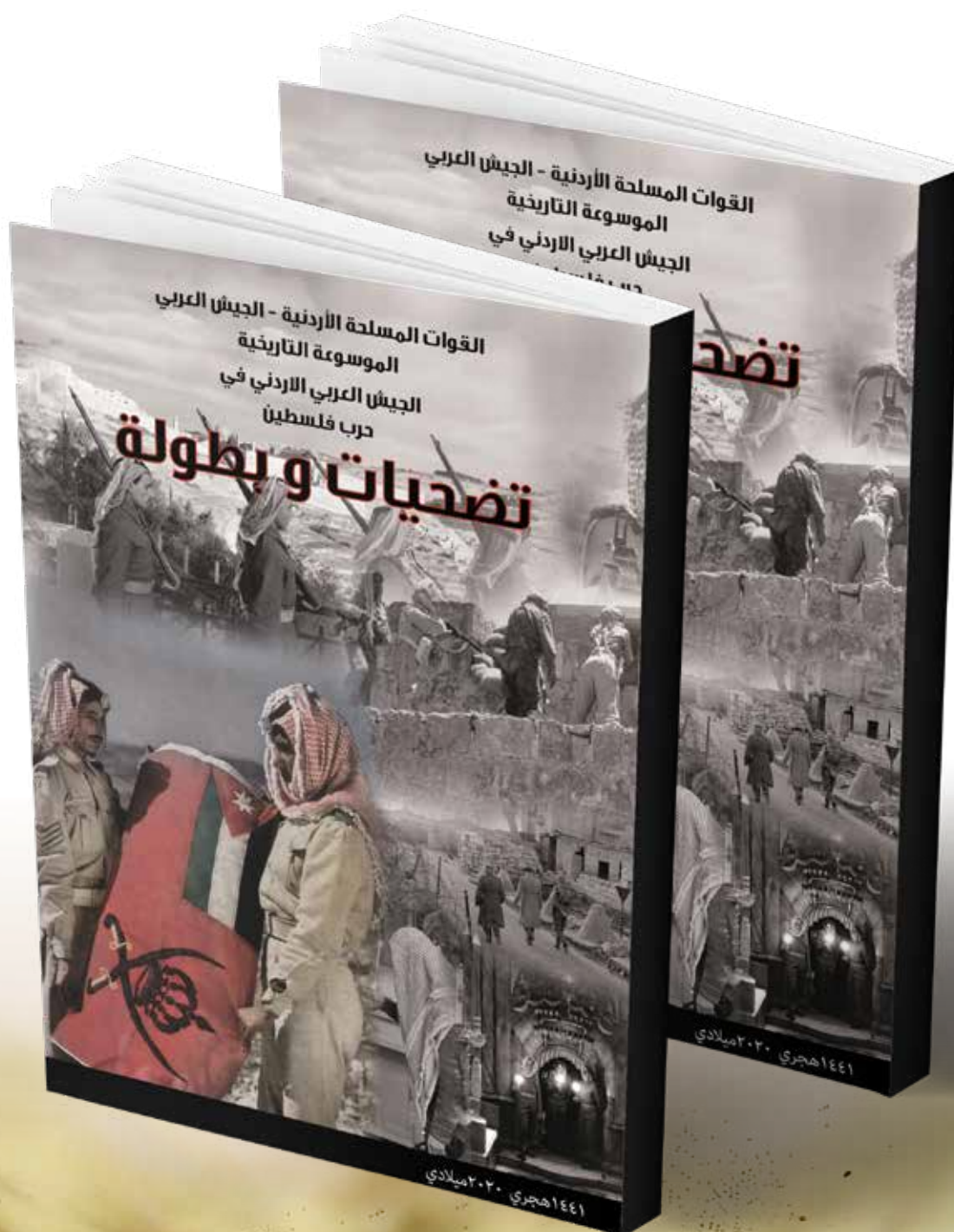




Martyrs' Roll of Honor Encyclopedia

The history of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan is replete with many bright titles and achievement, among which is martyrdom; martyrdom for the sake of the homeland and all Arab causes, martyrdom for the sake of humanitarian duty wherever it is, for the sake of Jordan's advancement and the service of humanity and peace in all parts of the world. In this period of the Kingdom's history, the sacrifice experiences of Jordan Arab Army, to which everyone attests, reach to the level of carrying historical duties, assumed by the strong shoulders of men, with their chests ready for sacrifices, with their heads held high; heads that bows only to the soil of its homelands, ones that never relinquish their lofty positions and responsibilities, due to their faith in God, and loyalty to the homeland and the King. In Jordan's modern and contemporary history, martyrdom represents days of pride and vigor, as well as honor and pride, as exemplified by the courageous heroes of Jordan Arab Army's troops and officers. Because they are truly heroes, this encyclopedia came to honor and shed light on those who shined in the history of the beloved homeland.

By visiting the Battlefields of Jordan Arab Army in Palestine, the Palestinian soil embroidered with our martyrs' graves; which are the subject of attention and care from citizens, civil society institutions and the Palestinian Government. Further, the graves of unknown martyrs have been monitored, maybe because of the method of martyrdom, particularly since there are (270) Jordan Arab Army soldiers still missing from the June 1967 War. Moreover, there are Memorial Monuments for many of our martyrs in Palestine, in Qalqilya and Jerusalem, in addition Jordanian Martyrs' cemeteries in Ramallah, Yamoun, Tubas and others.





Encyclopedia of Jordan Arab Army in 1948 Palestine War

Since its inception, the Jordanian Arab Army has been an honest guardian and a staunch defender of all the nation's righteous causes, and no one today can upstage, assail, or overlook the facts of history. Furthermore, hundreds of Jordanian Arab Army's members were martyred in Palestine, as this is a duty the Army bears. Additionally, Jordanian Arab Army Martyrs' cemeteries, in and around Jerusalem, are testaments to the sacrifices made by the Army to fight for the nation's just causes; as the Jordanian Army did not hesitate to offer all possible support and assistance to Palestinians, because Jerusalem was the focal point of the war and conflict. The Jordanian soldiers fought valiantly on the Palestinian soil, sacrificing their lives for it; as their first and foremost motivation was their attachment to the land of Palestine, especially Jerusalem, along with their deep Arabism and belief in the Arab cause.

Jordanian Arab Army achieved great and extraordinary victories on the field, leading to the preservation of Jerusalem, the expulsion of the Zionists, and the failure of the Zionist plans, at the time, to occupy the West Bank; during which the Jordanian Arab Army fought fierce and desperate battles, despite the expansion of the Jordanian battlefield in those battles.



His majesty bestowed the state's centennial medal on all martyrs





Chapter Fifteen

Martyrs of Jordan Armed Forces-Arab Army 1938 - 2020

(Think not of those who are slain in Allah's way as dead. Nay, they live, finding their sustenance in the presence of their Lord;)
(Al Imran-169)

Throughout its history, Jordan has offered lots of martyrs, who sacrificed their lives with strong faith to the common and just causes. They defended the nation's gains or for the sake of the lofty goals in that Jordan takes the initiative to adopt and provide all necessary means for their success. The Jordanians have struggled, and fought since 1910, and the martyrs fell in various battles or in humanitarian duties. Jordan has offered more than two thousand and five hundred martyrs.

Chapter 15

Martyrs of the Jordan Armed Forces - Arab Army

1938 - 2020

Martyrs of the Arab Army in 1938

#	Military number	Rank	The name of the martyr	Hometown	Unit	Place of martyrdom	Date of martyrdom
1	1920	Private	Mufleh Hassan Al-Dabbas	Al-Balqa'	Ajloun Command Region- Chivalry	Syrian borders	10-08-1938

Martyrs of the Arab Army in 1941

#	Military number	Rank	The name of the martyr	Hometown	Unit	Place of martyrdom	Date of martyrdom
1	0	civil	Ahmed Mufleh Al- Suhaim Bani Sakher	Amman	Badia reserves Section	War movements in Syria	27-06-1941

Martyrs of the Arab Army in 1948

#	Military number	Rank	The name of the martyr	Hometown	Unit	Place of martyrdom	Date of martyrdom
1	16151	Private	Atta Oqla Ali Al-Khudhair	Amman	Battalion/1	Palestine	08-04-1948
2	14727	Private	Ahmed Talal Hamad Al-Basous	Irbid	Infantry Company /11	Palestine	09-04-1948
3	51764	Private	Ibrahim Salim Ahmed Abu Al-Jazzar	Irbid	INFANTRY COMPANY /11	Palestine	09-04-1948
4	17050	Private	Faraj Oudallah Mohammed Al-Zayoud	Amman	INFANTRY COMPANY /11	Palestine	11-04-1948
5	10486	Private	Naji Mefadhi Issa Abu Al-Lil	Irbid	Transport Company	Palestine	12-04-1948
6	17377	Private	Enad Salem Enad Al-Mannen Al-Hijaiya	Al - Tafila	INFANTRY COMPANY /8	Palestine	12-04-1948
7	296	Lieutenant	Mohamed Oqla Mohammed Abdul Ghani Al-Rababaa	Irbid	Battalion/1	Palestine	18-04-1948
8	354	Lieutenant	Eid Dlaim Khalaf Al-Balaies	Amman	Princess Basma Battalion/3	Jerusalem	18-04-1948
9	15284	Private	Mustafa Abdulrahman Mohammed Al-Bannadra	Madaba	Battalion/1	Palestine	18-04-1948
10	15369	Private	Habib Rashid Al-Shammari Al - Sinjara	Shammar	Battalion/8	Palestine	18-04-1948
11	17528	Private	Moala Mohareb Rashid Bani Salem	Al - Hijaz	Battalion/2	Palestine	18-04-1948
12	2294	Sergeant Major	Yusuf Ibrahim Al- Qudah	Zarqa	Security Company/2	Palestine	20-04-1948
13	11349	Private	Ayed Salem Mofadhi Al - Amaira	Al-Balqa'	Battalion/4	Palestine	28-04-1948
14	11705	Private	Hassan Quaider Ahmed Al - Batayneh	Irbid	Battalion/4	Palestine	28-04-1948
15	15146	Lance Corporal	Mazlouh Eqal Hamed Al-barghsh	Ma'an	Infantry Company /12	Palestine	28-04-1948
16	18559	Lance Corporal	Khalil Salim Shtaewi Al -Damour	Karak	Battalion/4	Palestine	28-04-1948
17	6979	Private	Salem Odeh Rashid Al- Jazi	Ma'an	Battalion/1	Palestine	29-04-1948
18	5522	sergeant	Ouied Mansour Abu Seda Al- Aseer	Iraq	Battalion/3	Palestine	02-05-1948
19	18060	Private	Khalaf Eisa Moajil Al-shahwan	Madaba	ARTILLARY COMPANY /9	Palestine	02-05-1948
20	5702	Private	Yousef Mahmoud Hani Al-Ashamaa	Irbid	RS M /6	Palestine	03-05-1948
21	5683	Lance Corporal	Mohamed Hassan Abdulwali Bani Hassan	Amman	Battalion/1	Palestine	04-05-1948
22	9991	Private	Salem Mohammed Sorour Al- Jahmneh	Irbid	ARTILLARY COMPANY /12	Palestine	04-05-1948



The March Continues



23	8655	Private	Hamed Oqla Mahawash Al-Thyabat	Ma'an	Battalion/1	Palestine	05-05-1948
24	2364	Sergeant	Mohamed Abdullah Saleh Abu Asi	Amman	INFANTRY COMPANY/11	Palestine	11-05-1948
25	9021	Lance Corporal	Hussein Abd Hamad Al - Shoibat	Ma'an	Infantry Company/5	Palestine	12-05-1948
26	9051	Private	Hussein Abdel Hamid Shoebat	Al - Shobak	Infantry Company/9	Palestine	12-05-1948
27	5009	Sergeant	Mubarak Abdullah Al-Zuman Al-sardiah	Mafraq	Battalion/1	Palestine	13-05-1948
28	7847	Sergeant	Muthana Musleh Hussein Al - Yamani	Ma'an	INFANTRY COMPANY/1	Palestine	13-05-1948
29	10508	Lance Corporal	Abdo Salem Ahmed Al-Atatra	Irbid	First Security Company	Palestine	13-05-1948
30	13997	Lance Corporal	Khalaf Abdulaziz Motlaq Al-Warikat	Amman	INFANTRY COMPANY/1	Kafr Assion	13-05-1948
31	14537	Private	Suleiman Abdullah Al-Maaita	Irbid	INFANTRY COMPANY/1	Palestine	13-05-1948
32	15341	Private	Awad Hussein Suleiman Khalid Al - oqiadan	Madaba	Battalion/1	Palestine	13-05-1948
33	16607	Private	Muhammad Ali Abdul Rahim Al-Tamimieh	Irbid	INFANTRY COMPANY/1	Kafr Assion	13-05-1948
34	16652	Lance Corporal	Ahmed Esud Mohammed Al-Ghoul	Irbid	First Security Company	Palestine	13-05-1948
35	50114	Private	Hamed Abdo Hussein Al- Aguat	Karak	INFANTRY COMPANY/1	Palestine	13-05-1948
36	50433	Lance Corporal	Youssef Khairo Shenan Al- Shadifat	Mafraq	ARTILLARY COMPANY /12	Palestine	13-05-1948
37	51547	Private	Abd El - Hafiz Odeh Ali Al - Basrawia	Karak	ARTILLARY COMPANY /12	Palestine	13-05-1948
38	51063	Private	Atallah Saleh Suleiman Al-Huwaitat	Ma'an	Battalion/3	Jerusalem	14-05-1948
39	13885	Private	Abdullah Saud Mohammed Abda Qahtan	Al - Hijaz	Battalion/3	Palestine	15-05-1948
40	17110	Private	Salem Salman Salem Bani Attia	Karak	Battalion/3	Jerusalem	15-05-1948
41	50003	Private	Ali Rataan Marioh Bani Sakher	Amman	Battalion/3	Jerusalem	15-05-1948
42	18263	Private	Mohamed Falah Salem Al-Tarawneh	Karak	Artillery	Palestine	16-05-1948
43	13703	Private	Mahmoud Ahmed Mahmoud Al-Mommani	Ajloun	ARTILLARY COMPANY /9	Palestine	18-05-1948
44	17215	Private	Yasin Samarin Awad Al – Sboui	Karak	INFANTRY COMPANY/1	Palestine	18-05-1948
45	18107	Private	Abd El - Hafeez Abd El - Nabi Al - Asasfa	Karak	INFANTRY COMPANY/1	Jerusalem	18-05-1948
46	8593	Private	Nawaf Ali Bayt Ayoub	Jamiza/Palestine	Battalion/6	Palestine	19-05-1948
47	12158	Private	Obeid Ahmed Al - Barjs Al - oqaidat	Northern Badia	Battalion/1	Palestine	19-05-1948
48	14202	Private	Suleiman Yusuf Hussein Al- Zaghoul	Ajloun	INFANTRY COMPANY/1	Palestine	19-05-1948
49	15158	Private	Mohamed Hussein Ali Abu Kamal Al – oqaidat	Northern Badia	Battalion/1	Jerusalem	19-05-1948
50	50139	Private	Awad Khalif Abd Al – Jaafra	Karak	INFANTRY COMPANY/7	Palestine	19-05-1948
51	50235	Private	Ali Mokbel Mohammed Al-Brizat	Madaba	ARTILLARY COMPANY /10	Palestine	19-05-1948
52	50535	Private	Salem Suleiman Salamah Al – Rashaida	Ma'an	Battalion/1	Palestine	19-05-1948
53	4874	Private	Nawaf Khalaf Mohammed Al-Malham	Saudi Arabia	Training center	Palestine	20-05-1948
54	5387	sergeant	Mohammed Nahar Mufleh Al- Obaidat	Irbid	INFANTRY COMPANY/1	Palestine	20-05-1948
55	5554	Private	Asaad Salim Mustafa Abzakh	Amman	INFANTRY COMPANY/1	Palestine	20-05-1948
56	5676	Private	Jamil Khalil Suleiman Wild Salman	Al - Tafila	Artillery	Palestine	20-05-1948
57	7463	Private	Abd Al - Latif Abd Al - Mahdi Arabiyat	Al-Balqa'	Signal	Palestine	20-05-1948
58	10706	Private	Jerias Issa Jerias Al-halasa	Karak	Artillery	Palestine	20-05-1948
59	12139	Private	Luifi Hamad Qasim Krishan	Ma'an	Artillery	Palestine	20-05-1948
60	13820	Private	Rashid Barakat Rashid Al - Hijazat	Irbid	INFANTRY COMPANY/1	Palestine	20-05-1948
61	13849	Private	Salamahh Salim Ibrahim Al-Masarwa	Karak	INFANTRY COMPANY/1	Palestine	20-05-1948
62	14197	Private	Salty Salamah Nimr Al – Batarnah	Jarash	INFANTRY COMPANY /5	Palestine	20-05-1948

63	16528	Private	Ahmed Omar Hassan Al – Ayasra	Jarash	INFANTRY COMPANY/1	Palestine	20-05-1948
64	17272	Private	Abdullah Sultan Odeh Bani Khalid	Mafrq	INFANTRY COMPANY /8	Palestine	20-05-1948
65	17307	Private	Jathad Eid Omar Al - Sarhan	Mafrq	Infantry Company/2	Palestine	20-05-1948
66	18621	Private	Hamdan Nahar Ahmed Bani Sakher	Ma'an	INFANTRY COMPANY /6	Palestine	20-05-1948
67	50089	Private	Mohamed Falah Mohammed Al- Sarira	Karak	INFANTRY COMPANY/1	Palestine	20-05-1948
68	50835	Private	Mohammed Mufleh Salman Al-Jubour	Mafrq	Battalion/1	Palestine	20-05-1948
69	51409	Private	Alian Suleiman Al – Khatib Al-Adwan	Irbid	INFANTRY COMPANY- /5	Palestine	20-05-1948
70	1036	Sergeant	Sultan Atiq Al - Oudat Al – Huwaitat	Ma'an	INFANTRY COMPANY- /8	Palestine	21-05-1948
71	9441	Private	Saleh Gbebin Eid Al-Mesalikh	Al - Hijaz	Battalion/2	Palestine	21-05-1948
72	13871	Private	Mohamed Ahmed Saleh Al – Shanoub	Irbid	INFANTRY COMPANY/1	Palestine	21-05-1948
73	16643	Private	Hanna Khalil Salameh	Karak	INFANTRY COMPANY/1	Palestine	21-05-1948
74	51512	Private	Jawhar Khalif Jawhar Al – Harahsha	Jarash	INFANTRY COMPANY/1	Palestine	21-05-1948
75	367	Lieutenant	Mohamed Naguib Barakat Al - Salim Al - Naseer	Irbid	Prince Talal Battalion /5	Palestine	22-05-1948
76	5042	Private	Shuja Sabih Abdulla Al – Huwaitat	Ma'an	Battalion/2	Jerusalem	22-05-1948
77	5711	sergeant	Hussein Ali Ayash Al-Athamat	Mafrq	Battalion/3	Jerusalem	22-05-1948
78	5873	Sergeant	Sanad Nasser Suleiman Al- Heqish	Madaba	Battalion/3	Palestine	22-05-1948
79	7367	sergeant	Mohamed Ibrahim Hassan Al-Badour	Ma'an	Artillery Battalion/11	Palestine	22-05-1948
80	13519	Lance Corporal	Abdullah Amash Hijab	Shammar	Battalion/3	Jerusalem	22-05-1948
81	13565	Private	Ali Rabee Ahmed Al-Ameri	Al - Hijaz	Battalion/6	Palestine	22-05-1948
82	14148	Private	Saadoun Suleiman Sardi Al-Qawasm	Al - Hijaz	Battalion/1	Palestine	22-05-1948
83	17003	Private	Mashafeq Attia Motlaq Al-Haysa	Madaba	Artillery	Palestine	22-05-1948
84	17031	Lance Corporal	Hammad Abdul Mahdi Merii Al-Rawashda	Karak	INFANTRY COMPANY /6	Palestine	22-05-1948
85	17250	Private	Medfhi Nahar Marzouk Al-Jabour	Amman	Battalion/3	Palestine	22-05-1948
86	17310	Private	Neda' Hassan Miziad Al-hamdan Al-Sarhan	Mafrq	INFANTRY COMPANY /8	Palestine	22-05-1948
87	51493	Private	Mohamed Attia Khalil Al-Saraira	Karak	INFANTRY COMPANY/11	Palestine	22-05-1948
88	2311	Private	Fawaz Saleh Arshid Rashid	Mafrq	Battalion/3	Palestine	23-05-1948
89	15998	Private	Ahmad Qasim Al - Mahramah	Amman	Battalion/4	Palestine	23-05-1948
90	5117	Private	Mifdhi Suleiman Mohammed Al-Maraouna	Al - Hijaz	Battalion/3	Jerusalem	24-05-1948
91	5793	Lance Corporal	Safaq Zaal Saqar Al-Sardiah	Iraq	Battalion/3	Jerusalem	24-05-1948
92	12284	Private	Mohamed Ali Awn Al - Rawla	Najd	Battalion/2	Palestine	24-05-1948
93	12999	Private	Hamdan Yassin Al - Twaiba	Irbid	Battalion/2	Jerusalem	24-05-1948
94	13653	Private	Ahmed Mohamed Musleh Al- Ameri	Al - Hijaz	Battalion/3	Palestine	24-05-1948
95	13884	Private	Erhial Fahad Halabi Al-halaqa Al-Fawaara	Irbid	Battalion/3	Palestine	24-05-1948
96	14468	Private	Abd El-Ghani Mutlaq	SMG/Palestine	Battalion/3	Jerusalem	24-05-1948
97	9119	Lance Corporal	Bayer Thalj Sabra Balconies	Mafrq	Battalion/2	Jerusalem	25-05-1948
98	10057	sergeant	Mohamed Salim Yousef Al-Mommani	Ajloun	Battalion/3	Palestine	25-05-1948
99	10343	Lance Corporal	Shibli Ali Abdulrahman Almommni	Ajloun	Engineering Battalion/4	Palestine	25-05-1948
100	10598	Private	Mahmoud Mfedhi Ahmed Al-Mommani	Ajloun	Engineering Branch	Palestine	25-05-1948
101	10847	Private	Subhi Ibrahim Dhiab Al – Rababaa	Jerusalem	Battalion/4	Palestine	25-05-1948
102	17331	Private	Abdullah Zaal Fares Al – Huwaitat	Ma'an	Battalion/7	Palestine	25-05-1948
103	17496	Private	Dakheel Allah Kareem Khalil Al-Majali	Karak	INFANTRY COMPANY /6	Palestine	25-05-1948
104	50410	Private	Qasim Mohammed Al - Mutlaq Al - Khaleila	Irbid	INFANTRY COMPANY/1	Palestine	25-05-1948
105	2078	Sergeant	Mohsen Mutla Ali Al - Rawla	Shammar	Battalion/1	Palestine	26-05-1948



The March Continues



106	4014	Private	Mathlol Suleiman Raai Al-Huwaitat	Ma'an	Battalion/1	Palestine	26-05-1948
107	4672	Sergeant	Oqla Khalaf Faraj Obaid Al-Ashraf	Amman	Battalion/1	Palestine	26-05-1948
108	5757	Lance Corporal	Fahad Qamaz Majli Al-Kuza	Shammar	Battalion/1	Palestine	26-05-1948
109	11971	Private	Salamahh Obaid Jafan Bani Khaled	Mafrag	Battalion/1	Palestine	26-05-1948
110	13819	Lance Corporal	Yasin Yusuf Yassin Bani Amer	Irbid	INFANTRY COMPANY/11	Palestine	26-05-1948
111	14884	Private	Saad Mohammed Saqal Al-Sharman	Irbid	ARTILLARY COMPANY /12	Palestine	26-05-1948
112	15128	Lance Corporal	Mahmoud Ahmed Mutlaq Al-Attayahat	Al-Balqa'	INFANTRY COMPANY/11	Palestine	26-05-1948
113	15956	Private	Suleiman Sattam Fendi Al-Zuabi	Irbid	ARTILLARY COMPANY /12	Palestine	26-05-1948
114	16143	Private	Ayed Dahman Arsan Al-Quraan	Al - Tafila	Battalion/1	Palestine	26-05-1948
115	16517	Private	Suleiman Ali Abdul-Rahman Al-Aahamneh	Al-Balqa'	INFANTRY COMPANY/11	Palestine	26-05-1948
116	17160	Private	Rashid Salem Salamah Al-Abadla	Karak	ARTILLARY COMPANY /12	Palestine	26-05-1948
117	118	Private	Salman Mufleh Abu Hamid Al-Daja	Amman	INFANTRY COMPANY/14	Palestine	27-05-1948
118	3920	Lance Corporal	Greban Salem Qasim Al-Hawitat	Ma'an	Battalion/1	Palestine	27-05-1948
119	6695	Private	Qutifian Mariee Warrad Al-Marhi	Mafrag	Battalion/1	Palestine	27-05-1948
120	9493	Private	Ayed Ali Saleh Al - Huwaitat	Ma'an	INFANTRY COMPANY /3	Palestine	27-05-1948
121	11841	Private	Mohamed Mahmoud Ahmed Al-Mommani	Ajloun	INFANTRY COMPANY/1	Palestine	27-05-1948
122	50924	Private	Mohamed Oqla Odeh Al-Huwaitat	Ma'an	INFANTRY COMPANY /8	Palestine	27-05-1948
123	3973	Sergeant	Lahd Qasim Al - Muqadami	Northern Badia	INFANTRY COMPANY /8	Palestine	28-05-1948
124	15050	Private	Ali Bakr Ali	Irbid	Battalion/5	Palestine	28-05-1948
125	6941	Private	Wadih Qastandi Ibrahim	Al-Balqa'	Battalion/1	Palestine	29-05-1948
126	462	Lieutenant	Abdul-Majid Abdunabi Al-Maaita	Karak	King Ghazi battalion /6	The tarron	31-05-1948
127	6755	Private	Shelouh Marwi Zabin Al-Senjarah	Shammar	Battalion/1	Palestine	31-05-1948
128	7019	Private	Ghalawey Abdullah Rabian Al- Sheuokh	Najd	Battalion/2	Palestine	31-05-1948
129	13872	Lance Corporal	Mahmoud Ali Mufleh Al - Rusan	Amman	INFANTRY COMPANY/11	Jerusalem	31-05-1948
130	18206	Private	Mahmoud Hamdan Mohammed Al - Tradat	Irbid	INFANTRY COMPANY/11	Jerusalem	31-05-1948
131	3560	Lance Corporal	Mohammed Rashid Ali Al-Hadid	Amman	Karak	Palestine	02-06-1948
132	9351	Lance Corporal	Joudat Rashid Salim Shamma	Amman	ARTILLARY COMPANY /9	Palestine	02-06-1948
133	14434	Lance Corporal	Talal Attia Mohammed Al - Issa	Irbid	INFANTRY COMPANY/11	Sheikh Jarrah	02-06-1948
134	16901	Private	Ahmed Aweid Jarwan Al- Rolah Al-Ashajah	Amman	Battalion/1	Palestine	02-06-1948
135	10557	Private	Awad Salim Tallaq Wild Ali	Najd	INFANTRY COMPANY /8	Palestine	04-06-1948
136	14552	Private	Mahmoud Abdullah Falah Al-Qudah	Ajloun	INFANTRY COMPANY /5	Palestine	04-06-1948
137	2319	Private	Ouda Eid Musalam Alrawjfah Alsaadeen	Ma'an	INFANTRY COMPANY /8	Palestine	05-06-1948
138	9197	Lance Corporal	Salem Aqeel Oqla Al - Eid	Mafrag	ARTILLARY COMPANY /12	Palestine	07-06-1948
139	17475	Private	Mohamed Salem Faraj Al - Rubaeen Al - Huwaitat	Ma'an	ARTILLARY COMPANY /12	Palestine	07-06-1948
140	18532	Private	Mutlaq Hamdan Sayyah Al-Mazaidah	Irbid	ARTILLARY COMPANY /12	Palestine	07-06-1948
141	4720	Sergeant	Mohamed Abbas Al - Mahsi Al - Hananish	Al - Hijaz	Battalion/2	Palestine	09-06-1948
142	6619	Private	Ibrahim Mohamed Suleiman Al - Shaqirat	Ma'an	Battalion/4	Palestine	09-06-1948
143	8682	Private	Khalil Mustafa Al - Turk	Amman	INFANTRY COMPANY/1	Palestine	09-06-1948
144	8895	Private	Ali Hassan Abd El-Fattah Al- Oran	Al - Tafila	Battalion/4	Palestine	09-06-1948
145	10141	Lance Corporal	Rajab Asad Namman Abaza	Jarash	Artillery	Palestine	09-06-1948
146	10271	sergeant	Abdullah Salamah Mohammed Al-Amur	Irbid	Battalion/4	Palestine	09-06-1948

147	11585	Private	Awad Khalaf Jalal Al- Dabisa	Jarash	Battalion/4	Palestine	09-06-1948
148	13520	Private	Hamoud Rajeh Qudah Al -Mughir	Najd	Battalion/2	Palestine	09-06-1948
149	17257	Private	Jaser Hammad Dhiab Bani Sakher	Madaba	Battalion/3	Jerusalem	09-06-1948
150	17750	Private	Hanna Issa Salem	Karak	Artillery	Palestine	09-06-1948
151	18173	Private	Ibrahim Salim Shiblani Al - Ruwaqa	Jarash	Battalion/3	Jerusalem	09-06-1948
152	18605	Private	Fahmy Siam Ahmed Al - Noya	Aqaba	Battalion/2	Palestine	09-06-1948
153	4463	Lance Corporal	Saleh Ali Mufleh Al – Athamat	Mafraq	Battalion/3	Palestine	10-06-1948
154	9602	Private	Abd El - Mahdi Mahmoud Ali	Amman	Battalion/2	Palestine	10-06-1948
155	17584	Private	Atallah Atiq Odah Al-Huwaitat	Ma'an	Battalion/2	Jerusalem	10-06-1948
156	51074	Private	Eid Hammad Shtwe Al- Zaarir	Al - Tafila	Battalion/2	Palestine	10-06-1948
157	2190	Lance Corporal	Asaidi Arshid Al-Loybed Al-Masaeed	Mafraq	Battalion/2	Jerusalem	11-06-1948
158	8435	Private	Suleiman Ruili Hassan Al - Hussinie	Irbid	Battalion/4	Palestine	11-06-1948
159	18670	Private	Mamdouh Thahir Al-Diab Bani Sakher	Amman	ARTILLARY COMPANY /12	Palestine	11-06-1948
160	4774	Sergeant	Zayed Rashid Mohamed Ali	Irbid	Karak District	Palestine	12-06-1948
161	18423	Private	Hareth Ghasham Aoudat Al-Qaqa'A	Mafraq	Battalion/8	Palestine	12-06-1948
162	51906	Private	Salem Mohammed Al-Futawi Bani Sakher	Madaba	Battalion/1	Palestine	15-06-1948
163	15843	Private	Saleh Mohamed Ibrahim Al - Hamila	Al - Hijaz	INFANTRY COMPANY /8	Palestine	25-06-1948
164	15079	Private	Mohammad Turki Nahar Al - Hamidia	Irbid	Drivers School	Palestine	27-06-1948
165	10157	Private	Saleh Salem Sabah	Al - Hijaz	Battalion/1	Palestine	03-07-1948
166	17225	Private	Awad Mohammed Al - Ashosh	Karak	Karak	Palestine	03-07-1948
167	18018	Private	Hussein Jabr Abdulrahman Al-Rahina	Irbid	Battalion/2	Jerusalem	10-07-1948
168	51503	Private	Mohamed Mustafa Awad Al -qawarih	Ajloun	Battalion/6	Jerusalem	10-07-1948
169	3907	Private	Dawas Hamed Shtian Al-Sarhan	Mafraq	Battalion/2	Palestine	11-07-1948
170	5552	Private	Suleiman Abdullah Mohammed Al-Kharisaat	Al-Balqa'	INFANTRY COMPANY/1	Palestine	11-07-1948
171	6148	Private	Hadran Da'i Rashid Shammar	Shammar	Battalion/6	Palestine	11-07-1948
172	14094	Lance Corporal	Abdullah Ali Mustafa Al- Qudah	Ajloun	Battalion/5	Jerusalem	11-07-1948
173	15127	Lance Corporal	Mahmoud Ayesh Hamdan Al -Anaswa	Al-Balqa'	Independant Company/ 17	Palestine	12-07-1948
174	15336	Private	Sahmi Mohammad Butti Al - Huwaitat	Najd	Battalion/1	Jerusalem	12-07-1948
175	17671	Private	Hassan Sahi Mohammed Bani Hassan	Mafraq	Battalion/6	Jerusalem	12-07-1948
176	50101	Private	Hamed Ali Yusuf Al - Mubaideen	Karak	Battalion/6	Palestine	12-07-1948
177	51421	Private	Qassim Ahmad Hassan Al-Radida	Irbid	Battalion/6	Palestine	12-07-1948
178	5218	Private	Zain Mohammed Hamad Al-Sinani	Al - Hijaz	Battalion/2	Palestine	13-07-1948
179	8396	Private	Zaid Sayer al- Islam Shamar	Najd	Battalion/1	Jerusalem	13-07-1948
180	11155	Private	Mohamed Moussa Ahmed Al - Zariqat	Irbid	Battalion/4	Jerusalem	14-07-1948
181	12267	Private	Hatem Muayouf Barakat	Al - Hijaz	Battalion/8	Palestine	14-07-1948
182	50615	Private	Saleh Ali Abd El - Thwabi	Al - Tafila	Battalion/5	Jerusalem	14-07-1948
183	50990	sergeant	Youssef Ibrahim Madi	Madaba	Al - Balqa District	Palestine	14-07-1948
184	15003	Private	Ahmed Mohamed Salim Al - Attyat	Amman	Battalion/4	Palestine	15-07-1948
185	17288	Private	Nidaa Ali Mohammed Bani Khaled	Mafraq	Battalion/3	Palestine	15-07-1948
186	386	Lieutenant	Abdullah Falah Al- Nazhan Al - Sardiya	Mafraq	King Ali Battalion/5	Palestine	16-07-1948
187	5657	Sergeant	Mohsen Radad Badr Bani Sakher	Amman	Battalion/2	Jerusalem	16-07-1948
188	5869	Sergeant	Shetian Muhammad al- Huwaitat	Ma'an	Battalion/2	Jerusalem	16-07-1948
189	7742	Private	Melwih Khader Khader Al-Ajeeb	Iraq	Battalion/8	Palestine	16-07-1948
190	8195	Private	Abdullah Mathkal Habib Shammar	Shammar	Battalion/2	Palestine	16-07-1948
191	8760	Private	Djerboa Daem Bragg Aljafara	Najd	Battalion/2	Jerusalem	16-07-1948
192	9519	Private	Khalaf Hammad Bani Sakher	Amman	Battalion/2	Jerusalem	16-07-1948
193	9763	Private	Ibrahim Mohamed Eid Al – Qudah	Al - Hijaz	Battalion/2	Jerusalem	16-07-1948
194	9777	Private	To'ma Abdullah Hassan Al - Shuwaia	Ajloun	Battalion/4	Palestine	16-07-1948



The March Continues



195	12215	sergeant	Samara Ghayyad Al - Shorfat	Mafrag	Battalion/3	Jerusalem	16-07-1948
196	12299	Private	Salem Musa Mohammed Al-Najdat Al-Hawitat	Ma'an	Battalion/7	Jerusalem	16-07-1948
197	13522	Private	Khalif Harbi Khalif Al- Islam	Shammar	Battalion/2	Jerusalem	16-07-1948
198	15555	Private	Radan Ghaith Al - Shaalan	Amman	Battalion/1	Jerusalem	16-07-1948
199	15609	Private	Rammah Fayad Mlaih Al-Sharafat	Mafrag	Battalion/1	Jerusalem	16-07-1948
200	15847	Private	Abd El - Latif Mufleh Al-Juhawasha	Amman	Battalion/2	Jerusalem	16-07-1948
201	15946	Private	Musleh Fleih Falah Bani Sakher	Madaba	ARTILLARY COMPANY /12	Palestine	16-07-1948
202	16298	Private	Ahmed Maamoun Muharram Al- Masri	Ma'an	Battalion/1	Jerusalem	16-07-1948
203	16378	Private	Ahmed Rakan Al-Kharsa	Shammar	Battalion/1	Jerusalem	16-07-1948
204	16781	Private	Nawras Mutlaq Bani Khaled	Mafrag	Battalion/2	Jerusalem	16-07-1948
205	16853	Private	Khalid Mohammed Hamidi Bani Khalid	Mafrag	Battalion/2	Jerusalem	16-07-1948
206	18629	Private	Moniazal Oqla Ali Al-makhmara	Amman	Battalion/4	Palestine	16-07-1948
207	19042	Private	Mohamed Qasim Mohammed Al-Briji	Mafrag	Battalion/8	Palestine	16-07-1948
208	50008	Private	Faleh Mutlaq Mohammed Al-Jabour	Amman	Battalion/5	Jerusalem	16-07-1948
209	58809	Lance Corporal	Saleh Mohammed Salamah Al-Rakibaat	Madaba	Battalion/1	While doing the duty.	16-07-1948
210	2421	Lance Corporal	Salem Obaid Nimr Al-Qaisi	Mafrag	Battalion/4	Palestine	17-07-1948
211	4388	Sergeant	Raja Mohamed Al - Asaoub	Karak	Battalion/6	Palestine	17-07-1948
212	8533	Private	Hamdan Sweileh Al -Maaidi	Northern Badia	Battalion/1	Palestine	17-07-1948
213	8937	Private	Omar Ali Yusuf Shadug	Amman	Battalion/6	Jerusalem	17-07-1948
214	9867	Sergeant	Youssef Mohamed Mustafa Saab	Lebanon	Battalion/4	Palestine	17-07-1948
215	14049	Private	Jabr Qasim Awad Al- Wadi	Al - Hijaz	INFANTRY COMPANY/130	Jerusalem	17-07-1948
216	14497	Private	Ahmed Falah Suleiman Al -Hawamda	Jarash	Battalion/6	Jerusalem	17-07-1948
217	15249	Private	Ibrahim Ghazi Saqr Al -Gobretawi	Zarqa	Battalion/6	Palestine	17-07-1948
218	16443	Private	Fadel Arakoub Ali Al-Khreisha	Amman	Battalion/2	Palestine	17-07-1948
219	4547	Private	Mufleh Salamah Hussein Al-Rawahain	Al - Hijaz	Battalion/1	Jerusalem	18-07-1948
220	5691	Private	Mejwel Wedi Alrola Al-Dara'an	Al - Hijaz	Battalion/2	Jerusalem	18-07-1948
221	8855	Private	Mohamed Suleiman Mohamed Moussa Al- Mommani	Ajloun	Battalion/4	Jerusalem	18-07-1948
222	9126	Private	Hummel Faraj Bani Attia	Karak	Battalion/1	Jerusalem	18-07-1948
223	9915	Private	Enad Saad Sahl Shammar	Shammar	Battalion/2	Jerusalem	18-07-1948
224	11375	Private	Talee Hamad Mohsen Anzah	Najd	Battalion/2	Jerusalem	18-07-1948
225	12308	Private	Qasim Khalil Bani Khaled	Irbid	Battalion/1	Jerusalem	18-07-1948
226	13712	Private	Jabali Saleh Otaiti Al-Rola	Najd	Battalion/3	Palestine	18-07-1948
227	15694	Private	Eqab Salem Marzouq Al- Ruqi	Najd	Battalion/2	Jerusalem	18-07-1948
228	15848	Private	Ali Ahmad Al-Shamrani	Al - Hijaz	Battalion/2	Jerusalem	18-07-1948
229	17085	Private	Ali Hamad Mohammed Al-Sahrin	Karak	Battalion/2	Jerusalem	18-07-1948
230	19498	Private	Ali Mustafa Ahmed Bani Domi	Irbid	INFANTRY COMPANY/18	Palestine	18-07-1948
231	51850	Private	Mohamed Qneiter Hilal Al- Shamlan	Mafrag	Battalion/1	Jerusalem	18-07-1948
232	2965	Sergeant	Isaac Mehajer	Amman	Battalion/6	Palestine	19-07-1948
233	5451	Sergeant	Khalil Taleb Suleiman	Ma'an	INFANTRY COMPANY/18	Jerusalem	19-07-1948
234	6266	Private	Marshoud Aswad Al-Athamat	Mafrag	Battalion/2	Jerusalem	19-07-1948
235	10476	Private	Mohamed Ismail Ali Al - Hababbeh	Ma'an	Battalion/4	Palestine	19-07-1948
236	10682	Private	Ghanim Sultan Nahar wild Ali	Najd	Battalion/2	Jerusalem	19-07-1948
237	11378	Private	Khalaf Hanif Al- Dawiher	Al - Hijaz	Battalion/2	Jerusalem	19-07-1948
238	16312	Private	Faiq Awedeh Sobih Al-Tarawneh	Karak	Battalion/3	Jerusalem	19-07-1948
239	16505	Private	Jamal Abdul Rahim Mohammed Al-Khalili	Al-Balqa'	Artillery	Palestine	19-07-1948
240	18424	Private	Ghadi Deghim Sayah Al-moniati	Al - Hijaz	Battalion/2	Palestine	19-07-1948
241	19357	Private	Mohammed Nayef Mohammed Bani Melhem	Irbid	INFANTRY COMPANY/18	Jerusalem	19-07-1948

242	19483	Private	Ahmed Mohamed Suleiman Bani Melhem	Irbid	INFANTRY COMPANY/18	Jerusalem	19-07-1948
243	19509	Private	Ahmed Nouredine Al - Freihaat	Jarash	INFANTRY COMPANY/18	Jerusalem	19-07-1948
244	19544	Private	Shalash AbdulQudahr Ahmed	Irbid	INFANTRY COMPANY/18	Jerusalem	19-07-1948
245	19551	Private	Ahmed Abdul Mahdi Al-Freihat	Jarash	INFANTRY COMPANY/18	Jerusalem	19-07-1948
246	19586	Private	Ali Salem Mohammed Al - toura	Ma'an	INFANTRY COMPANY/18	Jerusalem	19-07-1948
247	19356	Private	Abd El - Halim Musa Salameh	Al-Balqa'	INFANTRY COMPANY/18	Palestine	20-07-1948
248	50654	Private	Ibrahim Musleh Mustafa Al - Radidah	Irbid	Battalion/5	Jerusalem	20-07-1948
249	13267	Private	Nafi Ghazi Sahn Al-Islam	Shammar	Battalion/6	Jerusalem	21-07-1948
250	17329	Private	Ali Sulaiman Ibrahim Al-Huwaitat	Ma'an	Battalion/6	Jerusalem	26-07-1948
251	4270	Private	Sanad Merii Rakebat Al-Huwaitat	Ma'an	Battalion/1	Jerusalem	27-07-1948
252	4679	sergeant	Ayed Eid Mandeel Al-Khama'a	Al - Hijaz	INFANTRY COMPANY /8	Palestine	02-08-1948
253	8566	Lance Corporal	Sheehan Mohamed Mahmoud Al - oqleh	Amman	Battalion/3	Jerusalem	03-08-1948
254	14540	Private	Suleiman Salem Ahmed Al- Owaisat	Karak	Battalion/6	Jerusalem	07-08-1948
255	153	Lieutenant	Jadaan Majid Al-Rawla	Mafraq	Transport Company/1	Palestine	09-08-1948
256	14892	Private	Mohamed Suleiman Eid Al-Na'anah	Al - Tafila	Battalion/6	Jerusalem	09-08-1948
257	6156	Private	Nadi Sayyah Ali Al-rweli	Al - Hijaz	Badia Reserve/2	Palestine	11-08-1948
258	14589	Lance Corporal	Khalid Salem Abdulrahman Al-Yemeniah	Karak	Battalion/5	Jerusalem	14-08-1948
259	9013	sergeant	Fadlallah Eid Mohammed Al-Mommani	Ajloun	Battalion/6	Jerusalem	15-08-1948
260	50147	Private	Hamoud Musa Al -Asasfa Al-Habashna	Karak	Battalion/6	Jerusalem	15-08-1948
261	16086	Private	Khalaf Awad Jamil Al-Anzi	Al - Hijaz	Battalion/4	Jerusalem	16-08-1948
262	17864	Private	Hamoud Ahmed Saeed Talviti	Amman	Battalion/1	Palestine	17-08-1948
263	3336	Private	Hamad Salem Marzouq Al - Hadid	Amman	Battalion/3	Palestine	18-08-1948
264	19571	Private	Ibrahim Abdunour Ali Al - Obaidat	Irbid	Artillery Company/18	Palestine	22-08-1948
265	12238	Lance Corporal	Mahmoud Awad Ahmed Al - Liabneh	Irbid	Battalion/5	Palestine	25-08-1948
266	6874	Private	Mohamed Mohieddin Zaza	Amman	Mechanized Brigade Reserve	Palestine	29-08-1948
267	51430	Private	Naji Abdo Dhiab Al-Mustarihi	Irbid	Battalion/6	Palestine	01-09-1948
268	19272	Private	Ahmed Ibrahim Abdo Al-Muameed	Ma'an	Battalion/6	Palestine	06-09-1948
269	19273	Private	Hamlan Abdul Hay Hussein Kreishan	Ma'an	Battalion/6	Palestine	06-09-1948
270	19585	Private	Ali Ahmed Jarwan	Jarash	INFANTRY COMPANY/18	Palestine	08-09-1948
271	9492	sergeant	Ali Rafifan Talaq Al-Huwaitat	Ma'an	Battalion/1	Palestine	12-09-1948
272	20399	Private	Moussa Hussein Saeed Adwan	Irbid	Central Warehouses	Palestine	12-09-1948
273	20923	Private	Mohamed Ibrahim Alian Bani Atta	Ajloun	Battalion/6	Palestine	14-09-1948
274	3133	Private	Salem Musa Khamis Al-Rubaihat	Al - Tafila	Battalion/5	Palestine	15-09-1948
275	17216	Private	Faiq Falah Al - Habashneh	Karak	Battalion/6	Palestine	16-09-1948
276	50766	Private	Mohamed Faraj Al - Ruba'ieen	Ma'an	Battalion/3	Palestine	17-09-1948
277	7317	Private	Abd Al - Majeed Hammoud Mufleh	Jarash	Battalion/5	Palestine	18-09-1948
278	52116	Private	Awad Fariah Nazzal Al-Mazouda	Mafraq	Battalion/7	Palestine	18-09-1948
279	592	Lieutenant	Ahmed Mohamed Bezah Wakh	Zarqa	Military Police	Palestine	19-09-1948
280	10948	Lance Corporal	Rashad Musa Mustafa Al - Quraan	Irbid	Battalion/6	Palestine	19-09-1948
281	12939	Private	Mohammed Abdullah Hussein Al-Obaidat	Irbid	Reserve Section	Palestine	19-09-1948
282	51438	Private	Mansour Quaider Mohammad Al-Latayfa	Irbid	Battalion/5	Palestine	19-09-1948
283	51922	Private	Zaal Musa Suleiman Al-Tarawneh	Karak	Battalion/5	Palestine	19-09-1948
284	8242	Private	Mohammad Mufraj Mardhi Al-Muqaziyyeh	Al - Hijaz	Battalion/1	Palestine	20-09-1948
285	9315	Private	Saleem Ibrahim Hammad	Al - Hijaz	Battalion/3	Palestine	20-09-1948
286	18132	Lance Corporal	Abd Al - Karim Harb Al-Azza	Amman	Battalion/6	Palestine	20-09-1948



The March Continues



287	51323	Private	Mohamed AweidH Oqla Al- Jaarat	Al-Balqa'	Battalion/5	Palestine	20-09-1948
288	13974	Private	Mashal Nais Ghaleb Al-Abda	Najd	Battalion/3	Palestine	22-09-1948
289	21128	Private	Mohamed Suleiman Ahmed Dar Saif	Nablus	Battalion/6	Palestine	22-09-1948
290	13888	Private	Ahmed Khalaf Mohammed Al-Akkadlah	Ma'an	Battalion/4	Palestine	23-09-1948
291	20521	Private	Abdo Mokbel Arsan Al-Mustarihi	Irbid	Battalion/6	Palestine	23-09-1948
292	17218	Private	Abd Al - Hafiz Jaafar Odeh Allah	Karak	Battalion/7	Palestine	24-09-1948
293	13189	Private	Hamad AbdulQudahr Muharram Al - Taharweh	Amman	Battalion/1	Palestine	25-09-1948
294	6929	Private	Abd El - Razak Wahib Naaim	Al - Hijaz	Battalion/3	Palestine	26-09-1948
295	50970	Private	Musa Nasser Marzouk Al-Shadifat	Irbid	Battalion/5	Palestine	28-09-1948
296	21297	Private	Ghazi Zidan Mustafa Al - Hamara	Irbid	Battalion/6	Palestine	29-09-1948
297	15879	Private	Musa Suleiman Musa Al-Falahat	Ma'an	Battalion/9	Palestine	02-10-1948
298	14673	Private	Ahmed Ibrahim Abdrabbob Abdullah	Ajloun	Battalion/4	Palestine	05-10-1948
299	50024	Private	Saud Rhial Mufleh Al - Rashid Al - Sarhan	Mafraq	Battalion/3	Palestine	07-10-1948
300	51772	Private	Mohamed Barakat Al - Said Al - Zugheibat	Irbid	Artillery	Palestine	08-10-1948
301	20619	Private	Mohamed Ali Ahmed Al - Mommani	Irbid	Battalion/3	Palestine	16-10-1948
302	14489	Private	Ali Yusuf Ali Al- Saghireen	Jarash	Battalion/6	Palestine	18-10-1948
303	20222	Private	Ali Mar'e Hamdan Al-Qudah	Ajloun	Battalion/6	Palestine	18-10-1948
304	22349	Private	Abd Al - Qader Abd Al - Nabi Majali	Karak	Battalion/6	Palestine	18-10-1948
305	51480	Private	Abd Al - Qader Hassan Ali Al - Shaqeirat	Ma'an	Battalion/6	Palestine	18-10-1948
306	5090	Private	Ghanim Hamidi Al - Sarhan	Irbid	Battalion/1	Palestine	19-10-1948
307	10324	Lance Corporal	Aref Mohammad Sami Hanadi	The DPublic Armyths	Battalion/6	Palestine	20-10-1948
308	50328	Private	Ali Awad Al - Najda	Madaba	Battalion/6	Palestine	22-10-1948
309	4752	Lance Corporal	Salem warrad Rhial	Amman	Signal Battalion	Palestine	23-10-1948
310	32603	Private	Mahmoud Ali Hussein Al-Sonaa'	Amman	Battalion/6	Palestine	24-10-1948
311	17364	Private	Ayed Ayash Suleiman Al-Sharaa'	Mafraq	Battalion/7	Palestine	26-10-1948
312	5125	sergeant	Suleiman Abd Saad Al - Huwaitat	Ma'an	Battalion/1	Palestine	27-10-1948
313	6343	Private	Radad Khalaf Shihab Al-Zaban	Madaba	Battalion/1	Palestine	27-10-1948
314	51464	Private	Marzouq Suleiman Salem Al-Huwaitat	Ma'an	Battalion/1	Palestine	27-10-1948
315	51517	Private	Abd Al - Aziz Ahmed Abu Zahir Alyamaniah	Irbid	Battalion/6	Palestine	07-11-1948
316	532	Lieutenant	Saleem Ishaq Al -Sonmaa'	Karak	Battalion/3	Palestine	08-11-1948
317	258	captain	Khaled Magli Al - Khrisha	Amman	Princess Basma Battalion/3	Jerusalem	15-11-1948
318	20036	Sergeant	Yasin Abdi Hussein Al-Tyabat	Irbid	Battalion/9	Palestine	17-11-1948
319	16224	Private	Abd Al - Mahdi Hassan Ali Al - Athmat	Jarash	Battalion/5	Palestine	19-11-1948
320	21295	Private	Madallah Ahmad Dhiab Al - thneibat	Karak	Battalion/5	Palestine	21-11-1948
321	14402	Private	Ahmed Qasim Aldiri	Amman	Battalion/4	Palestine	25-11-1948
322	52030	Private	Heliel Salem Ali Slimaniin	Ma'an	Battalion/1	Palestine	25-11-1948
323	6571	Private	Awad Mohammed Al - Harbi Al - Diabja	Ma'an	Field Hospital	Palestine	27-11-1948
324	8956	Lance Corporal	Ahmed Qasim Al - Athamneh	Irbid	Battalion/6	Palestine	02-12-1948
325	20323	Private	Mohamed Ibrahim Al - Zaydanien	Al - Tafila	Battalion/6	Palestine	17-12-1948
326	18284	Private	Mahmoud Atallah Salem Al - Qataouna	Karak	Battalion/8	Palestine	27-12-1948



Martyrs of the Arab Army in 1949

#	Military number	Rank	The name of the martyr	Hometown	Unit	Place of martyrdom	Date of martyrdom
1	50297	Private	Thalji Ghsiaf Asmir Al-Juhawasha	Zarqa	Battalion/2	Palestine	09-01-1949
2	284	captain	Issa Ali Al-Qaisi	Amman	Reserve Section	Palestine	13-01-1949
3	15962	Private	Mazal Mahmoud Youssef Al-Khamaisa	Irbid	Artillery	Palestine	30-03-1949
4	8671	sergeant	Youssef Khalaf Al-Qatishat	Amman	Battalion/ 6	Palestine	17-06-1949
5	19904	Private	Rajeh Yusuf Eid Al-Ramahi	Ramallah	Battalion/ 6	Palestine	17-06-1949

Martyrs of the Arab Army in 1950

#	Military number	Rank	The name of the martyr	Hometown	Unit	Place of martyrdom	Date of martyrdom
1	15017	Private	Shehada Menwir Al-Fetisat	Amman	Battalion/1	Palestine	03-12-1950

Martyrs of the Arab Army in 1951

#	Military number	Rank	The name of the martyr	Hometown	Unit	Place of martyrdom	Date of martyrdom
1	23903	Private	Ahmed Mohammed Rashid Al- Nawasra	Irbid	Samaria Brigade	West Bank	1951/06/12
2	25313	Private	Ahmed Hussein Ismail Al-Qiblan	Jarash	Mountain Region	Palestine	1951/11/01

Martyrs of the Arab Army in 1952

#	Military number	Rank	The name of the martyr	Hometown	Unit	Place of martyrdom	Date of martyrdom
1	28736	Private	Fayez Ahmed Rashid Al - Ereqat	Jerusalem	Battalion/2	Palestine	21-08-1952

Martyrs of the Arab Army in 1953

#	Military number	Rank	The name of the martyr	Hometow	Unit	Place of martyrdom	Date of martyrdom
1	532168	National Guard	Hassan Mohamed Hassan Al - Khatib	Jaffa	National Guard	Martyred in his unit after the Israeli attack.	29-01-1953
2	1173	Cadet	Mustafa Nimr Hussein Dar Hussein	West Bank	Al-Hussein Battalion /2	Jerusalem	28-02-1953
3	15982	Private	Dheeb Ibrahim Farah Al - Falah	Irbid	Battalion/2	West Bank	22-04-1953
4	24802	Private	Issa Azzam Musa Al- Abdeeh	Irbid	Battalion/8	Palestine	23-04-1953
5	28177	Private	Saeed Mahmoud Omar Dar Omar	Tulkarem	Battalion/2	Palestine	23-04-1953
6	38917	Private	Mohamed Marwah Ibrahim Al- Aqra	Nablus	Battalion/2	Palestine	23-04-1953



Martyrs of the Arab Army in 1954

#	Military number	Rank	The name of the martyr	Hometown	Unit	Place of martyrdom	Date of martyrdom
1	53967	Private	Habis Musa Ali Al-Sarira	Karak	Battalion/ 3	West Bank	21-03-1954
2	14093	Sergeant	Mohamed Saleh Hamad Al - Daraghma	Ajloun	Battalion/ 6	Palestine	28-03-1954
3	19165	Private	Abdullah Ahmed Salem Al – Qudah	Karak	Battalion/ 6	Palestine	29-03-1954
4	1240	Cadet	Yasin Abdullah Mahmoud Al-Mosuli	Karak	Royal Air Force	West Bank	15-04-1954
5	34687	Private	Hussein Munif Suleiman Al - Jarawin	Beersheba	Battalion/ 3	Jerusalem	25-06-1954
6	14759	sergeant	Shati Awad Jablan Al– Sayel	Northern Badia	Battalion/2	Palestine	28-06-1954
7	34328	Private	Farhan Mohammed Taleb Al- Hammadi	Irbid	Battalion/2	Palestine	28-06-1954
8	40963	Private	Ahmed Hamdan Ghthian Al-Zyadat	Al – Balqa’	Battalion/ 6	Palestine	28-06-1954
9	8025	Private	Abdullah Abu Ghosh	Hebron	Hebron Area	Palestine	15-08-1954
10	30875	Private	Mahmoud Mohamed Ahmed Abed	Hebron	Battalion/ 6	Palestine	30-08-1954
11	37249	Private	Shalash Hamad Zidan Al – oqiadat	Northern Badia	Battalion/ 6	West Bank	01-09-1954
12	52007	Private	Awad Shanwan Abd Al-Hamdan Al-Sarhan	Mafraq	Battalion/ 7	West Bank	01-09-1954
13	35480	Private	Hammad Hamid Saleh Al-Athameen	Ma’an	Battalion/ 7	West of Bir Ma'ain	09-10-1954
14	27046	Lance Corporal	Mohammed Saleh Mohammed Al-Sawalha	Irbid	Battalion/ 6	Palestine	28-11-1954
15	52917	Private	Awad Mokbel Salem Al - Ghanimin	Ma’an	Battalion/ 6	Palestine	28-11-1954
16	55672	Private	Ahmed Mohamed Mubarak Al-Jaradaat	Ma’an	Battalion/ 6	Palestine	28-11-1954
17	56681	Private	Ali Hussein Ali Al-Shanaat	Irbid	Battalion/ 6	Palestine	28-11-1954

Martyrs of the Arab Army in 1956

#	Military number	Rank	The name of the martyr	Hometown	Unit	Place of martyrdom	Date of martyrdom
1	52017	Private	Salamah Suaideh Fleihan Al – Daloh	Mafraq	Princess Basma Battalion/ 3	Husan 56	02-04-1956
2	7291	Private	Awad Talib Suleiman Al-Mashaqaba	Iraq	Desert Reconnaissance Unit	Al - Rahoia 56	12-09-1956
3	20257	Sergeant	Zaid Dakhilullah Saleh Al-Qudah	Al - Hijaz	Desert Reconnaissance Unit	Al - Rahoia 56	12-09-1956
4	22496	Lance Corporal	Abbas Eidah Quweiff Al - Sayi’	Iraq	Desert Reconnaissance Unit	Al - Rahoia 56	12-09-1956
5	533468	National Guard	Rabet Abdullah Haliqawi	Al-Thaheria	Battalion/ 85	Al - Rahoia 56	12-09-1956
6	573469	National Guard	Ahmed Khalil Al - Bahr Jabrin	Hebron	Battalion /85 National Guard	Al - Rahoia 56	12-09-1956
7	587555	National Guard	Khalil Salim Mazal Jabrin	Hebron	Battlion/ 85 National Guard	Al - Rahoia 56	12-09-1956
8	505054	National Guard	Mohamed Suleiman Mohamed Suleiman	Al-Thaheria	Battalion/ 85	Al - Rahoia 56	13-09-1956
9	528293	National Guard	Mahmoud Ahmed Ali Al – Jabour	Jerusalem	Battalion/ 85	Al - Rahoia 56	13-09-1956

10	571976	National Guard	Farid Ali Salim Al – Sammara	Al-Thaheria	Battalion/ 85	Al - Rahoia 56	13-09-1956
11	581013	National Guard	Saleh Abd El - Qader Musa Al – Qaisieh	Hebron	Battalion/ 85	Palestine	13-09-1956
12	581023	National Guard	Abd El - Aziz Younis Mohamed Al – Dweirat	Al-Thaheria	Battalion/ 85	Al - Rahoia 56	13-09-1956
13	583213	National Guard	Abdullah Suleiman Mohammed Al-Stal	Al-Thaheria	Battalion/ 85	Al - Rahoia 56	13-09-1956
14	583235	National Guard	Ahmed Mohammed Abu Hamdan	Al-Thaheria	Battalion/ 85	Al - Rahoia 56	13-09-1956
15	583237	National Guard	Suleiman Mahmoud Abdol Dayem	Al-Thaheria	Battalion/ 85	Al - Rahoia 56	13-09-1956
16	605428	National Guard	Oudah Sweilem Al-Obaidi	Bethlehem	Battalion/ 85	Husan 56	13-09-1956
17	605429	National Guard	Suleiman Salem Sweilem Al – Obaidiya	Bethlehem	Battalion/ 85	Husan 56	13-09-1956
18	507935	National Guard	Ahmed Amin Qawas Nazzal	Nablus	Battalion/ 85	Garundle 56	14-09-1956
19	530098	National Guard	Amin Mohamed Suleiman Nazzal	Nablus	Battalion/ 85	Garundle 56	14-09-1956
20	561517	National Guard	Ibrahim Qasim Salah Daoud	Nablus	Battalion/ 85	Husan 56	14-09-1956
21	565813	National Guard	Hussein Amin Qawas Nazzal	Nablus	Battalion/ 85	Garundle 56	14-09-1956
22	556	captain	Abdullah Bahauddin Abdullah al-Shishani	Amman	Royal Air Force	Martyred in his unit after the Israeli attack	25-09-1956
23	526328	National Guard	Mohamed Ibrahim Suleiman Al - Horob	Hebron	Battalion/ 85	Husan 56	25-09-1956
24	533865	National Guard	Muhammad Ali Mahmoud Nasser	Hebron	Battalion/ 85	Husan 56	25-09-1956
25	648	Lieutenant	Abdullah Mustafa Mohammed Al-Turk	Zarqa	School of Mechanics	Husan 56	26-09-1956
26	1622	Cadet	Faiq Odeh Haddadin	Madaba	King Ghazi battalion /6	Palestine	26-09-1956
27	17606	Lance Corporal	Abd Al - Karim Afan Mubarak Al-Makhaleh	Irbid	Battalion/5	West Bank	26-09-1956
28	24963	Private	Ahmed Saeed Al – Azza	Hebron	Battalion/ 85	Husan 56	26-09-1956
29	30598	Private	Hamad Suleiman Mohammed Al-Qaisiyah	Hebron	Battalion/2	West Bank	26-09-1956
30	36148	Private	Tilal Surihid Naif Al - Zuqarit	Iraq	National Guard	Husan 56	26-09-1956
31	503008	National Guard	Ahmed Mohamed Hussein Nazzal	Nablus	Battalion/ 85	Husan 56	26-09-1956
32	514969	National Guard	Abd Al - Rahman Khalil Al - Jabba	Hebron	Battalion/ 85	Husan 56	26-09-1956
33	520456	National Guard	Basil Bishara Salem Issa	Hebron	Battalion /53 National Guard	Husan 56	26-09-1956
34	523056	National Guard	Musa Mohammed Issa Kanaan	Bethlehem	Battalion/ 85	Husan 56	26-09-1956
35	523157	National Guard	Hassan Ahmed Ibrahim Abu Kaf	Jerusalem	Battalion/ 85	Husan 56	26-09-1956
36	523900	National Guard	Oudah Salem Odeh Abu Sarhan	Bethlehem	Battalion/ 85	Husan 56	26-09-1956
37	526307	National Guard	Awad Ahmed Salameh	Bethlehem	Battalion/ 85	Husan 56	26-09-1956
38	528497	National Guard	Hamdan Odeh Hamdan Abu Sarhan	Bethlehem	Battalion/ 85	Husan 56	26-09-1956
39	528533	National Guard	Abd Al - Rasul Abdullah Al - Hawamda	Hebron	Battalion/ 85	Husan 56	26-09-1956
40	532563	National Guard	Abd El - Fattah Abd El - Mohsen Al - Azza	Nablus	Battalion/ 85	Husan 56	26-09-1956
41	532585	National Guard	Khalil Ali Khamis Al - Hassana	Bethlehem	Battalion/ 85	Husan 56	26-09-1956
42	536774	National Guard	Ahmed Mahmoud Al - Shabli Sammara	Al-Thaheria	Battalion/ 85	Husan 56	26-09-1956
43	539443	National Guard	Fadel Abd El - Samee Abd El - Eida	Hebron	Battalion /70 National Guard	West Bank	26-09-1956



The March Continues



44	562279	National Guard	Ali Ahmed Ibrahim Al - Rawabada	Bethlehem	Battalion/ 85	Husan 56	26-09-1956
45	562290	National Guard	Ahmed Masoud Al - Assa	Bethlehem	Battalion/ 85	Husan 56	26-09-1956
46	562485	National Guard	Raja Mohammed Asaad Al - Rababa	Bethlehem	Battalion/ 85	Husan 56	26-09-1956
47	567793	National Guard	Alian Hussein Ali Al - Hamamra	Bethlehem	Battalion/ 85	Husan 56	26-09-1956
48	573458	National Guard	Mohamed Hamed Abdullah Tarshan	Jerusalem	Battalion/ 85	Husan 56	26-09-1956
49	573899	National Guard	Abd El - Fattah Mohamed Nimr Nazzal	Nablus	Battalion/ 85	Husan 56	26-09-1956
50	583335	National Guard	Kamal Jibril Natshe	Hebron	Battalion/70 National Guard	Husan 56	26-09-1956
51	588107	National Guard	Ibrahim Mohamed Moussa Al-Juma'	Hebron	Battalion/ 85	Husan 56	26-09-1956
52	589151	National Guard	Fahmi Awad Amer Nazzal	Nablus	Battalion/ 85	Husan 56	26-09-1956
53	589155	National Guard	Abd El - Fattah Nimr Al - Shanti	Nablus	Battalion/ 85	Husan 56	26-09-1956
54	591337	National Guard	Mahmoud Odehullah Salamah	Bethlehem	Battalion/ 85	Husan 56	26-09-1956
55	591511	National Guard	Issa Musa Issa Zayed	Nablus	Battalion/ 85	Husan 56	26-09-1956
56	605425	National Guard	Abd Al - Rahman Jouda Abd Al - Rahman	Hebron	Battalion/ 85	Husan 56	26-09-1956
57	605427	National Guard	Moussa Hosni Katia	Hebron	Battalion/ 85	Husan 56	26-09-1956
58	554	Cadet	Khaled Tawfiq Bijan	Al-Balqa'	Battalion/ 6	Husan 56	29-09-1956
59	1819	Warrant Officer	Mohamed Atallah Mahmoud Al - Karad	Zarqa	National Guard	West Bank	29-09-1956
60	12736	Private	Mohammad Hassan Ali Abu Seif	Ajloun	National Guard	West Bank	29-09-1956
61	13401	Sergeant	Ibrahim Khalil Suleiman Al - Hammadin	Ma'an	National Guard	West Bank	29-09-1956
62	25087	Private	Salim Abdullah Mustafa Al-Mommani	Ajloun	National Guard	West Bank	29-09-1956
63	38981	Private	Mustafa Mufleh Attia Al - Quraan	Irbid	National Guard	Husan 56	29-09-1956
64	1074	Lieutenant	Ahmed Mohamed Issa Khasawneh	Irbid	Artillery Battalion/9	West Bank	10-10-1956
65	1231	Lieutenant	Ghazi Mathkhour Hamid Kabariti	Aqaba	Artillery Battalion/3	West Bank	10-10-1956
66	2628	Cadet	Ali Mohamed Hassan Jabr	Jerusalem	Qalqilya Training Center	Palestine	10-10-1956
67	526762	National Guard	Mohamed Abdelkader Hamdan Hajjah	Nablus	Battalion/ 103	Palestine	11-10-1956
68	535087	National Guard	Mahmoud Mohamed Abdurrahman Ahmed	Nablus	Battalion/ 103	Palestine	11-10-1956
69	535105	National Guard	Masoud Odeh Taha	Nablus	Battalion/ 103	Palestine	11-10-1956
70	535107	National Guard	Mohammed Mohammed Hamdan Ahmed	Nablus	Battalion/ 103	Palestine	11-10-1956
71	535115	National Guard	Fares Ahmed Mahmoud Ishtawi	Nablus	Battalion/ 103	Palestine	11-10-1956
72	541421	National Guard	Ali Yusuf Ahmed	Nablus	Battalion/ 103	West Bank	11-10-1956
73	567501	National Guard	Mohamed Jabr Ahmed	Nablus	Battalion/ 103	Palestine	11-10-1956
74	577376	National Guard	Qasim Salim Mahmoud	Jenin	Battalion/ 103	West Bank	11-10-1956
75	583755	National Guard	Wajih Yousef Hamdan	Nablus	National Guard Battalion/ 103	Palestine	11-10-1956
76	588722	National Guard	Ahmed Ali Mahmoud	Nablus	Battalion/ 103	West Bank	11-10-1956
77	588727	National Guard	Ahmed Abdullah Abdalqader	Nablus	Battalion/ 103	West Bank	11-10-1956

78	589632	National Guard	Mahmoud Ibrahim Abdullah Eid	Nablus	Battalion/ 103	Palestine	11-10-1956
79	590115	National Guard	Abd El - Karim Mohamed Mansour	Nablus	Battalion/ 103	West Bank	11-10-1956
80	593266	National Guard	Hamdan Qasim Mahmoud	Nablus	Battalion/ 103	West Bank	11-10-1956
81	593271	National Guard	Mohamed Fatouh Odeh	Nablus	Battalion/ 103	Palestine	11-10-1956
82	593344	National Guard	Ibrahim Abdul - Karim Ghanem	Nablus	Battalion/ 103	West Bank	11-10-1956
83	593931	National Guard	Mohamed Al - Haj Hassan Othman	Nablus	Battalion/ 103	Palestine	11-10-1956
84	593962	National Guard	Mahmoud Ibrahim Abdullah Barham	Nablus	Battalion/ 103	Palestine	11-10-1956
85	594024	National Guard	Ismail Youssef Al - Amouri	Nablus	Battalion/ 103	West Bank	11-10-1956
86	596283	National Guard	Khalil Yousef Sarhan	Nablus	Battalion/ 103	Palestine	11-10-1956
87	596301	National Guard	Abd El - Rahim Saeed Al - Masri	Nablus	Battalion/ 103	West Bank	11-10-1956
88	596305	National Guard	Ahmed Dheeb Shobaki	Nablus	Battalion/ 103	West Bank	11-10-1956
89	596330	National Guard	Hosni Younis Nadi	Ramallah	Battalion/ 103	West Bank	11-10-1956
90	596339	National Guard	Abbas Hussein Suleiman	Nablus	Battalion/ 103	West Bank	11-10-1956
91	604788	National Guard	Mohamed Mousa Hassan Filsin	Nablus	Battalion/ 103	Palestine	11-10-1956
92	9694	Lance Corporal	Abd Al - Qader Ali Musleh Al - Zaghoul	Ajloun	Battalion/ 9	West Bank	12-10-1956
93	11786	sergeant	Srou Hamed Mohammed Al - Khatib	Irbid	Nablus Military Area	Qalqilya	12-10-1956
94	20690	Sergeant	Hussein Yusuf Salman Abu Saleh	Irbid	Battalion/ 6	Qalqilya	12-10-1956
95	22953	Lance Corporal	Hamed Mohammad Hamad Al - Mahdi	Al - Hijaz	Battalion/ 9	West Bank	12-10-1956
96	23052	Private	Youssef Awad Mohamed Al - towaha	Irbid	Battalion/ 9	Qalqilya	12-10-1956
97	25607	Private	Saleh Salim Ali Al khattaba	Irbid	Nablus Military Area	Qalqilya	12-10-1956
98	29153	Sergeant	Mohamed Faleh Hassan Bani Omar	Hebron	Battalion/ 9	Palestine	12-10-1956
99	37364	Private	Alian Khalaf Ward Al-athammat	Mafraq	Battalion/ 9	West Bank	12-10-1956
100	37973	Private	Anton Jerias Salem Al-Naimat	Amman	Battalion/ 9	West Bank	12-10-1956
101	59631	Private	Saad Murad Shaheen Al-Saih	Iraq	Battalion/ 9	West Bank	12-10-1956
102	22070	Sergeant	Abd El - Latif Mohamed Abd El - Rahman	Nablus	Engineering	West Bank	20-10-1956
103	61631	Private	Khalil Saleh Abdullah Alwan	Jenin	Infantry Battalion/10	Palestine	22-10-1956
104	41869	Private	Salamah Awad Suleiman Al - Rawaja	Al - Tafila	Desert Reconnaissance Unit	Al - Rahoa 56	26-10-1956
105	31360	Sergeant	Ibrahim Mohamed Obaid Tarawneh	Karak	National Guard	Training camp- Mine explosion	02-11-1956
106	775	Lieutenant	Fankhor Sulaiman Salem Al - Jaaida	Ma'an	National Guard/101	West Bank	09-11-1956



Martyrs of the Arab Army in 1957

#	Military number	Rank	The name of the martyr	Hometown	Unit	Place of martyrdom	Date of martyrdom
1	541	captain	Ziad Mohammed Hamza Al-Samadi	Amman	Royal Air Force	Turkey	01-01-1957
2	750	captain	Ihsan Abd Eid Qaqash	Al-Balqa'	Royal Air Force	Turkey	22-05-1957
3	926	captain	Salim Jerias Abdullah Sawalha	Madaba	Royal Air Force	Iraq	14-07-1957
4	2133	Lieutenant	Abbas Mustafa Zaza Al - Kurdi	Amman	King Talal brigade /3	West Bank	01-12-1957

Martyrs of the Arab Army in 1958

#	Military number	Rank	The name of the martyr	Hometown	Unit	Place of martyrdom	Date of martyrdom
1	2784	Cadet	Ahmed Mohammed Saeed Al- Khatib	Jenin	Battalion/ 3	Martyred in his unit after the Israeli Attack	06-02-1958
2	33654	Lance Corporal	Tohaiteh Musleh Inanizan	Mafrq	Royal Guard	Camp Unit	06-02-1958
3	60594	Private	Yousef Hussein Naour Al - Manassa	Madaba	Coast Guard	West Bank	22-05-1958
4	2290	Lieutenant	Farouq Nadim Rajab Dar Rajab	Amman	Royal Air Force	Britain	25-09-1958

Martyrs of the Arab Army in 1959

#	Military number	Rank	The name of the martyr	Hometown	Unit	Place of martyrdom	Date of martyrdom
1	744	Major	Ali Ahmed Ramadan Shaqam	Amman	Royal Air Force	Camp Unit	01-01-1959
2	2402	Lieutenant	Marwan Jamil Salem Zakaria	Amman	Royal Air Force	Camp Unit	07-10-1959

Martyrs of the Arab Army in 1960

#	Military number	Rank	The name of the martyr	Hometown	Unit	Place of martyrdom	Date of martyrdom
1	3308	Captain	Sayed Mohamed Hassan Shaat	Pakistan	Royal Air Force	Amman	03-02-1960
2	262	Major	Mamdouh Saeed Ishaqat	Amman	GHQ Secretariat	Prime Ministry	29-08-1960
3	3139	Lieutenant	Ali Salim Ali Al – Omari	Amman	Royal Air Force	Karak	10-09-1960

Martyrs of the Arab Army in 1962

#	Military number	Rank	The name of the martyr	Hometown	Unit	Place of martyrdom	Date of martyrdom
1	2908	Lieutenant	Ibrahim Ayed Ghattas Al - Nabbar	Al-Balqa'	Royal Air Force	Various incidents	08-01-1962



Martyrs of the Arab Army in 1964

#	Military number	Rank	The name of the martyr	Hometown	Unit	Place of martyrdom	Date of martyrdom
1	3127	Lieutenant	Amer Ahmad Bakr Zaza	Al-Balqa'	Royal Air Force	Mafraq	28-07-1964

Martyrs of the Arab Army in 1965

#	Military number	Rank	The name of the martyr	Hometown	Unit	Place of martyrdom	Date of martyrdom
1	4256	Lieutenant	Ahmed Abdullah Dawood Mohammed Al-Abadi	Al-Balqa'	Royal Air Force	Mafraq	15-08-1965
2	4751	Lieutenant	Jerias Yacoub Saad Amish	Irbid	Royal Air Force	Camp Unit	15-08-1965
3	73790	Lance Corporal	Mfadhi Sweilem Harfoush Al-Habab	Mafraq	Omar Bin Al - As Battalion	Martyred in his unit after the Israeli attack.	05-09-1965

Martyrs of the Arab Army in 1966

#	Military number	Rank	The name of the martyr	Hometown	Unit	Place of martyrdom	Date of martyrdom
1	57296	Private	Faisal Faiq Sadek	Nablus	Training Camp, Tank Battalion /3	West Bank	09-11-1966
2	2090	Major	Mohammed Difallah Suleiman Al - Habaibah	Ma'an	Abdullah Ben Rawahaa Battalion	West Bank	13-11-1966
3	4257	Lieutenant	Muwaffaq Badr Salti Sowailam	Amman	Royal Air Force	Palestine	13-11-1966
4	66680	Private	Hamdan Abdulrahman Karam Al-Khalifat	Al-Balqa'	Zaid Bin Haritha Battalion	West Bank	13-11-1966
5	67544	Private	Salem Alian Suleiman Al - Amoush	Jarash	Abdullah Bin - Rawahaa Battalion	West Bank	13-11-1966
6	82275	Private	Raji Maqbool Salem Al-Shamout	Madaba	Abdullah Bin - Rawahaa Battalion	West Bank	13-11-1966
7	90099	Private	Ahmed Saeed Musa Al-Athameen	Karak	Salah Eddin Al - Ayoubi Battalion	West Bank	13-11-1966
8	95890	Private	Abd Al - Qader Abdul - Jawad Odeh Al - Horob	Hebron	Zaid Bin Haritha Battalion	West Bank	13-11-1966
9	97511	Private	Mufleh Mohammed Suleiman Al - Hanatla	Jarash	Abdullah Bin - Rawahaa Battalion	Palestine	13-11-1966
10	97971	Private	Ibrahim Hassan Yusuf Musleh	Ramallah	Central Transport Company	West Bank	13-11-1966
11	98567	Private	Younis Hussein Muslim Al-oriqat	Ajloun	Abdullah Bin - Rawahaa Battalion	West Bank	13-11-1966
12	100083	Private	Abd El - Qudahr Shaker Mohamed Sedka	Ramallah	Zaid Bin Haritha Battalion	West Bank	13-11-1966
13	101779	Private	Atta Allah Ali Matrouk Al-Oudat	Al - Tafila	Abdullah Bin - Rawahaa Battalion	West Bank	13-11-1966
14	104220	Private	Ahmed AbdulKarim Mohammed Al-Suwaiti	Hebron	Abdullah Bin - Rawahaa Battalion	West Bank	13-11-1966
15	105070	Private	Abd Al - Rahim Abdullah Muslim Mahfouz	Beersheba	Abdullah Bin - Rawahaa Battalion	West Bank	13-11-1966
16	107849	Private	Mohamed Ahmed Hamad Dar Odeh	Nablus	Abdullah Bin - Rawahaa Battalion	Palestine	13-11-1966

Martyrs of the Arab Army in 1967

#	Military number	Rank	The name of the martyr	Hometown	Unit	Place of martyrdom	Date of martyrdom
1	2409	Major	Firas Mohamed Ali Al -Ajlouni	Ajloun	Royal Air Force	Camp Unit	01-01-1967
2	4948	Lieutenant	Abdullah Mohammed Abdullah Dar Ayad	Nablus	Military Police	Mine explosion during the war - front lines	21-05-1967
3	39687	Sergeant	Ramzi Idris Nasser Abu Al-Saisan	Tulkarem	Tank Battalion/ 2	West Bank	21-05-1967
4	41808	Sergeant	Abdullah Saleh Hamoud Bani Hani	Irbid	Military Police	Camp Unit	21-05-1967
5	62028	Sergeant	Mohamed Mahmoud Ali Bani Atta	Ajloun	Military Police	West Bank	21-05-1967
6	66613	Private	Mohamed Hussein Ali Al - Zaghoul	Ajloun	Military Police	West Bank	21-05-1967
7	93777	Private	Ahmed Suleiman Dheeb Al-Maaita	Karak	The scattered category /7	West Bank	21-05-1967
8	976	Lieutenant Colonel	Saleh Abdullah Al-Shawair	Shammar	Tank Battalion/ 2	Martyred in his unit after the Israeli Attack	05-06-1967
9	2281	Major	Sweilem Maran Hamidan Hammad	Amman	Interim List Chief of Staff	West Bank	05-06-1967
10	4091	Lieutenant	Ibrahim Ahmed Youssef Al - Oudat	Irbid	Zaid Bin Haritha Battalion	Palestine	05-06-1967
11	4355	Lieutenant	Mohamed Mahmoud Mousa Mohamed	Irbid	Artillery Battalion/ 6	West Bank	05-06-1967
12	4770	Lieutenant	Mohamed Salim Salem Tarawneh	Karak	Prince Abdullah battalion/1	Palestine	05-06-1967
13	4851	Lieutenant	Malik Abdullah Salamah Al - Oran	Al - Tafila	Al - Hussein Battalion /2	Jerusalem	05-06-1967
14	4873	Lieutenant	Hamed Ali Mohammed Al -Daja	Amman	Tank Battalion/ 4	West Bank	05-06-1967
15	4892	Lieutenant	Suleiman Attia Salim Al - Shakhanba	Madaba	Tank Battalion/ 2	Palestine	05-06-1967
16	4922	Lieutenant	Heikal Mansour Turki Al - Zaban	Madaba	Al - Hussein Battalion /2	Jerusalem	05-06-1967
17	5018	Warrant Officer	Awad Saleh Salamah Al - Ajarma	Al - Tafila	88 training center	West Bank	05-06-1967
18	5936	Lieutenant	Kamal Abdullah Yusuf Jaradat	Irbid	Artillery Battalion/ 9	West Bank	05-06-1967
19	6009	captain	Nawras Jerias Salamah Yacoub	Madaba	Medical Services	Palestine	05-06-1967
20	6591	Lieutenant	Mustafa Saeed Mustafa Zakaria	Haifa	Medical Services	Martyred in his unit after the Israeli Attack	05-06-1967
21	6633	Warrant Officer	Younis Ahmed Anabar Al - Omari	Irbid	Artillery Battalion/ 6	Jerusalem	05-06-1967
22	65566	sergeant	Ali Saber Mohamed Al - Shalabieh	Irbid	Abd El - Rahman Al - Ghafqi Battalion	West Bank	05-06-1967
23	66527	sergeant	Hussein Yusuf Omar Al - Fuqaha	Ramallah	Sn /6	West Bank	05-06-1967
24	71438	Sergeant	Saeed Ahmed Saeed Abu Hilal	Beersheba	Artillery Battalion/ 6	West Bank	05-06-1967
25	85131	Private	Abdullah Mohammed Saleh Al-Rabab'a	Irbid	m m /1	West Bank	05-06-1967
26	85962	Private	Khalaf Jamil Fayyad Al-Aboos Al-Daja	Amman	Tank Battalion/ 12	West Bank	05-06-1967



The March Continues



27	88905	Private	Mousa Mohamed Salim Al – Qudah	Ajloun	Artillery Battalion/ 7	West Bank	05-06-1967
28	89136	Lance Corporal	Abd Al - Karim Bakhit Salem Al - Khattab	Amman	Royal Air Force	West Bank	05-06-1967
29	106730	Private	Jamil Abd El - Ibrahim Dar Suleiman	Ramallah	Osama Bin Zaid Battalion	Palestine	05-06-1967
30	109004	Private	Ghalib Attia Abdul - Razak Nazzal	Nablus	Military units	Jerusalem	05-06-1967
31	113166	Private	Muhammad Musleh Dawood Ali	Nablus	Al - Hussein Battalion/2	West Bank	05-06-1967
32	2437	captain	Mutlaq Sudan Hamdan Al - Suleiman	Ma'an	Prince Mohammed battalion /9	Tal Khalid	06-06-1967
33	2838	captain	Mohamed Ali Masoud Abbas	Jerusalem	King Ghazi battalion /6	Martyred in his unit after the Israeli Attack	06-06-1967
34	2840	captain	Radwan Salem Saad Al-Samadi	Ajloun	Prince Hassan battalion /4	Tal Khalid	06-06-1967
35	4019	captain	Abdullatif Ali AbdulQudahr Abu Hilal	Ma'an	Tank Battalion/ 12	Jenin	06-06-1967
36	4768	captain	Abd El - Salam Rashid Abdul – Salam	Tulkarem	Medical Services	Martyred in his unit after the Israeli Attack	06-06-1967
37	4769	Lieutenant	Shukri Issa Lahdo Aziz	Bethlehem	Prince Mohammed battalion /9	Martyred in his unit after the Israeli Attack	06-06-1967
38	4800	Lieutenant	Sami Ismail Fahad Mekdad	Ma'an	Prince Abdullah battalion/1	Palestine	06-06-1967
39	5476	Warrant Officer	Mahmoud Jamil Nasser Hamid	Jerusalem	Al - Hussein Battalion /2	West Bank	06-06-1967
40	6119	captain	Saliba Khalil Al – Tarzi	Jerusalem	Medical Services	Martyred in his unit after the Israeli Attack	06-06-1967
41	6157	Warrant Officer	Jacob Bakir Hassan Al-Shreksi	Nazareth	Al - Hussein Battalion /2	Jerusalem	06-06-1967
42	8216	Lance Corporal	Nouri Zayed Mohammed Al-Sardiya	Mafraq	Royal Guard Battalion	West Bank	06-06-1967
43	9526	Sergeant Major	Saleh Sabri Sattam	Al - Hijaz	King Mohammed V Battalion / 14	West Bank	06-06-1967
44	19703	Private	Ayed Abdullah Radad Al – Zabayya	Irbid	Prince Mohammed battalion /9	West Bank	06-06-1967
45	20705	Private	Oqla Qasim Mohammed Al-Darbsah	Irbid	Hashemite Battalion /10	West Bank	06-06-1967
46	20994	Private	Abd Al - Karim Jadaan Zaid Al – Azam	Irbid	General Command Transfers	West Bank	06-06-1967
47	21141	Sergeant Major	Abdullah Mustafa Ayed Al -Abd	Bethlehem	King Ali Battalion/5	West Bank	06-06-1967
48	21561	Lance Corporal	Hamad Falah Abdulwali Al - Ghaweiri	Jarash	Hashemite Battalion /10	Palestine	06-06-1967
49	22553	sergeant	Abdullah Obaid Eid Al-Amarin Al-Huwaitat	Ma'an	Prince Abdullah battalion/1	West Bank	06-06-1967
50	23232	Private	Naeem Fares Ahmed Al-Obaidat	Irbid	Hashemite Battalion /10	West Bank	06-06-1967
51	24157	Private	Ali Sallouma Ali Al – Sumarat	Irbid	Prince Mohammed battalion /9	West Bank	06-06-1967
52	24716	Private	Mahmoud Qasim Talal Al – Obaidat	Irbid	Hashemite Battalion /10	West Bank	06-06-1967
53	24778	Sergeant	Ayed warayor Hashal Al-Sarhan	Mafraq	Al - Hussein Battalion /2	Martyred in his unit after the Israeli Attack	06-06-1967
54	26298	Sergeant	Arshid Fleihan Shamkh Bani Sakher	Amman	Prince Hassan battalion /4	West Bank	06-06-1967
55	26963	Sergeant	Ali Sulaiman Mohammed Bani Mohammed	Jarash	Medical Services	West Bank	06-06-1967



The March Continues



56	29788	sergeant	Mohammed Shehada Ahmed Al – Mukarza	Hebron	Talal Brigade	West Bank	06-06-1967
57	30028	Private	Faris Dhiab Al - Sukran	Madaba	Guards Battalion/ 2	West Bank	06-06-1967
58	30071	Sergeant	Khalaf Fayyad Khalifa al-Baddoua	Madaba	King Abdullah/7	West Bank	06-06-1967
59	30785	Private	Mohammad Kareem- DakhAllah Al-tarawneh	Karak	Al - Hussein Battalion /2	Jerusalem	06-06-1967
60	31161	Private	Mohamed Hassan Moussa	Irbid	Talal Brigade	West Bank	06-06-1967
61	31867	sergeant	Ismail Mohamed Hussein Al – Qudah	Bethlehem	Al - Hussein Battalion /2	West Bank	06-06-1967
62	32362	sergeant	Attia Atallah Hammad Al – Awada	Irbid	King Ghazi battalion /6	West Bank	06-06-1967
63	32984	Private	Awad Thyab Harthan Al – Jabour	Mafraq	Battalion/ 6	West Bank	06-06-1967
64	33218	sergeant	Mohamed Shaker Ahmed Al - Aweidat	Irbid	Paramedics/ 1	West Bank	06-06-1967
65	33615	Private	Abd Eid Oqla Al - Zuabi	Al-Balqa'	Battalion/8	West Bank	06-06-1967
66	33821	sergeant	Ahmed Abdul - Razzak Abdullah Abu Fara	Hebron	Al - Hussein Battalion /2	Jerusalem	06-06-1967
67	33897	Lance Corporal	Hamidan Ghaith Hussein Al-Manassa	Madaba	Al - Hussein Battalion /2	Jerusalem	06-06-1967
68	34085	Lance Corporal	Shehada Mahmoud AbdulQudahr Abu Haya	Ramallah	Coast Guard	West Bank	06-06-1967
69	34482	Sergeant Major	Adel Hamed Hussein Abd El- Malik	Amman	M. N. /4	West Bank	06-06-1967
70	34878	Lance Corporal	Mustafa Hussein Othman Al- Shanbala	Nablus	Prince Hassan battalion /4	West Bank	06-06-1967
71	35222	Private	Awad Musharraf Al - Barakat	Amman	Prince Hassan battalion /4	West Bank	06-06-1967
72	35690	Sergeant	Rahol Mohammed Thellian Al-Slimin	Irbid	Battalion/2	Jerusalem	06-06-1967
73	35913	Sergeant	Ali Hamdan Mubarak	Amman	Tank Battalion/ 4	West Bank	06-06-1967
74	36259	sergeant	Ali Zahir Matar Al - Harahsha	Irbid	Mechanized Battalion/ 1	West Bank	06-06-1967
75	36300	Lance Corporal	Khalaf Fayyad Nassar Al-Bakhit Al-Rawasha	Irbid	Battalion/1	West Bank	06-06-1967
76	36511	sergeant	Jaza' Hamada Dheeb Al -Haqish's	Madaba	Al - Hussein Battalion /2	Jerusalem	06-06-1967
77	36628	Private	Taima Salim Mohsen Al-Manfa'a	Al - Hijaz	Al - Hussein Battalion /2	Jerusalem	06-06-1967
78	36638	Lance Corporal	Hamed Nassar Yahya Al-Haraween	Beersheba	Transport Company/ 1	West Bank	06-06-1967
79	36889	Private	Khalid Tellilan Fleih Al - Hammad	Amman	Al - Hussein Battalion /2	Jerusalem	06-06-1967
80	36913	Private	Musa Salamah Suleiman Al – Mazara'a	Hebron	Al - Hussein Battalion /2	Jerusalem	06-06-1967
81	36998	sergeant	Ali Mohammed Mustafa Al – Shoha	Irbid	Battalion/8	Jerusalem	06-06-1967
82	37250	Private	Falah Mohammed Dahlan Al-Tawya Al-Huwaitat	Ma'an	Al - Hussein Battalion /2	West Bank	06-06-1967
83	38087	sergeant	Abdullah Fares Ahmed Al-Dawood Abu Ghaleba	Nablus	Abd El - Rahman Al - Ghafqi Battalion	Jerusalem	06-06-1967
84	38131	Lance Corporal	Suleiman Salamah Braak Al - Farahin Al - Azzameh	Beersheba	Al - Hussein Battalion /2	West Bank	06-06-1967



85	38294	Sergeant Major	Hassan Mohammed Abdul Rahman Al-Jabbara	Nablus	Paramedics/ 2	West Bank	06-06-1967
86	39240	Sergeant Major	Mohamed Abdel- Majid Mohammed Dar Hassan	Ramallah	Imam Ali Battalion/8	Jerusalem	06-06-1967
87	39432	Private	Ali Abdullah Salem Al-- Laabaat	Nablus	Guards Battalion/ 2	West Bank	06-06-1967
88	39439	Lance Corporal	Shehada Mustafa Ismail Al - Zayadi	Hebron	Al - Hussein Battalion /2	Jerusalem	06-06-1967
89	39562	Private	Mustafa Suleiman Mahmoud Al-Basharat	Nablus	Prince Hassan battalion /4	West Bank	06-06-1967
90	39649	Private	Ahmed Suleiman Musa Al-Dalqmouni	Irbid	Hashemite Battalion /10	West Bank	06-06-1967
91	39743	Sergeant	Fadel Noran Dhabeyan Al - Jabour	Amman	Al - Hussein Battalion /2	West Bank	06-06-1967
92	40025	Private	Hamdan Arshid Sayer Al - Sarhan Dar Ali	Mafraq	Prince Abdullah battalion/1	West Bank	06-06-1967
93	40648	Sergeant Major	Ahmed Rashid Ahmed Al-Makhala	Irbid	Princess Alia Brigade	West Bank	06-06-1967
94	40938	Lance Corporal	Oqla Hilal Mohammed Al - Daja	Amman	Imam Ali Battalion/8	West Bank	06-06-1967
95	41078	Private	Mahmoud Ahmed Ruwaid Al- Dweilip Al-Saqr	Hebron	Al - Hussein Battalion /2	West Bank	06-06-1967
96	41134	Private	Abd El - Razzaq Ali Hussein Al - Rabi	Irbid	Prince Mohammed battalion /9	West Bank	06-06-1967
97	41904	Sergeant Major	Sayyah Fayyad Awad's Al-Fukhara'	Mafraq	Artillery Battalion/ 2	West Bank	06-06-1967
98	42577	Private	Samara Manzel Khamis Al-Mahal	Mafraq	Al - Hussein Battalion /2	Jerusalem	06-06-1967
99	42628	Private	Karim Abdullah Suleiman Al-Diat	Al-Balqa'	Hashemite Battalion /10	West Bank	06-06-1967
100	42630	Private	Suleiman Ayed Hussein Al-Diat	Al-Balqa'	Prince Abdullah battalion/1	West Bank	06-06-1967
101	42691	Private	Suleiman Salem Salman Mohammedin	Beersheba	Al - Hussein Battalion /2	West Bank	06-06-1967
102	50335	Sergeant	Yasin Battman Mokbel Al-Shuwabakeh	Madaba	Tariq Bin Ziad Battalion	West Bank	06-06-1967
103	51143	Private	Sweilem Hummel Nassar Al- Huwaitat	Ma'an	Mechanized Division/ 12	West Bank	06-06-1967
104	51368	sergeant	Mahmoud Hamed Mutlaq Al - Maaita	Karak	Prince Hassan battalion /4	West Bank	06-06-1967
105	52220	Lance Corporal	Ayed Khalaf Helil Abu Hilala	Ma'an	Hashemite Battalion /10	West Bank	06-06-1967
106	52350	Sergeant	Dabaan Salman Suleiman Al- Zareiqat	Amman	Prince Hassan battalion /4	West Bank	06-06-1967
107	52515	Private	Toma Salamah Khalil Hijazin	Karak	Battalion/1	West Bank	06-06-1967
108	52562	Private	Suleiman Manawar Salem Al - Qaaida	Madaba	Battalion/ 9	West Bank	06-06-1967
109	52728	sergeant	Abd El - Qudahr Mustafa Mohammed Al - Murieb	Madaba	Battalion/ 9	West Bank	06-06-1967
110	53926	Private	Louay Fahmi Mohamed Al Bakri	Nablus	Armored Battalion/1	West Bank	06-06-1967
111	54066	Private	Abd El - Karim Madhoor Karim Bani Sakher	Madaba	Al - Hussein Battalion /2	Jerusalem	06-06-1967
112	54105	Sergeant	Suleiman Salamah Falah Al - Haniti	Amman	Tank Battalion/ 12	West Bank	06-06-1967
113	54614	Private	Khairallah Ayesh Mustafa Al-Shetan	Al - Tafila	Guards Battalion/ 2	West Bank	06-06-1967



The March Continues



114	55048	Private	Ahmed Ali Abdulrahman Al-Khaza'A	Irbid	Talal Brigade	Jerusalem	06-06-1967
115	55291	Lance Corporal	Ibrahim Youssef Khalaf Al - Ghareiba	Irbid	Hashemite Battalion /10	West Bank	06-06-1967
116	55385	sergeant	Mohammad Reza Ahmed Mohamed Bani Ali	Irbid	Jaafar Bin Abi Taleb Battalion	West Bank	06-06-1967
117	55396	Private	Hussein Muhammad Ali Ibrahim Al - Twalba	Irbid	Al - Hussein Battalion /2	Jerusalem	06-06-1967
118	55410	Private	Amer Hussein Odeh Al - Ghazzawiya	Irbid	Unknown	Jerusalem	06-06-1967
119	56555	Lance Corporal	Mohammed Taher Yassin Al-Dalabekheh	Irbid	Imam Ali Battalion/8	West Bank	06-06-1967
120	56575	Private	Ibrahim Mohammed Hamad Bani Ali	Irbid	Battalion/ 4	Jerusalem	06-06-1967
121	56740	Private	Issa Mohammed Shetiwi Al - Zayoud	Amman	Imam Ali Battalion/8	West Bank	06-06-1967
122	56772	Private	Abd El - Rahman Suleiman Mohammed Bani Fawwaz	Ajloun	Jordanian Armistice Commission	West Bank	06-06-1967
123	56885	Sergeant	Yusuf Ahmed Ali al- Hindawi	Irbid	Prince Hassan battalion /4	Jerusalem	06-06-1967
124	57648	Private	Awad Suleiman Odeh Al-hasaseen Al-Najdat	Ma'an	Zaid Bin Haritha Battalion	West Bank	06-06-1967
125	57683	Lance Corporal	Hamada Mustafa Mohammed Abu Hashish	Madaba	Battalion/ 10	West Bank	06-06-1967
126	57817	Lance Corporal	Asaad Hafiz Yousef Al-Shahwan	Ramallah	Northern Region	West Bank	06-06-1967
127	58118	Private	Mohammed Affan Moqbel Al-Saadiyin	Ma'an	Battalion/1	West Bank	06-06-1967
128	58196	Private	Issa Musa Khalil Al-Abouri	Ramallah	Engineering Battalion	West Bank	06-06-1967
129	58200	Private	Salem Ali Khazim Bani Khalid	Mafraq	Battalion/2	West Bank	06-06-1967
130	58254	Private	Hummel Salamah Salem Al-Rashoud Al-Huwaitat	Ma'an	Al - Hussein Battalion /2	Jerusalem	06-06-1967
131	58272	Private	Musa Suleiman Salman Al-Sabeian	Beersheba	Battalion/ 14	West Bank	06-06-1967
132	58273	Private	Salman Salamah Suleiman Al - Azzama	Beersheba	Al - Hussein Battalion /2	Jerusalem	06-06-1967
133	58809	Lance Corporal	Saleh Mohammed Salamah Al-Rakibaat	Madaba	Battalion/2	West Bank	06-06-1967
134	58864	sergeant	Anezan Awad Graf Al-Mashajah Wild Ali	Northern Badia	Tariq Bin Ziad Battalion	West Bank	06-06-1967
135	59333	sergeant	Mohammed Hamdan Jalil Al-Zayoud	Mafraq	Tank Battalion/ 2	West Bank	06-06-1967
136	59531	Private	Difallah Hamad Musheout Al - Kaabneh	Madaba	Al - Hussein Battalion /2	Jerusalem	06-06-1967
137	59583	Sergeant	Fakhri Ibrahim Hindi Dar Hamad	Nablus	Tank Battalion/ 4	West Bank	06-06-1967
138	59601	Sergeant	Abdullah Ahmed Salem Al-Shahwan	Madaba	Tank Battalion/ 2	West Bank	06-06-1967
139	59760	Private	Musa Mansour Fadhil Al-Qubailat	Madaba	Tank Battalion/ 2	West Bank	06-06-1967
140	60696	Private	Mohamed Hassan Ali Al - Omari Bani Musa	Irbid	Signal Battalion/ 1	West Bank	06-06-1967
141	60874	Sergeant	Ahmed Jamil Ahmed Al - Attyat	Al-Balqa'	Al - Hussein Battalion /2	Jerusalem	06-06-1967
142	61961	sergeant	Musa Ahmad Ali Al - Zaghoul	Ajloun	Artillery Battalion/8	West Bank	06-06-1967



The March Continues



143	61981	Private	Ibrahim Hussein Suleiman Al – Athameen	Karak	Al - Hussein Battalion /2	Jerusalem	06-06-1967
144	62084	Private	Saleh Ahmed Hassan Dar Yassin	Nablus	F-M Tanks	West Bank	06-06-1967
145	62142	Lance Corporal	Ahmed Ibrahim Abdullah Dar Obeid	Nablus	Al - Hussein Battalion /2	West Bank	06-06-1967
146	62162	Private	Farid Abd El - Latif Yusuf Bani Hassan	Nablus	Al - Hussein Battalion /2	West Bank	06-06-1967
147	62589	sergeant	Khalaf Hilal Salamah Al-Rabadi	Ajloun	Tank Battalion/ 12	Jenin	06-06-1967
148	62590	sergeant	Kamel Karim Aqeel Bani Khalid	Mafrq	Tank Battalion/ 12	Jenin	06-06-1967
149	62594	sergeant	Hussein Saad Hussein Al-Nimerat	Northern Badia	Tank Battalion/ 12	Jenin	06-06-1967
150	63551	Private	Mohsen Mahmoud Abdulrahman Jarrar	Irbid	Talal Brigade	Jerusalem	06-06-1967
151	64379	Private	Alian Hussein Ali Al – Rahoamneh	Al-Balqa'	Osama Bin Zaid Battalion	Jerusalem	06-06-1967
152	64659	Lance Corporal	Hamid Abdulrahman Salah Al-Tarabsha	Irbid	Zaid Bin Haritha Battalion	Jerusalem	06-06-1967
153	65112	Private	Mahmoud Ismail Mohamed Darsa	Jerusalem	Battalion/ 14	West Bank	06-06-1967
154	65206	Lance Corporal	Muhsin Youssef Ahmed Dar Badran	Jerusalem	Medical Services	West Bank	06-06-1967
155	65281	Sergeant	Ahmed Mohamed Hussein Al - Qudah	Bethlehem	Battalion/ 14	West Bank	06-06-1967
156	65300	Private	Hussein Ahmed Ali Dar Al – Sheikh	Ramallah	Royal Supply and Transport	West Bank	06-06-1967
157	65338	Sergeant	Ali Abd El - Karim Shehadeh Dar Al Sheikh	Ramallah	Al - Hussein Battalion /2	Jerusalem	06-06-1967
158	65456	Private	Youssef Salameh Ali Al – Hawamda	Hebron	Tariq Bin Ziad Battalion	West Bank	06-06-1967
159	65694	Private	Atta Mohammed Askar Al-Maaita	Ramallah	King Talal brigade /3	West Bank	06-06-1967
160	66138	Private	Abd Amer Hussein Bani Monia	Nablus	Training Center/5	West Bank	06-06-1967
161	66632	Private	Ali Mohammed Hussein Omar	Nablus	Mechanized Division/ 12	West Bank	06-06-1967
162	67468	Private	Salem Mustafa Mohammed Al - Rifaia	Irbid	Battalion/ 9	Jerusalem	06-06-1967
163	67986	sergeant	Abd El - Karim Mohamed Salem Al – Atum	Jarash	Battalion/2	West Bank	06-06-1967
164	68028	Private	Ahmed Mahmoud Ahmed Abu Okaz	Beersheba	Al - Hussein Battalion /2	West Bank	06-06-1967
165	68035	Lance Corporal	Mohammed Salman Fayyad Al-Sawa'er	Amman	Al - Hussein Battalion /2	Jerusalem	06-06-1967
166	68626	Private	Rizk Mohammed Mustafa Beit El Iou	Ramallah	King Abdullah/7	West Bank	06-06-1967
167	68921	Private	Yahya Nahar Salamah Al-Daja	Amman	Electrical Engineering	West Bank	06-06-1967
168	70118	sergeant	Musa Saleh Ali Al -Jazaza	Al-Balqa'	Battalion/ 7	West Bank	06-06-1967
169	70179	sergeant	Ahmed Awad Salem Al – Najdat	Ma'an	Al - Hussein Battalion /2	West Bank	06-06-1967
170	70231	sergeant	Ali Hamada Ali Al – Batayneh	Irbid	Signal Battalion/2	West Bank	06-06-1967
171	70613	Private	Ahmed Salah Musleh Al- Harahsha	Mafrq	Battalion/2	West Bank	06-06-1967



The March Continues



172	70691	Lance Corporal	Ali Ahmed Mohisin Al – Harahsha	Jarash	Paramedics/ 4	West Bank	06-06-1967
173	70791	Private	Ali Abdullah Manawar al- Obaid	Ajloun	Al - Hussein Battalion /2	Jerusalem	06-06-1967
174	70919	Lance Corporal	Massad Mohamed Suleiman Al - Najdat	Ma'an	Battalion/ 10	West Bank	06-06-1967
175	70963	Private	Ismail Hassan Odeh Al - Sa'adneh	Madaba	Battalion/ 4	West Bank	06-06-1967
176	71000	Private	Ali Mohamed Suleiman Al - Buweir	Amman	Battalion/ 10	West Bank	06-06-1967
177	71012	Lance Corporal	Hamd Allah Bakhit Mahawish Al-Eboos	Amman	Battalion/2	West Bank	06-06-1967
178	71225	Private	Hassan Mohamed Hamed Odeh	Tulkarem	Al - Hussein Battalion /2	West Bank	06-06-1967
179	71390	Private	Hassan Suleiman Mohisin Al – Alamat	Amman	Battalion/2	West Bank	06-06-1967
180	72027	Lance Corporal	Mashooj Hatbool Aref Al-oun	Mafraq	Tank Battalion/ 5	West Bank	06-06-1967
181	72162	Lance Corporal	Ali Mohammed Shanabela Al – Muhareb	Madaba	Tank Battalion/ 5	Jerusalem	06-06-1967
182	72263	Private	Awad Mutlaq Mohammed Al -Awasher	Irbid	Tank Battalion/ 5	Jenin	06-06-1967
183	72438	Sergeant	Yahya Hassan Ibrahim Al-Maaita	Karak	Engineering Battalion/ 2	West Bank	06-06-1967
184	72825	Private	Moeli Shati Oqla Al-Tawafsheh	Mafraq	Battalion/2	West Bank	06-06-1967
185	73357	Private	Abd Al - Latif Massoud Al - Samadi	Jarash	Al - Hussein Battalion /2	West Bank	06-06-1967
186	73606	Private	Salman Saeed Suleiman Al - Najdat	Ma'an	Battalion/2	West Bank	06-06-1967
187	73839	Lance Corporal	Majid Mahmoud Hussein Bani Muammar	Ajloun	Al - Hussein Battalion /2	West Bank	06-06-1967
188	74156	Private	Mohammed Ayed Obaid Al-Khawaldah	Mafraq	Battalion/2	West Bank	06-06-1967
189	74456	Private	Mohamed Awad Saket Al-shabakat	Amman	King Abdullah/7	West Bank	06-06-1967
190	74495	Private	Abd El - Hamid Mohamed Issa Al – Aarajna	Hebron	Artillery Battalion/ 10	West Bank	06-06-1967
191	74859	sergeant	Mohammed Hussein Saleh Abu Al-Kashk	Irbid	Jordanian Armistice Commission	Jerusalem	06-06-1967
192	74993	sergeant	Ibrahim Radhi Mfidi Al-Sheekat	Amman	Command Transport Company	West Bank	06-06-1967
193	75483	Private	Faleh Ali Faleh Al - Qudah	Irbid	Artillery Battalion/ 1	West Bank	06-06-1967
194	75743	Lance Corporal	Issa Ismail Hamdan Al-Farroukh	Hebron	Clothing and mission warehouses	West Bank	06-06-1967
195	76188	Private	Mufleh Samar Khalaf Al-Hadeeb Al-Masad	Mafraq	Prince Mohammed battalion /9	West Bank	06-06-1967
196	76192	Private	Khalaf Salim Duikhman Al-Jabour	Amman	Battalion/ 9	West Bank	06-06-1967
197	76213	Lance Corporal	Hamdan Hammoud Fahd Al-Qatish	Mafraq	Prince Abdullah battalion /1	West Bank	06-06-1967
198	76424	Private	Hussein Matrouk Hussein Al - Tawafsha	Mafraq	Command Division/ 2	West Bank	06-06-1967
199	76920	Private	Mohamed Saeed Mohammed Bani Shamsa	Nablus	Battalion/2	West Bank	06-06-1967
200	77406	Lance Corporal	Abd Al - Hafiz Abdullah Freih Al - Hameeda	Madaba	Battalion/2	West Bank	06-06-1967

201	79917	Private	Mohammad Shamat Muslim Al - Sarhan	Irbid	Prince Abdullah battalion/1	West Bank	06-06-1967
202	79993	Private	Nasser Mufleh Hussein Al-Amoush	Jarash	Battalion/ 9	West Bank	06-06-1967
203	81502	Private	Attia Mohammed Danan Al- Mannain	Al - Tafila	Mechanized Battalion/ 1	West Bank	06-06-1967
204	82425	Private	Sahman Arshid Mohammed Al - Zaban	Madaba	Battalion/2	West Bank	06-06-1967
205	82947	Private	Mahmoud Mohamed Ahmed Al-batal	Haifa	Electrical Engineering	West Bank	06-06-1967
206	82981	Private	Abd El - Razzaq damas Ismail Al-Majali	Karak	M.T.K. Artillery /9	West Bank	06-06-1967
207	83334	Lance Corporal	Hassan Mohamed Ahmed Berem	Ramallah	Tank Battalion/ 5	Jerusalem	06-06-1967
208	83336	Lance Corporal	Ghalib Bakhit Saleh Al - Darwasha	Ma'an	Tank Battalion/ 4	West Bank	06-06-1967
209	83360	Lance Corporal	Mohamed Marji Salem Ali Al - Rawla	Zarqa	Tank Battalion/ 12	Jenin	06-06-1967
210	83847	Private	Mahmoud Ahmed Mufleh Al-Mobaideen	Karak	Abdullah Bin Rawaha Battalion	West Bank	06-06-1967
211	84726	Lance Corporal	Oqla Jamil Alian Khudhair	Amman	Artillery Battalion/ 6	West Bank	06-06-1967
212	85007	Lance Corporal	Salim Hassan Salim Al-Mommani	Ajloun	Battalion/ 25	West Bank	06-06-1967
213	85116	Lance Corporal	Ibrahim Mohamed Mahmoud Sorour Khattab	Ramallah	Battalion/ 2	West Bank	06-06-1967
214	85307	Private	Fayez Mahmoud Abd El - Rahim Al - Aqqaqra	Irbid	Battalion/2	West Bank	06-06-1967
215	85324	Lance Corporal	Hussein Mohammed Awad Al-Mommani	Ajloun	Prince Abdullah battalion/1	West Bank	06-06-1967
216	85341	Lance Corporal	Rashid Musa Nimr Al - Athamat	Mafraq	Armored Battalion/2	West Bank	06-06-1967
217	85385	Private	Mohamed Ali Ahmed Al - Duwagara	Irbid	Battalion/ 9	West Bank	06-06-1967
218	85848	Sergeant	Mahmoud Oqla Suleiman Al - Atum	Jarash	Artillery Battalion/ 1	West Bank	06-06-1967
219	86318	Private	Atta Allah Shabib Ghaith Bani Hassan	Zarqa	Musa Bin Naseer Battalion	West Bank	06-06-1967
220	86356	Private	Salem Nazzal Hayyan Al - Jahawasha	Amman	Tank Battalion/ 2	West Bank	06-06-1967
221	86546	Sergeant	Ahmed Suleiman Falah Al - Maabrah	Irbid	Battalion/ 10	Martyred in his unit after the Israeli Attack	06-06-1967
222	86680	Private	Khalaf Ahmed Mohammed Al-Shadifat	Mafraq	Zaid Bin Haritha Battalion	West Bank	06-06-1967
223	86799	Private	Mahmoud Mohamed Alian Al - Omari	Irbid	Battalion/ 9	West Bank	06-06-1967
224	87316	Private	Mohamed Odeh Hamed Al - Zaban	Madaba	Battalion/ 10	West Bank	06-06-1967
225	87330	Private	Rabi Salamah Falah Al - Hardan	Amman	Hashemite Battalion /10	West Bank	06-06-1967
226	87481	Private	Sayyah Shanwan Hilal Alissa	Mafraq	Prince Mohammed battalion /9	West Bank	06-06-1967
227	87584	Private	Zaid Oqla Ahmed Al - Kasasbeh	Karak	Tank Battalion/ 5	West Bank	06-06-1967
228	87687	Private	Shaher Othman Falah Al - Siraira	Karak	Battalion/8	West Bank	06-06-1967
229	87715	Private	Shaker Abdul Jalil Mohammed Al-Za'adat	Al-Balqa'	Transport Company/ 6	West Bank	06-06-1967



The March Continues



230	88071	Private	Dhaifullah Sitan Yusuf Al-Waqfi	Irbid	Signal Battalion/ 1	West Bank	06-06-1967
231	88567	Private	Ahmed Abdul Rahim Eid Dar Nasser	Ramallah	Talal Brigade	West Bank	06-06-1967
232	89073	Private	Samih Farhan Hussein Al-Shumali	Irbid	Prince Abdullah battalion/1	West Bank	06-06-1967
233	89127	Private	Mufleh Yahya Manawar Bani Sakher	Amman	Tank Battalion/ 4	West Bank	06-06-1967
234	89831	Private	Salamah Mohammed Al – Hawamda	Al - Tafila	Tank Battalion/ 4	West Bank	06-06-1967
235	89849	Private	Ahmed Mohamed Odeh Al – Shadifat	Mafraq	Mechanized Battalion/ 1	West Bank	06-06-1967
236	89863	Private	Ahmed Ghasab Samarin Al - Mashaqaba	Mafraq	Mechanized Battalion/ 1	West Bank	06-06-1967
237	89867	Private	Dhaifallah Rashid Melehan Bani Sakher	Madaba	Battalion/1	West Bank	06-06-1967
238	89956	Private	Ibrahim Hassan Mutlaq Al - Zaidani	Al - Tafila	Tank Battalion / 4	West Bank	06-06-1967
239	90194	Private	Abd El - Raouf Mahmoud Abd El - Mohsen Al - Ajarma	Madaba	Al - Hussein Battalion / 2	Jerusalem	06-06-1967
240	90271	Private	Qasim Atiq Freij Almarai	Ma'an	Battalion/ 10	West Bank	06-06-1967
241	90443	Private	Ali Moqbel Suleiman Al-Balauna	Ajloun	Al - Hussein Battalion / 2	Jerusalem	06-06-1967
242	90450	Private	Awad Freih Almaraiha	Ma'an	Prince Mohammed battalion /9	West Bank	06-06-1967
243	90535	sergeant	Hosni Nahar Suleiman Al - Habarneh	Amman	Al - Hussein Battalion / 2	Jerusalem	06-06-1967
244	90538	Private	Jamil Mahmoud Ahmed Al -Mawajda	Karak	Prince Hassan battalion /4	West Bank	06-06-1967
245	90582	Private	Fuzan Mufdhi Yusuf Al - Zaghoul	Ajloun	Osama Bin Zaid Battalion	West Bank	06-06-1967
246	90836	Private	Ayed Farhan Helou Al-Khudhair Bani Sakher	Amman	Battalion/8	West Bank	06-06-1967
247	90906	Private	Lafi Ayed Dabaan Al -Shamout	Madaba	Battalion/2	West Bank	06-06-1967
248	90938	Private	Atiwi Mansour Mohammed Al-Rawashda	Karak	Al - Hussein Battalion / 2	Jerusalem	06-06-1967
249	91169	Private	Nawaf Hassan Abdul Mahdi Al-Rawashda	Karak	Medical services and military units	Jerusalem	06-06-1967
250	91247	Private	Yahya Suleiman Hussein Al-Kasasbeh	Karak	Battalion/ 2	West Bank	06-06-1967
251	91289	Private	Falah Hamdan Salamah Bani Sakher	Madaba	Battalion/ 14	West Bank	06-06-1967
252	91453	Private	Saud Atiyah Salamah Al - Huwaitat	Ma'an	Abd El - Rahman Al - Ghafqi Battalion	West Bank	06-06-1967
253	92217	Private	Awad Salem Murshid Al - Dahham	Amman	Prince Abdullah battalion/1	West Bank	06-06-1967
254	92327	Private	Abdullah Nasser Kawkab Bani Khalid	Mafraq	Prince Abdullah battalion/1	West Bank	06-06-1967
255	92432	Private	Ali Mustafa Ibrahim Al- Quraan	Irbid	Artillery Battalion/ 9	West Bank	06-06-1967
256	92438	Lance Corporal	Ahmed Mohamed Nasser Al-Khreisaat	Irbid	Battalion/8	West Bank	06-06-1967
257	92471	Private	Mohamed Shafiq Shatit Ahmed Qasem	Irbid	Artillery Battalion/ 9	West Bank	06-06-1967
258	92495	Private	Fawaz Fayeز Ahmed Al - Sharman	Irbid	Battalion/ 9	West Bank	06-06-1967



259	92715	Private	Hussein Ali- Tolab Al-Goniamat	Irbid	Artillery Battalion/ 7	West Bank	06-06-1967
260	92877	Private	Mohammed Salim Salem Quraitha	Beersheba	Electrical Engineering	West Bank	06-06-1967
261	92996	Private	Mahmoud Abdulaziz Mustafa Abdul Karim	Tulkarem	Jaafar Bin Abi Taleb Battalion	West Bank	06-06-1967
262	93303	Private	Raji Salman Hassan Al – Zaghoul	Ajloun	Prince Abdullah battalion/1	West Bank	06-06-1967
263	93326	Private	Ibrahim Rashid Suleiman Al - Zayoud	Jarash	Tank Battalion/ 2	West Bank	06-06-1967
264	93336	Private	Talib Mohammed Abdul Hadi Safadi	Nablus	Tank Battalion/ 5	West Bank	06-06-1967
265	93805	Private	Salamah Suleiman Mohammed Al- Nuseirat	Jericho	Al - Hussein Battalion /2	West Bank	06-06-1967
266	93816	Private	Abd El - Karim Ibrahim Mahmoud Hijazi	Ramallah	Medical services and military units	West Bank	06-06-1967
267	93826	Private	Ali Mohammed Mendel Bani Yassin	Irbid	Engineering Battalion/ 2	West Bank	06-06-1967
268	94107	Private	Khaled Menzel Samiran Al - Masaïd	Mafraq	Battalion /2	West Bank	06-06-1967
269	94117	Private	Abd al- Salam Sharari Abd al- Nabi al- Boualizi	Karak	Battalion /2	West Bank	06-06-1967
270	95468	Sergeant	Musa Hussein Nassar Al - Salamin	Hebron	Imam Ali Battalion/8	West Bank	06-06-1967
271	95994	Private	Mustafa Abdulhadi Oqla Al-Hazima	Irbid	Artillery Battalion/8	West Bank	06-06-1967
272	96366	Private	Mahmoud Ahmed Suleiman Bani Fawaz	Ajloun	Battalion/ 9	West Bank	06-06-1967
273	96616	Private	Hassan Dheeb Ghaith al- Ghurien	Zarqa	Tank Battalion/ 5	West Bank	06-06-1967
274	96722	Private	Ismail Ahmed Al – Samadi	Irbid	Uqba Bin Nafi Battalion	West Bank	06-06-1967
275	97092	Private	Abdullah Salem Khalaf Al-Balaouna	Ajloun	Battalion/ 6	West Bank	06-06-1967
276	98454	Private	Suleiman Musa Ibrahim Bani Shamis	West Bank	Artillery Battalion/ 9	Internal Security Incidents	06-06-1967
277	99109	Private	Mahmoud Mohamed Bassas Al – Darghameh	Nablus	Al - Hussein Battalion /2	West Bank	06-06-1967
278	99723	Private	Ibrahim Mahmoud Nimr Al - Sayes	Ramallah	Al - Midan Hospital /1	West Bank	06-06-1967
279	99828	Private	Abdullah Ahmed Kaddura Zidan	Nablus	Tariq Bin Ziad Battalion	West Bank	06-06-1967
280	100033	Private	Judah Ali Mahmoud Jouda	Nablus	Division Enhancement Center/ 12	Palestine	06-06-1967
281	100206	Private	Mohamed Mahmoud Abd El - Assi	Ramallah	Guards Battalion/ 2	West Bank	06-06-1967
282	100272	Private	Ahmed Mohamed Ali Al - Zareiqat	Hebron	Battalion/ 10	West Bank	06-06-1967
283	100530	Private	Youssef Dheeb Hamed Badha	Ramallah	Imam Ali Battalion/8	Jerusalem	06-06-1967
284	100836	Private	Falah Ibrahim Salah Al - Aweidat	Nablus	Battalion/ 10	West Bank	06-06-1967
285	100914	Private	Ahmed Abdel Fattah Jabr Al-Kahlah	Ramallah	Abd El - Rahman Al - Ghafqi Battalion	West Bank	06-06-1967
286	100943	Private	Othman Ragheb Hassan Audience	Jerusalem	Osama Bin Zaid Battalion	West Bank	06-06-1967
287	100946	Private	Mohammed Hamdan Mohammed Rabahi	Ramallah	Talal Brigade	West Bank	06-06-1967



The March Continues



288	101141	Private	Ahmed Mohamed Barakat Al - Nawasra	Karak	Abu Obeida Amer Bin Al-Jarrah Battalion	West Bank	06-06-1967
289	101386	Private	Ibrahim Mohamed Youssef Bani Yassin	Irbid	Mechanized Division/ 12	West Bank	06-06-1967
290	102564	Private	Misbah Nayef Musa Al-Masroo	Tiberias	King Ghazi battalion /6	West Bank	06-06-1967
291	102744	Private	Ali Sulaiman Musa Bani Amer	Irbid	Osama Bin Zaid Battalion	Jerusalem	06-06-1967
292	102748	Private	Ali Mufleh Omar Alwardat	Irbid	Battalion/2	Jerusalem	06-06-1967
293	102788	Private	Jamil Talal Ahmed Hamdan	Nablus	Osama Bin Zaid Battalion	Palestine	06-06-1967
294	103002	Private	Ali Hassan Ali Al - Manaseer	Amman	Battalion/ 4	West Bank	06-06-1967
295	103032	Private	Sobhi Mohamed Suleiman Al - Shorfaat	Mafraq	Imam Ali Battalion/8	Jerusalem	06-06-1967
296	103118	Private	Fathi Hosni Ahmed Al-Ajrab	Ramallah	Battalion/ 2	West Bank	06-06-1967
297	103133	Private	Murshid Hassan Ali Al - Hawamda	Hebron	Jaafar Bin Abi Taleb Battalion	West Bank	06-06-1967
298	103259	sergeant	Kamel Abdul - Rahman Hussein Khalaf	Ramallah	King Ghazi battalion /6	West Bank	06-06-1967
299	103374	Private	Hassan Mohamed Khalil Al - Kahleh	Ramallah	Battalion/ 2	West Bank	06-06-1967
300	103412	Private	Jalal Mahmoud Ahmed Abudiya	Jerusalem	Aircraft Resistance Branch	Palestine	06-06-1967
301	103465	Private	Khader Ali Mustafa Dar Al - Hajj	Ramallah	Battalion/ 2	West Bank	06-06-1967
302	103470	sergeant	Abdullah Musa Abdullah Nofal	Ramallah	Battalion/ 2	West Bank	06-06-1967
303	103661	Private	Tahsin Mustafa Hussein Salameh	West Bank	Uqba Bin Nafi Battalion	Sahl Al - Dabba	06-06-1967
304	103720	Private	Abdul Jabbar Othman Abdul Jabbar Sra	Nablus	Division Workshop/2	West Bank	06-06-1967
305	103784	Private	Hashim Mohammed Hamdan Al -Qubba	Jenin	Battalion/2	West Bank	06-06-1967
306	104117	Private	Mahmoud Nimr Abdulrahman Abu Qatish	Ramallah	Center/ 51	West Bank	06-06-1967
307	104424	Private	Abdul - Hamid Salim Ali Al - Zaydani	Al - Tafila	Prince Hassan battalion /4	West Bank	06-06-1967
308	104476	Private	Suleiman Salem Hassan Abu Salik	Beersheba	Zaid Bin Haritha Battalion	West Bank	06-06-1967
309	104493	Private	Suleiman Musa Salem Al-Mutairin	Madaba	Jaafar Bin Abi Taleb Battalion	West Bank	06-06-1967
310	104617	Private	Youssef Abdurrahman Mustafa Mino	Haifa	Osama Bin Zaid Battalion	West Bank	06-06-1967
311	105431	Private	Ali Ahmed Awad Al - Shabul	Irbid	Battalion/ 10	West Bank	06-06-1967
312	106154	Private	Ibrahim Khalil Ali Abu Seifin	Jenin	Al - Hussein Battalion /2	West Bank	06-06-1967
313	106166	Private	Ali Salamah Radwan Bani Radi	Irbid	Al - Hussein Battalion /2	Jerusalem	06-06-1967
314	106618	Private	Mahmoud Mustafa Dawood Al-Ababneh	Irbid	Talal Brigade	Jerusalem	06-06-1967
315	106724	Private	Jamil Ahmed Ibrahim Al- Hebel	Ramallah	Zaid Bin Haritha Battalion	Palestine	06-06-1967
316	106762	sergeant	Suleiman Mohammed Hussein Al - Qudah	Bethlehem	Abd El - Rahman Al - Ghafqi Battalion	West Bank	06-06-1967



The March Continues



317	106786	Private	Ismail Abdulhadi Hussein Jadallah	Ramallah	Zaid Bin Haritha Battalion	West Bank	06-06-1967
318	106806	Private	Ghazi Ahmed Hassan Arar	Tulkarem	Mechanized Division/ 12	West Bank	06-06-1967
319	107082	Private	Oqab Suleiman Mahmoud al-Fuqaha	Nablus	Tariq Bin Ziad Battalion	West Bank	06-06-1967
320	107197	Private	Mahmoud Abdul Karim Mohammed Dar Abdul Karim	Nablus	King Ghazi battalion /6	West Bank	06-06-1967
321	107199	Private	Hani Musa Abdullah Al-Darghama	Nablus	Battalion/ 9	West Bank	06-06-1967
322	107205	Private	Mahmoud Oqla Mahmoud Al - Jabarin	Irbid	Battalion/ 10	West Bank	06-06-1967
323	107503	Private	Mokhd Awad Bakhit Al - Rawashda	Amman	Imam Ali Battalion/8	West Bank	06-06-1967
324	107574	Private	Mahmoud Abbas Mohamed Mekdady	Irbid	Battalion/8	Jerusalem	06-06-1967
325	107578	Lance Corporal	Mahmoud Mustafa Qasim Al - Sharman	Irbid	Al - Hussein Battalion /2	Jerusalem	06-06-1967
326	107590	Private	Ali Hussein Matar Al - Zayoud	Zarqa	Al - Hussein Battalion /2	Jerusalem	06-06-1967
327	107651	Private	Salem Eid Messer Al-Khawaldah	Jarash	Battalion/2	West Bank	06-06-1967
328	107681	Private	Wasfi Mohammed Lafi Al-Obaidat	Irbid	Battalion/8	Jerusalem	06-06-1967
329	107692	Private	Mahmoud Abdullah Mufleh Bani Radi	Irbid	Battalion/2	Jerusalem	06-06-1967
330	107699	Private	Ahmed Mohamed Ibrahim Al - Barazleeh	Jarash	Battalion/8	West Bank	06-06-1967
331	107740	Private	Najib Mahmoud Salem Al - Tayyabat	Irbid	Battalion/ 4	Jerusalem	06-06-1967
332	107741	Private	Yusuf Ghaleb Abdullah Al - Hammadneh	Irbid	Al - Hussein Battalion /2	Jerusalem	06-06-1967
333	107781	Private	Mohamed Othman AbdulQudahr Ajaj	Jenin	Al - Hussein Battalion /2	West Bank	06-06-1967
334	108428	Private	Ahmed AbdulQudahr Hussein Kabbaja	Hebron	Battalion/2	West Bank	06-06-1967
335	108607	Private	Tayseer Mohamed Youssef Ananza	Ajloun	Abd El - Rahman Al - Ghafqi Battalion	Sahl Al - Dabba	06-06-1967
336	108696	Private	Mohammed Abdulaziz Archoud Al-Rawashda	Karak	Battalion/ 10	West Bank	06-06-1967
337	108701	Private	Ali Abdullah Odeh Al - Sheikh	Nablus	Tariq Bin Ziad Battalion	West Bank	06-06-1967
338	108708	Private	Khalid Yousef Salamah Al - Khawaldah	Al - Tafila	Battalion/ 10	West Bank	06-06-1967
339	109020	Private	Suhail Zahedi Abdullah Al - Mahduba	Ramallah	Tank Battalion/ 12	West Bank	06-06-1967
340	109156	Private	Abd El - Karim Suleiman Saad Bani Ismail	Ajloun	Tank Battalion/ 12	Jerusalem	06-06-1967
341	109158	Private	Sobhi Salamah Eid Al - Hawamda	Al - Tafila	Tank Battalion/ 12	West Bank	06-06-1967
342	109580	Private	Mustafa Mohamed Mustafa Ababaneh	Irbid	Tank Battalion/ 12	West Bank	06-06-1967
343	110019	Private	Sulaiman Aliwi Salem Al - Mashaqaba	Mafraq	Tank Battalion/ 12	Jenin	06-06-1967
344	110553	Private	Abdullah Awad Bakhit Al- Rawashda	Madaba	Tariq Bin Ziad Battalion	West Bank	06-06-1967
345	110693	Private	Mohamed Ali Ahmed Al - Darabaka	Ajloun	Al - Midan Hospital	West Bank	06-06-1967



The March Continues



346	110726	Private	Mohammed Ahmed Qasim Al-Kasasbeh	Irbid	Osama Bin Zaid Battalion	Jerusalem	06-06-1967
347	110755	Private	Ayash Sayah Suleiman Al -foqha	Amman	Tank Battalion/ 5	West Bank	06-06-1967
348	110898	Private	Yahya Ali Khalaf Bani Khaled	Mafraq	Prince Abdullah battalion /1	West Bank	06-06-1967
349	110932	Private	Qassim Mohammed Tariq Al-Sardiya	Mafraq	Uqba Bin Nafi Battalion	West Bank	06-06-1967
350	111086	Private	Miteb Abdul Fattah Muslim Al-Da'adin	Karak	Abdullah Bin Rawaha Battalion	West Bank	06-06-1967
351	111153	Private	Mahmoud Suleiman Salem Al - Marafi	Al - Tafila	Battalion/ 9	West Bank	06-06-1967
352	111277	Private	Goyad Ghawi Mohammed Bani Sakher	Amman	Osama Bin Zaid Battalion	Palestine	06-06-1967
353	113167	Private	Aref Abd Al - Raouf Arif Taroud	Nablus	Al - Hussein Battalion /2	West Bank	06-06-1967
354	113168	Private	Riad Mustafa Saleh Safarini	Tulkarem	Al - Hussein Battalion /2	West Bank	06-06-1967
355	113172	Private	Masood H.E. Abdulaziz Darsada	Nablus	Abd El - Rahman Al - Ghafqi Battalion	West Bank	06-06-1967
356	113301	Private	Mognem Naguib Ghoneem	Nablus	Zaid Bin Haritha Battalion	West Bank	06-06-1967
357	113302	Private	Yacoub Saeed Abdulrahman Al-Nawasma	Jerusalem	Zaid Bin Haritha Battalion	Jerusalem	06-06-1967
358	114465	Private	Bassam Ahmed Youssef Nassar	West Bank	Battalion/ 9	Sahl Al - Dabba	06-06-1967
359	114466	Private	Mahmoud Abdul Jabbar Mahmoud Ghanem	Nablus	Battalion/ 6	West Bank	06-06-1967
360	114467	Private	Mohamed Salamah Ibrahim Al - Ma'shala	Ma'an	Battalion/ 6	West Bank	06-06-1967
361	114468	Private	Lotfi Salim Hamdan	Irbid	Talal Brigade	Jerusalem	06-06-1967
362	114469	Private	Sabri Ahmed Ali Khamis Al - Jarawin	Beersheba	Battalion/ 10	West Bank	06-06-1967
363	114470	Private	SAMI Hussein Hassan Abu Zayed	Jenin	Battalion/ 3	West Bank	06-06-1967
364	114471	Private	Khamis Eid Mustafa Alsora	Jerusalem	Uqba Bin Nafi Battalion	West Bank	06-06-1967
365	114474	Private	Mohammed Abdullah Hussein Qasim	Jenin	Battalion/2	West Bank	06-06-1967
366	114476	Private	Mohammad Abdul Rauf Jarrar	Jenin	Battalion/1	West Bank	06-06-1967
367	114477	Private	Mohamed Fayeze Ahmed Abu Rajab	Hebron	Osama Bin Zaid Battalion	West Bank	06-06-1967
368	114478	Private	Eid Saleh Abdullah	Jerusalem	Osama Bin Zaid Battalion	West Bank	06-06-1967
369	114479	Private	Aouni Khalil Al - Sahouri	Jerusalem	Battalion/ 10	West Bank	06-06-1967
370	114480	Private	The Oudah Mohammed Odeh Sultan	Nablus	Osama Bin Zaid Battalion	West Bank	06-06-1967
371	114482	Private	Mohamed Abdel Aal Baseeh	Northern Badia	Al - Hussein Battalion /2	West Bank	06-06-1967
372	114483	Private	Walid Ismail Dheeb	Amman	King Talal Battalion	West Bank	06-06-1967
373	114486	Private	Nader Kamel Nimr Salah	Jerusalem	Battalion/5	West Bank	06-06-1967
374	114487	Private	Hamdi Khader Mahmoud Jarrar	Amman	Talal Brigade	West Bank	06-06-1967



The March Continues



375	114488	Private	Ali Mohamed Mohissen	Jaffa	Talal Brigade	West Bank	06-06-1967
376	114489	Private	Mahmoud Hassan Saeed	Jenin	Talal Brigade	West Bank	06-06-1967
377	114490	Private	Mohamed Nasreddine Ahmed	Hebron	Battalion/ 10	West Bank	06-06-1967
378	114491	Private	Salamah Freij Ahmed	Madaba	Guards Battalion/ 2	West Bank	06-06-1967
379	114492	Private	Ahmed Ibrahim Khalil	Nablus	Battalion/8	West Bank	06-06-1967
380	114493	Private	Walid Abdullatif Mohammed Salim Al-Maani	Jenin	Al - Hussein Battalion /2	West Bank	06-06-1967
381	114494	Private	Mohamed Atallah Ahmed Jabbour	Hebron	Zaid Bin Haritha Battalion	West Bank	06-06-1967
382	114495	Private	Hammad Ahmed Hussein Al-Siba'rah	Hebron	Battalion/2	West Bank	06-06-1967
383	114496	Private	Abd El - Latif Mohamed Mustafa Al - Jukhi	Amman	Battalion/ 10	West Bank	06-06-1967
384	115132	Private	Halim Ahmed Ali Moawad	Nablus	Zaid Bin Haritha Battalion	Palestine	06-06-1967
385	115287	Private	Youssef Suleiman Ahmed Al-Jaabi	Nablus	Battalion/2	West Bank	06-06-1967
386	115288	Private	Taiseer Kamel Saeed Al-Teriaqi	West Bank	Battalion/ 9	Sahl Al - Dabba	06-06-1967
387	115289	Private	Ismail Mohamed Abdel - Hafiz Al - Araba	Hebron	Tariq Bin Ziad Battalion	West Bank	06-06-1967
388	115290	Private	Ertada Ahmed Ali Fares	Nablus	Battalion/ 10	West Bank	06-06-1967
389	115291	Private	Mohamed Shukri Nazmi Al - Amouri	Nablus	Al - Hussein Battalion /2	West Bank	06-06-1967
390	115292	Private	Hamad Nasser Ahmed Nasser Dar Salem	Nablus	Prince Mohammed battalion /9	Palestine	06-06-1967
391	115293	Private	Wael Fayeze Saleh Ashe	Nablus	Hashemite Battalion /10	West Bank	06-06-1967
392	115294	Private	Fathi Ali Mohammed Eiadah	Nablus	Al - Hussein Battalion /2	West Bank	06-06-1967
393	115295	Private	Abd El - Mohammad Saeed Thabet	Nablus	Hashemite Battalion /10	West Bank	06-06-1967
394	115296	Private	Afif Mahmoud Mohammed Al - Haluh	Jenin	Al - Hussein Battalion /2	West Bank	06-06-1967
395	115377	Private	Zuhair Mohammed Tawfiq Ayad	Nablus	Hashemite Battalion /10	West Bank	06-06-1967
396	115470	Private	Yusuf Ahmed Abd Zaaloul	Jenin	Prince Mohammed battalion /9	West Bank	06-06-1967
397	115783	Private	Kamel Ahmed Saad al- Sabah	Nablus	Jaafar Bin Abi Taleb Battalion	West Bank	06-06-1967
398	116236	Private	Mohamed Ziad Jouda Estetia	Nablus	Hashemite Battalion /10	West Bank	06-06-1967
399	116237	Private	Ali Muhammad Ali Shuqir	Nablus	Al - Hussein Battalion /2	West Bank	06-06-1967
400	116238	Private	Hassan Yusuf Mohammed Yusuf	Jenin	Al - Hussein Battalion /2	West Bank	06-06-1967
401	116448	Private	Bassam Jamil Ahmad al- Baghdadi	West Bank	Hashemite Battalion /10	Sahl Al - Dabba	06-06-1967
402	116449	Private	Farouk Aziz Mahmoud Faheh	Jerusalem	Al - Hussein Battalion /2	West Bank	06-06-1967
403	116450	Private	Mahmoud Kamel Asaad Dar Nassar	Nablus	King Ghazi battalion /6	West Bank	06-06-1967



The March Continues



404	116728	Private	Abd El - Aziz Musa Abd El - Aziz Hammad	Jerusalem	Osama Bin Zaid Battalion	West Bank	06-06-1967
405	116883	Private	Wahid Attia Hussein Dar Ali	Jenin	Al - Hussein Battalion /2	West Bank	06-06-1967
406	116995	Private	Mohamed Issa Musleh Al - Shaa'ain	Hebron	Training center/ 88	West Bank	06-06-1967
407	117168	Private	Khalid Ali AbdulQudahr Kreishan	Ma'an	Hashemite Battalion /10	West Bank	06-06-1967
408	117181	Private	Hamada Ali Hammad Ataya	Ramallah	Osama Bin Zaid Battalion	West Bank	06-06-1967
409	117616	Private	Ramadan Mahmoud Ramadan Abu Shamala	Irbid	Talal Brigade	Jerusalem	06-06-1967
410	117987	Private	Abd Al - Karim Joudat Rifaat Al - Qadi	Nablus	Prince Mohammed battalion /9	West Bank	06-06-1967
411	118325	Private	Hafiz Fahim Mahmoud Abu Al-Haija	Nablus	Battalion/2	West Bank	06-06-1967
412	118353	Private	Talal Mustafa Ahmed Abu Galboush	Jenin	Osama Bin Zaid Battalion	West Bank	06-06-1967
413	118406	Private	Hussein Asaad Hussein Jarrar	Nablus	Al - Hussein Battalion /2	West Bank	06-06-1967
414	118407	Private	Mohamed Saeed Fares Juma	Nablus	Imam Ali Battalion/8	West Bank	06-06-1967
415	118681	Private	Samir Amin Mansour Omer	West Bank	Imam Ali Battalion/8	Internal Security Incidents	06-06-1967
416	118880	Private	Omar Ezzat Mahmoud Omar	Nablus	Imam Ali Battalion/8	West Bank	06-06-1967
417	118907	Private	Nomman Mohamed Sadek Al - Alona	Jenin	Battalion/8	West Bank	06-06-1967
418	119013	Private	Nazmi Ibrahim Omar	Nablus	Imam Ali Battalion/8	West Bank	06-06-1967
419	121485	Private	Saadi Asaad Tawfiq al-Jallad	Nablus	Imam Ali Battalion/8	West Bank	06-06-1967
420	121486	Private	Mahmoud Yassin Daoud Abu Bakr	Jenin	Al - Hussein Battalion /2	West Bank	06-06-1967
421	121783	Private	Ahmed Youssef Mustafa Al-Atatra	Jenin	Al - Hussein Battalion /2	West Bank	06-06-1967
422	121981	Private	Tayseer Jaber Asaad Dar AbuBakar	West Bank	Al - Hussein Battalion /2	Sahl Al - Dabba	06-06-1967
423	121982	Private	Ahmed Awad Ibrahim Abu Zeina	Nablus	Jaafar Bin Abi Taleb Battalion	West Bank	06-06-1967
424	121983	Private	Mohamed Abdel - Latif Ghanim Ammarna	Jenin	Al - Hussein Battalion /2	West Bank	06-06-1967
425	121991	Private	Bassam Dawood Ahmad Nasser	Nablus	Prince Mohammed battalion /9	West Bank	06-06-1967
426	123378	Private	Odeh Zaidan Mutleb Al - Khawaldeh	Jarash	Jaafar Bin Abi Taleb Battalion	West Bank	06-06-1967
427	124563	Private	Awad Mohamed Fares Al - Shujaia	Ramallah	Omar Bin Al - As Battalion	West Bank	06-06-1967
428	124730	Private	Abd El - Fattah Mustafa Abdullah Abu Shahla	Jenin	Al - Hussein Battalion /2	West Bank	06-06-1967
429	125127	Private	Ali Hussein Hamed Dar Salah	Ramallah	Abd El - Rahman Al - Ghafqi Battalion	West Bank	06-06-1967
430	126712	Private	Mohamed Saeed Hassan Asaad Al - Risha	Nablus	Hashemite Battalion /10	West Bank	06-06-1967
431	135131	Private	Riad Ahmed Mahmoud Dawood	Nablus	Al - Hussein Battalion /2	West Bank	06-06-1967
432	137153	sergeant	Suleiman Mohammed Yusuf Ghannam	Nablus	Zaid Bin Haritha Battalion	West Bank	06-06-1967



433	141116	Private	Mohammad Ahmad Mahmoud Danouf	Jenin	Al - Hussein Battalion / 2	West Bank	06-06-1967
434	144746	Private	Tawfiq Khader Mahmoud Dar Farouq	Nablus	Abd El - Rahman Al - Ghafqi Battalion	West Bank	06-06-1967
435	145095	Private	Mohamed Juma Qasim Salah	Haifa	Al - Hussein Battalion / 2	West Bank	06-06-1967
436	145096	Private	Abd El - Razzak Mohamed Abd El - Latif	Ramallah	Zaid Bin Haritha Battalion	West Bank	06-06-1967
437	147499	Private	Nayef Abd El - Rashid Dar Farooq	Nablus	Abd El - Rahman Al - Ghafqi Battalion	West Bank	06-06-1967
438	152898	Private	Suleiman Abdul Fattah Salman Al- Saraneh	Hebron	Division Enhancement Center/12	West Bank	06-06-1967
439	156329	Private	Hamd Allah Shehada ali Shehada	Nablus	Jaafar Bin Abi Taleb Battalion	West Bank	06-06-1967
440	530722	National Guard	Helmi Ismail Mohamed Samara	Jerusalem	Command Division/ 2	West Bank	06-06-1967
441	542298	National Guard	Yusif Hassan Mahmoud	Tulkarem	Abdullah Bin Rawaha Battalion	West Bank	06-06-1967
442	592733	National Guard	Said Issa Barbara	Ramallah	Abdullah Bin Rawaha Battalion	West Bank	06-06-1967
443	594681	National Guard	Saad Asaad Yousef Al - Baraghsha	Ramallah	Command Division/ 2	West Bank	06-06-1967
444	596600	National Guard	Shihab Abdullah Hazaa Al-Wahidi	Beersheba	Engineering Battalion/ 2	West Bank	06-06-1967
445	597876	National Guard	Hosni Taha Mohamed	Ramallah	Jaafar Bin Abi Taleb Battalion	West Bank	06-06-1967
446	608521	National Guard	Shafiq Yusuf Abdul- Mutati	Irbid	Engineering Battalion/ 2	West Bank	06-06-1967
447	612054	National Guard	Fadel Mahmoud Ahmed Khattab	Jerusalem	Command Division/ 2	West Bank	06-06-1967
448	628660	National Guard	Hussein Ibrahim Hussein	Jaffa	Command Division/ 2	West Bank	06-06-1967
449	652182	Commissioned	Awad Reda Asaad Abdullah	Nablus	Al - Hussein Battalion / 2	West Bank	06-06-1967
450	3949	captain	Mohammed Amin Abdullah Al-Manaseer	Amman	Tank Battalion/ 12	Martyrs Triangle	07-06-1967
451	5871	Lieutenant	Mahmoud Daoud Flihan Mbeideen	Karak	Tank Battalion/ 2	West Bank	07-06-1967
452	16883	Private	Wajih Attia Hassan	Jenin	Al - Hussein Battalion / 2	West Bank	07-06-1967
453	22419	Private	Mahmoud Khalil Ismail Dar Othman	Ramallah	Al - Hussein Battalion / 2	Jerusalem	07-06-1967
454	22973	Sergeant	Mohamed Youssef Salim Al - Qudah	Ajloun	Transport Company/ 6	Internal Security Incidents	07-06-1967
455	24603	Sergeant	Mansour Abdul Fattah Ahmed Al-Zaydan	Zarqa	Engineering Battalion/ 1	West Bank	07-06-1967
456	25701	Sergeant Major	Ahmed Hassan Mahdi Al - Swamela	RPublic Armypublic of Yemen	Al - Hussein Battalion / 2	Jerusalem	07-06-1967
457	28735	Sergeant	Mohammed Ali Salem Al - Khansa	Jerusalem	Al - Hashimi Brigade	West Bank	07-06-1967
458	30374	Private	Saeed Hamza Al - Hajj Mohammed Al - Sheikh	Jerusalem	Northern Region	West Bank	07-06-1967
459	31649	Lance Corporal	Ahmed Hassan Musa Al-Shariqiyyin	Irbid	Military Police	Wadi Shoaib	07-06-1967
460	31661	Private	Mohamed Noman Abdul Moneim Al - Hawamda	Nablus	Talal Brigade	West Bank	07-06-1967
461	34800	Private	Asaad Abdullah Abdulhamid Al-Mahamada	Nablus	Signal Battalion/ 3	West Bank	07-06-1967



The March Continues



462	35934	sergeant	Sayar Samir Saleh Al - Hammad	Irbid	Al - Hussein Battalion /2	Jerusalem	07-06-1967
463	36530	Private	Atiaq Suleiman Salim Al - Huwaitat	Ma'an	Al - Hussein Battalion /2	Jerusalem	07-06-1967
464	36639	Sergeant	Mohamed Salamah Khaled Al-Rubaat Al -Sardiah	Mafraq	Battalion/1	West Bank	07-06-1967
465	38174	sergeant	Dawood Mohammad Mahmoud Abu Hui	Jerusalem	Jordanian Armistice Commission	West Bank	07-06-1967
466	38591	Private	Ahmed Ali Hamed Al - Sahma	Al-Balqa'	Artillery Battalion/ 6	West Bank	07-06-1967
467	50481	Sergeant Major	Suleiman Issa Suleiman Al - Hilalat	Ma'an	Imam Ali Battalion/8	Jerusalem	07-06-1967
468	53048	Private	Abd Al - Hamid Abd Al - Rahman Moufi Al - Shuwabakeh	Amman	Musa Bin Naseer Battalion	West Bank	07-06-1967
469	54429	Sergeant	Nawaf Farhan Mansour Al-Sahawa	Irbid	Signal Battalion/2	West Bank	07-06-1967
470	56201	Sergeant	Musa Abdul Hamid Dakhil Al-Nimerat	Zarqa	Tank Battalion/ 10	West Bank	07-06-1967
471	60004	Lance Corporal	Alian Falah Musa Al - Ajalin	Madaba	Imam Ali Battalion/8	West Bank	07-06-1967
472	62556	sergeant	Mahmoud Taher Ahmed Abu Al-Rub	Jenin	Artillery Battalion/8	West Bank	07-06-1967
473	66422	Private	Mahmoud Eid Issa Dar Awad	Nablus	Engineering Battalion	West Bank	07-06-1967
474	67714	Lance Corporal	Mohammed Ibrahim Rashid Bani Musa	Irbid	Engineering Battalion/ 1	West Bank	07-06-1967
475	67734	Lance Corporal	Mahmoud Mohamed Saleh Al-Hokoom	Irbid	Zaid Bin Haritha Battalion	West Bank	07-06-1967
476	68906	Private	Ahmed Dheeb Hassan Al-Bouziya	Nablus	Signal Battalion/ 1	West Bank	07-06-1967
477	71031	Private	Hamad Salman Saleh Al - Issa	Mafraq	Al - Hussein Battalion /2	Jerusalem	07-06-1967
478	71145	Private	Ahmed Abd El - Muti Tehi Al-Sanabra	Al-Balqa'	Al - Hussein Battalion /2	Jerusalem	07-06-1967
479	71454	Private	Ibrahim Abdulaziz Ahmed Al-Kaid	Al-Balqa'	Abd El - Rahman Al - Ghafqi Battalion	West Bank	07-06-1967
480	71951	Private	Ahmed Mahmoud Magli Al - Rawashda	Jarash	Prince Hassan battalion /4	Jerusalem	07-06-1967
481	72080	Lance Corporal	Yusuf Khalil Mohammed Al- Salim	Jenin	Tank Battalion/ 5	West Bank	07-06-1967
482	72089	Private	Juma Ahmed Mahmoud Azzam	Irbid	Artillery Battalion/ 9	West Bank	07-06-1967
483	72562	Sergeant	Mahmoud Mustafa Khalaf Al-Mommani	Ajloun	Artillery Battalion/ 1	West Bank	07-06-1967
484	73436	Private	Musa Muhammad Ali Al - Zaghoul	Ajloun	Anti-tanks Battalion /8	Jerusalem	07-06-1967
485	73675	Private	Khalaf Nimr Awad Al - Guanma	Mafraq	Prince Hassan battalion /4	Jerusalem	07-06-1967
486	76307	Lance Corporal	Ali Aqeel Suleiman Ayal Awad	Al - Tafila	Artillery Battalion/ 6	West Bank	07-06-1967
487	82051	Private	Mohammed Abd Shehadeh Mohammed Al-Thawbiya	Hebron	Talal Brigade	West Bank	07-06-1967
488	82424	Private	Mohamed Ahmed Alqan Al -Awamleh	Al-Balqa'	Al - Hussein Battalion /2	West Bank	07-06-1967
489	83214	Private	Zuhair Ali Fendi Al - Freihaat	Ajloun	Hashemite Battalion /10	West Bank	07-06-1967
490	85040	Private	Khalaf Hammad Faleh Al - Sharaa	Amman	Tank Battalion/ 4	West Bank	07-06-1967



491	85488	Private	Salem Mahmoud Mufleh Al – Sabih	Al-Balqa'	V.T.K. tanks /5	West Bank	07-06-1967
492	86898	Private	Dheeb Khalaf Samarin Al-Mashaqaba	Mafraq	Armored Workshop/ 2	West Bank	07-06-1967
493	87008	Private	Majid Murshid Khalil Bani Issa	Irbid	Battalion/ 9	West Bank	07-06-1967
494	87434	Private	Ahmed Nimr Mufleh Al – Haniti	Amman	Tank Battalion/ 5	West Bank	07-06-1967
495	87721	Private	Ali Mustafa Jabr Al – Eida	Irbid	Al - Hussein Battalion /2	Jerusalem	07-06-1967
496	87896	Private	Sabih Jazi Issa Slimanin	Ma'an	Osama Bin Zaid Battalion	Jerusalem	07-06-1967
497	88358	Private	Saleh Odeh Difallah Al-Thnaibat	Karak	Engineering Battalion/ 1	West Bank	07-06-1967
498	88851	Private	Mohammad Khalaf Ali Bani Arshid	Irbid	Artillery Battalion/ 7	West Bank	07-06-1967
499	89057	Private	Mufleh Hassan Hishan Al- Mahameed	Al-Balqa'	Battalion/1	West Bank	07-06-1967
500	91424	Private	Ahmed Musa Hajes Al-Sawair	Amman	Clothing and mission warehouses	West Bank	07-06-1967
501	92729	Private	Ahmed Naguib Khalaf Al - Hammouri	Irbid	Artillery Battalion/ 6	West Bank	07-06-1967
502	94874	Private	Ahmed Mohammed Hussein Al-Zaghoul	Ajloun	Osama Bin Zaid Battalion	Jerusalem	07-06-1967
503	95656	Private	Mohamed Ahmed Moqbel Al – Shararaqa	Irbid	Osama Bin Zaid Battalion	Jerusalem	07-06-1967
504	95983	Private	Fayez Mufleh Hassan Al - Shaloul	Irbid	Artillery Battalion/ 9	West Bank	07-06-1967
505	96004	Private	Amin Salamah Mohammed Al-Mommani	Ajloun	Artillery Battalion/ 6	West Bank	07-06-1967
506	97324	Private	Hassan Abdullah Yacoub Al - Jabaliya	Ajloun	Omar Bin Al - Khattab Battalion	West Bank	07-06-1967
507	98392	Private	Azzam Atta Hamad Joudeh	Nablus	Paramedics/ 1.	Jerusalem	07-06-1967
508	100067	Private	Yusuf Mohammed Hamza Anjas	Ramallah	Osama Bin Zaid Battalion	Jerusalem	07-06-1967
509	100556	Private	Zaki Abdulaziz Musallam Al-Suwaiti	Hebron	Signal Battalion/2	West Bank	07-06-1967
510	100692	Private	Mohamed Saqr Ibrahim Al - Jamal	Jerusalem	Talal Brigade	West Bank	07-06-1967
511	100696	Private	Omar Mahmoud Ali Shaniah	Ramallah	Omar Bin Al - Khattab Battalion	West Bank	07-06-1967
512	100745	Private	Mahmoud Hussein Mohammed Salem Al-Darghama	Nablus	Imam Ali Battalion/8	Jerusalem	07-06-1967
513	100995	Private	Musa Mohammed Musa Al-Atat	Hebron	Jaafar Bin Abi Taleb Battalion	Palestine	07-06-1967
514	102174	Private	Hussein Qasem Mohammed Al – Athamaat	Mafraq	Abu Obeida Amer Bin Al- Jarrah Battalion	West Bank	07-06-1967
515	103012	Private	Khalifa Mustafa Mohsen Hamed	Irbid	Artillery Battalion/ 6	West Bank	07-06-1967
516	103340	Private	Fakhri Asaad Abdullah Dar Mohammed	Ramallah	Zaid Bin Haritha Battalion	West Bank	07-06-1967 *
517	103579	Private	Salim Saeed Hussein Mansour	Nazareth	Musa Bin Naseer Battalion	West Bank	07-06-1967
518	105098	Private	Salem Suleiman Nimr Al - Batarsa	Jarash	Artillery Battalion/ 6	West Bank	07-06-1967
519	105838	Private	Mahmoud Shukri Murshid Odeh	Nablus	Artillery Battalion/ 6	West Bank	07-06-1967



520	106218	Private	Samir Mustafa Saeed Al - Qudah	Ajloun	Artillery Battalion/ 6	West Bank	07-06-1967
521	106717	sergeant	Ahmad Nimr Asaad Al-Fala	Ramallah	Zaid Bin Haritha Battalion	West Bank	07-06-1967
522	107560	sergeant	Arsan Taher Youssef Dar Youssef	Nablus	Prince Ali /8	West Bank	07-06-1967
523	107690	Private	Ahmed Mahmoud Ali Al - Rashdan	Irbid	Prince Hassan battalion /4	Jerusalem	07-06-1967
524	108580	Private	Mahmoud Akl Salamah Al - Hananda	Irbid	Tank Battalion/ 2	Palestine	07-06-1967
525	109234	Private	Eid Suleiman Mohammed Al-Wareikat	Al-Balqa'	Osama Bin Zaid Battalion	West Bank	07-06-1967
526	110740	Private	Rabahi Mustafa Quaider Al-Alwnah	Irbid	Mechanized Battalion/ 1	West Bank	07-06-1967
527	111868	Private	Mubarak Abdullah Falah Al - Zyedat	Al-Balqa'	Artillery Battalion/ 6	West Bank	07-06-1967
528	112140	Private	Mohamed Khalil Ismail Al - Janadba	Hebron	Jaafar Bin Abi Taleb Battalion	Palestine	07-06-1967
529	112647	civil	Abd Al - Latif Abd Al - Rahman Kaid Sayah	Nablus	Civil Workers Company/ 3	West Bank	07-06-1967
530	113170	Private	Abd El - Majid Mahmoud Salamah Al - Suwaiti	Hebron	Training center/ 88	West Bank	07-06-1967
531	113744	Private	Ismail Abdullah Jaber Mahmeed	Nablus	Armor Corpse	Martyred in his unit after the Israeli Attack	07-06-1967
532	113949	Private	Khalil Suhail Abdullah Zahran	Jerusalem	Mechanized Division/ 12	West Bank	07-06-1967
533	113950	Private	Talaat Helmi Khorshid Al - Kharouf	Nablus	Mechanized Division/ 12	West Bank	07-06-1967
534	113951	Private	Saleh Othman Khalil Al - Batal	Hebron	Mechanized Division/ 12	West Bank	07-06-1967
535	113966	Private	Asad Masoud Darwish Dar Darwish	Jenin	Al - Hussein Battalion /2	Jerusalem	07-06-1967
536	114276	Private	Abd El- Fattah Fawzi Asaad Glad glad	Nablus	Battalion/2	West Bank	07-06-1967
537	114277	Private	Daoud Yusuf Abdulsalam Dar Saleem	Jerusalem	Zaid Bin Haritha Battalion	West Bank	07-06-1967
538	114310	Private	Ibrahim Jerias Elias Balt	Jerusalem	Osama Bin Zaid Battalion	West Bank	07-06-1967
539	114397	Private	Ramadan Mohamed Abdel Moneim Masoudi	Hebron	Osama Bin Zaid Battalion	West Bank	07-06-1967
540	114464	Private	Ahmad Khalil Jabr Al-Bard	Jaffa	Al - Hussein Battalion /2	West Bank	07-06-1967
541	114473	Private	Mohamed Nadim Hassan	Nablus	Zaid Bin Haritha Battalion	West Bank	07-06-1967
542	114475	Private	Younis Yacoub Ahmed Natshe	Hebron	Hashemite Battalion /10	West Bank	07-06-1967
543	114481	Private	Jawad Raja Issa Noweiser	Nazareth	Imam Ali Battalion/8	Palestine	07-06-1967
544	114484	Private	Thabet Badawi Mahmoud	Nablus	Jaafar Bin Abi Taleb Battalion	West Bank	07-06-1967
545	114485	Private	Mohamed Eid Khalaf Al - Zawhara	Zarqa	Talal Brigade	West Bank	07-06-1967
546	114670	Private	Yacoub Suleiman Abd El - Dweik	Hebron	Uqba Bin Nafi Battalion	West Bank	07-06-1967
547	114678	Private	Ahmed Mahmoud Ahmed Al - Azza	Zarqa	Talal Brigade	West Bank	07-06-1967
548	114740	Private	Mohamed Adel Ahmed Abu Issa	Nablus	Al - Hussein Battalion /2	Palestine	07-06-1967

549	114862	Private	Taher Mohammed Saleh Atiq	Jenin	Zaid Bin Haritha Battalion	West Bank	07-06-1967
550	115234	Private	Hussein Salim Hassan Abu Al-Saud	Jaffa	Battalion/2	Palestine	07-06-1967
551	116328	Private	Abd El - Hafiz Salamah Abdul - Jawad Al – Jaghmeh	Jerusalem	Zaid Bin Haritha Battalion	West Bank	07-06-1967
552	116932	Private	Mahmoud Naji Musa Abu Al-Rub	Jenin	Imam Ali Battalion/8	West Bank	07-06-1967
553	116933	Private	Helmi Sedki Mahmoud Ajaj	Nablus	Al - Hussein Battalion /2	West Bank	07-06-1967
554	535491	National Guard	Nazmi Amin Saleh	Amman	Osama Bin Zaid Battalion	West Bank	07-06-1967
555	542219	National Guard	Saleh Abd El- Nabi Muhammad al- Kharouf	Hebron	Command of the 3rd Division	West Bank	07-06-1967
556	542862	National Guard	Ibrahim Fouad Asaad Khreem	Nablus	Engineering Battalion/ 2	West Bank	07-06-1967
557	543005	National Guard	Mufleh Mutlaq Faleh Abu Raji	Tulkarem	Engineering Battalion/ 2	West Bank	07-06-1967
558	543132	National Guard	Sodqi Hamdi Ismail	Nablus	Al - Hussein Battalion /2	West Bank	07-06-1967
559	579527	National Guard	Daoud Awad Dawood	Jenin	National Guard	West Bank	07-06-1967
560	595274	National Guard	Mahmoud Mohamed Shehada	Jenin	Osama Bin Zaid Battalion	Palestine	07-06-1967
561	597840	National Guard	Muhammad Mustafa Ali	Ramallah	Engineering Battalion/ 2	West Bank	07-06-1967
562	608251	National Guard	Murshid Issa Moqbel	Irbid	Engineering Battalion/ 2	Jerusalem	07-06-1967
563	41759	Lance Corporal	Awad Saleh Jabr Aldelegham Al-Jabour	Mafrag	Prince Abdullah battalion/1	West Bank	08-06-1967
564	92797	Private	To'ma Sa'ed Thalji Al-Kofof	Ajloun	Engineering Battalion/ 2	Mine explosion	08-06-1967
565	100458	Private	Hosni Dhiab Hussein Dragh	Ramallah	Abd El - Rahman Al - Ghafqi Battalion	West Bank	08-06-1967
566	109606	Private	Khalifa Comfortableel Zayed Al-Ghazzawiya	Nablus	Engineering Battalion/ 1	Martyred in his unit after the Israeli Attack	08-06-1967
567	113164	Private	Fawzi Rabi Abd El - Basir Al - Dweik	Hebron	Omar Bin Al - As Battalion	West Bank	08-06-1967
568	113165	Private	Fathi Muhaiman Ibrahim Al - Nawawi	Jericho	Uqba Bin Nafi Battalion	West Bank	08-06-1967
569	113171	Private	Fathi Fakhri Mohamed Jarrar	Jenin	King Ghazi battalion /6	West Bank	08-06-1967
570	151340	Private	Abd El - Wahab Saeed Abdul Wahab Abu Diak	Jenin	Al - Hussein Battalion /2	West Bank	08-06-1967
571	65865	Private	Taleb Eid Awad Al-Aqaqra	Irbid	Mechanized Division/ 12	West Bank	09-06-1967
572	70356	Private	Saleh Mahmoud Ali Abu Karim	Irbid	Princess Alia Brigade	West Bank	09-06-1967
573	105376	Lance Corporal	Mohamed Ahmed Abdulrahman Shaheen	Nablus	West Front	West Bank	09-06-1967
574	108264	Lance Corporal	Youssef Abdel - Jalil Manawar Al - Manaseer	Amman	Imam Ali Brigade	West Bank	09-06-1967
575	38518	Lance Corporal	Abd El - Jalil Mohamed Ibrahim Al - Khwaldeh	Al-Balqa'	Artillery Battalion/ 6	West Bank	10-06-1967
576	55710	sergeant	Abdullah Hassan Asaad Bani Shamsa	Nablus	Mobile Field Hospital	West Bank	10-06-1967
577	72456	Private	Ali Mohammed Ahmed Al-Yemni	Irbid	Artillery Battalion/ 6	West Bank	10-06-1967



578	93760	Private	Ahmed Faleh Hishan Mahidat	Irbid	Prince Hassan battalion /4	Jerusalem	11-06-1967
579	113952	Private	Mustafa Saeed Asaad Al-Falana	Ramallah	Zaid Bin Haritha Battalion	West Bank	14-06-1967
580	113300	Private	Rajai Mahmoud Jouda	West Bank	Artillery Corps	Sahl Al - Dabba	01-09-1967
581	95351	Private	Khalifa Yassin Al - Ward Al - Anizat	Amman	Jaafar Bin Abi Taleb Battalion	West Bank	05-09-1967
582	97548	Private	Abdullah Yusuf Hamad Al-Balaouna	Ajloun	Hamza Bin Abdulmutallab Battalion	West Bank	05-09-1967
583	94458	Private	Qassim Ahmed Mustafa Al - Khatib	Zarqa	Engineering Battalion/ 2	West Bank	18-10-1967
584	104037	Private	Ibrahim Mohamed Abdel - Fattah Salah	Nablus	Tariq Bin Ziad Battalion	Martyred in his unit after the Israeli Attack	07-11-1967
585	66048	Lance Corporal	Muhammad Ali Hussein Al - Zahaiqa	Jerusalem	Salah Eddin Al - Ayoubi Battalion	West Bank	20-11-1967
586	106040	Private	Mustafa Mnaji Talab Al-Adwan	Al-Balqa'	King Ali Battalion/5	West Bank	20-11-1967
587	104294	Private	Hosni Mohsen Saleh Abu Ali	Jenin	Abd El - Rahman Al - Ghafqi Battalion	Martyred in his unit after the Israeli Attack	28-11-1967
588	2409	Major	Firas Mohamed Ali Al – Ajlouni	Ajloun	Royal Air Force	Camp Unit	01-01-1967
589	4948	Lieutenant	Abdullah Mohammed Abdullah Dar Ayad	Nablus	Military Police	Mine explosion during the war - front lines	21-05-1967

Martyrs of the Arab Army in 1968

#	Military number	Rank	The name of the martyr	Hometown	Unit	Place of martyrdom	Date of martyrdom
1	62385	Private	Saud Ahmed Nasser Albarari	Madaba	Guard Battalion/ 1	Mine explosion	01-01-1968
2	86376	Lance Corporal	Nashmi Rifai Pioneers Al-Sardiah	Mafrq	Royal Guard Battalion /3	Internal Security Incidents	04-01-1968
3	97310	Private	Abd El - Karim Ismail Hassan Al - Masri	Madaba	Saad Bin Abi Waqas Battalion	Internal Security Incidents	08-01-1968
4	59510	Lance Corporal	Hamed Misbah Awad Al – Shorfat	Mafrq	Uqba Bin Nafi Battalion	Internal Security Incidents	15-01-1968
5	67982	Private	Ahmed Tawfiq Mufleh Dar Hamdan	Tulkarem	Uqba Bin Nafi Battalion	Jordan Valley	15-01-1968
6	101773	Private	Abd Al - Latif Abd Al - Rahman Odeh Al – Siraira	Karak	Uqba Bin Nafi Battalion	Internal Security Incidents	15-01-1968
7	111543	Private	Abd Al - Aziz Suleiman Akili Al - Zariqat	Ajloun	Uqba Bin Nafi Battalion	Internal Security Incidents	15-01-1968
8	70803	Lance Corporal	Ahmed Abdul Jalil Mustafa Al-Maraaba	Madaba	Engineering Corps	Mine explosion	27-01-1968
9	40867	sergeant	Mohamed Ahmed Khaled Guanma	Irbid	Prince Hassan battalion /4	Mine explosion	01-02-1968
10	95808	Private	Khalifa Ahmed Fendi Al-zboun	Mafrq	Saad Bin Abi Waqas Battalion	Martyred in his unit after the Israeli Attack	11-02-1968
11	1349	Major	Mansour Mohamed Hussein Kreishan	Ma'an	Al - Hussein Battalion /2	Jordan Valley	15-02-1968
12	29661	sergeant	Mahmoud Eid Qasim Al - Nisour	Al-Balqa'	Prince Hassan battalion /4	Martyred in his unit after the Israeli Attack	15-02-1968
13	56496	Lance Corporal	Awad Mohamed Ibrahim Al – Jarrarha	Irbid	Al - Hussein Battalion /2	Martyred in his unit after the Israeli Attack	15-02-1968



The March Continues



14	74028	Private	Mohamed Oqla Mustafa Abdulrahman	Irbid	Artillery Battalion/ 1	Martyred in his unit after the Israeli Attack	15-02-1968
15	77432	Lance Corporal	Ali Sweilem Hussein Al—Khalelah	Mafrq	Al - Hussein Battalion /2	Martyred in his unit after the Israeli Attack	15-02-1968
16	87247	Private	Ali Hussein Ali Al – Omari	Irbid	Al - Hussein Battalion /2	Martyred in his unit after the Israeli Attack	15-02-1968
17	91000	Private	Munir Ahmed Ibrahim Al – Masri	Irbid	Prince Hassan battalion /4	Martyred in his unit after the Israeli Attack	15-02-1968
18	103978	Private	Mohamed Hamdan Ibrahim Al – omdeh	Jerusalem	Al - Hussein Battalion /2	Martyred in his unit after the Israeli Attack	15-02-1968
19	104911	Private	Ahmed Abdullah Hussein Younis	Nablus	Artillery Battalion/ 1	Martyred in his unit after the Israeli Attack	15-02-1968
20	112641	Private	Ahmed Hassan Abdulrahman Magableh	Irbid	Prince Hassan battalion /4	Martyred in his unit after the Israeli Attack	15-02-1968
21	3474	captain	Fawzi Barakat Jabr Al – Shiraida	Irbid	Field Engineering Battalion /1	Jordan Valley	27-02-1968
22	106968	Private	Ahmed Mohamed Hassan Al-Swaqata	Nablus	Saad Bin Abi Waqas Battalion	Martyred in his unit after the Israeli Attack	28-02-1968
23	4806	Lieutenant	Khader Shukri Yacoub Darwish Al-Obaid	Ma'an	Artillery Battalion/ 6	Al-Karamah	21-03-1968
24	4910	Lieutenant	Mohamed Hummel Hatmal Al - Zaban	Madaba	Tank Battalion/ 5	Al-Karamah	21-03-1968
25	5968	Lieutenant	Issa Suleiman Abdulrahman Saihin	Irbid	Artillery Battalion/ 7	Al-Karamah	21-03-1968
26	6526	Cadet	Rateb Mohammed Saad Al-Batayneh	Irbid	Tank Battalion/ 5	Al-Karamah	21-03-1968
27	6556	Cadet	Salem Mohammed Salem Al - Khasawneh	Irbid	Tank Battalion/ 3	Al-Karamah	21-03-1968
28	6866	Cadet	Aref Mahmoud Mohammed Al - Shakshir	Nablus	Tank Battalion/ 3	Al-Karamah	21-03-1968
29	32578	sergeant	Ahmed Khalil Mohammed Khalil	Hebron	Hashemite Battalion/10	Al-Karamah	21-03-1968
30	36518	sergeant	Salhom Mater Issa Al- Khudhair	Amman	Khalid Bin Alwaleed Battalion /15	Al-Karamah	21-03-1968
31	40821	sergeant	Belkawi Atallah Falah Bani Issa	Mafrq	Yarmouk Brigade	Al-Karamah	21-03-1968
32	42272	Lance Corporal	Muslim Qasim Matir Al – Matarnah	Karak	Saad Bin Abi Waqas Battalion	Al-Karamah	21-03-1968
33	42456	sergeant	Nasser Mohammed Mutlaq Hamad Al-Khawla	Al - Tafila	Abdullah Bin Rawahaa Battalion	Al-Karamah	21-03-1968
34	50349	Private	Salman Salim Al-Awazam	Madaba	Artillery Battalion/ 4	Al-Karamah	21-03-1968
35	53452	Private	Hamed Mohamed Hamad Al - Lassasima	Karak	Artillery Battalion/ 3	Al-Karamah	21-03-1968
36	54041	sergeant	Salim Mufleh Mohammed Bani Sakher	Amman	Tank Battalion/ 5	Al-Karamah	21-03-1968
37	55495	Sergeant	Ahmed Shehadeh Mohammed Abdul Razzaq Alshorro'	Irbid	Military Intelligence School	Al-Karamah	21-03-1968
38	56203	Private	Thani Bakheet Faraj Al–maraiiah AL–hwiatat	Ma'an	Desert Reconnaissance Unit	Al-Karamah	21-03-1968
39	59742	Private	Mahmoud Ali Hussein Al - Balaauna	Irbid	King Ali Battalion/5	Al-Karamah	21-03-1968
40	61054	Lance Corporal	Bassem Saleh Salman Al-Haddadin	Madaba	Signal Command Battalion	Al-Karamah	21-03-1968
41	61476	sergeant	Khaled Fawzi Abdel Fattah Abu Bakr	Jenin	Tank Battalion/ 3	Al-Karamah	21-03-1968
42	61902	Private	Ibrahim Mohammed Abdullah Al-Sharrouf	Hebron	King Ali Battalion/5	Al-Karamah	21-03-1968

43	64371	Private	Sarhan Mohamed Hassan Al - Namarneh	Irbid	Khalid Bin Alwaleed Battalion /15	Al-Karamah	21-03-1968
44	64753	sergeant	Abd Al - Rahman Khalil Jibril Abu Nasser	Jerusalem	Khalid Bin Alwaleed Battalion /15	Al-Karamah	21-03-1968
45	65068	sergeant	Tamim Ahmed Hussein Al - Rimawi	Ramallah	King Mohammed V Battalion / 14	Al-Karamah	21-03-1968
46	65718	Lance Corporal	Mahmoud Khalil Asaad Zainaldin	Nablus	Khalid Bin Alwaleed Battalion /15	Al-Karamah	21-03-1968
47	66235	Private	Ahmed Magli Awad Al - Shalul	Irbid	Khalid Bin Alwaleed Battalion /15	Al-Karamah	21-03-1968
48	67009	sergeant	Mohammed Nayef Mohammed Bani Hamid	Irbid	Military Intelligence School	Al-Karamah	21-03-1968
49	67090	Private	Hosni Taleb Hussein Sukriya	Amman	Artillery Battalion/ 4	Al-Karamah	21-03-1968
50	68746	sergeant	Hameed Sadaf Bakhit Alkhdeir	Amman	Tank Battalion/ 3	Al-Karamah	21-03-1968
51	68809	Private	Abd El - Rahman Mohamed Kassab Al – Ghanimat	Madaba	Tank Battalion/ 3	Al-Karamah	21-03-1968
52	72188	sergeant	Ismail Khalil Ismail Al – Maraaba	Madaba	Tank Battalion/ 3	Al-Karamah	21-03-1968
53	73308	Private	Mohamed Ahmed Falah Al - Khattaba	Ajloun	King Ali Battalion/5	Al-Karamah	21-03-1968
54	73374	sergeant	Sultan Mahmoud Mohammed Al - Kufhi	Irbid	Military Intelligence School	Al-Karamah	21-03-1968
55	73435	Private	Yacoub Ayed Yacoub Bani Ayoub	Ajloun	Aircraft Resistance Brigade	Al-Karamah	21-03-1968
56	73660	sergeant	Abd El- Hamid Kamel Yassin Al-Tawaiha	Hebron	Artillery Battalion/ 3	Al-Karamah	21-03-1968
57	73886	Private	Maqbool Ghadivan Athenian Al -Zaban	Madaba	Tank Battalion/ 3	Al-Karamah	21-03-1968
58	74494	sergeant	Mohamed Mahmoud Ahmed Al – Freon	Irbid	Artillery Battalion/ 6	Al-Karamah	21-03-1968
59	74717	Lance Corporal	Mohamed Ali Awad Al – Borini	Jarash	King Ali Battalion/5	Al-Karamah	21-03-1968
60	76481	Lance Corporal	Ali Attia Awad Dar Al – Sheikh	Nablus	Signal Battalion/ 1	Al-Karamah	21-03-1968
61	77112	Private	Student Shehada Salem Al-Fuqaha	Madaba	King Mohammed V Battalion / 14	Al-Karamah	21-03-1968
62	78112	Lance Corporal	Mohamed Salem Abdullah Al – Raqad	Amman	Tank Battalion/ 3	Al-Karamah	21-03-1968
63	79530	Lance Corporal	Hassan AbdUrba Hassan Abu Salik	Beersheba	Tank Battalion/ 5	Al-Karamah	21-03-1968
64	79750	Private	Abdullah Nazzal Salem Al-Kaabana	Madaba	Khalid Bin Alwaleed Battalion /15	Al-Karamah	21-03-1968
65	79841	Private	Eid Fayyad Rashid Al -Athmaat	Mafrq	Tank Battalion/ 3	Al-Karamah	21-03-1968
66	79867	Private	Ali Hilal Bakhitan Rashid Al – Shorfat	Mafrq	Tank Battalion/ 5	Al-Karamah	21-03-1968
67	82966	Private	Mohamed Farid Musa Al – Fawarasa	Irbid	Artillery Battalion /3	Al-Karamah	21-03-1968
68	84311	Private	Mohammad Ali Abdullah Al - Qudah	Ajloun	Artillery Battalion/ 3	Al-Karamah	21-03-1968
69	87555	Lance Corporal	Faisal Ibrahim Eissa Al - Rawadie	Ma'an	Tank Battalion/ 3	Al-Karamah	21-03-1968
70	87625	Lance Corporal	Mohamed Abdullah Salem Bani Hassan	Zarqa	Tank Battalion/ 3	Al-Karamah	21-03-1968
71	87984	Private	Ahmed Maziaed Tweersh Wild Ali	Northern Badia	Transport Company/5	Al-Karamah	21-03-1968



The March Continues



72	88290	Lance Corporal	Mahmoud Fleieh Khalif Al - Khawaldah	Jarash	Tank Battalion/ 3	Al-Karamah	21-03-1968
73	88747	Lance Corporal	Nayel Melih Suleiman Al-Muwali Al-Sardiya	Mafrq	Tank Battalion/ 5	Al-Karamah	21-03-1968
74	88984	Private	Aref Mohammed Hamdan Al-Ghanimat	Madaba	Artillery Battalion/ 7	Al-Karamah	21-03-1968
75	90631	Private	Suleiman Ali Khalil Al - Hassanat	Ma'an	King Abdullah/7	Al-Karamah	21-03-1968
76	92391	Private	Ali Musa Ali Al - Freihat	Ajloun	Battalion/ 7	Al-Karamah	21-03-1968
77	92459	Private	Mohammad Mohieddin Hazaa Kaplan	Irbid	Artillery Battalion/ 3	Al-Karamah	21-03-1968
78	93192	Private	Abd Al - Majid Fahd Abd Al - Nabi Bani Ahmed	Jarash	Tank Battalion/ 3	Al-Karamah	21-03-1968
79	93193	Private	Ahmed Hassan Abdulnabi Bani Ahmed	Jarash	Tank Battalion/ 3	Al-Karamah	21-03-1968
80	93359	Private	Mohamed Dhiab Mahmoud Matar Bani Khaled	Mafrq	Tank Battalion/ 3	Al-Karamah	21-03-1968
81	93458	Private	Ahmed Mohsen Faleh Al-Batayneh	Irbid	Signal Command Battalion	Al-Karamah	21-03-1968
82	93736	Private	Issa Ali Issa Al-Alawona	Irbid	King Ali Battalion/5	Al-Karamah	21-03-1968
83	95230	Private	Salah Ahmed Suleiman Al - Thwaiba	Amman	Tank Battalion/ 3	Al-Karamah	21-03-1968
84	95288	Private	Abdullah Faleh Mahmoud Al - Qudah	Irbid	King Abdullah/7	Al-Karamah	21-03-1968
85	96266	Private	Mohamed Khalil Abdulhay Amowas	Hebron	Engineering Battalion/ 4	Al-Karamah	21-03-1968
86	99404	Private	Karim Alian Hamdan Al - Zayoud	Zarqa	Artillery Battalion/ 3	Al-Karamah	21-03-1968
87	99490	sergeant	Abdullah Shaaban Abd El - Ghani Shabaneh	Jenin	Hashemite Battalion/10	Al-Karamah	21-03-1968
88	99739	Private	Yusuf Hussein Abdulrahman Mohissen	Hebron	Abdullah Bin Rawaha Battalion	Al-Karamah	21-03-1968
89	100510	Private	Ibrahim Youssef Ibrahim Al - Sawafta	Nablus	Saad Bin Abi Waqas Battalion	Al-Karamah	21-03-1968
90	100641	Private	Abd El - Karim Mahmoud Hussein Al - Tamizy	Hebron	Abdullah Bin Rawaha Battalion	Al-Karamah	21-03-1968
91	100928	Private	Mosbah Talab Ali Erbaa'	Hebron	Abdullah Bin Rawaha Battalion	Al-Karamah	21-03-1968
92	103833	sergeant	Jabr Mahmoud Jaber Dar Jaber	Nablus	Omar Bin Al - Khattab Battalion	Al-Karamah	21-03-1968
93	104936	Private	Mohamed Shafiq Abdullah Dar Ahmed	Ramla	Artillery Battalion/ 7	Al-Karamah	21-03-1968
94	105423	Private	Hussein Ma'aleili Salman Al-- Juman	Mafrq	Tank Battalion/ 3	Al-Karamah	21-03-1968
95	106134	Private	Mahmoud Asaad Saada Abu Sayah	Nablus	King Ali Battalion/5	Al-Karamah	21-03-1968
96	107068	Private	Omar Ahmed Kasseem Kassasbeh	Irbid	Artillery Battalion/ 4	Al-Karamah	21-03-1968
97	107410	Private	Barakat Muhammad Ali Al - Zuabi	Irbid	Artillery Battalion/ 7	Al-Karamah	21-03-1968
98	108495	Private	Awad- Hamd Allah for Abu Zaid	Amman	Tank Battalion/ 3	Al-Karamah	21-03-1968
99	109609	Private	Ahmed Saleh Mohsen Al - Tyabat	Irbid	Transport Company/2	Al-Karamah	21-03-1968
100	109846	Private	Ahmed Freih Mutlaq Ananza	Ajloun	Khalid Bin Alwaleed Battalion /15	Al-Karamah	21-03-1968



The March Continues



101	110859	Private	Ali Abdullah Bakhit Al-Amoush	Mafrag	Tank Battalion/ 5	Al-Karamah	21-03-1968
102	110906	Private	Aref Mohammed Salem Al-Ba'erat	Ajloun	Tank Battalion/ 5	Al-Karamah	21-03-1968
103	111046	Private	Ashtian Ahmed Mufleh Al-Sira	Karak	Tank Battalion/ 5	Al-Karamah	21-03-1968
104	111097	Private	Mustafa Suleiman Ismail Al - Turk	Al-Balqa'	Saad Bin Abi Waqas Battalion	Al-Karamah	21-03-1968
105	111839	Private	Abdullah Suleiman Muslim Al-tora	Ma'an	Artillery Battalion/ 6	Al-Karamah	21-03-1968
106	112340	Private	Zuhair Hammad Hamed Al -Ayasra	Jarash	Artillery Battalion/ 4	Al-Karamah	21-03-1968
107	505522	National Guard	Adnan Lotfi Kamal	Jerusalem	K/1	Al-Karamah	21-03-1968
108	72823	Sergeant	Ahmed Abdul Moati Mahmoud Al-Shalalda	Hebron	Artillery Battalion/ 6	Martyred in his unit after the Israeli Attack	29-03-1968
109	34114	Sergeant	Mahmoud Nahar Muqbal Al - Batat	Irbid	Engineering Battalion/ 1	Training camp mine explosion	08-04-1968
110	54163	Sergeant	Mohammed Dhiab Hamdan Al - Khattab	Al - Tafila	Hamza Bin Abdulmutallab Battalion	Martyred in his unit after the Israeli Attack	08-04-1968
111	53662	Lance Corporal	Mohamed Khalil Abdul Qudahr Al - Qaisiyah	Hebron	King Abdullah/7	Martyred in his unit after the Israeli Attack	11-04-1968
112	81714	sergeant	Faris Mohamed Salamah Al - Hijoj	Hebron	Abd El - Rahman Al - Ghafqi Battalion	Martyred in his unit after the Israeli Attack	13-04-1968
113	103249	sergeant	Shaaban Dheeb Shaaban Dar Hammad	Ramallah	Abd El - Rahman Al - Ghafqi Battalion	Martyred in his unit after the Israeli Attack	13-04-1968
114	110788	Private	Hikmat Mohamed Mustafa Al - Samadi	Ajloun	Engineering Battalion/ 2	Wartime mine explosion - front lines	13-04-1968
115	114586	Private	Jamil Mahmoud Ahmed Khasman	Irbid	Zaid Bin Haritha Battalion	Martyred in his unit after the Israeli Attack	16-04-1968
116	38117	Private	Mohammed Khalif Salem Al - Shurah	Madaba	Zaid Bin Haritha Battalion	Martyred in his unit after the Israeli Attack	19-04-1968
117	90928	Private	Yusuf Salman Suleiman Al- Bowaat	Karak	Zaid Bin Haritha Battalion	Martyred in his unit after the Israeli Attack	19-04-1968
118	101040	Private	Hussein Mohammed Imran Al-Desyat	Beersheba	Zaid Bin Haritha Battalion	Martyred in his unit after the Israeli Attack	19-04-1968
119	114878	Private	Faiq Atef Abd El - Wahab Al - Totingi	Lod	Zaid Bin Haritha Battalion	Martyred in his unit after the Israeli Attack	19-04-1968
120	5882	Lieutenant	Abdullah Ramadan Ibrahim Al-Khashman	Ma'an	Tank Battalion/ 4	Irbid	20-04-1968
121	6861	Cadet	Salty Ahmed Faleh Oudat	Irbid	Abd El - Rahman Al - Ghafqi Battalion	Camp Unit	29-05-1968
122	64511	Private	Mahmoud Abdel - Qader Mahmoud Al - Kharafis	Irbid	Abd El - Rahman Al - Ghafqi Battalion	Jordan Valley	29-05-1968
123	87507	Private	Atallah Hazaa Nahir Al - Sarhan	Mafrag	Abd El - Rahman Al - Ghafqi Battalion	Martyred in his unit after the Israeli Attack	29-05-1968
124	73562	Lance Corporal	Mohamed Saleh Ali Al - Omari	Irbid	Engineering Battalion/ 1	Irbid	30-05-1968
125	6361	Lieutenant	Farhan Mohamed Hassan Al - Amoush	Mafrag	Tank Battalion/ 2	Irbid	04-06-1968
126	64512	Private	Issa Abd Al - Rahman Lafi Al - Rababaa	Ajloun	Tariq Bin Ziad Battalion	Martyred in his unit after the Israeli Attack	04-06-1968
127	70261	Private	Mashhour Aweed Saleh Al-Bashatoh	Irbid	Imam Ali Battalion/8	Mine explosion during the war - front lines	04-06-1968
128	87174	Private	Mustafa Mohamed Abdullah Al - Jarrarha	Irbid	Imam Ali Battalion/8	Irbid	04-06-1968
129	96640	Private	Ahmed Abdul Karim Abd Al - Shuwabakeh	Madaba	Artillery Battalion/10	Martyred in his unit after the Israeli Attack	04-06-1968



The March Continues



130	96866	Private	Mohamed Ahmed Mahmoud Bani Melhem	Irbid	Osama Bin Zaid Battalion	Martyred in his unit after the Israeli Attack	04-06-1968
131	99419	Private	Attia Abdullah Khalil Al – Dabaiba	Irbid	Artillery Battalion/ 6	Martyred in his unit after the Israeli Attack	04-06-1968
132	102932	Private	Attia Maqbool Ali Al – Nuaimat	Amman	Artillery Battalion/10	Martyred in his unit after the Israeli Attack	04-06-1968
133	111985	Private	Fendi Kaid Hassan Al – Haradana	Irbid	Artillery Battalion/ 6	Martyred in his unit after the Israeli Attack	04-06-1968
134	115549	Private	Bakhit Younis Ahmed Dar Mohammed	Nablus	Al - Hussein Battalion /2	West Bank	07-06-1968
135	40934	Sergeant	Ali Salim Suleiman Al – Rusan	Irbid	Tariq Bin Ziad Battalion	Training camp mine explosion	27-07-1968
136	56686	Private	Mohammed Hussein Ali Al-Khudairat	Irbid	King Ghazi battalion/6	Mine explosion	27-07-1968
137	63440	Private	Mahmoud Awad Mahmoud Al - Diat	Al-Balqa'	Engineering Battalion/ 1	Mine explosion	27-07-1968
138	67065	Private	Mahmoud Mohamed Falah Bani Domi	Irbid	Engineering Battalion/ 1	Mine explosion	27-07-1968
139	71872	Private	Nayef Faleh Ahmed Mahmoud	Jarash	Engineering Battalion/ 1	Mine explosion	27-07-1968
140	73565	Private	Ali Oqlah Saleh Al – Masarua	Ajloun	Engineering Battalion/ 1	Mine explosion	27-07-1968
141	76438	Private	Mohamed Salim Mohammed Ibrahim Al-Zoubi	Irbid	Engineering Battalion/ 1	Mine explosion	27-07-1968
142	109399	Private	Hussein Freij Mutlaq Ananazi	Ajloun	Engineering Battalion/ 1	Mine explosion	27-07-1968
143	109569	Private	Abd El - Hamid Saleh Mohamed Al - Kayed Al – Adwan	Al-Balqa'	Engineering Battalion/ 1	Mine explosion	27-07-1968
144	42308	Private	Mohamed Rifai Falah Al - Tuwaiger	Al - Tafila	King Ghazi battalion/6	Martyred in his unit after the Israeli Attack	04-08-1968
145	53123	sergeant	Ali Menzel Mahaosh Khalifa Al - Zayoud	Amman	King Ghazi battalion/6	Martyred in his unit after the Israeli Attack	04-08-1968
146	62338	Lance Corporal	Dhiab Abdullah Dhiab Bani Ahmed	Ajloun	King Ghazi battalion/6	Martyred in his unit after the Israeli Attack	04-08-1968
147	70501	Private	Mohamed Taleb Mahmoud Al - Omari	Irbid	Al - Hashimi Brigade	Wadi Shoaib	04-08-1968
148	70850	sergeant	Moqbel Salem Bakheet Al-Haniti	Amman	King Ghazi battalion/6	Martyred in his unit after the Israeli Attack	04-08-1968
149	72531	sergeant	Mohamed Farhan Oqla Al - Batiha	Irbid	Prince Mohammed battalion /9	Martyred in his unit after the Israeli Attack	04-08-1968
150	82775	Private	Mahmoud Ibrahim Muffeh Al - Qawaqzeh	Jarash	King Ghazi battalion/6	Martyred in his unit after the Israeli Attack	04-08-1968
151	104062	Sergeant	Abd El - Aziz Abd El - Raouf Sheikh Abdullah	Nablus	King Ghazi battalion/6	Martyred in his unit after the Israeli Attack	04-08-1968
152	104144	sergeant	Ahmed Khalil Sobeih Al - Hamidat	Hebron	King Ghazi battalion/6	Martyred in his unit after the Israeli Attack	04-08-1968
153	116725	Private	Fathi Abdullah Ahmad Al - Abd	Nablus	Artillery Battalion/ 7	Jordan Valley	04-08-1968
154	3993	captain	Mohamed Mohamed Hassan Ali Ismail	Nablus	Al - Hashimi Brigade	Martyred in his unit after the Israeli Attack	05-08-1968
155	79111	Private	Ahmed Abd El - Ali Al - Arabiyat	Al-Balqa'	Military Intelligence	West Bank	09-08-1968
156	93633	Lance Corporal	Tayel Mohammed Hadhood Al-Sardiya	Mafraq	Al - Hussein Battalion /2	Martyred in his unit after the Israeli Attack	09-08-1968
157	96373	Private	Zuhair Hamdan Eid Al-Alwona	Irbid	Engineering Battalion/ 2	Training camp mine explosion	18-08-1968
158	95193	Private	Ahmed Mubarak Khalaf Al-khalylah	Zarqa	Omar Bin Al - As Battalion	Martyred in his unit after the Israeli Attack	21-08-1968



The March Continues



159	61856	sergeant	Radwan Mufleh Ahmed Al-Mommani	Ajloun	Abu Obeida Amer Bin Al-Jarrah Battalion	West Bank	24-08-1968
160	98255	Private	Zidan Hussein Ali Bashir	Nablus	Abu Obeida Amer Bin Al-Jarrah Battalion	Martyred in his unit after the Israeli Attack	27-08-1968
161	96660	Private	Salamah Mustafa Salamah Al - Mahsina	Jarash	Omar Bin Al - As Battalion	West Bank	07-09-1968
162	114472	Private	Hassan Hosni Al - Khituli	Jenin	Al - Hussein Battalion /2	Martyred in his unit after the Israeli Attack	07-09-1968
163	91590	Private	Mohammed Mashuh Alwan Al-Jabour	Amman	Royal Guard Battalion /3	Bomb blast training camp	08-09-1968
164	91868	Private	Suleiman Ali Melehan Al- Asim	Mafrq	Royal Guard Battalion /3	West Bank	08-09-1968
165	105470	Private	Ibrahim Ali Saleh Al-Khawla	Al - Tafila	Royal Guard Battalion /3	Bomb blast training camp	08-09-1968
166	105824	Private	Odeh Mufleh Arshid Al – Sarhan	Mafrq	Royal Guard Battalion /6	Bomb blast training camp	08-09-1968
167	114895	Private	Abd El - Karim Mahmoud Ali Bani Yassin	Irbid	Abu Obeida Amer Bin Al-Jarrah Battalion	Martyred in his unit after the Israeli Attack	13-09-1968
168	104921	Private	Mohamed Odeh Mohammed Al – Kaabneh	Hebron	Tariq Bin Ziad Battalion	Martyred in his unit after the Israeli Attack	16-09-1968
169	116734	Private	Saba Issa Odeh Dar Khader	Jerusalem	Tariq Bin Ziad Battalion	Jordan Valley	28-10-1968
170	73669	Lance Corporal	Khaled Khalaf Saleh Al – qutaan	Mafrq	Royal Guard Battalion /1	Internal Security Incidents	04-11-1968
171	93250	Private	Mofadhi Salamah Hamdan Al - Dahham	Amman	Royal Guard Battalion/2	Internal Security Incidents	04-11-1968
172	95165	Private	Mustafa Mohamed Fendi Al-Alwona	Irbid	Engineering Battalion/ 2	Internal Security Incidents	04-11-1968
173	42514	sergeant	Khalil Juma Suleiman Al - Ramdin	West Bank	Prince Hassan battalion /4	Internal Security Incidents	13-11-1968
174	94420	Private	Khalid Ahmed Salim Al - baqba	Irbid	Prince Hassan battalion /4	Internal Security Incidents	13-11-1968
175	112636	Private	Ahmed Mohamed Mnaji Al - Kayed Adwan	Al-Balqa'	Uqba Bin Nafi Battalion	Internal Security Incidents	13-11-1968
176	114361	Private	Younis Abdulrahman Mohammed Al-Zakilat	Irbid	Salah Eddin Al - Ayoubi Battalion	Martyred in his unit after the Israeli Attack	13-11-1968
177	55691	Sergeant	Ahmed Mufleh Falah Al - Qudah	Ajloun	Uqba Bin Nafi Battalion	Internal Security Incidents	15-11-1968
178	93742	Private	Sherif Asaad Mohammed Clinic	Haifa	Omar Bin Al - Khattab Battalion	Jordan Valley	15-11-1968
179	106747	sergeant	Ismail Khamis Ismail Al - Deek	Ramallah	Abd El - Rahman Al - Ghafqi Battalion	Jordan Valley	15-11-1968
180	107684	Private	Abdullah Ahmed Hassan Al-Qawaqana	Ajloun	Uqba Bin Nafi Battalion	Martyred in his unit after the Israeli Attack	15-11-1968
181	116836	Private	Adnan Sobhi Abd El - Muti Dais	Hebron	Uqba Bin Nafi Battalion	Jordan Valley	15-11-1968
182	112639	Private	Saleh Mohammed Saeed Al - Naimat	Ma'an	Uqba Bin Nafi Battalion	Internal Security Incidents	17-11-1968
183	56532	sergeant	Dawood tuma Dawood Al - Falah	Irbid	Uqba Bin Nafi Battalion	Camp Unit	18-11-1968
184	97844	Private	Abdullah Mustafa Ahmed Al-Rawashda	Jarash	Royal Guard Battalion/2	Internal Security Incidents	19-11-1968
185	117027	Private	Ziad Abdul Hakim Morteza Al-Rasheq	Hebron	Omar Bin Al - Khattab Battalion	Martyred in his unit after the Israeli Attack	19-12-1968
186	66482	Private	Fawaz Daoud AbdulQudahr Mekdad	Irbid	Engineering Battalion/ 1	Mine explosion	27-12-1968
187	62385	Private	Saud Ahmed Nasser Albarari	Madaba	1st Guard Battalion	Mine explosion	01-01-1968
188	86376	Lance Corporal	Nashmi Rifai Pioneers Al-Sardiah	Mafrq	Royal Guard Battalion /3	Internal Security Incidents	04-01-1968



Martyrs of the Arab Army in 1969

#	Military number	Rank	The name of the martyr	Hometown	Unit	Place of martyrdom	Date of martyrdom
1	65901	Lance Corporal	Mohammed Abdullah Saleh Bani Amer	Irbid	King Ghazi battalion/6	Martyred in his unit after the Israeli Attack	01-01-1969
2	71733	Private	Fahad Faleh Hamad Al-Hajjaj	Amman	Prince Abdullah battalion /1	Camp Unit	01-01-1969
3	7985	Warrant Officer	Abd El - Latif Khalil Abdullah Ibrahim	Al - Tafila	Artillery Battalion/ 1	Martyred in his unit after the Israeli Attack	11-02-1969
4	91633	Private	Faraz Faleh Salem Al - Hammad Bani Sakher	Amman	Princess Basma Battalion/ 3	Martyred in his unit after the Israeli Attack	11-02-1969
5	98221	Private	Mohammed Yusuf Makazi Al- Manaseer	Amman	Princess Basma Battalion/ 3	Martyred in his unit after the Israeli Attack	11-02-1969
6	104222	Lance Corporal	Younis Hamdan Mahmoud Al - Jawadah	Ramallah	Princess Basma Battalion/ 3	Martyred in his unit after the Israeli Attack	11-02-1969
7	111235	Private	Reda Abdul Mahdi Salam Al – Aouna	Karak	Princess Basma Battalion/ 3	Martyred in his unit after the Israeli Attack	11-02-1969
8	53628	Sergeant	Musa Abdullah Abdulaziz Al-Oran	Al - Tafila	Tariq Bin Ziad Battalion	Martyred in his unit after the Israeli Attack	15-04-1969
9	94658	Private	Abdullah Saleh Ahmed Bani Yassin	Irbid	Artillery Battalion/ 6	Martyred in his unit after the Israeli Attack	21-04-1969
10	114142	Private	Mahmoud Shukri Dawood Dar Assaf	Ramallah	Paramedics/ 4	West Bank	22-04-1969
11	85872	Lance Corporal	Nasser Mohamed Naseer Al – Zaghoul	Ajloun	Artillery Battalion/ 6	Martyred in his unit after the Israeli Attack	26-04-1969
12	118707	Private	Ahmed Eid Omar Al – Ramahi	Irbid	Prince Mohammed battalion /9	Martyred in his unit after the Israeli Attack	11-05-1969
13	95377	Private	Abdullah Ahmad Musa Al – Jarrarha	Irbid	King Abdullah/7	Martyred in his unit after the Israeli Attack	13-05-1969
14	112543	Private	Hassan Hussein Ali Al – Sauh	Mafraq	Tariq Bin Ziad Battalion	Camp Unit	14-05-1969
15	98062	Private	Salem Hussein Othman Al – Hilalat	Madaba	Sharhabeel Ben Hasna Battalion	Martyred in his unit after the Israeli Attack	02-06-1969
16	106748	sergeant	Jamal Hussein Mohamed Nasr	Ramallah	Abd El - Rahman Al - Ghafqi Battalion	Martyred in his unit after the Israeli Attack	03-06-1969
17	119726	Private	Sebti Ahmed Abdullah Amira	Ramallah	Osama Bin Zaid Battalion	Martyred in his unit after the Israeli Attack	06-06-1969
18	6864	Lieutenant	Ghalib Youssef Attia Al – Kfouriwini	Karak	Hamza Bin Abdulmutallab Battalion	Camp Unit	18-06-1969
19	51730	Sergeant	Nayef Ahmed Yassin Al- Jarawa	Irbid	Hamza Bin Abdulmutallab Battalion	Martyred in his unit after the Israeli Attack	18-06-1969
20	52420	Lance Corporal	Musa Ahmed Salem Al-Azzama	Beersheba	Battalion/1	Martyred in his unit after the Israeli Attack	18-06-1969
21	77003	Lance Corporal	Salem Manawar Salem Al – Qaaida	Madaba	Battalion/ 6	Martyred in his unit after the Israeli Attack	18-06-1969
22	77447	Private	Ali Mufleh Mahaoush al- Khalelah	Zarqa	Hamza Bin Abdulmutallab Battalion	Martyred in his unit after the Israeli Attack	18-06-1969
23	106979	Private	Mohamed Ahmed Faraj al- Nimra	Irbid	Hamza Bin Abdulmutallab Battalion	Martyred in his unit after the Israeli Attack	18-06-1969



The March Continues

24	113546	Private	Mohamed Hilal Mohammed Al - Rubayat	Madaba	Artillery Battalion/ 9	Martyred in his unit after the Israeli Attack	18-06-1969
25	118682	Private	Netham Asad Al-Helou	Jaffa	Battalion/ 10	Martyred in his unit after the Israeli Attack	18-06-1969
26	118816	Private	Mohamed Youssef Ahmed Abu Sobhi	Amman	Battalion/ 10	Martyred in his unit after the Israeli Attack	18-06-1969
27	118818	Lance Corporal	Othman Abdul Rahman Hussein Al-Qadi	Hebron	Artillery Battalion/ 9	Martyred in his unit after the Israeli Attack	18-06-1969
28	118820	Private	Odeh Suleiman Salim Al-Amoush	Jarash	Artillery Battalion/ 9	Martyred in his unit after the Israeli Attack	18-06-1969
29	77231	Lance Corporal	Suleiman Fenekher Mufleh Al - Kaabneh	Madaba	Engineering School	Bomb blast training camp	20-06-1969
30	95260	Private	Abd El - Rahim Salah Suleiman Al - Rababaa	Irbid	King Ghazi battalion/6	Martyred in his unit after the Israeli Attack	20-06-1969
31	77004	Lance Corporal	Nahar Salem Falah Al - Harout	Madaba	Musa Bin Naseer Battalion	Martyred in his unit after the Israeli Attack	22-06-1969
32	10613	Private	Abdullah Mahmoud Abdullah Al-Samadi	Ajloun	Sharhabeel Ben Hasna Battalion	Martyred in his unit after the Israeli Attack	25-06-1969
33	42287	Sergeant	Ahmed Farhan Salim Al-Maaaita	Karak	Musa Bin Naseer Battalion	Martyred in his unit after the Israeli Attack	25-06-1969
34	62154	Lance Corporal	Ibrahim Suleiman Saeed Al-Marianian	Irbid	Sharhabeel Ben Hasna Battalion	Sheikh Moaz	25-06-1969
35	101140	Private	Saeed Arshid Madi Al - Badeirat	Karak	Sharhabeel Ben Hasna Battalion	Martyred in his unit after the Israeli Attack	25-06-1969
36	101220	Private	Issa Ali Salem Bani Ahmed	Jarash	Sharhabeel Ben Hasna Battalion	Sheikh Moaz	25-06-1969
37	101221	Private	Hilal Mubarak Mohammed Al-Sharman	Irbid	Sharhabeel Ben Hasna Battalion	Sheikh Moaz	25-06-1969
38	101662	Private	Atallah Ahmed Ibrahim Al- Khatib	Karak	Sharhabeel Ben Hasna Battalion	Martyred in his unit after the Israeli Attack	25-06-1969
39	103431	sergeant	Eid Mohammed Abdullah al- Faqih	Jerusalem	Sharhabeel Ben Hasna Battalion	Martyred in his unit after the Israeli Attack	25-06-1969
40	667648	Commissioned	Qassem Abdullah Qasim Asiri	Irbid	Sharhabeel Ben Hasna Battalion	Martyred in his unit after the Israeli Attack	25-06-1969
41	667949	Commissioned	Ali Mohammed Safouk Al-Tahat	Irbid	Prince Abdullah Brigade/1	Martyred in his unit after the Israeli Attack	25-06-1969
42	81903	Private	Salem Salim Ali Al - Shuwabakeh	Madaba	King Ghazi battalion /6	Martyred in his unit after the Israeli Attack	26-06-1969
43	84677	sergeant	Ismail Ali Abdullah Haymore	Ramla	Artillery Battalion/3	Martyred in his unit after the Israeli Attack	26-06-1969
44	94704	Lance Corporal	Jihad Mahmoud Abdul Qudahr Shomman	Ramallah	Artillery Battalion/3	Martyred in his unit after the Israeli Attack	26-06-1969
45	95553	sergeant	Lotfi Mahmoud Abdul Rahim Barham	Nablus	Artillery Battalion/3	Training camp during night jumping	26-06-1969
46	98457	Private	Mohamed Salim Hassan Al - Haj Mohammed	Ramallah	Artillery Battalion/3	Martyred in his unit after the Israeli Attack	26-06-1969
47	105350	Private	Nahar Ali Mubarak Al-Mashaqbah	Jarash	Battalion/ 10	Training camp	26-06-1969
48	118819	Private	Hussein Hilal Aweid Al - Shagar	Karak	Hamza Bin Abdulmutallab Battalion	Martyred in his unit after the Israeli Attack	26-06-1969
49	11838	Private	Mohamed Rawian Aryan	Mafrq	Prince Abdullah battalion /1	Martyred in his unit after the Israeli Attack	28-06-1969
50	63578	sergeant	Suleiman Hamed Aweed Al - Obaidat	Irbid	Hamza Bin Abdulmutallab Battalion	Martyred in his unit after the Israeli Attack	28-06-1969
51	88308	Private	Mohamed Ruweidan Ayaf Al - Amoush	Mafrq	Prince Abdullah battalion /1	Martyred in his unit after the Israeli Attack	28-06-1969
52	5069	Lieutenant	Mohammad Hamad Salim Al - Khattaba	Irbid	King Ghazi battalion/6	Camp Unit	01-07-1969



The March Continues

53	113233	Private	Mohamed Hassan Mufleh Al - Quraan	Irbid	Abd El - Rahman Al - Ghafqi Battalion	Martyred in his unit after the Israeli Attack	08-07-1969
54	119581	Private	Rafiq Mohammed Ismail Ziad	Jerusalem	Prince Abdullah battalion /1	Martyred in his unit after the Israeli Attack	02-08-1969
55	103320	sergeant	Daoud Darwish Askar Al - Quraan	Ramallah	Imam Ali Brigade	Martyred in his unit after the Israeli Attack	06-08-1969
56	20157	sergeant	Youssef Ahmed Youssef Al - Khaleila	Irbid	Imam Ali Battalion/8	Martyred in his unit after the Israeli Attack	07-08-1969
57	66208	Private	Bakr Yusuf Ali Al - Maffarja	Nablus	Abd El - Rahman Al - Ghafqi Battalion	Martyred in his unit after the Israeli Attack	07-08-1969
58	8145	Lieutenant	Madhar Jamil Shehada Al-Alona's	Irbid	Royal Air Force	Martyred in his unit after the Israeli Attack	08-08-1969
59	37525	Private	Salim Fleih Mohammed Al - Brizat	Madaba	Battalion/ 14	Martyred in his unit after the Israeli Attack	09-08-1969
60	100655	Private	Nazeeh Ahmed Mohamed Qasrawi	Nablus	King Mohammed V Battalion / 14	Martyred in his unit after the Israeli Attack	09-08-1969
61	106273	Private	Ahmed Ali Abdullah Al - Qudah	Ajloun	Battalion/5	Sahl Al - Dabba	09-08-1969
62	119630	Private	Suleiman Abd Mahmoud Al - Sulh	Madaba	Uqba Bin Nafi Battalion	Martyred in his unit after the Israeli Attack	10-08-1969
63	41351	Sergeant	Suleiman Musa Mohammed Al - Nuaimat	Ma'an	Battalion/ 14	Martyred in his unit after the Israeli Attack	28-08-1969
64	60523	Lance Corporal	Khalid Abdullah Mahmoud Al-Shahwan	Madaba	King Mohammed V Battalion / 14	West Bank	28-08-1969
65	65160	sergeant	Shaker Hassan Mustafa Al - Khudour	Jerusalem	Battalion/ 14	Martyred in his unit after the Israeli Attack	28-08-1969
66	66165	sergeant	Abd El - Aziz Amer Abd El - Halim Dar Khalil	Ramallah	Battalion/ 14	Martyred in his unit after the Israeli Attack	28-08-1969
67	94751	Private	Nayef Oqla Hussein Al-Hawamda	Jarash	Battalion/ 14	Martyred in his unit after the Israeli Attack	28-08-1969
68	106570	Private	Ahmed Oqla- fandem Bani Hamad	Irbid	Battalion/ 14	Martyred in his unit after the Israeli Attack	28-08-1969
69	103608	Private	Mohamed Saeed Musa Barakat	Jenin	Uqba Bin Nafi Battalion	Martyred in his unit after the Israeli Attack	01-09-1969
70	112361	Lance Corporal	Rakad Yassin Awad Al-Zabayya	Irbid	Tank Battalion/ 10	Martyred in his unit after the Israeli Attack	04-09-1969
71	70915	sergeant	Youssef Mohamed Salem Al - Khalida	Ajloun	Engineering Battalion/ 1	Mine explosion during the war - front lines	18-09-1969
72	90292	Private	Khamis Falah Jazwa Bani Hassan	Mafraq	Artillery Battalion/17	Bomb blast training camp	09-11-1969
73	107909	Private	Mahmoud Salem Mahmoud Abu Dari	Jerusalem	Artillery Battalion/13	Bomb blast training camp	03-12-1969
74	145728	Private	Abd El - Karim Mohamed Mahmoud Dawood Al - Jaidi	Nablus	Military Intelligence	Camp Unit	05-12-1969
75	64351	Lance Corporal	Mahmoud Salim Issa Al - Khattaba	Irbid	King Abdullah/7	Martyred in his unit after the Israeli Attack	09-12-1969
76	7669	Cadet	Khalil Abd Salman Zreiqat	Karak	King Ghazi Battalion/6	West Bank	17-12-1969
77	73510	Private	Fahmy Khalaf Abd Manaf	Irbid	Abd El - Rahman Al - Ghafqi Battalion	Bomb blast training camp	17-12-1969
78	100677	Private	Ali Rifai Naji Al-Twalba	Irbid	Artillery Battalion/13	Bomb blast training camp	17-12-1969
79	105357	Private	Nawaf tuma Abd Al - Khelaifat	Ajloun	Royal Air Force	Martyred in his unit after the Israeli Attack	17-12-1969
80	1721	Lieutenant Colonel	Adel Mersal Ali Al - Kouachi	Ma'an	King Ghazi battalion/6	Various incidents	18-12-1969
81	102084	Private	Hassan Hamdan Mohammed Al - Awwouda	Irbid	Yarmouk Brigade	Martyred in his unit after the Israeli Attack	21-12-1969



82	21168	Sergeant	Rashid Mustafa Mohamed Benin Issa	Ajloun	public Resistance	Martyred in his unit after the Israeli Attack	29-12-1969
83	27578	sergeant	Mohamed Hassan Suleiman Dar Ayad	Jerusalem	Artillery Battalion/ 4	Martyred in his unit after the Israeli Attack	29-12-1969
84	52555	Sergeant	Mahmoud Nimr Mahmoud Abu Al-Rub	Jenin	Artillery Battalion/ 4	Martyred in his unit after the Israeli Attack	29-12-1969
85	68123	Private	Yemeni Fleih Mohsen Manawar	Irbid	Artillery Battalion/ 4	Training camp during night jumping	29-12-1969
86	99402	Private	Ali Abd Alhasseed Fara Hajahjeh	Al-Balqa'	Artillery Battalion/ 4	Martyred in his unit after the Israeli Attack	29-12-1969
87	118454	Private	Abdullah Mohammed Aqeel Al- Zakilat	Irbid	South Reconnaissance	Front line	29-12-1969
88	123051	Private	Suhail Abdul Hafiz Ibrahim Ryan	Ramallah	Artillery Battalion/ 4	Martyred in his unit after the Israeli Attack	29-12-1969

Martyrs of the Arab Army in 1970

#	Military number	Rank	The name of the martyr	Hometown	Unit	Place of martyrdom	Date of martyrdom
1	72897	Lance Corporal	Mahmoud Shehadeh Abdul Halim Al-Sharman	Irbid	Princess Basma Battalion/ 3	Irbid	17-01-1970
2	75395	Sergeant	Mohamed Mustafa Mahmoud Al -Muhaydat	Irbid	Artillery Battalion/ 3	Car accident	09-02-1970
3	98488	Private	Ahmed Hamad Dahemesh Al-Khawaldah	Jarash	Artillery Battalion/ 3	During the exercise.	09-02-1970
4	90888	Private	Mohamed Karim Falah Al -Kasasbeh	Karak	Center/ 91	Internal Security Incidents	13-02-1970
5	94880	Lance Corporal	Ahmed Karim Falah Al -Kasasbeh	Karak	Infantry School	Internal Security Incidents	13-02-1970
6	124290	Private	SAMI Saleh Eid Al - Habashna	Karak	Artillery Battalion /3	Internal Security Incidents	13-02-1970
7	79506	Lance Corporal	Falah Ibrahim Mohammed Al - Ghabein	Madaba	Tank Battalion/ 4	Internal Security Incidents	15-02-1970
8	85553	sergeant	Majid Najib Mohammed Al-Amur	Jarash	Special Battalion	Martyred in his unit after the Israeli Attack	21-03-1970
9	90611	Private	Mohammed Ghadhyan Ali Al - Rawajfeh	Al-Balqa'	Special Battalion	Martyred in his unit after the Israeli Attack	21-03-1970
10	111272	Private	Salam Mohamed Moussa Al - Aouna	Karak	Special Battalion	Martyred in his unit after the Israeli Attack	21-03-1970
11	111291	Private	Ahmed Abdullah Ali Al-Salamin	Ma'an	Special Battalion	Martyred in his unit after the Israeli Attack	21-03-1970
12	60152	Private	Khalid Mohammad Shamkh al- Hindawi	Irbid	King Ghazi Battalion/6	Martyred in his unit after the Israeli Attack	08-04-1970
13	4781	captain	Younis Mohammed Menzel Al- Harahsha	Mafraq	Tank Battalion/ 10	Karak	09-04-1970
14	86150	Lance Corporal	Ahmed Ayed Aweidi Al- Shahwan	Madaba	Royal Guard Battalion/2	Internal Security Incidents	09-04-1970
15	81526	Private	Mohamed Falah Tafash Al - Khawida	Mafraq	Tank Battalion/ 10	Martyred in his unit after the Israeli Attack	10-04-1970
16	35000	Private	Odet Allah Aqeel Odet Allah Jamaeen	Madaba	King Ghazi battalion/6	Martyred in his unit after the Israeli Attack	11-04-1970
17	37983	sergeant	Suleiman Abdullah Darwish Al-Hawatmah	Madaba	Hashemite Battalion/10	Martyred in his unit after the Israeli Attack	11-04-1970
18	79772	Private	Falah Mfaddhi Awad Al-Azaydah	Madaba	Hashemite Battalion/10	Martyred in his unit after the Israeli Attack	11-04-1970
19	77466	Private	Mufleh Mohammed Mufleh Al-Amoush	Jarash	Engineering Battalion/ 1	Martyred in his unit after the Israeli Attack	14-04-1970



20	8823	Lieutenant	Ghazi Nadim Rajab	Amman	Royal Air Force	Us	20-04-1970
21	97055	Private	Ahmed Musallam Samari Al-Sharifien	Madaba	Zaid Bin Haritha Battalion	Internal Security Incidents	02-05-1970
22	1	None	Ahmed Yacoub Mustafa Al-Warekat	Al-Balqa'	Public Army	Internal Security Incidents	15-05-1970
23	2	None	Ayoub Yacoub Mustafa Al - Warekat	Al-Balqa'	Public Army	Internal Security Incidents	15-05-1970
24	3	None	Ibrahim Mufleh Sayah	Irbid	Public Army	Internal Security Incidents	15-05-1970
25	4	None	Ahmed Alhajes Almotlak .	Zarqa	Public Army	Internal Security Incidents	15-05-1970
26	5	None	Ibrahim Al - Abd Jaffil	Amman	Public Army	Internal Security Incidents	15-05-1970
27	6	None	Ahmed Fadil Bakhit Al - Manaseer	Al-Balqa'	Public Army	Internal Security Incidents	15-05-1970
28	7	None	Ahmed Mohamed Salem	Amman	Public Army	Internal Security Incidents	15-05-1970
29	8	None	Hussein Salamah Hassan Abu Kharoub	Amman	Public Army	Internal Security Incidents	15-05-1970
30	9	None	Hassan Ali Al - Sukran	Amman	Public Army	Internal Security Incidents	15-05-1970
31	10	None	Khalaf Abdulhadi Hussein	Madaba	Public Army	Internal Security Incidents	15-05-1970
32	11	None	Suleiman Abdul Rahim Al-Saghir	Jarash	Public Army	Internal Security Incidents	15-05-1970
33	12	None	Suleiman AbdulQudahr Al - Owaimer	Madaba	Public Army	Internal Security Incidents	15-05-1970
34	13	None	Saud Hassan Muslim	Irbid	Public Army	Internal Security Incidents	15-05-1970
35	14	None	Suleiman Salem Mohamed Falah	Jarash	Public Army	Internal Security Incidents	15-05-1970
36	15	None	Saqr Qasim Abdulhadi	Irbid	Public Army	Internal Security Incidents	15-05-1970
37	16	None	Talib Mohamed Awad	Irbid	Public Army	Internal Security Incidents	15-05-1970
38	17	None	Kayed Mahmoud Ahmed Salamah	Jarash	Public Army	Internal Security Incidents	15-05-1970
39	18	None	Abdul Razek Mahmoud Salem	Al-Balqa'	Public Army	Internal Security Incidents	15-05-1970
40	19	None	Abdallah Salamah Abdulaziz	Irbid	Public Army	Internal Security Incidents	15-05-1970
41	20	None	Abdulhadi Hamdan al-Shaer	Jarash	Public Army	Internal Security Incidents	15-05-1970
42	21	None	Oqla Abdullah Mohammed	Jarash	Public Army	Internal Security Incidents	15-05-1970
43	22	None	Abdulhamid Suleiman Musa Al-Muhasis	Jarash	Public Army	Internal Security Incidents	15-05-1970
44	23	None	Abd El - Hafiz Mohamed Moussa	Amman	Public Army	Internal Security Incidents	15-05-1970
45	24	None	Awad Mohammed Al - Assaad	Ajloun	Public Army	Internal Security Incidents	15-05-1970
46	25	None	Ali Mohammed Abdullah	Ajloun	Public Army	Internal Security Incidents	15-05-1970
47	26	None	Ali Falah Suleiman Qasim	Mafraq	Public Army	Internal Security Incidents	15-05-1970
48	27	None	Mohamed Youssef Abdurrahman	Irbid	Public Army	Internal Security Incidents	15-05-1970



The March Continues



49	28	None	Musa Muhammad Khalaf Al - Zahara	Mafrag	Public resistance	Internal Security Incidents	15-05-1970
50	29	None	Mohamed Al - Bagil Al - Hamidan	Amman	Public Army	Internal Security Incidents	15-05-1970
51	30	None	Mansour Ibrahim Salem	Ajloun	Public resistance	Internal Security Incidents	15-05-1970
52	31	None	Mohamed Mufleh Shtiwi	Zarqa	Public Army	Internal Security Incidents	15-05-1970
53	32	None	Mohamed Yacoub Mustafa Al - Warekat	Amman	Public Army	Internal Security Incidents	15-05-1970
54	33	None	Mohsen Suleiman Ahmed Al-Halloul	Al - Tafila	Public Army	Internal Security Incidents	15-05-1970
55	34	None	Mahmoud Najib Al - Azam	Irbid	Public Army	Internal Security Incidents	15-05-1970
56	35	None	Mohamed Issa Ahmed	Jarash	Public Army	Internal Security Incidents	15-05-1970
57	36	None	Mohamed Madaan Ali Al - Zaghoul	Ajloun	Public Army	Internal Security Incidents	15-05-1970
58	37	None	Mohamed Suleiman Abdulwali	Ajloun	Public Army	Internal Security Incidents	15-05-1970
59	38	None	Mohamed Salim Al - zuraqiat	Irbid	Public Army	Internal Security Incidents	15-05-1970
60	39	None	Mustafa Akl Hevan	Jarash	Public Army	Internal Security Incidents	15-05-1970
61	40	None	Mofedhi Mohsen Oqla Al-halahla	Madaba	Public Army	Internal Security Incidents	15-05-1970
62	41	None	Mohamed Ahmed Abdullah	Ajloun	Public Army	Internal Security Incidents	15-05-1970
63	42	None	Mohamed Ali Al - Musleh	Jarash	Public Army	Internal Security Incidents	15-05-1970
64	43	None	Mohamed Ahmed Mendel	Jarash	Public Army	Internal Security Incidents	15-05-1970
65	44	None	Mohamed AbdulQudahr Mahmoud	Irbid	Public Army	Internal Security Incidents	15-05-1970
66	45	None	Musa Abdulrahman Suleiman	Jarash	Public resistance	Internal Security Incidents	15-05-1970
67	46	None	Youssef Suleiman Shtwey	Zarqa	Public resistance	Internal Security Incidents	15-05-1970
68	47	None	Yousef Hussein Al - Rifai	Amman	Public resistance	Internal Security Incidents	15-05-1970
69	48	None	Ahmed Eid Aldarweesh	Karak	Public Army	Internal Security Incidents	15-05-1970
70	49	None	Mohamed Mahmoud Ahmed	Irbid	Public Army	Internal Security Incidents	15-05-1970
71	50	None	Ahmed Audaallah Khalil	Karak	Public Army	Internal Security Incidents	15-05-1970
72	51	None	Mufleh Ali Musa	Zarqa	Public resistance	Internal Security Incidents	15-05-1970
73	52	None	Mohamed Abdelkader Ahmed	Zarqa	Public Army	Internal Security Incidents	15-05-1970
74	53	None	Mutlaq Atallah Ahmed	Zarqa	Public resistance	Internal Security Incidents	15-05-1970
75	54	None	Mohammed Awad Khalifa	Irbid	Public Army	Internal Security Incidents	15-05-1970
76	55	None	Mohamed Ahmed Mohammed	Irbid	Public Army	Internal Security Incidents	15-05-1970
77	56	None	Muhammad Ali Sayah	Irbid	Public Army	Internal Security Incidents	15-05-1970



78	57	None	Mohamed Saleh Mufleh	Irbid	Public Army	Internal Security Incidents	15-05-1970
79	58	None	Mohamed Mufleh Mohammed	Irbid	Public Army	Internal Security Incidents	15-05-1970
80	59	None	Mahmoud Aqeel Hassan	Irbid	Public Army	Internal Security Incidents	15-05-1970
81	60	None	Mustafa Abdel - Qudahr	Irbid	Public resistance	Internal Security Incidents	15-05-1970
82	61	None	Mohamed Suleiman Abdulwali	Irbid	Public Army	Internal Security Incidents	15-05-1970
83	62	None	Mamdouh Muhammad Ali	Irbid	Public resistance	Internal Security Incidents	15-05-1970
84	63	None	Mohammad Abdul - Razzak Abu Shahout	Al-Balqa'	Public Army	Internal Security Incidents	15-05-1970
85	64	None	Ali Shehada Khalaf	Irbid	Public Army	Internal Security Incidents	15-05-1970
86	65	None	Ali Saleh Younis	Irbid	Public Army	Internal Security Incidents	15-05-1970
87	66	None	Issa Mahmoud Naseer	Irbid	Public Army	Internal Security Incidents	15-05-1970
88	67	None	Oqla Abdelkader Mustafa	Jarash	Public Army	Internal Security Incidents	15-05-1970
89	68	None	Abdul Razek Ahmed AbdulQudahr	Al-Balqa'	Public Army	Internal Security Incidents	15-05-1970
90	69	None	Salem Salamah Ghaith	Karak	Public Army	Internal Security Incidents	15-05-1970
91	70	None	Fares Khaled Akseer	Zarqa	Public Army	Internal Security Incidents	15-05-1970
92	71	None	Faraj Ghafal Mufleh	Karak	Public Army	Internal Security Incidents	15-05-1970
93	72	None	Youssef Ahmed Mubarak	Irbid	Public resistance	Internal Security Incidents	15-05-1970
94	73	None	Burgess Khalil Haddad	Jarash	Public Army	Internal Security Incidents	15-05-1970
95	74	None	Hashim Farid Al - Kaloub	Al-Balqa'	Public resistance	Internal Security Incidents	15-05-1970
96	61530	Sergeant	Raji Abdul Jabbar Mohammed Al-Aram	Jenin	Engineering Battalion/ 2	Mine explosion	21-05-1970
97	96581	Lance Corporal	Issa Khaled Issa Al-Asabai	Irbid	Engineering Battalion/ 2	Mine explosion	31-05-1970
98	95365	Private	Ismail Ahmed Rustam Al - Razakin	Irbid	Signal Battalion/2	Martyred in his unit after the Israeli Attack	03-06-1970
99	26600	Sergeant	Ali Elias Mofadhi Beni Sakher	Amman	General mobilization	Internal Security Incidents	04-06-1970
100	5965	Lieutenant	Abdullah Ahmad Saeed Al-Ajlouni	Irbid	Works Group/ 3	Internal Security Incidents	07-06-1970
101	70809	sergeant	Manawar Abdul Majid Mohammed Al-Ghanimat	Madaba	Engineering Battalion/ 2	Internal Security Incidents	08-06-1970
102	4699	Lieutenant	Hussein Ali Saleh Al - Houdat	Irbid	Personnel Affairs Directorate	Internal Security Incidents	09-06-1970
103	58205	Sergeant	Ibrahim Harb Muqbel Rifaia	Ma'an	Royal Procession Unit	Internal Security Incidents	09-06-1970
104	68526	Lance Corporal	Mohamed Abdelkader Hussein Al - Rababaa	Irbid	King Ghazi Battalion/6	Internal Security Incidents	09-06-1970
105	86378	Private	Fahad sayad Hassan Al-athammat	Mafraq	Royal guard /1	Internal Security Incidents	09-06-1970
106	92634	Private	Khalaf Khalifa Mohareb Al-Zawahrah	Zarqa	1st Royal Guard Brigade workshop	Internal Security Incidents	09-06-1970



107	106448	Private	Khalid Salim Qasim Bani Mujhid	Amman	Royal Guard Battalion /6	Internal Security Incidents	09-06-1970
108	119596	Private	Ahmed Heleil Rashid Al- Zareqat	Jarash	Royal Guard Battalion/6	Internal Security Incidents	09-06-1970
109	124332	Private	Tawfiq Ahmed Attia Al - Tabichat	Irbid	Armored Division/ 3	Internal Security Incidents	09-06-1970
110	79563	Private	Mohamed Odehullah Alian Habashneh	Karak	Royal Guard Battalion/2	Internal Security Incidents	10-06-1970
111	81555	Private	Ouda Suleiman Khalaf al Khalelah	Zarqa	Military Police	Internal Security Incidents	10-06-1970
112	93467	Lance Corporal	Atta Mohammed Ali Abu Hamad Bani Sakher	Amman	Hamza Bin Abdulmutallab Battalion	Internal Security Incidents	10-06-1970
113	118384	Private	Mohamed Abd El - Ghani Mohammed Bani Lafi	Irbid	Royal Guard Battalion/2	Internal Security Incidents	10-06-1970
114	120347	Private	Mahmoud Ali Kaid Al - Farehaat	Ajloun	Medical Services	Internal Security Incidents	10-06-1970
115	41277	sergeant	Suleiman Hussein Suleiman Al-Deeka	Amman	Prince Mohammed battalion /9	Internal Security Incidents	11-06-1970
116	105832	Private	Saleh Abdullah Saleh Al- Saafnah	Irbid	Prince Mohammed battalion /9	Internal Security Incidents	11-06-1970
117	118303	Private	Mahmoud Abdullah Sattan Al - Khatib	Irbid	Military Police	Internal Security Incidents	11-06-1970
118	122592	Private	Dheeb Jadwa Khalil Al - Bahrat	Al - Tafila	Prince Mohammed battalion /9	Internal Security Incidents	11-06-1970
119	55665	Private	Yusif Musa Hassan Al - Rayhana	Irbid	Artillery Battalion/ 6	Internal Security Incidents	12-06-1970
120	73179	Private	Hussein Ali Mahmoud Issa Al-Muhaydat	Irbid	Artillery Battalion/ 6	Internal Security Incidents	12-06-1970
121	99265	sergeant	Mahmoud Ghasab Hamdan Al - Ghareiba	Ajloun	Hamza Bin Abdulmutallab Battalion	Internal Security Incidents	12-06-1970
122	99440	Private	Tayseer Abdulrahman Omar Al-Qataouna	Karak	Prince Hassan battalion /4	During the exercise.	19-06-1970
123	100905	Private	Adel Hamdan Abdullah Abu Salim	Ramallah	Hashemite Battalion /10	Martyred in his unit after the Israeli Attack	21-06-1970
124	97371	Private	Omar Hussein Mazal Al-Asasla	Ajloun	Signal Battalion/ 1	Internal Security Incidents	24-06-1970
125	99628	Private	Mohamed Hussein Badawi Al - Saya	West Bank	Abdullah Bin Rawaha Battalion	Internal Security Incidents	24-06-1970
126	7812	Lieutenant	Saleh Shafiq Saleh Al - Salahat	Ma'an	Artillery Battalion/10	Camp Unit	10-07-1970
127	9104	Warrant Officer	Ahmed Mufleh Naji Al - Rammaneh	Amman	Military Intelligence	Martyred in his unit after the Israeli Attack	10-07-1970
128	38742	Sergeant Major	Ahmed Mohamed Suleiman Al - Rawashda	Irbid	Military Intelligence	Martyred in his unit after the Israeli Attack	10-07-1970
129	59994	sergeant	Mohamed Mahmoud Mohammed Al -A#ut	Tulkarem	Signal Battalion/2	Martyred in his unit after the Israeli Attack	10-07-1970
130	70119	Sergeant Major	Mustafa Hussein Mohammed Al-Rashaida	Ajloun	Mechanized Division/ 12	Martyred in his unit after the Israeli Attack	10-07-1970
131	99309	Private	Mikhail Salem Khalil Al-Ashka	Karak	Mechanized Division/ 12	Martyred in his unit after the Israeli Attack	10-07-1970
132	100377	Private	Farhan Salim Hanna Abu Sahlia	Jenin	Tariq Bin Ziad Battalion	Martyred in his unit after the Israeli Attack	10-07-1970
133	104655	sergeant	Abd Al - Rahman Abdullah Mufleh Al - Rammanah	Al-Balqa'	Military Intelligence	Martyred in his unit after the Israeli Attack	10-07-1970
134	41987	Sergeant Major	Saad Salim Ayoub Nasrallah	Ajloun	Signal Battalion/ 1	Internal Security Incidents	11-07-1970
135	66355	Sergeant Major	Ahmed Tawfiq Daoud Dar Amer	Nablus	Military Intelligence	Martyred in his unit after the Israeli Attack	12-07-1970



136	90401	Private	Abdul- Razzaq Ahmed Bakhit Al – Shinikat	Al-Balqa'	Tariq Bin Ziad Battalion	Internal Security Incidents	20-07-1970
137	94359	Private	Radhi Ahmed Khalil Al- Shamila	Karak	Artillery Battalion /3	Martyred in his unit after the Israeli Attack	20-07-1970
138	60257	Private	Mohammed Salem Hamdan Al-Qataifa	Amman	Imam Ali Battalion/8	Internal Security Incidents	23-07-1970
139	113320	Private	Mohamed Mohamed Hamida Hamida	Jerusalem	Abd El - Rahman Al - Ghafqi Battalion	Martyred in his unit after the Israeli Attack	06-08-1970
140	79270	Private	Mohamed Issa Ali Al - twora	Ma'an	Khalid Bin Alwaleed Battalion /15	Martyred in his unit after the Israeli Attack	14-08-1970
141	130055	Private	Bakhit Shatyan Ibrahim Al - Amro	Karak	Khalid Bin Alwaleed Battalion /15	Martyred in his unit after the Israeli Attack	14-08-1970
142	118914	Private	Mohamed Bakhit Saleh Al - Darwasha	Ma'an	Tank Battalion/ 10	Internal Security Incidents	21-08-1970
143	87311	Private	Saleh Yousef Hilal Bani Sakher	Amman	Intern training center	Internal Security Incidents	26-08-1970
144	65363	Private	Ali Mohammed Raja Al - Saqour	West Bank	Armored Battalion/1	Internal Security Incidents	29-08-1970
145	95039	Private	Hassan Ayesh Radhi Alhaajaj	Al-Balqa'	Jaafar Bin Abi Taleb Battalion	Martyred in his unit after the Israeli Attack	01-09-1970
146	72065	Lance Corporal	Mahmoud Mustafa Abdullah Al - Buana	Irbid	Tank Battalion/ 12	Internal Security Incidents	02-09-1970
147	93246	Lance Corporal	Mahmoud Mohamed Fahd Al - Adwan	Al-Balqa'	Tank Battalion/ 12	Internal Security Incidents	02-09-1970
148	91536	Private	Mufleh Kaplan Jadee Al-Jabour	Amman	Prince Abdullah battalion /1	Internal Security Incidents	03-09-1970
149	111717	Private	Khalil Bashir Hussein Al - Rifa'a	Ma'an	Artillery Battalion/ 5	Internal Security Incidents	03-09-1970
150	67748	Lance Corporal	Mohamed Saleh Abdul Rahim Al-Zayadneh	Jarash	Hashemite Battalion/10	Internal Security Incidents	04-09-1970
151	130320	Private	Mohsen Mohamed Mohsen Al - Quwaider	Karak	Saad Bin Abi Waqas Battalion	Internal Security Incidents	04-09-1970
152	120258	Private	Bashir Mahmoud Ahmed Dar Mansour	West Bank	Engineering Battalion/5	Internal Security Incidents	05-09-1970
153	124632	Private	Hashim Hammoud Hamdan Al-- Qatamin	Al - Tafila	Engineering Battalion/ 5	Internal Security Incidents	05-09-1970
154	86405	Private	Mohamed Hassan Hamada Al - Safadi	Irbid	Hashemite Battalion/10	Internal Security Incidents	07-09-1970
155	96839	sergeant	Omar Mohamed Abd El - Qader Bani Amer	Irbid	Artillery Battalion/18	Internal Security Incidents	07-09-1970
156	61796	Sergeant	Ali Mohamed Salamah Almoumni	Irbid	Artillery Battalion/18	Internal Security Incidents	08-09-1970
157	101460	Lance Corporal	Mohamed Hussein Ali Al - Hijat	Irbid	Abu Obeida Amer Bin Al-Jarrah Battalion	Internal Security Incidents	08-09-1970
158	102053	Private	Helahel Hilal Qassem Al-Sardiya	Mafrq	Abu Obeida Amer Bin Al-Jarrah Battalion	Internal Security Incidents	08-09-1970
159	102299	Private	Mohamed Issa Houidi Al - Khamaisa	Irbid	Abu Obeida Amer Bin Al-Jarrah Battalion	Internal Security Incidents	08-09-1970
160	105306	Lance Corporal	Issa Hassan Fares Al - Tarabsha	Irbid	Artillery Battalion/20	Internal Security Incidents	08-09-1970
161	4860	captain	Mansour Sarsak Hashal Al-Sarhan	Irbid	Royal Guard Battalion /3	Amman	09-09-1970
162	38259	civil	Ayed Salem Shabar Al- Masad	Mafrq	Armored Battalion/1	Internal Security Incidents	09-09-1970
163	79724	Private	Suleiman Hamada Salamah Al - Shawwara	Karak	Royal Guard Battalion/2	Internal Security Incidents	09-09-1970
164	82440	Lance Corporal	Helil Salamah Ali Al -Zalabiya	Ma'an	Royal Guard Battalion/2	Internal Security Incidents	09-09-1970



The March Continues



165	85078	Lance Corporal	Awad Mohammed Ayesb Al- Shadifat	Mafrag	Armored Battalion/1	Internal Security Incidents	09-09-1970
166	91875	Private	Musa Ayed Mufleh Alsardya	Mafrag	Armored Battalion/1	Internal Security Incidents	09-09-1970
167	93627	Private	Falah Maydan Zayed Al-Sarhahn	Mafrag	Hamza Bin Abdulmutallab Battalion	Internal Security Incidents	09-09-1970
168	95822	Lance Corporal	Jaza Hassan Sweilem Al – Sunaid	Madaba	Royal Guard Battalion/2	Internal Security Incidents	09-09-1970
169	120498	Private	Mohamed Yahya Abdul Razzaq Al – Arabiyat	Al-Balqa'	Royal Air Force	Internal Security Incidents	09-09-1970
170	121885	Private	Salim Abdulrahman Saad Al-Tahbeh	Amman	Armored Battalion/1	Internal Security Incidents	09-09-1970
171	125293	Private	Abd El - Hadi Hassan Nassar Al - Aoudat	Ma'an	Royal Guard Battalion/2	Internal Security Incidents	09-09-1970
172	56223	Private	Dmitathan Mutlaq Mohammed Al - Zawaida	Ma'an	General Command Transport	Internal Security Incidents	10-09-1970
173	68979	Sergeant Major	Muhammad Ali Mohammed Al - Khaleila	Zarqa	Fatwa Directorate	Sahl Al - Dabba	10-09-1970
174	103893	Private	Ali Ibrahim Ali Suleiman	West Bank	Osama Bin Zaid Battalion	Internal Security Incidents	10-09-1970
175	130874	Private	Ibrahim Hamdan Matar Al-Darbasa	Irbid	Salah Eddin Al - Ayoubi Battalion	Internal Security Incidents	10-09-1970
176	130873	Private	Mufid Ali Mohammed Al - Asmar	Irbid	Prince Mohammed battalion /9	Internal Security Incidents	12-09-1970
177	9235	Warrant Officer	Karim Qatish Rashid Al-Sharaa	Zarqa	Al - Hashimi Brigade	Internal Security Incidents	13-09-1970
178	8612	Cadet	Oudah Flaieh Mufleh Al-habashnah	Karak	Infantry battalion /5	Internal Security Incidents	15-09-1970
179	124825	Private	Ghnaeem Eid Jurabee Al- Mafajaah	Ma'an	Infantry battalion /5	Internal Security Incidents	15-09-1970
180	127425	Private	Aish Oudah Bani Alhaqeesh	Madaba	infantry battalion /5	Internal Security Incidents	15-09-1970
181	5222	Lieutenant	Mohammad Ali Al – Hindi Al-oraikat	Ajloun	Omar Bin Al - Khattab Battalion	Internal Security Incidents	17-09-1970
182	6575	Lieutenant	Hussein Ali Mahmoud Al – Bauana	Irbid	King Mohammed V Battalion / 14	Internal Security Incidents	17-09-1970
183	6846	Lieutenant	Thani Monaizel Oqla Al- Makhamrah	Amman	Armored Battalion/1	Internal Security Incidents	17-09-1970
184	7122	Lieutenant	Aouni Awad AbdulQudahr Al- Najdawi	Al-Balqa'	Signal Battalion/ 1	Zarqa	17-09-1970
185	7790	Lieutenant	Jamal Abdullatif Saleh Khader	Irbid	Tank Battalion/ 5	West Bank	17-09-1970
186	7804	Lieutenant	Mahmoud Suleiman Mohammed Al-Faoury	Al-Balqa'	Royal Guard Battalion /3	Amman	17-09-1970
187	8413	Warrant Officer	Ali Rakad Baishi	Northern Badia	Armored Battalion/2	Internal Security Incidents	17-09-1970
188	8627	Cadet	Taha Khaled Saleh Al -Mahramah	Amman	Armored Battalion/3	Internal Security Incidents	17-09-1970
189	8637	Cadet	Mahmoud Suleiman Mohamed Saleh	West Bank	King Ali Battalion/5	Internal Security Incidents	17-09-1970
190	9361	Lieutenant	Mohamed Ahmed Ibrahim Al - Zuabi	Irbid	Tank Battalion/ 9	Internal Security Incidents	17-09-1970
191	21750	Sergeant	Madallah Ismail Rashid Al - Naimat	Karak	King Abdullah/7	Internal Security Incidents	17-09-1970
192	29313	Sergeant	Nazzal Hadeed Nohan Al-Sawalmeh	West Bank	Saad Bin Abi Waqas Battalion	Internal Security Incidents	17-09-1970
193	30109	Lance Corporal	Nazzal Hassan Khalaf the Zaffa	Amman	King Abdullah/7	Internal Security Incidents	17-09-1970



The March Continues



194	37546	Sergeant	Asheir Mohammed Khalaf Al- Sawiti	Zarqa	infantry battalion /5	Internal Security Incidents	17-09-1970
195	37796	Sergeant	Fawaz Jaza Dhaifullah Al - Jazi	Ma'an	Prince Mohammed battalion /9	Internal Security Incidents	17-09-1970
196	38901	Sergeant	Jamil Jakhidem Suleiman Al-- Hijazin	Karak	Abdullah Bin Rawaha Battalion	Internal Security Incidents	17-09-1970
197	38990	Sergeant	Arshid Hassan Arshid Al - Harraera	Mafraq	King Ali Battalion/5	Internal Security Incidents	17-09-1970
198	39798	Sergeant Major	Sadiq Abdullah Abd Al - Hafiz	West Bank	Royal Signal	Internal Security Incidents	17-09-1970
199	40429	Lance Corporal	Ali Erkhais Ali Al - Shakhanba	Madaba	King Abdullah/7	Internal Security Incidents	17-09-1970
200	52311	sergeant	Mohamed Attia Awad Al - Huwaitat	Ma'an	Armored Battalion/2	Internal Security Incidents	17-09-1970
201	56243	Sergeant Major	Kaplan Suleiman Salem Al-Hadid	Amman	Armor Training Center	Internal Security Incidents	17-09-1970
202	59355	sergeant	Abdullah Ahmad Al-rabab'aa	West Bank	King Abdullah/7	Internal Security Incidents	17-09-1970
203	60332	Sergeant	Ayoub Freij Qandah Shattana	Irbid	Engineering Group	Internal Security Incidents	17-09-1970
204	61154	Sergeant Major	Mohamed Suleiman Mohammed Al-Samadi	Irbid	Artillery Battalion/8	Internal Security Incidents	17-09-1970
205	62351	Private	Mustafa Abdullah Mustafa Ghareiba	Ajloun	Royal Guard Battalion /3	Internal Security Incidents	17-09-1970
206	63479	sergeant	Nayef Ahmed Hassan Al-Rawajih	Madaba	Royal Guard Battalion /3	Internal Security Incidents	17-09-1970
207	67055	Lance Corporal	Younis Farhan Awad Al-Omari	Irbid	King Ali Battalion/5	Internal Security Incidents	17-09-1970
208	67317	Lance Corporal	Mohamed Abdullah Salah Almaqablah	Irbid	King Ali Battalion/5	Internal Security Incidents	17-09-1970
209	68772	sergeant	Musa Ali Khalaf Al – Rawashda	Madaba	Armored Battalion/1	Internal Security Incidents	17-09-1970
210	70088	sergeant	Hamouda Aqeel Mahaosh Al - Huwaitat	Ma'an	Abdullah Bin Rawaha Battalion	Internal Security Incidents	17-09-1970
211	70779	Lance Corporal	Hassan Ahmed Hamdan Al – Ghawairin	Zarqa	King Abdullah/7	Internal Security Incidents	17-09-1970
212	72319	Private	Jamil Khalifa Abdullah Al-Hasamiyah	Amman	King Ali Battalion/5	Internal Security Incidents	17-09-1970
213	72320	Private	Youssef Abdel Mahdi Moqbel Al-Shaar	Amman	King Ali Battalion/5	Internal Security Incidents	17-09-1970
214	73388	Lance Corporal	Ahmed Ali Odeh Hussein Al – Qudah	Ajloun	Special Battalion	Internal Security Incidents	17-09-1970
215	76053	Lance Corporal	Awad Nasser Odeh Haddad	Al-Balqa'	Main signal workshops	Internal Security Incidents	17-09-1970
216	77173	Private	Suleiman Odeh Mohammed Al-Athamt	Mafraq	Special Battalion	Internal Security Incidents	17-09-1970
217	77320	Lance Corporal	Khalil Saad Khalil Al – Habashneh	West Bank	Hashemite Battalion/10	Internal Security Incidents	17-09-1970
218	78509	Sergeant	Salem Suleiman Mutlaq Al – Huwaitat	Ma'an	Royal Guard Battalion /3	Internal Security Incidents	17-09-1970
219	79707	sergeant	Aweed Ghaben Taher Bani Sakher	Amman	Royal Guard Battalion/2	Internal Security Incidents	17-09-1970
220	82753	Private	Tawfiq Khalifa Abdulrahman Al-Zayyadaneh	Jarash	Artillery Battalion/18	Internal Security Incidents	17-09-1970
221	85863	sergeant	Mohamed Ibrahim Abdul Mohsen Al-Mommani	Ajloun	Infantry School	Internal Security Incidents	17-09-1970
222	87378	Private	Hamoud Omar Anabar Al - Ghabein	Madaba	infantry battalion /5	Internal Security Incidents	17-09-1970



The March Continues



223	87402	Lance Corporal	Oqlah Hamid Eid Alhawasha	Amman	Tanks Company / 1	Internal Security Incidents	17-09-1970
224	87419	sergeant	Yusuf Mohammed Muslim Bani Attia	West Bank	Tank Battalion/ 3	Internal Security Incidents	17-09-1970
225	88224	Lance Corporal	Hussein Falah Hussein Al-Amoush	Mafraq	Tank Battalion/ 3	Internal Security Incidents	17-09-1970
226	88390	Private	Abd Al - Karim Faleh Ali Al - Jarrarha	Irbid	Engineering Group	Internal Security Incidents	17-09-1970
227	89255	Lance Corporal	Jerias Salamah Hanna Madanat	Karak	Armored Battalion/1	Internal Security Incidents	17-09-1970
228	89598	Private	Issa Hassan Hussein Al - Turk	Zarqa	Prince Faisal's concerns	Internal Security Incidents	17-09-1970
229	89847	Lance Corporal	Ayed Mufleh Arshid Al - Sarhan	Mafraq	Armored Battalion	Internal Security Incidents	17-09-1970
230	89945	Private	Abd El - Hamid Mohamed Khneifs Al - Shawakra	Madaba	Tank Battalion/ 2	Internal Security Incidents	17-09-1970
231	90150	Private	Mufleh Salamah Falah Al - wakhian	Madaba	King Abdullah/7	Internal Security Incidents	17-09-1970
232	91593	Lance Corporal	Hussein Alian Faleh Bani Sakher	Mafraq	Royal Guard Battalion/2	Internal Security Incidents	17-09-1970
233	91828	Private	Karim Khaled Ali al- Asim	Mafraq	Tank Battalion/ 5	Internal Security Incidents	17-09-1970
234	92101	Private	Raja Musa Raja Al - Sarhan	Mafraq	King Ali Battalion/5	Internal Security Incidents	17-09-1970
235	93784	Lance Corporal	Faleh Malousi Ayed Al-Sarhan	Mafraq	Armored Battalion/1	Internal Security Incidents	17-09-1970
236	94574	Private	Nayef Mahmoud Khalifa Al - Akour	Irbid	Artillery Battalion/ 2	Internal Security Incidents	17-09-1970
237	95840	Lance Corporal	Abd Al - Salam Khalifa Abdullah Bani Hassan	Mafraq	Omar Bin Al - Khattab Battalion	Internal Security Incidents	17-09-1970
238	96875	Private	Mustafa Salim Ali Al - Dalabih	Jarash	Abd El - Rahman Al - Ghafqi Battalion	Internal Security Incidents	17-09-1970
239	97135	Private	Khalaf Suleiman Nazzal Al-Luanseh	Madaba	Abdullah Bin Rawaha Battalion	Internal Security Incidents	17-09-1970
240	97471	Private	Mufedhi Khalaf Bani Hamida rain	Madaba	Saad Bin Abi Waqas Battalion	Internal Security Incidents	17-09-1970
241	98250	Private	Fawzi Ahmed Mohamed Abu Zaytoun	Irbid	Royal Guard Battalion /4	Internal Security Incidents	17-09-1970
242	98538	Sergeant	Youssef Mufleh Hassan Al - Obaidat	Irbid	Artillery Corps School	Internal Security Incidents	17-09-1970
243	100025	Private	Jumaa Ali Qasim Dar Ali	West Bank	Artillery Battalion/18	Internal Security Incidents	17-09-1970
244	101831	Private	Mahmoud Mansour Rashid Al-Sharman	Irbid	Saad Bin Abi Waqas Battalion	Internal Security Incidents	17-09-1970
245	103943	sergeant	Mohamed Abdullah Mustafa Al - Shuwaia	Ajloun	Omar Bin Al - Khattab Battalion	Internal Security Incidents	17-09-1970
246	105744	Private	Hassan Mitab Ahmed Al-Batayneh	Irbid	Royal Guard Mechanized Battalion /3	Internal Security Incidents	17-09-1970
247	106566	Lance Corporal	Mohamed Aref Youssef Al - Hawanna	Irbid	Special Battalion	Internal Security Incidents	17-09-1970
248	108625	Lance Corporal	Shihab al- Din Hussein Ali al-Fawalja	West Bank	Armored Battalion/1	Internal Security Incidents	17-09-1970
249	109148	Private	Tawfiq Hassan Salem Al - Rawashda	Karak	Royal Guard Battalion/2	Internal Security Incidents	17-09-1970
250	109698	Private	Yusuf Mohammed Hassan Al- Harahsha	Jarash	Infantry Battalion	Internal Security Incidents	17-09-1970
251	110561	Private	Ahmed Khaled Sorour Al - Wabarna	Irbid	Special Battalion	Internal Security Incidents	17-09-1970



The March Continues

252	110574	Lance Corporal	Tayseer Salem Saeed Al- Thammela	Irbid	Engineering Battalion/ 5	Internal Security Incidents	17-09-1970
253	110766	Private	Ibrahim Mohamed Faleh Al - Dalabih	Jarash	King Ali Battalion/5	Internal Security Incidents	17-09-1970
254	111616	Private	Yahya Anfan Kaed Al – Khattaba	Karak	Royal Guard Battalion/2	Internal Security Incidents	17-09-1970
255	111743	Private	Mohamed Oqla Abdulrahman Bani Taha	Jarash	Artillery Battalion/ 2	Internal Security Incidents	17-09-1970
256	112027	Private	Mustafa Ahmed Ibrahim Al-Alwonah	Irbid	Uqba Bin Nafi Battalion	Internal Security Incidents	17-09-1970
257	112472	Private	Ahmed Suleiman Hilal Al – Merhi	Amman	Engineering Battalion/ 5	Internal Security Incidents	17-09-1970
258	113556	Private	Nayef Mufleh Falah Al-Afishat	Amman	Artillery Command	Internal Security Incidents	17-09-1970
259	114832	Private	Mohamed Abdullah Ahmad Al - Balaouna	West Bank	Military Police	Internal Security Incidents	17-09-1970
260	116663	Private	Yusuf Muhammad Ahmed Al-Ruba'A	Irbid	Engineering Battalion/ 5	Internal Security Incidents	17-09-1970
261	116862	Lance Corporal	Sabri Rashid Tawfiq Hantash	West Bank	infantry battalion /5	Internal Security Incidents	17-09-1970
262	116911	Private	Atef Hussein Khalil Al - Zaghoul	Ajloun	Engineering Battalion/ 5	Internal Security Incidents	17-09-1970
263	118318	Private	Muhammad Ali Dheeb Al - Sharman	Karak	Engineering Battalion/ 5	Internal Security Incidents	17-09-1970
264	118805	Private	Hilal Mohammed Hilal Al-Khawldah	Mafrq	Independent Engineering Company /17	Internal Security Incidents	17-09-1970
265	118806	Private	Abd El - Qudahr Saleh Mahmoud Al – Maani	Ma'an	Independent Engineering Company /17	Internal Security Incidents	17-09-1970
266	118870	Private	Mohamed Ismail Hassan Al - Radwan	West Bank	Royal Guard Battalion/6	Internal Security Incidents	17-09-1970
267	119649	Private	Aouni Ahmed Ali Al - Faqih	West Bank	Artillery Division/ 1	Internal Security Incidents	17-09-1970
268	119785	Private	Ramzi Khalil Saleh Hals	Karak	Engineering Battalion/ 2	Internal Security Incidents	17-09-1970
269	120302	Private	Abd Al - Karim Eid Saeed Al - Manaseer	Al-Balqa'	infantry battalion /5	Internal Security Incidents	17-09-1970
270	120553	Private	Qasim Mohammed Subh al- Marrah al- Shabul	Irbid	Engineering Battalion/ 5	Internal Security Incidents	17-09-1970
271	120816	Private	Abdullah Ali Musa Tarawneh	Karak	Engineering Battalion/ 5	Internal Security Incidents	17-09-1970
272	121019	Private	Ahmed Khalil Alian Al - Roffoa	Al – Tafila	Engineering Battalion/ 5	Internal Security Incidents	17-09-1970
273	121090	Private	Ahmed Aref Saeed Abboud	Al-Balqa'	infantry battalion /5	Internal Security Incidents	17-09-1970
274	121142	Private	Fawaz Jamil Arsan Al-Azm	Irbid	Engineering Battalion/ 5	Internal Security Incidents	17-09-1970
275	121239	Private	Suleiman Mufleh Khamis Al - Hilalat	Al - Tafila	Engineering Battalion/ 5	Internal Security Incidents	17-09-1970
276	121242	Private	Ali Ghatian Hassan Ababane	Irbid	Artillery Battalion/18	Internal Security Incidents	17-09-1970
277	121975	Private	Saleh Issa Jabr Al - Arbarawi	West Bank	Royal Signal	Internal Security Incidents	17-09-1970
278	122642	Private	Abd El - Karim Ahmed Mohammed Al - Hussein	Irbid	Artillery Battalion/ 2	Internal Security Incidents	17-09-1970
279	123001	Private	Ali Ibrahim Jabr Abu Rukbaa	Madaba	Armored Battalion/1	Internal Security Incidents	17-09-1970
280	123459	Private	Ismail Azzam Khalil al- Ashosh	Karak	Armored Battalion/2	Internal Security Incidents	17-09-1970



The March Continues



281	123692	Private	Salem Ahmed Divorce Al-Daja	Zarqa	Artillery Battalion/ 2	Internal Security Incidents	17-09-1970
282	124843	Private	Zuhair Abdul Rahim Ali Al -Muradadah	Irbid	Engineering Battalion/ 5	Internal Security Incidents	17-09-1970
283	125585	Private	Younis Saeed Suleiman Al- Daraghma	West Bank	Engineering Battalion/ 5	Internal Security Incidents	17-09-1970
284	125588	Private	Melhan Merhi Hassan Al – Mabrah	Irbid	Engineering Battalion/ 5	Internal Security Incidents	17-09-1970
285	126166	civil	Mariam Awad Shaheen Dar Shaheen	West Bank	Field Hospital /2	Internal Security Incidents	17-09-1970
286	128681	Private	Oudah Falah Mohammed Abu Zaaroor	Jarash	Royal Guard Battalion/2	Internal Security Incidents	17-09-1970
287	128682	Private	Suleiman Fenekher Faleh Bani Sakher	Mafrq	Royal Guard Battalion /3	Internal Security Incidents	17-09-1970
288	128691	Private	Abd El - Fattah Mohamed Khasylat	Amman	Royal Guard Battalion/2	Internal Security Incidents	17-09-1970
289	129096	Private	Obeid Mahmoud Mohammed Ayyal Awad	Al - Tafila	Royal Guard Battalion /3	Internal Security Incidents	17-09-1970
290	131339	Private	Mohammed Qanid Shehada Mashala	Karak	Princess Alia Brigade	Internal Security Incidents	17-09-1970
291	131345	Private	Saleh Musa Abd Rabbo Al-Sayida	Al - Tafila	King Abdullah/7	Internal Security Incidents	17-09-1970
292	131353	Private	Barakat Mahmoud Shehadeh Al – Maabrah	Irbid	Saad Bin Abi Waqas Battalion	Internal Security Incidents	17-09-1970
293	131356	Private	Ahmed Badri Jabr Bani Domi	Irbid	Artillery Battalion/8	Internal Security Incidents	17-09-1970
294	131357	Private	Qassim Ahmad Tayeh Al – Shamailah	Irbid	King Abdullah/7	Internal Security Incidents	17-09-1970
295	138230	Private	Abdullah Abd El - Qudahr Khreyush Al – Skarneeh	Amman	Royal Guard Battalion /3	Internal Security Incidents	17-09-1970
296	142940	Private	Saeed Mohammad Salamah Al - Hindi	West Bank	Artillery Battalion/ 9	Internal Security Incidents	17-09-1970
297	5981	Lieutenant	Mustafa Awad Mohammed Abu Taleb	Al-Balqa'	Artillery Battalion/ 2	Zarqa	18-09-1970
298	6184	sergeant	Salem Fahd Suleiman Al-Badarin	Mafrq	Royal Guard Battalion/2	Internal Security Incidents	18-09-1970
299	6443	Lieutenant	Mohammed Khalil Khader Al – Batha	West Bank	field engineering Battalion /3	Internal Security Incidents	18-09-1970
300	7153	Lieutenant	Khalaf Salem Fayez Al – Tal	Irbid	Engineering Corps School	Internal Security Incidents	18-09-1970
301	7240	Lieutenant	Al-Sharif " Mohammed Hassan Mohammed Thawii	Amman	Prince Abdullah battalion /1	Internal Security Incidents	18-09-1970
302	7614	Lieutenant	Sayah Salem Yousef Al-Sayahin	Irbid	Artillery Battalion /8	Internal Security Incidents	18-09-1970
303	8217	Cadet	Radwan Ahmed Mohammed Bani Amer	Irbid	Engineering Battalion/ 5	Internal Security Incidents	18-09-1970
304	26182	Lance Corporal	Ali Salamah Ahmed Bani Taha	Jarash	King Abdullah/7	Internal Security Incidents	18-09-1970
305	34222	Private	Hussein Salamah Hassan Al - Qaisi	Madaba	Prince Abdullah battalion /1	Internal Security Incidents	18-09-1970
306	57784	Sergeant	Sobhi Salamah Mohammed Al-Amur	Irbid	Engineering School	Internal Security Incidents	18-09-1970
307	60730	sergeant	Karim Kazem Odeh Al-Buhamad	Zarqa	Tank Battalion/ 12	Internal Security Incidents	18-09-1970
308	62683	Private	Raja Khalaf the Mohareb of The Jabour	Irbid	Imam Ali Battalion/8	Internal Security Incidents	18-09-1970
309	66900	sergeant	Eissa Mohamed Ahmed Bani Amer	Irbid	Royal Guard Battalion/2	Internal Security Incidents	18-09-1970



310	67050	Sergeant	Mahmoud Ahmed Mohammed Al-Ghazo	Ajloun	Engineering School	Internal Security Incidents	18-09-1970
311	67767	Lance Corporal	Mansour Abdul Mohsen Mohammed Al-Atum	Jarash	Artillery Battalion/ 2	Internal Security Incidents	18-09-1970
312	69844	sergeant	Jerias Jacob mnawer al-kfouf	Ajloun	Engineering School	Internal Security Incidents	18-09-1970
313	72402	Lance Corporal	Hamdan Oqla Hassan Abu Ismail	Ajloun	Artillery Battalion/ 2	Internal Security Incidents	18-09-1970
314	76439	sergeant	Shehada Manzel Faleh Saad Al-Daja	Amman	Military Police	Internal Security Incidents	18-09-1970
315	79437	Sergeant	Mohamed Qasim Noidis Al - Shorfat	Mafrq	Armor Training Center	Internal Security Incidents	18-09-1970
316	79839	sergeant	Shobsh Al -Asmar Saweran Al-Sarhan	Mafrq	Prince Abdullah battalion /1	Internal Security Incidents	18-09-1970
317	81710	Private	Malawi's healing wounds	Mafrq	Prince Abdullah battalion /1	Internal Security Incidents	18-09-1970
318	82764	Lance Corporal	Mohamed Yacoub Sarhan Al - Maraziq	Jarash	Artillery Battalion/19	Internal Security Incidents	18-09-1970
319	85783	Private	Lotfi Ibrahim Saleh Al - Arabiyat	Al-Balqa'	Yarmouk Brigade	Internal Security Incidents	18-09-1970
320	88284	civil	Saad Rashid Atallah Al - Mawajda	Karak	Middle Region workshop /2	Internal Security Incidents	18-09-1970
321	90391	Private	Abd Al - Karim Wazan Aweimer Al - Habab	Irbid	Yarmouk Brigade	Internal Security Incidents	18-09-1970
322	91557	Private	Mohamed Odeh Hussein Al - Najdat	Aqaba	Special Battalion	Internal Security Incidents	18-09-1970
323	95836	Private	Ali Oqlah Dayj Alkhalilah	Zarqa	Imam Ali Battalion/8	Internal Security Incidents	18-09-1970
324	96049	Lance Corporal	Hussein Abdullah Falah Al-Mommani	Ajloun	Engineering School	Internal Security Incidents	18-09-1970
325	100513	Lance Corporal	Saad Suleiman Qasim Al- Saqr	West Bank	Saad Bin Abi Waqas Battalion	Internal Security Incidents	18-09-1970
326	100834	Private	Mohamed Ibrahim Suleiman Al - Sawafta	West Bank	Saad Bin Abi Waqas Battalion	Internal Security Incidents	18-09-1970
327	105760	Private	Yusuf Mohammed Ahmed Al-masalamah	Irbid	Artillery Battalion/ 2	Internal Security Incidents	18-09-1970
328	106011	Private	Ahmed Nazzal Fayadh Al - Khazala	Mafrq	Royal Guard Battalion/2	Internal Security Incidents	18-09-1970
329	106209	Private	Nayel Alian Fayyad Al - Oudat	Amman	Royal Guard Battalion /3	Internal Security Incidents	18-09-1970
330	106347	Private	Abd El - Hamid Ahmed Issa Al - Dweikat	Irbid	Artillery Battalion/ 2	Internal Security Incidents	18-09-1970
331	107011	Private	Mohammed Salem Mohammed Al-Muhaydat	Amman	King Mohammed V Battalion / 14	Internal Security Incidents	18-09-1970
332	107317	Private	Mohamed Hassan Mohamed Al - Zareiqat	Jarash	Royal Guard Battalion /3	Internal Security Incidents	18-09-1970
333	108771	Private	Shati Shaman Salim Bani Khaled	Mafrq	Yarmouk Brigade	Internal Security Incidents	18-09-1970
334	109200	Private	Qastandi Hilal Jerias Sayegh	Al-Balqa'	Artillery School	Internal Security Incidents	18-09-1970
335	112605	Private	Mohammad Nahar Nassar Al - Ghazzawiya	Irbid	Supervisors Unit	Internal Security Incidents	18-09-1970
336	113286	Private	Abd El - Ilah Ibrahim Isa Al - Wadian	Irbid	Engineering Battalion/ 5	Internal Security Incidents	18-09-1970
337	116764	Private	Tayseer Mohammed Mufleh Bani Saeed	Ajloun	Medical services and military units	Internal Security Incidents	18-09-1970
338	117245	Private	Seif Eddin Hassan Nouri Al - Obaidat	Irbid	Engineering Battalion/ 5	Internal Security Incidents	18-09-1970



The March Continues



339	117720	Private	Yahya Abdul Karim Assi Sabbagh	Ajloun	Engineering Battalion/ 5	Internal Security Incidents	18-09-1970
340	118694	Private	Mohamed Zaal Salamah Al – Dahisan	Karak	Engineering Battalion/ 5	Internal Security Incidents	18-09-1970
341	119446	Private	Manthoom Fleieh Hassan Al - Jalabneh	Ajloun	Prince Abdullah battalion /1	Internal Security Incidents	18-09-1970
342	119569	Private	Saeed Nahar AbdulQudahr Al-Kharafin	Irbid	Engineering Battalion/ 5	Internal Security Incidents	18-09-1970
343	119749	Private	Kamal Ali Salman Al-Zaban	West Bank	Engineering Battalion/ 5	Internal Security Incidents	18-09-1970
344	119898	Private	Mohamed Ali Qasim Al - Aweidat	West Bank	Engineering Battalion/ 5	Internal Security Incidents	18-09-1970
345	120847	Private	Nawaf Hussein Mohammed Al- Ghareiba	Ajloun	Artillery Battalion/18	Internal Security Incidents	18-09-1970
346	120941	Private	Munir Youssef Ayed Abu Jouda	Al-Balqa'	Artillery Battalion/18	Internal Security Incidents	18-09-1970
347	121136	Private	Nayef Hamad Mahmoud Hussein Al- Rabie	Irbid	Engineering Battalion/ 5	Internal Security Incidents	18-09-1970
348	121150	Private	Nasser Mohamed Hassan Oqla Al- Ta'amat	Irbid	Engineering Battalion/ 5	Internal Security Incidents	18-09-1970
349	121924	Private	Mahmoud Darwish Abdullah Al -Hamran	Al - Tafila	Artillery Battalion/18	Internal Security Incidents	18-09-1970
350	122256	Private	Falah Suleiman Khalifa Al - Amoush	Mafraq	Artillery Battalion/18	Internal Security Incidents	18-09-1970
351	122516	Private	Musa Mohammed Rashid Al-Amoush	Irbid	King Abdullah/7	Internal Security Incidents	18-09-1970
352	122833	Private	Abd Al - Karim Abd Al – Hafeez Al-teimah	Karak	Artillery Corps	Internal Security Incidents	18-09-1970
353	123138	Private	Jamil Ayed Hassan Al - Masad	Mafraq	Royal Guard Battalion/2	Internal Security Incidents	18-09-1970
354	123863	Private	Abdul Hafiz Hamad Malawi Al-Khaleila	Zarqa	Tank Battalion/ 12	Internal Security Incidents	18-09-1970
355	123948	Private	Abd El - Hamid Abd El – Fattah Dar Suleiman	Al - Tafila	Engineering Battalion/ 5	Internal Security Incidents	18-09-1970
356	125017	Private	Ahmed Abdelkader Ahmed Al-Hamyat	Madaba	Engineering Battalion/ 5	Internal Security Incidents	18-09-1970
357	125169	Private	Ibrahim Ali Mohammed Al-Freihaat	Ajloun	Engineering Battalion/ 5	Internal Security Incidents	18-09-1970
358	125592	Private	Mahmoud Odeh Mohammed Al-Ramahin	West Bank	Engineering Battalion/ 5	Internal Security Incidents	18-09-1970
359	126012	Private	Mahmoud Mohamed Odeh Al - Qalaloah	West Bank	Engineering Battalion/ 5	Internal Security Incidents	18-09-1970
360	126546	Private	Hatem Ibrahim Al - wakhyan	Madaba	Prince Abdullah battalion /1	Internal Security Incidents	18-09-1970
361	129116	Private	Francis Youssef Khalil Sweidan	Irbid	Engineering Group	Internal Security Incidents	18-09-1970
362	130215	Private	Nawaf Suleiman Awad Al - Quraan	Jarash	Artillery Battalion/18	Internal Security Incidents	18-09-1970
363	131343	Private	Awad Sweilem Zayed Al-Huwaitat	Zarqa	Armored Brigade	Internal Security Incidents	18-09-1970
364	131348	Private	Abd El - Naim Ahmad Qadi Al - Afishat	Amman	Artillery Battalion/ 2	Internal Security Incidents	18-09-1970
365	131355	Private	Suleiman Mohammed Al-Saad- Yasajeen	Al-Balqa'	Tariq Bin Ziad Battalion	Internal Security Incidents	18-09-1970
366	138231	Private	Ahmed Ali Yusuf Al – Sawalha	Ma'an	Imam Ali Battalion/8	Internal Security Incidents	18-09-1970
367	6288	Lieutenant	Faleh Awad Ibrahim Bani Sakher	Irbid	Royal Guard Battalion/2	Internal Security Incidents	19-09-1970



368	6553	Lieutenant	Abdul Karim Yusuf Mohammed Al-Sharman	Irbid	Tariq Bin Ziad Battalion	Internal Security Incidents	19-09-1970
369	6570	Lieutenant	Radwan Ibrahim Alian Abu Dari	Amman	Saad Bin Abi Waqas Battalion	Internal Security Incidents	19-09-1970
370	6724	Lieutenant	Abd Al - Karim Mahfouz Ismail Abu Mahfouz	West Bank	Saad Bin Abi Waqas Battalion	Internal Security Incidents	19-09-1970
371	8954	Warrant Officer	Mohamed Attiya Mohammed	Ma'an	Imam Ali Battalion/8	Internal Security Incidents	19-09-1970
372	36568	Sergeant	Ali Zagiar Dawas Al- Zagarit	Amman	Tank Battalion/ 12	Internal Security Incidents	19-09-1970
373	53637	sergeant	Jamil Hilal Abd rabu Al - Wahibat	Al - Tafila	Abdullah Bin Rawaha Battalion	Internal Security Incidents	19-09-1970
374	54665	sergeant	Ibrahim Ayed Ibrahim Wild Ali	Zarqa	Tank Battalion/ 12	Internal Security Incidents	19-09-1970
375	61898	Private	Radwan Mohammed Suleiman Al-Mommani	Ajloun	King Ali Battalion/5	Internal Security Incidents	19-09-1970
376	62534	Lance Corporal	Faris Ali Mahmoud Meri'	West Bank	Main Hospital	Internal Security Incidents	19-09-1970
377	66450	Private	Hisham Mohamed Jabr Amira	West Bank	Engineering Battalion/ 1	Internal Security Incidents	19-09-1970
378	67518	sergeant	Zaki Mahmoud Abdul Rahim Dar Salameh	West Bank	Artillery Battalion/19	Internal Security Incidents	19-09-1970
379	72970	sergeant	Ahmed Abdul Jalil Ahmed Al-Deek	West Bank	Artillery Corps	Internal Security Incidents	19-09-1970
380	76028	civil	Mahmoud Salem Qasim Al - Fanatsa	Ma'an	Main Hospital	Internal Security Incidents	19-09-1970
381	79063	sergeant	Sayah Suleiman Khalaf Al - Majali	Karak	Medical Field Company /14	Internal Security Incidents	19-09-1970
382	79185	sergeant	Abd El - Fattah Mohamed Faraj Al - Awaisheh	Al-Balqa'	Royal Air Force	Internal Security Incidents	19-09-1970
383	79242	Lance Corporal	Mohammed Abdul Halim Falah Dar Khalifa	West Bank	Electrical Engineering	Internal Security Incidents	19-09-1970
384	81462	Lance Corporal	Ahmed Awad Taima Al- Attiyat	Al-Balqa'	Abdullah Bin Rawaha Battalion	Internal Security Incidents	19-09-1970
385	83954	Sergeant	Mubarak Ismail Ahmed Al-Rafaia	Ma'an	Royal Guard Battalion/2	Internal Security Incidents	19-09-1970
386	84115	Private	Mufleh Attia Ibrahim Al - Rawashda	Karak	King Abdullah/7	Internal Security Incidents	19-09-1970
387	85015	Lance Corporal	Issa Eid Naji Adwan	Al-Balqa'	Armored Battalion	Internal Security Incidents	19-09-1970
388	87175	Lance Corporal	Mohamed Qasim Mohamed Hassan Bani Mustafa	Jarash	Infantry School	Internal Security Incidents	19-09-1970
389	89359	Private	Suleiman Hamad Salem Al - Manneen	Karak	Artillery Battalion/ 4	Internal Security Incidents	19-09-1970
390	91108	sergeant	Saad Khalifa Saad Al - zyadat	Al-Balqa'	Artillery Battalion/10	Internal Security Incidents	19-09-1970
391	93788	Private	Mahawash Salem Salman Al - Hammad	Amman	Special Forces	Internal Security Incidents	19-09-1970
392	94684	Private	Mahmoud Hussein Ahmed Al-Rashaida	Ajloun	King Ali Battalion/5	Internal Security Incidents	19-09-1970
393	95302	Private	Suleiman Salem Nghimesh Al - Khaza'a	Mafraq	1st Royal Guard Brigade Workshop	Internal Security Incidents	19-09-1970
394	95324	Private	Mohammad Mahmoud Mohammed Al-Waqfi	Irbid	Engineering Battalion/ 2	Internal Security Incidents	19-09-1970
395	97200	Private	Ali Yusuf Ahmed Al - Qawaqzeh	Jarash	Abdullah Bin Rawaha Battalion	Internal Security Incidents	19-09-1970
396	98263	sergeant	Shaher Abdulhadi AbdulQudahr Al-Hayajneh	Irbid	Artillery Battalion/ 4	Internal Security Incidents	19-09-1970



The March Continues



397	99027	sergeant	Mohamed Salem Mahmoud Al - Saqour	West Bank	Tariq Bin Ziad Battalion	Internal Security Incidents	19-09-1970
398	103307	sergeant	Samour Mohammed Samour Al - Ankawi	West Bank	Zaid Bin Haritha Battalion	Internal Security Incidents	19-09-1970
399	104826	Private	Mohammed Hamza Taha Al Saadi	Zarqa	Artillery Battalion/ 4	Internal Security Incidents	19-09-1970
400	109160	Private	Ali Mohammed Hussein Al-Rashaida	Ajloun	Special Forces	Internal Security Incidents	19-09-1970
401	109272	Private	Dakhallah Salim Al-njadat	Ma'an	Imam Ali Battalion/8	Internal Security Incidents	19-09-1970
402	111836	Private	Sultan Asaad Abdulrahman Al-mostarihi	Irbid	Tariq Bin Ziad Battalion	Internal Security Incidents	19-09-1970
403	112142	Lance Corporal	Mohamed Obaid Nazzal Abu Al - Adwas	West Bank	Abdullah Bin Rawaha Battalion	Internal Security Incidents	19-09-1970
404	112477	Lance Corporal	Radwan Mohamed Ahmed Al-Mommani	Ajloun	Battalion/2	Internal Security Incidents	19-09-1970
405	114605	Private	Issa Quaider Youssef Al - Batah	Irbid	Prince Hassan battalion /4	Internal Security Incidents	19-09-1970
406	115222	Private	Mohamed Barakat Salamah Al - Rawashda	Karak	Artillery Battalion/ 6	Internal Security Incidents	19-09-1970
407	121394	Private	Abd El - Razzaq Ahmed Mahmoud Al - Shabul	Irbid	field engineering Battalion /3	Internal Security Incidents	19-09-1970
408	125110	Private	Fayad Salman Mgheed Al-Shorfat	Mafraq	Mechanized Division/ 4	Internal Security Incidents	19-09-1970
409	131359	Private	Burhan Mustafa Assaad Al-Hamarshah	West Bank	Signal Command Battalion	Internal Security Incidents	19-09-1970
410	1160	Colonel	Issa Dheeb Salim Sayegh	Irbid	Aircraft Resistance Brigade	Zarqa	20-09-1970
411	4809	captain	Abdullah Abdulrahman Faleh Al-Rawahna	Madaba	Tank Battalion/ 2	Internal Security Incidents	20-09-1970
412	4904	captain	Eqab Harran Khazr Al -Bakhit	Madaba	Tank Battalion/ 9	Internal Security Incidents	20-09-1970
413	6504	Lieutenant	Mohamed Abdelkader Mohamed Abu Arqoub	West Bank	King Abdullah/7	Internal Security Incidents	20-09-1970
414	7209	Lieutenant	Mohamed Ahmed Nahar Al - Zuabi	Irbid	Al-Faisal Battalion/16	Internal Security Incidents	20-09-1970
415	7645	Lieutenant	Musa Faleh Dhiab Al - Naimat	Ma'an	Tank Battalion/ 2	Ramtha Intersection	20-09-1970
416	7655	Lieutenant	Mufleh Salem Odeh Slimaniin Al-Huwaitat	Ma'an	Tank Battalion/ 4	Internal Security Incidents	20-09-1970
417	7751	Lieutenant	Ahmed Mohamed Mansour Al - Qudah	Ajloun	Tank Battalion/ 4	Internal Security Incidents	20-09-1970
418	7889	Lieutenant	Mohammad Ali Falah Hussein Al-Qudah	Irbid	Tank Battalion/ 2	Hoarah	20-09-1970
419	8229	Cadet	Nasser Mohammed Ahmed Al-Khawla	Mafraq	K/18 Medium	Amman	20-09-1970
420	17743	sergeant	Abd El - Hamid Ahmed Saeed Al - Zaghoul	Ajloun	Public Army	Internal Security Incidents	20-09-1970
421	24981	Private	Ali Mahmoud Ahmed Al-Mommani	Ajloun	Battalion /2	Internal Security Incidents	20-09-1970
422	53163	Sergeant	Ahmed AbdulKarim Yousef Al -Aqeel Al-Kaloub	Al-Balqa'	Prince Hassan battalion /4	Internal Security Incidents	20-09-1970
423	56225	Sergeant	Ahmed Murshid Mufleh Al-Aqeel	Amman	Tank Battalion/ 2	Internal Security Incidents	20-09-1970
424	58144	Sergeant	Mohamed Abdul Karim Samir Al-Khawldah	Jarash	Tank Battalion/ 2	Internal Security Incidents	20-09-1970
425	60248	Lance Corporal	Ahmed Suleiman Rashid Al-Hadid	Amman	Prince Abdullah battalion /1	Internal Security Incidents	20-09-1970



The March Continues



426	64863	Lance Corporal	Ibrahim Mohamed Hassan Dar Al – Sheikh	West Bank	Armored Battalion/2	Internal Security Incidents	20-09-1970
427	66434	sergeant	Mohammed Abdullah Kaftan al- Obaidat	Irbid	Engineering School	Internal Security Incidents	20-09-1970
428	70845	sergeant	Diaf Allah Etwi Bakheet Al-Huniati	Amman	Tank Battalion/ 4	Internal Security Incidents	20-09-1970
429	70847	sergeant	Saleh Falah Salem Al – Dabibah	Amman	Tank Battalion/ 2	Internal Security Incidents	20-09-1970
430	73090	Sergeant	Falah Quaider Khalil Al – Ghareiba	Irbid	Tank Battalion/ 12	Internal Security Incidents	20-09-1970
431	73584	Sergeant	Mohammed Abdulhadi Hussein Bani Ahmed	West Bank	Like the /105 mortar.	Internal Security Incidents	20-09-1970
432	73638	Private	Abd El - Rahman Mohamed Rabbaa	Irbid	Engineering Group	Internal Security Incidents	20-09-1970
433	76129	sergeant	Suleiman Nimran Kaddoura Al-sardiyah	Mafraq	Tank Battalion/ 2	Internal Security Incidents	20-09-1970
434	78082	sergeant	Salim Nawaf Al - Tahan Al – Naimi	Mafraq	Tank Battalion/ 10	Internal Security Incidents	20-09-1970
435	78444	sergeant	Mukhald Muhammad Maqbool Al - Huwaitat	Ma'an	Royal Guard Battalion /3	Internal Security Incidents	20-09-1970
436	79853	sergeant	Ayed Milan Tarf Al - Sarhan	Mafraq	Prince Abdullah battalion /1	Internal Security Incidents	20-09-1970
437	81949	Lance Corporal	Ahmed Mohammed Salem Al-Maraba	Karak	Signal Battalion/2	Internal Security Incidents	20-09-1970
438	83346	Lance Corporal	Asmar Qatish Abdullah Al-Zaban	Madaba	Tank Battalion/ 12	Internal Security Incidents	20-09-1970
439	85060	Lance Corporal	Salem Suleiman Qasim Al-Garamsa	Ma'an	Tank Battalion/ 2	Internal Security Incidents	20-09-1970
440	85436	Lance Corporal	Abd El - Razzaq Muslim Hassan Al – Harahsha	Mafraq	Tank Battalion/ 2	Internal Security Incidents	20-09-1970
441	86099	Sergeant	Saleh Abd El- Aziz Farhan Al - Ajarma	Amman	Artillery Battalion/19	Internal Security Incidents	20-09-1970
442	86147	sergeant	Abdullah Musa AbdulRahman Al-Maaita	Karak	Tank Battalion/ 17	Internal Security Incidents	20-09-1970
443	87619	Lance Corporal	Ismail AbdulQudahr Hussein Al-Bakkar	Madaba	Tank Battalion/ 4	Internal Security Incidents	20-09-1970
444	88802	Lance Corporal	Abdullah Mufleh Naji Al-Rimoni	Amman	Tank Battalion/ 2	Internal Security Incidents	20-09-1970
445	90413	Private	Mustafa Mufleh Odeh the Ovaries	Karak	Clothing and Equipment warehouses	Internal Security Incidents	20-09-1970
446	93333	Private	Ahmed Fayed Khalif Al - Manaser	Amman	Tank Battalion/ 12	Internal Security Incidents	20-09-1970
447	97183	Private	Ali Yusuf Mohammed Al- Shabul	Irbid	Signal Battalion/2	Internal Security Incidents	20-09-1970
448	103227	Private	Ahmed Shehada Hassan Gaydan	West Bank	Omar Bin Al - As Battalion	Internal Security Incidents	20-09-1970
449	106151	Private	Abd Al - Jalil Abd Al - Rahman Ghathyan Al - Hassamiyah	Amman	GHQ Military Discipline Company	Internal Security Incidents	20-09-1970
450	106591	Lance Corporal	Ahmed Abdulrahman Asad Al-Khasawneh	Irbid	King Mohammed V Battalion / 14	Internal Security Incidents	20-09-1970
451	107261	Private	Ghazi Ali Hussein Al - Badouna	Irbid	Artillery Battalion/8	Internal Security Incidents	20-09-1970
452	108551	Private	Jamal Falah Mutlaq Al - Nawaisa	Karak	Tank Battalion/ 2	Internal Security Incidents	20-09-1970
453	108558	Private	Ibrahim Firas Abdulrahman Saiyida	Karak	Tank Battalion/ 2	Internal Security Incidents	20-09-1970
454	108998	Private	Odeh Salim Fahad Al-Masaeed	Mafraq	King Mohammed V Battalion / 14	Internal Security Incidents	20-09-1970



The March Continues



455	109727	civil	Khalid Hamed Mahmoud Al- Shamila	Karak	Field Artillery Battalion	Internal Security Incidents	20-09-1970
456	111330	Private	Suleiman Faraj Mohammed Al-Zaghoul	Ajloun	Saad Bin Abi Waqas Battalion	Internal Security Incidents	20-09-1970
457	112413	Private	Ali Nayef Abdul Rahim Al-Akouna	Jarash	Tank Battalion/ 2	Internal Security Incidents	20-09-1970
458	112614	Private	Bassam Salem Salim Al-Amro	Karak	Tank Battalion/ 10	Internal Security Incidents	20-09-1970
459	115492	Private	Musa Thani Eid al-Jahrnan	Al-Balqa'	Tank Battalion/ 10	Internal Security Incidents	20-09-1970
460	117386	Private	Abdul Karim Awad Abdul Ghanimat	Madaba	Tank Battalion/ 10	Internal Security Incidents	20-09-1970
461	118993	Private	Mohammed Dawood Abdulaziz Abu Sheyer	West Bank	Medical services and military units	Internal Security Incidents	20-09-1970
462	119447	Private	Ahmed Younis Suleiman Al- Rababaa	Irbid	Tank Battalion/ 12	Internal Security Incidents	20-09-1970
463	121998	Private	Awad odeh Salem Al - Khawaldah	Al - Tafila	Engineering School	Internal Security Incidents	20-09-1970
464	123794	Private	Mohamed Salim Qasim Al - Sardi	Mafrq	Al-Faisal Battalion/16	Internal Security Incidents	20-09-1970
465	124782	Private	Saud Ayed Khalaf Al-shorofat	Mafrq	Prince Abdullah battalion /1	Internal Security Incidents	20-09-1970
466	126014	Private	Yasin Ahmed Ali al- Muhameed	Karak	Engineering School	Internal Security Incidents	20-09-1970
467	126656	Private	Ahmed Mahmoud Mfedhi Al - Baddaweh	Zarqa	Artillery Battalion/8	Internal Security Incidents	20-09-1970
468	127090	pupil	Salamah Abdul Jalil Mohammed Al-Twaqaiya	Amman	Royal Shields School	Internal Security Incidents	20-09-1970
469	127567	pupil	Odeh AbdulQudahr Atiq Majali	Karak	Royal Shields School	Internal Security Incidents	20-09-1970
470	128215	Private	Hussein Mohammed Hussein Al-Qawasmi	Jarash	Artillery Corps	Internal Security Incidents	20-09-1970
471	131352	Private	Abd Al - Jabbar Nimr Abd Al - Rahman	West Bank	Imam Ali Battalion/8	Internal Security Incidents	20-09-1970
472	131360	Private	Dheeb Anis Hassan Al - Awar	Zarqa	Royal Guard Battalion /3	Internal Security Incidents	20-09-1970
473	6233	Lieutenant	Hassan Ali Jadooa' Al - Badarin	Mafrq	Tank Battalion/ 7	Internal Security Incidents	21-09-1970
474	18159	Sergeant	Saeed Saleh Shtiwi	Irbid	Artillery Battalion/18	Internal Security Incidents	21-09-1970
475	55769	Sergeant	Rashid Barakat Rashid Al - Hijazat	Irbid	Prince Mohammed battalion /9	Internal Security Incidents	21-09-1970
476	63476	Private	Elian Salem Salman Al - Kafouf	Madaba	Armored Division/ 3	Internal Security Incidents	21-09-1970
477	71849	Private	Marzouk Fadel Elian Al - Hussein	Zarqa	Mechanized Division/ 4	Internal Security Incidents	21-09-1970
478	72050	sergeant	Nayef Elian Yusuf Al-Alona	Irbid	Armor Training Center	Internal Security Incidents	21-09-1970
479	72193	Private	Ali Sulaiman Dhiab Al - Shariqiyyin	Madaba	Tank Battalion/ 9	Internal Security Incidents	21-09-1970
480	73841	Private	Mohammed Rashid Mohammed Shehadeh Dar Abdul Wahab	West Bank	Medical Field Company /3	Internal Security Incidents	21-09-1970
481	79947	Private	Issa Nasser Marzouk Al-Shreikat	Irbid	Prince Mohammed battalion /9	Internal Security Incidents	21-09-1970
482	79994	Sergeant	Ahmed Salem Faleh Al - Khawaldah	Mafrq	Royal Guard Battalion /6	Internal Security Incidents	21-09-1970
483	88056	Lance Corporal	Ahmed Hassan Ali Bani Younis	Irbid	Electrical Engineering	Internal Security Incidents	21-09-1970



484	88207	Lance Corporal	Mohammed Khalif Fenesh Al - Harahsha	Jarash	Prince Abdullah battalion /1	Internal Security Incidents	21-09-1970
485	90315	Lance Corporal	Sabah Khalaf Awad Al - Nuyamat	Ma'an	Prince Abdullah battalion /1	Internal Security Incidents	21-09-1970
486	97294	Private	Salem Ahmed Salamah Al - Anizat	Ajloun	Zaid Bin Haritha Battalion	Internal Security Incidents	21-09-1970
487	102632	Private	Hussein Mahmoud Asaad Bani Issa	Irbid	Royal Guard Battalion /3	Internal Security Incidents	21-09-1970
488	102994	Private	Khalid Mohammed Ali Alhananwa	Irbid	King Ali Battalion/5	Internal Security Incidents	21-09-1970
489	107468	Private	Qasim Ali Othman al- Wardat	Irbid	Royal Guard Battalion/2	Internal Security Incidents	21-09-1970
490	111344	Lance Corporal	Hosni Hassan Saad Al - Farishat	Ajloun	Engineering Battalion/ 1	Internal Security Incidents	21-09-1970
491	114264	Private	Naeem Musleh Saleh Al- Dugamin	West Bank	Hamza Bin Abdulmutallab Battalion	Internal Security Incidents	21-09-1970
492	114989	Private	Mohamed Hassan Mahmoud Al - Saqr	West Bank	Imam Ali Battalion/8	Internal Security Incidents	21-09-1970
493	117605	Private	Ahmed Mohamed Youssef Barghouti	West Bank	Fatwa Directorate	Internal Security Incidents	21-09-1970
494	118107	Private	Ali Ayed Hassan Gherina	West Bank	Mechanized Division/ 12	Internal Security Incidents	21-09-1970
495	118478	Private	Mohamed Awad Hammoud Al - Juman	West Bank	Royal Guard Battalion /3	Internal Security Incidents	21-09-1970
496	119814	Private	Arshid Dheeb Arshid Al - Quraan	Jarash	Artillery Battalion/18	Internal Security Incidents	21-09-1970
497	121039	Private	Abd El - Fattah Mahmoud Abd El - Hadi Al – Nawaisa	Amman	Artillery Battalion/18	Internal Security Incidents	21-09-1970
498	121787	Private	Abd El - Qudahr Mohamed Hisham Al – Rahoahleh	Al-Balqa'	Jaafar Bin Abi Taleb Battalion	Internal Security Incidents	21-09-1970
499	122084	Private	Mohamed Ahmed Abd Bani Mustafa	Jarash	Transport Company/2	Internal Security Incidents	21-09-1970
500	124774	Private	Hamilan Abdulla Raheel Al - Masad	Mafraq	Prince Abdullah battalion /1	Internal Security Incidents	21-09-1970
501	128281	Private	Othman Mahmoud Salem Al- Huwaitat	Ma'an	Electrical Engineering	Internal Security Incidents	21-09-1970
502	129734	civil	Mustafa Mohamed Mahmoud Dar Hussein	West Bank	Al - Abdali Business Hangar	Internal Security Incidents	21-09-1970
503	131344	Private	Samir Ali Suleiman Al – Taqqatqa	West Bank	Artillery Battalion/10	Internal Security Incidents	21-09-1970
504	132845	Private	Ahmed Abdullah Falah Al-Mommani	Ajloun	Artillery Battalion/18	Internal Security Incidents	21-09-1970
505	8199	Cadet	Sobhi Hamad Khasman al- Amiara	Al - Tafila	Tank Battalion/ 10	Internal Security Incidents	22-09-1970
506	8698	Cadet	Tawfiq Abdullah Mohammed Al-Samadi	Ajloun	Imam Ali Battalion/8	Internal Security Incidents	22-09-1970
507	32092	Private	Mahmoud Mousa Odeh	Karak	Refrigeration warehouses	Internal Security Incidents	22-09-1970
508	38465	sergeant	Ahmed Mohamed Fleihan Al - Junaidi	Ajloun	Paramedics/3	Internal Security Incidents	22-09-1970
509	68108	Private	Hussein Jadwa Saleh Al-Sawayir	Amman	Transport Garrison	Internal Security Incidents	22-09-1970
510	73545	sergeant	Mokbel Asmar Raheel Al- Badarin	Mafraq	Special Battalion	Internal Security Incidents	22-09-1970
511	79623	Lance Corporal	Madallah Abdullah Ali Al-Hamaideh	Karak	Royal Guard Battalion/2	Internal Security Incidents	22-09-1970
512	79710	Private	Fahad Mufadi Ali Al-Salaytah	Amman	Transport Garrison	Internal Security Incidents	22-09-1970



The March Continues



513	81684	Private	Hussein Mufleh Khalifa Al – Dabibah	Amman	As the guards of the South.	Internal Security Incidents	22-09-1970
514	88152	Private	Hamed Mahmoud Musa Al - Rawashda	Karak	Paramedics/ 2	Internal Security Incidents	22-09-1970
515	92045	Private	Awad Odeh Muslim Al – Masaeed	Mafrq	Al-Faisal Battalion/16	Internal Security Incidents	22-09-1970
516	96961	Private	Yusuf Abdul Rasul Muhammad Al-Sounia	West Bank	Paramedics/3	Internal Security Incidents	22-09-1970
517	101928	Sergeant	Rizk Jaafar Abdullah Al-Shamilah	Karak	Omar Bin Al - As Battalion	Internal Security Incidents	22-09-1970
518	106467	Private	Ahmed Fleih Salem Al – Awazam	West Bank	Transport Garrison	Internal Security Incidents	22-09-1970
519	107571	Private	Barakat Hassan Ahmed Bani Domi	Irbid	Prince Hassan battalion /4	Internal Security Incidents	22-09-1970
520	108459	Private	Attia Ali Alian Al – Ghanimat	Madaba	Prince Hassan battalion /4	Internal Security Incidents	22-09-1970
521	111236	Private	Mahmoud Ahmed Medhan Al – Hameeda	Karak	Imam Ali Battalion/8	Internal Security Incidents	22-09-1970
522	118319	Private	Musleh Younis Abdullah Al-Jarrarha	Irbid	Engineering Battalion/ 2	Internal Security Incidents	22-09-1970
523	122421	Private	Mohamed Abd El - Ghani Abu Sayah	West Bank	Works Group	Internal Security Incidents	22-09-1970
524	126912	pupil	Sayel Ibrahim Kassab Al – Shadifan	Mafrq	Armor Training Center	Internal Security Incidents	22-09-1970
525	131342	Private	Zakaria Mohamed Aladdin Dagsta	Irbid	Prince Mohammed battalion /9	Internal Security Incidents	22-09-1970
526	131349	Private	Mohamed Shaukat Saleh Al – Jawhari	West Bank	Prince Mohammed battalion /9	Internal Security Incidents	22-09-1970
527	3550	Major	Esmat Reza Youssef Diaa	Amman	Hamza Bin Abdulmutallab Battalion	Internal Security Incidents	23-09-1970
528	8717	Lieutenant	Moussa Mufleh Daoud Al – Zuabi	Al-Balqa'	Artillery Battalion/13	Internal Security Incidents	23-09-1970
529	15652	Sergeant Major	Zamal Mohammed Faleh al- Ghaythi	Hijaz /Saudi Arabia	Prince Mohammed battalion /9	Internal Security Incidents	23-09-1970
530	41570	Sergeant	Mohamed Mansour Dhiab Al – Jabour	Mafrq	Public Army	Internal Security Incidents	23-09-1970
531	54552	Private	Abdallah Abd El - Razzak Subh Al – Mawajadeh	Karak	Royal Guard Battalion/2	Internal Security Incidents	23-09-1970
532	65274	Lance Corporal	Mustafa Abdurrahman Mustafa Dar Eid	West Bank	King Mohammed V Battalion / 14	Internal Security Incidents	23-09-1970
533	67682	Lance Corporal	Hassan Abdullah Ahmad Al – Jarrarah	West Bank	Military Police	Internal Security Incidents	23-09-1970
534	70714	Sergeant	Kaplan Salim Kaplan Hammad	Amman	Prince Mohammed battalion /9	Internal Security Incidents	23-09-1970
535	70940	Private	Abd El - Ali Mutlaq Al – Najdat	Ma'an	Prince Mohammed battalion /9	Internal Security Incidents	23-09-1970
536	87385	sergeant	Moqbel Bakhit Awad Al – Jahawashah	Amman	King Ghazi battalion/6	Internal Security Incidents	23-09-1970
537	87484	Lance Corporal	Faleh Jarrah expelled Bani Khaled	Mafrq	Jaafar Bin Abi Taleb Battalion	Internal Security Incidents	23-09-1970
538	88212	Private	Nasser Saeed Eid Al-Mazahereh	Ajloun	Al - Midan Hospital/2	Internal Security Incidents	23-09-1970
539	96056	Private	Ahmed Mahmoud Hussein Bani Domi	Irbid	Imam Ali Battalion/8	Internal Security Incidents	23-09-1970
540	96821	Private	Ahmed Mutlaq Abdul - Haq Al – Hawamdah	Mafrq	Imam Ali Battalion/8	Internal Security Incidents	23-09-1970
541	100008	Private	Dhiab Mohammed Ahmed Balaouna	Ajloun	Omar Bin Al - Khattab Battalion	Internal Security Incidents	23-09-1970



The March Continues



542	101243	Private	Falah Ali Mohammed Al-- Baeryat	Ajloun	Division/ 12 Workshop	Internal Security Incidents	23-09-1970
543	102650	Private	Faisal Mohammed Saeed Bani Abdulrahman	Irbid	Special Battalion	Internal Security Incidents	23-09-1970
544	116790	Private	Nimr Muhammad Ahmed Abu Qatam	West Bank	Prince Hassan battalion /4	Internal Security Incidents	23-09-1970
545	117966	Private	Sanad Mohamed Ibrahim Gawwin	Al - Tafila	Jaafar Bin Abi Taleb Battalion	Internal Security Incidents	23-09-1970
546	119040	Private	Mohamed Mahmoud Mohamed Al - Najdat	Irbid	Artillery Battalion/ 15	Internal Security Incidents	23-09-1970
547	119402	Private	Khaled Dhiab Jarad	West Bank	Royal Guard Battalion/2	Internal Security Incidents	23-09-1970
548	126155	Private	Abd Al - Karim Aqeel Abdullah Al - Wedian	Irbid	Jaafar Bin Abi Taleb Battalion	Internal Security Incidents	23-09-1970
549	131341	Private	Abd El - Qader Ibrahim Mohamed Al - Anamine	Karak	King Ghazi battalion/6	Internal Security Incidents	23-09-1970
550	36276	Sergeant	Khalaf Awad Salem Al - Kaabneh	Zarqa	Prince Abdullah battalion /1	Internal Security Incidents	24-09-1970
551	54407	Lance Corporal	Hamad Obaid Abd Al - Huwaitat	Ma'an	Prince Mohammed battalion /9	Internal Security Incidents	24-09-1970
552	57527	Sergeant	Mohammed Awad Khalifa Al- Dalawah	Irbid	Royal Guard Battalion/2	Internal Security Incidents	24-09-1970
553	57638	Lance Corporal	Gharbi Fahd Hussein Al-Fohod	Irbid	Prince Mohammed battalion /9	Internal Security Incidents	24-09-1970
554	67046	Sergeant	Mohamed Eqab Mohsen Al - Arod	Ajloun	Engineering Battalion/ 1	Internal Security Incidents	24-09-1970
555	67715	Private	Hilal Ahmed Saleh Al – Zyoot	Irbid	Prince Mohammed battalion /9	Internal Security Incidents	24-09-1970
556	84202	Private	Abd Al - Hafiz Obaid Abd Al - Hay Bani Sakher	Amman	Jaafar Bin Abi Taleb Battalion	Internal Security Incidents	24-09-1970
557	91474	Private	Mohamed Odeh Salamah Al - Huwaitat	Ma'an	Royal Guard Battalion/2	Internal Security Incidents	24-09-1970
558	93248	Private	Qassim Mohammed Mustafa Al - Omari	Irbid	Tank Battalion/ 5	Internal Security Incidents	24-09-1970
559	94686	Private	Mahmoud Ali Abdul Rahim Al-Zariqat	Jarash	Jaafar Bin Abi Taleb Battalion	Internal Security Incidents	24-09-1970
560	97215	Private	Mokhled Oqla Khreyoush Al - Daja	Zarqa	Electrical Engineering	Internal Security Incidents	24-09-1970
561	97382	Private	Yusuf Tuma Mohammed Bani Amer	Irbid	King Abdullah/7	Internal Security Incidents	24-09-1970
562	101422	Sergeant	Abd El - Hadi Mohamed Salem Al - Lagoat	Karak	Jaafar Bin Abi Taleb Battalion	Internal Security Incidents	24-09-1970
563	104967	Private	Ali Ayed Abdullah Al -Zoubi	Al-Balqa'	King Ali Battalion/5	Internal Security Incidents	24-09-1970
564	107388	Private	Khalifa Salem Ahmed Al - Rahamneh	Al-Balqa'	King Abdullah/7	Internal Security Incidents	24-09-1970
565	112415	Private	Ali Mustafa Mohammed Al-Samamaa	Irbid	Prince Mohammed battalion /9	Internal Security Incidents	24-09-1970
566	114799	Private	Mohamed Nassar Odeh Al - Tarbin	West Bank	Imam Ali Battalion/8	Internal Security Incidents	24-09-1970
567	115399	Private	Tawfiq Aqab Yusuf Bani Amer	Irbid	Imam Ali Battalion/8	Internal Security Incidents	24-09-1970
568	117955	Private	Abd El - Qudahr Mohamed Mustafa Rababaa	Irbid	Command discipline security	Internal Security Incidents	24-09-1970
569	121099	Private	Atta Allah farh Dylan Alnahood	Mafraq	Armored Battalion/2	Internal Security Incidents	24-09-1970
570	121535	Private	Nasser Atallah Ayed Al-Mashaqaba	Mafraq	Armored Battalion/2	Internal Security Incidents	24-09-1970



The March Continues



571	75	Lance Corporal	Obaid Ali Salem Al - Samihieen	Ma'an	Tarek Bin Ziad Paratrooper Battalion/20	Internal Security Incidents	25-09-1970
572	7894	Lieutenant	Saeed Hassan Yousef Al - Hariri	Al-Balqa'	Tank Battalion/ 2	Irbid	25-09-1970
573	8778	Lieutenant	Allan Ahmed Mahmoud Saada	West Bank	Engineering Battalion/ 2	Internal Security Incidents	25-09-1970
574	36343	sergeant	Hamad Suleiman Salman Oudat	Amman	King Abdullah/7	Internal Security Incidents	25-09-1970
575	37546	Private	Hassan Mufleh Ali Al - Zayoud	Mafraq	Tariq Bin Ziad Battalion	Internal Security Incidents	25-09-1970
576	54494	Lance Corporal	Ahmed Eid Ali Bani Hamida	Madaba	Royal Guard Battalion /1	Internal Security Incidents	25-09-1970
577	59947	sergeant	Nasser Ahmed Hassan Al - Ghareiba	Ajloun	Omar Bin Al - Khatab Battalion	Internal Security Incidents	25-09-1970
578	64248	Private	Suleiman Ahmed Saleh	Irbid	King Mohammed V Battalion / 14	Internal Security Incidents	25-09-1970
579	65715	Lance Corporal	Mahmoud Ahmed Hamad Al - Atari	West Bank	infantry battalion /5	Internal Security Incidents	25-09-1970
580	67953	Lance Corporal	Abd El - Ghani Awad Abd El - Ghani Al - Fuqaha	West Bank	Uqba Bin Nafi Battalion	Internal Security Incidents	25-09-1970
581	70780	Lance Corporal	Ibrahim Ghadhyan Khalaf Al – Gueirri	Zarqa	King Abdullah/7	Internal Security Incidents	25-09-1970
582	71349	Private	Ali Abd Al - Rahman Muhanna Al – Mommani	Ajloun	King Mohammed V Battalion / 14	Internal Security Incidents	25-09-1970
583	75684	sergeant	Yusuf Mohamed Saleh Bani Salamah	Irbid	Engineering Battalion/ 2	Internal Security Incidents	25-09-1970
584	76350	Private	Nada Suleiman Awad Al-Shorfat	Mafraq	King Mohammed V Battalion / 14	Internal Security Incidents	25-09-1970
585	89112	Lance Corporal	Mohammed Abdulrahman Hamdan Al-Shabli	Al-Balqa'	Tank Battalion/ 2	Internal Security Incidents	25-09-1970
586	95227	Lance Corporal	Rafi Awad Ali Bani Hassan	Zarqa	Armored Brigade/ 40	Internal Security Incidents	25-09-1970
587	95578	Lance Corporal	Suleiman Jamil Mufleh Al - Thyabat	Madaba	Tank Battalion/ 2	Internal Security Incidents	25-09-1970
588	95591	Private	Salem Hassan Khader Bani Saeed	Ajloun	Imam Ali Battalion/8	Internal Security Incidents	25-09-1970
589	100125	Private	Ghazi Ahmed Oudah Al-Bthoor	West Bank	Saad Bin Abi Waqas Battalion	Internal Security Incidents	25-09-1970
590	102373	Private	Yusuf Faraj Mohammed Al- Zaghoul	Ajloun	King Abdullah/7	Internal Security Incidents	25-09-1970
591	108577	Private	Mustafa Suleiman Fares Al - Warikat	Al-Balqa'	Tank Battalion/ 4	Internal Security Incidents	25-09-1970
592	116941	Private	Abd Al - Karim Ali Abd Al - Rahim Zreiqat	Jarash	Hamza Bin Abdulmutallab Battalion	Internal Security Incidents	25-09-1970
593	117276	civil	Mohamed Abd El - Karim Saleh Al – Quraan	West Bank	Royal Polo Nadi	Internal Security Incidents	25-09-1970
594	119542	Private	Mohamed Ali Ahmed Al - Rababaa	Ajloun	infantry battalion /5	Internal Security Incidents	25-09-1970
595	123651	Lance Corporal	Sami Eid Salim Al-Matar	Madaba	Armored Brigade/ 40	Internal Security Incidents	25-09-1970
596	126483	Private	Ismail Mohamed Abdel - Aziz Al - Adwan	Amman	Armored Brigade/ 40	Internal Security Incidents	25-09-1970
597	131350	Private	Salamah Tawfiq Salameh Bani Hasan	Mafraq	Uqba Bin Nafi Battalion	Internal Security Incidents	25-09-1970
598	131351	Private	Mohamed Ahmed Mustafa Al - Rababaa	Irbid	Uqba Bin Nafi Battalion	Internal Security Incidents	25-09-1970
599	131354	Private	Thaher Ali Nahar Al-Hareeb	Irbid	Omar Bin Al - Khatab Battalion	Internal Security Incidents	25-09-1970

600	7915	Lieutenant	Mamdouh Salamah Heleel Majali	Karak	Armored Battalion/1	Internal Security Incidents	26-09-1970
601	31052	Lance Corporal	Abd El - Salam Abdullah Ahmad Al - Hijoj	Karak	Imam Ali Battalion/8	Internal Security Incidents	26-09-1970
602	52860	Sergeant	Hussein Hassan Salem Al - Houshiya	West Bank	Hashemite Battalion/10	Internal Security Incidents	26-09-1970
603	66779	Private	Ali Mustafa Abd El - Abd El - Adalat	Al-Balqa'	Royal Guard Battalion/2	Internal Security Incidents	26-09-1970
604	71715	sergeant	Khalaf Sabah Marshoud Alhams	Mafraq	Hashemite Battalion/10	Internal Security Incidents	26-09-1970
605	88097	sergeant	Mohammed Ali Rashid Al-Amoush	Zarqa	Hashemite Battalion/10	Internal Security Incidents	26-09-1970
606	97074	Private	Mohamed Zidan Salamah Al - Zayoud	Mafraq	Hashemite Battalion/10	Internal Security Incidents	26-09-1970
607	111708	Private	Rateb Elias Suleiman Al-Da'adin	Karak	Special Battalion	Internal Security Incidents	26-09-1970
608	122229	Private	Hussein Khalil Ayes Al - Dughimat	Karak	Infantry School	Internal Security Incidents	26-09-1970
609	124914	Private	Hamidan Khalif Ali Al - Mashaqaba	Mafraq	Hashemite Battalion/10	Internal Security Incidents	26-09-1970
610	126771	Private	Ahmed Mahmoud Hamed Kaid	Al-Balqa'	Military Police	Internal Security Incidents	26-09-1970
611	131346	Private	Ghazi Salamah Rashid	Jarash	Hashemite Battalion/10	Internal Security Incidents	26-09-1970
612	131362	Private	Suleiman Abdullah Salim Al-Amarat	Ma'an	Hashemite Battalion /10	Internal Security Incidents	26-09-1970
613	131363	Private	Ali Salem Awad Al – Lahiwat	Ma'an	Salah Eddin Al - Ayoubi Battalion	Internal Security Incidents	26-09-1970
614	133200	Private	Ahmed Awad Khalif Sharaya	Madaba	Infantry School	Internal Security Incidents	26-09-1970
615	138232	Private	Ibrahim Tawfiq Ismail Tantawi	West Bank	Hashemite Battalion/10	Internal Security Incidents	26-09-1970
616	18969	sergeant	Eid Saleh Abdullah Al - Rahahleh	Al-Balqa'	Signal Command Battalion	Internal Security Incidents	27-09-1970
617	41458	Sergeant	Mohamed Nasser Mohammed Abu Mariam	West Bank	Artillery Battalion/18	Internal Security Incidents	27-09-1970
618	78206	Private	Salamah Raja Hamdan Al - Sarhan	Mafraq	Salah Eddin Al - Ayoubi Battalion	Internal Security Incidents	27-09-1970
619	79731	Private	Awad Suleiman Faraj Bani Sakher	Madaba	King Mohammed V Battalion / 14	Internal Security Incidents	27-09-1970
620	113110	Private	Yacoub Suleiman Salamah Al - Jaraisheh	Al - Tafila	Artillery Battalion/ 2	Internal Security Incidents	27-09-1970
621	120056	Private	Mansour Farhan Saleh Al-Khawldah	Mafraq	Artillery Battalion/ 2	Internal Security Incidents	27-09-1970
622	131347	Private	Mustafa Ibrahim Mustafa Bani Domi	Irbid	Artillery Battalion/15	Internal Security Incidents	28-09-1970
623	8745	Lieutenant	Fathi Saleh Mahmoud Al-Zoubi	Irbid	Prince Mohammed battalion /9	Internal Security Incidents	29-09-1970
624	65794	sergeant	Hassan Ali Eid Al – Dawhdeh	Irbid	Princess Basma Battalion/ 3	Internal Security Incidents	30-09-1970
625	124205	Private	Ahmed Ali Eid Al – Khawldah	Al - Tafila	Artillery Battalion/17	Internal Security Incidents	30-09-1970
626	121785	Private	Youssef Issa Salem Yahya	Irbid	Jaafar Bin Abi Taleb Battalion	Internal Security Incidents	01-10-1970
627	79097	Private	Mohamed Abd El - Hafiz Yacoub Al – Adwan	Al-Balqa'	Artillery Battalion/ 4	Internal Security Incidents	02-10-1970
628	83962	sergeant	Hilal Sadiq Afan Bani Mansyah	West Bank	Main Hospital	Internal Security Incidents	02-10-1970



The March Continues



629	131358	Private	Abd El - Rahman Mohammed Salem Al – Obaidiyyeh	Al - Tafila	King Abdullah/7	Internal Security Incidents	02-10-1970
630	66474	sergeant	Sobhi Dhiab Mohammed Mosmarah	West Bank	Independant Company/ 17	Internal Security Incidents	05-10-1970
631	89412	Private	Mahmoud Salamah Mohareb Rashid Al – Sarhan	Mafrq	Princess Basma Battalion/ 3	Internal Security Incidents	05-10-1970
632	90417	Private	Tayseer Ahmed Hussein Al - Omari	Irbid	Princess Basma Battalion/ 3	Internal Security Incidents	05-10-1970
633	106769	Sergeant	Rateb Abdul Jabbar Rashid Al-Thiya	West Bank	Osama Bin Zaid Battalion	Internal Security Incidents	07-10-1970
634	110988	Private	Fawzi Amin Mohamed Agha	Irbid	Special Battalion	Internal Security Incidents	09-10-1970
635	99298	Private	Muhammad Ali Fendi Al - Shiraida	Irbid	Tariq Bin Ziad Battalion	Internal Security Incidents	11-10-1970
636	113725	Private	Gamal Youssef Tallak Al-Awnaswah	Al-Balqa'	Clothing and equipment warehouses	Internal Security Incidents	11-10-1970
637	61007	Private	Mohammad Abdullah Hishan Al – Muhaydat	Irbid	Tariq Bin Ziad Battlion	Internal Security Incidents	12-10-1970
638	119950	Private	Mohamed Mahmoud Ghaleb Al – Nawafleh	Irbid	Artillery Battalion/ 9	Internal Security Incidents	14-10-1970
639	92463	Private	Hani Mufleh Awad Bani Hani	Irbid	Artillery Battalion/ 7	Internal Security Incidents	16-10-1970
640	63518	Sergeant Major	Suleiman Harb Shettawi Al – Hababbeh	Ma'an	Abd El - Rahman Al - Ghafqi Battalion	Internal Security Incidents	17-10-1970
641	86334	Private	Mohammad Jadallah Abdullah Kreishan	Ma'an	Artillery Battalion/ 5	Internal Security Incidents	19-10-1970
642	101855	Lance Corporal	Khalil Odeh Hamidan Jawada	West Bank	Military units	Internal Security Incidents	19-10-1970
643	94923	Private	Hamoud Majali Khaled Al-Haniti	Amman	Royal Guard Battalion /4	Internal Security Incidents	20-10-1970
644	111185	Private	Abd Al - Majid Hamdan Khalil Al - Oudat	Al - Tafila	Artillery Battalion/11	Internal Security Incidents	20-10-1970
645	92626	Private	Mohamed Ahmed Mohamed Bani Mustafa	Jarash	Royal Military College	Internal Security Incidents	21-10-1970
646	19591	Lance Corporal	Musa Fadl Awad Al - Jabour	Amman	Tariq Bin Ziad Battalion	Internal Security Incidents	22-10-1970
647	85550	Lance Corporal	Mohamed Barakat Abdul Ghani Al - Rawashda	Karak	Signal Battalion/ 1	Internal Security Incidents	27-10-1970
648	106465	Private	Zahi Salim Khalil Al - Falah	Irbid	Tank Battalion/ 17	Internal Security Incidents	31-10-1970
649	101249	Lance Corporal	Ayed Divorce Musa Al-Mashaqa	Mafrq	Abu Obeida Amer Bin Al-Jarrah Battalion	Internal Security Incidents	02-11-1970
650	87654	Private	Ali Mahmoud Yusef Al - Husseinat	Irbid	Command Transport Company	Internal Security Incidents	03-11-1970
651	6814	Lieutenant	Adnan Musa Hilal Andraos	Irbid	King Ghazi battalion/6	Mafrq	06-11-1970
652	115400	Private	Fathi Ahmed Hussein Al-Fawayer	West Bank	Imam Ali Battalion/8	Internal Security Incidents	11-11-1970
653	119827	Private	Ali Fayad Ahmed Al - Kaninah	Irbid	Artillery Battalion/18	Internal Security Incidents	14-11-1970
654	64228	sergeant	Salim Othman Ibrahim Al – Khamaisah	Irbid	King Mohammed V Battalion / 14	Internal Security Incidents	15-11-1970
655	98566	Private	Mohamed Ahmed Saleh Al – Freihaat	Ajloun	Omar Bin Al - As Battalion	Internal Security Incidents	16-11-1970
656	101753	Private	Abd Al - Karim Abd Al - Rahman Bayer Bani Hamad	Irbid	Omar Bin Al - As Battalion	Internal Security Incidents	16-11-1970
657	119698	Private	Awad Mufleh Mohammed Al-Jaradat	Irbid	Armored Brigade/ 99	Internal Security Incidents	16-11-1970



658	91621	Private	Farwan Faleh Sobh	Amman	King Ghazi battalion/6	Internal Security Incidents	18-11-1970
659	118279	Private	Mohamed Ibrahim Ismail Shri	West Bank	Artillery Battalion/ 6	Internal Security Incidents	21-11-1970
660	89520	Lance Corporal	Matrood Motair Shetawi Al-Sharman	Amman	Al-Faisal Battalion/16	Internal Security Incidents	25-11-1970
661	99246	Private	Yusuf Mohammed AbdulQudahr Al-Dghamin	Hebron	Al-Faisal Battalion/16	Internal Security Incidents	25-11-1970
662	99845	Private	Abd El - Fattah Sharif Abd El - Jawad Saleh	Nablus	Khalid Bin Alwaleed Battalion /15	Internal Security Incidents	25-11-1970
663	93774	Private	Ahmed Hassan Mustafa Al - Hawaura	Ajloun	Artillery Battalion/15	Internal Security Incidents	29-11-1970
664	132373	Private	Jaber Ali Jaber Al - Ghareibah	Ajloun	Artillery Battalion/ 5	Internal Security Incidents	29-11-1970
665	60517	sergeant	Khalaf Raja Shayeh Al-Saidat	Madaba	Abu Obeida Amer Bin Al-Jarrah Battalion	Internal Security Incidents	06-12-1970
666	10654	Private	Ali Abd El - Mohsen Ahmed Al - Qawaqzeh	Jarash	King Ali Battalion/5	Internal Security Incidents	07-12-1970
667	41178	sergeant	Falah Hammoud Jaafar Al-Rawashdah	Karak	Abu Obeida Amer Bin Al-Jarrah Battalion	Internal Security Incidents	07-12-1970
668	90147	Private	Mohammad Muslim Samarin Al - Ajarmah	Madaba	Khalid Bin Alwaleed Battalion /15	Internal Security Incidents	07-12-1970
669	94882	Private	Nasir Muhammad Nasr Al - Zaghoul	Ajloun	Khalid Bin Alwaleed Battalion /15	Internal Security Incidents	07-12-1970
670	101525	Sergeant	Bashir Mansour Mohammed Al-Marazakah	Karak	Abu Obeida Amer Bin Al-Jarrah Battalion	Internal Security Incidents	07-12-1970
671	96600	Lance Corporal	Falah Yusuf Muhammad Al - Rababaah	Irbid	Abu Obeida Amer Bin Al-Jarrah Battalion	Internal Security Incidents	08-12-1970
672	37586	Lance Corporal	Atta Allah Salem Abdul Aziz Al- Marafi	Al - Tafila	Royal Guard Battalion /1	Internal Security Incidents	13-12-1970
673	26774	Sergeant	Mahmoud Ahmed Safi Al - Khudour	West Bank	Prince Hassan battalion /4	Internal Security Incidents	14-12-1970
674	77719	Private	Ali Mohamed Mahmoud Abu-juhaish	West Bank	Engineering Corps	Internal Security Incidents	14-12-1970
675	95151	Private	Ahmed Salem Abdulrahman Al-Rammanah	Al-Balqa'	Hashemite Battalion/10	Internal Security Incidents	23-12-1970
676	92824	Private	Hussein Ali Mustafa Al - Harahsha	Jarash	Prince Mohammed battalion /9	Internal Security Incidents	25-12-1970
677	125330	Private	Khalif Ayesh Hamdan Bani Hassan	Zarqa	Prince Mohammed battalion /9	Internal Security Incidents	25-12-1970
678	86190	Private	Fayez Mustafa Salamah Al - Atum	Jarash	Royal Air Force	Internal Security Incidents	27-12-1970
679	86351	sergeant	Mukhald Muslim Mustafa Al - Bashabshah	Amman	Military Police	Internal Security Incidents	27-12-1970
680	72897	Lance Corporal	Mahmoud Shehadeh Abdul Halim Al-Sharman	Irbid	Princess Basma Battalion/ 3	Irbid	17-01-1970
681	75395	Sergeant	Mohamed Mustafa Mahmoud Al -Muhaydat	Irbid	Artillery Battalion/ 3	Car accident	09-02-1970
682	98488	Private	Ahmed Hamad Dahemesh Al-Khawaldah	Jarash	Artillery Battalion/ 3	During the exercise.	09-02-1970



Martyrs of the Arab Army in 1971

#	Military number	Rank	The name of the martyr	Hometown	Unit	Place of martyrdom	Date of martyrdom
1	124403	Private	Awad Ahmed Dhiab Al-Sardiah	Mafrq	King Abdullah/7	Sahl Al - Dabba	01-01-1971
2	61237	sergeant	Saleh Ahmad Mufleh Al - Quraan	Jarash	King Ghazi battalion/6	Sahl Al - Dabba	08-01-1971
3	82904	sergeant	Eqab Amin Saleh Al- Sawalma	Tulkarem	Royal Guard Brigade Operation	Sahl Al - Dabba	08-01-1971
4	111233	Private	Mohamed Ays Harun Al - Alaia	Ma'an	Prince Hassan battalion /4	Sahl Al - Dabba	08-01-1971
5	6790	Lieutenant	Ahmed Mustafa Ahmed Al-Safadi	West Bank	Artillery Battalion/ 4	Internal Security Incidents	09-01-1971
6	97796	Lance Corporal	Mohamed Hassan Mohamed Rabbaa	Jarash	Engineering Battalion/ 2	Sahl Al - Dabba	09-01-1971
7	91455	Private	Salem Mohammed Huimel Al - Nawasra	Ma'an	Royal Guard Battalion /6	Sahl Al - Dabba	10-01-1971
8	57063	Lance Corporal	Radi Jabr Mahmoud Ali	West Bank	Omar Bin Al - Khattab Battalion	Sahl Al - Dabba	11-01-1971
9	66826	Sergeant	Hikmat Rifai Mufleh Al - Batayneh	Irbid	Public Army	Internal Security Incidents	11-01-1971
10	103164	Private	Kamel Ismail Abdullah Qabja	West Bank	Omar Bin Al - Khattab Battalion	Sahl Al - Dabba	11-01-1971
11	114511	Private	Jaber Arshid Salamah Bani Hassan	Mafrq	Prince Hassan battalion /4	Sahl Al - Dabba	11-01-1971
12	8649	Cadet	Sami Ahmed- Raees Chechnya	Zarqa	Engineering Battalion/ 1	Sahl Al - Dabba	12-01-1971
13	30279	sergeant	Suleiman Muslim Oqla	Karak	Zaid Bin Haritha Battalion	Sahl Al - Dabba	12-01-1971
14	61668	sergeant	Mohamed Khalil Yousef Al -Thoaba	West Bank	Uqba Bin Nafi Battalion	Sahl Al - Dabba	12-01-1971
15	63454	Sergeant	Hazaa Ahmed Hazaa Al - Obaidat	Irbid	Ammunition Depots	Sahl Al - Dabba	12-01-1971
16	107616	Private	Nazzal Alian Salim Al - Sharaa	Mafrq	Uqba Bin Nafi Battalion	Sahl Al - Dabba	12-01-1971
17	109398	Private	Khaled Mohamed Faleh Okasha	Jarash	Engineering Battalion/ 1	Sahl Al - Dabba	12-01-1971
18	112215	Private	Hikmat Mahmoud Hussein Al - Safadi	Irbid	Mechanized Division/4	Internal Security Incidents	12-01-1971
19	90268	Private	Abdessalam Raja Suleiman Al- Harasees	Al - Tafila	Zaid Bin Haritha Battalion	Sahl Al - Dabba	13-01-1971
20	107958	sergeant	Sobeih Muslim Salamah Al – Mashaqaba	Mafrq	Special Battalion /81	Sahl Al - Dabba	13-01-1971
21	64559	Sergeant	AbdAllah Abd El - Rahman Ibrahim Al - Zuabi	Irbid	Princess Basma Battalion/ 3	Internal Security Incidents	15-01-1971
22	53939	Sergeant	Khalaf Musa Naji Al Hamdan	Al - Tafila	Uqba Bin Nafi Battalion	Sahl Al - Dabba	18-01-1971
23	79412	Private	Damen Hasan Hussein al- Qaralah	Karak	Princess Basma Battalion/ 3	West Bank	18-01-1971
24	109184	Private	Abdullah Okla Ali Al-Shwyyat	Ajloun	Princess Basma Battalion/ 3	Sahl Al - Dabba	18-01-1971
25	68103	Private	Younis Salem Suleiman Al-Afishat	Amman	Royal Air Force	Sahl Al - Dabba	11-02-1971
26	70661	sergeant	Khader al-Asmar Suleiman Al-Sharaa	Mafrq	Royal Special Guard Battalion	Sahl Al - Dabba	26-02-1971

27	91945	Private	Sabeh Fadhan Amir Al – Nawafiah	Mafraq	Abd El - Rahman Al - Ghafqi Battalion	Sahl Al - Dabba	27-02-1971
28	92872	Private	Abd El - Hafiz Suleiman Ali Al - Hayajneh	Irbid	Zaid Bin Haritha Battalion	Internal Security Incidents	27-02-1971
29	104428	Private	Khalid Faleh Ali Bani Khaled	Irbid	Sharhabeel Ben Hasna Battalion	Internal Security Incidents	27-02-1971
30	94895	Private	Muqbel Hamid Hatmal Al-Zboun	Jarash	Zaid Bin Haritha Battalion	Sahl Al - Dabba	28-02-1971
31	96724	Lance Corporal	Mahmoud Qatash Mohammed Al - Awazam	Madaba	Uqba Bin Nafi Battalion	Sahl Al - Dabba	28-02-1971
32	111285	sergeant	Sobhi Falah Deeb Al -Hassameen	Amman	Zaid Bin Haritha Battalion	Sahl Al - Dabba	28-02-1971
33	129005	Private	Abdul Karim Hamad Muqbel Al-Bahrat	Madaba	infantry battalion /5	Sahl Al - Dabba	28-02-1971
34	102094	Private	Mohamed Mahmoud Saleh Al - Zaqili	Irbid	Armored Division/ 3	Sahl Al - Dabba	19-03-1971
35	7662	Lieutenant	Mohamed Oqla Mohammed Al - Hanandah	Ajloun	Artillery Battalion/ 1	Internal Security Incidents	27-03-1971
36	8725	Lieutenant	Abdulaziz Hassan Mohammed Al-Ammar	West Bank	Abd El - Rahman Al - Ghafqi Battalion	Internal Security Incidents	27-03-1971
37	108713	Private	Mahmoud Khalif Ibrahim al- Sharaa	Mafraq	Zaid Bin Haritha Battalion	Sahl Al - Dabba	29-03-1971
38	7892	Lieutenant	Mohammad Dawood Jorooh Al-Adwan	Al-Balqa'	King Ghazi battalion/6	Sahl Al - Dabba	02-04-1971
39	94917	Private	Mahmoud Mohamed Abdullah Al – Zaghouli	Ajloun	Abd El - Rahman Al - Ghafqi Battalion	Sahl Al - Dabba	02-04-1971
40	64382	Lance Corporal	Mohammad Ali Mustafa Bani Hamad	Irbid	Khalid Bin Alwaleed Battalion /15	Internal Security Incidents	05-04-1971
41	68653	Lance Corporal	Mustafa Khalil Mustafa Qandil	West Bank	Princess Basma Battalion/ 3	Sahl Al - Dabba	05-04-1971
42	98349	Private	Mahmoud Barakat Mufleh al- Hammoud	Irbid	Princess Basma Battalion/ 3	Sahl Al - Dabba	05-04-1971
43	103932	sergeant	Raiq Hishan Motair al-Daraghmah	Nablus	Saad Bin Abi Waqas Battalion	Sahl Al - Dabba	11-04-1971
44	6134	Lieutenant	Sultan Ahmed Aref Al – Nuseirat	Irbid	Royal Air Force	Camp Unit	17-04-1971
45	94253	Lance Corporal	Mohammad Nasser Helil Al - Athamat	Mafraq	Abu Obeida Amer Bin Al-Jarrah Battalion	Sahl Al - Dabba	18-04-1971
46	109878	Private	Ali Ahmed Abd El – Qudah	Ajloun	Engineering Battalion/ 1	Sahl Al - Dabba	18-04-1971
47	124798	Private	Nahar Ahmed Ibrahim Attia Zahrn	West Bank	Engineering Battalion/ 1	Sahl Al - Dabba	18-04-1971
48	114015	Private	Saleh Ali Abd Al - Rahman Al - Sababaha	Irbid	Engineering Battalion/ 1	Internal Security Incidents	25-04-1971
49	121375	Private	Mohammad Hamza Shamdin Al - Zuabi	Irbid	Armored Battalion/2	Sahl Al - Dabba	02-05-1971
50	129222	Private	Abd Al-Mohsen Oklah Al-Zboun	Jarash	infantry battalion /5	Sahl Al - Dabba	04-05-1971
51	110240	Private	Abd El - Hadi Ibrahim Salem Al - Shaabiat	Ma'an	Royal Guard Battalion/6	Sahl Al - Dabba	10-05-1971
52	128042	Private	Ahmed Mohamed Abdelkader Bani Amer	Irbid	Royal Guard Battalion/6	Internal Security Incidents	10-05-1971
53	97715	sergeant	Abdullah Salameh Salem Tarif	Amman	Engineering Battalion/ 2	While doing the duty.	20-05-1971
54	136458	Private	Eid Dhiab Ahmed Olimat	West Bank	Hashemite Battalion/10	Sahl Al - Dabba	20-05-1971
55	5257	Lieutenant	Mohamed Saeed Suleiman Ajwa	Irbid	Field Engineering Battalion /1	Sahl Al - Dabba	30-05-1971



The March Continues



56	92818	Private	Hamed Ali Talib Al - Mommani	Irbid	Engineering Battalion/ 1	Internal Security Incidents	30-05-1971
57	81847	Lance Corporal	Abd El - Awda Mohamed Al - Ajarma	Amman	Al-Faisal Battalion/ 16	Sahl Al - Dabba	09-06-1971
58	6452	Lieutenant	Melhem Azar Salim Al-Ta'taimaat Al-Makhmara	Amman	Special Battalion /81	Training camp during military exercise	27-06-1971
59	9141	Warrant Officer	Ali Ibrahim Eid Mutlaq	Irbid	Tank Battalion/ 17	Sahl Al - Dabba	04-07-1971
60	9486	Cadet	Marwan Abdul Karim Mohammed Qatishat	Al-Balqa'	Armored Battalion/2	Mafraq	04-07-1971
61	88923	Sergeant	Mohamed Yacoub Mufleh Al - Atum	Jarash	Artillery Battalion/ 3	Bomb blast training camp	04-07-1971
62	36613	Lance Corporal	Salem Suleiman Khalaf	Al-Balqa'	Princess Basma Battalion/ 3	Sahl Al - Dabba	07-07-1971
63	111436	Private	Suleiman Suleiman Awad Al - Saadin	Ma'an	Armored Transport Company/ 2	Sahl Al - Dabba	07-07-1971
64	95226	Private	Mustafa Awad Lafi Al - Hanana	Madaba	Tank Battalion/ 3	Sahl Al - Dabba	08-07-1971
65	71085	Sergeant	Fawwaz Nasser Nile Al - Zaban	Madaba	Tank Battalion/ 4	Internal Security Incidents	09-07-1971
66	60003	sergeant	Ahmed Abdulrahman Mofadhi Al-Salimat	Madaba	Talal Brigade	Internal Security Incidents	10-07-1971
67	67125	sergeant	Mousa Ali Talool Al - Barahma	Irbid	Zaid Bin Haritha Battalion	Sahl Al - Dabba	10-07-1971
68	91943	sergeant	Sayyab Harmoosh Menwer Al-Masaeed	Mafraq	Khalid Bin Alwaleed Battalion /15	Internal Security Incidents	10-07-1971
69	101931	Private	Musleh Eid Abdullatif Al - Hamran	Al - Tafila	Abu Obeida Amer Bin Al-Jarrah Battalion	Sahl Al - Dabba	10-07-1971
70	34541	Lance Corporal	Suleiman Dalgam Jaber Al - Habab	Mafraq	Transport Company/2	Sahl Al - Dabba	11-07-1971
71	97254	Private	Mohamed Nayef Mustafa Al - Sawaganeh	Ajloun	Abu Obeida Amer Bin Al-Jarrah Battalion	Sahl Al - Dabba	12-07-1971
72	101655	Private	Ali Aqeel Mutlaq Al - Tarafsha	Mafraq	Abu Obeida Amer Bin Al-Jarrah Battalion	Sahl Al - Dabba	12-07-1971
73	54794	sergeant	Mazlooh Erhial Abdullah Al-Shebat	Al - Tafila	Zaid Bin Haritha Battalion	Sahl Al - Dabba	13-07-1971
74	62441	Sergeant	Abdullah Mofaddi Hussein Al-kharabsheh	Ajloun	Zaid Bin Haritha Battalion	Sahl Al - Dabba	13-07-1971
75	71374	sergeant	Abd El - Hafeez Salem Falah Al-Sawaer	Amman	Abu Obeida Amer Bin Al-Jarrah Battalion	Sahl Al - Dabba	13-07-1971
76	94663	Lance Corporal	Qassim Ahmad Mohammed Al - Diriyah	Irbid	Hashemite Battalion/10	Internal Security Incidents	13-07-1971
77	97895	Lance Corporal	Abd El - Hamid Mohamed Fleih Al - Zayedat	Al-Balqa'	Engineering Battalion/ 1	Sahl Al - Dabba	13-07-1971
78	101293	Sergeant	Salem Abdulhadi Mahmoud Al-Dughimat	Karak	Abu Obeida Amer Bin Al-Jarrah Battalion	Sahl Al - Dabba	13-07-1971
79	102099	Private	Atta Allah Mufleh Al-Shorofat	Mafraq	Abu Obeida Amer Bin Al-Jarrah Battalion	Sahl Al - Dabba	13-07-1971
80	102170	Private	Misbah Raji Jabr Tahah Al- Sarhan	Mafraq	Abu Obeida Amer Bin Al-Jarrah Battalion	Sahl Al - Dabba	13-07-1971
81	107939	Private	Mousa Ali Mufleh Dawood	Irbid	Prince Mohammed battalion /7	Internal Security Incidents	13-07-1971
82	116025	Private	Ali Saeed Nasser Al - Khasawneh	Irbid	Engineering Battalion/ 1	Internal Security Incidents	13-07-1971
83	121903	Private	Saleh Mohammed Suleiman Al - Rababaah	Irbid	Engineering Battalion/ 1	Internal Security Incidents	13-07-1971
84	126640	Private	Odeh Eid Malawi Al-Shawair	Mafraq	Princess Basma Battalion/ 3	Sahl Al - Dabba	13-07-1971



The March Continues



85	11911	Warrant Officer	Hassan Saleh Taha Al - Samadi	Ajloun	Battalion/ 81	Sahl Al - Dabba	14-07-1971
86	65809	sergeant	Ali Jabr Mohammed Al-Moura	Irbid	Al-Faisal Battalion/ 16	Internal Security Incidents	14-07-1971
87	89752	Lance Corporal	Salem Mohammed Fleihan Al - Daqaq	Madaba	Prince Abdullah battalion /1	Sahl Al - Dabba	14-07-1971
88	98473	Private	Ali Awad Samara Al - Khawaldah	Mafrq	Amr Ibn Abi Waqas Battalion	Sahl Al - Dabba	14-07-1971
89	103387	Private	Karim Mohamed Taha Al - Kasha	West Bank	Zaid Bin Haritha Battalion	Sahl Al - Dabba	14-07-1971
90	2761	Major	Mohammed Fayyad Salman Jaradat	West Bank	Zaid Bin Haritha Battalion	Sahl Al - Dabba	15-07-1971
91	3215	captain	Youssef Faleh Ali Al -Mazari	Irbid	Engineering Battalion/ 1	Jarash	15-07-1971
92	101957	Private	Mohammed Ahmed Salem Al - Khelaifat	Ma'an	Abu Obeida Amer Bin Al-Jarrah Battalion	Sahl Al - Dabba	15-07-1971
93	102175	Private	Okiah Shehan Draibi Al-Shorofat	Mafrq	Abu Obeida Amer Bin Al-Jarrah Battalion	Sahl Al - Dabba	15-07-1971
94	137151	Private	Huishel Hishan Salim Al - makleh	Karak	Armored Transport Company/ 2	Sahl Al - Dabba	15-07-1971
95	31040	sergeant	Odeh Mohsen Muslim	Karak	King Mohammed V Battalion / 14	Sahl Al - Dabba	16-07-1971
96	67115	Private	Eid Awad Shehada Al-Hamid	Irbid	Prince Abdullah battalion /1	Sahl Al - Dabba	16-07-1971
97	107625	Private	Ahmed Mohamed Shreida Al - Khattatbah	Ajloun	Uqba Bin Nafi Battalion	Sahl Al - Dabba	16-07-1971
98	7691	Lieutenant	Mahmoud Alian Yacoub Al - Wabani	Irbid	Zaid Bin Haritha Battalion	Jarash	18-07-1971
99	39848	Sergeant	Hamed Hamad Ali Al - Dloua	Mafrq	Prince Abdullah battalion /1	Sahl Al - Dabba	18-07-1971
100	52072	Sergeant Major	Sakeb Mufleh Mohammad Al-Kamees	Mafrq	Al-Faisal Battalion/ 16	Sahl Al - Dabba	18-07-1971
101	77468	Lance Corporal	Mohamed Falah Khalifa Al-Mishkabh	Mafrq	Khalid Bin Alwaleed Battalion /15	Sahl Al - Dabba	18-07-1971
102	98072	Private	Hassan Awad Kassim Nassar	Madaba	Khalid Bin Alwaleed Battalion /15	Sahl Al - Dabba	18-07-1971
103	99016	Lance Corporal	Mohamed Raja Hussein Al - Sawafat	West Bank	Zaid Bin Haritha Battalion	Sahl Al - Dabba	18-07-1971
104	111412	Private	Ahmed Yousef Ghanem Al - Kasasbeh	Karak	Al-Faisal Battalion/ 16	Sahl Al - Dabba	18-07-1971
105	108785	Private	Salim Rashid Salamah Al - Sakqareh	Irbid	infantry battalion /5	Internal Security Incidents	19-07-1971
106	129512	Private	Fawwaz Mahmoud Salem Al - Adwan	Al-Balqa'	infantry battalion /5	Sahl Al - Dabba	19-07-1971
107	10451	Lance Corporal	Rashid Abd Al - Hassan Atarat	Jarash	Signal Unites Group	Sahl Al - Dabba	26-07-1971
108	94240	Private	Mohamed Abdel - Hamid Suleiman Al - Muhayses	Jarash	Medical Services	Sahl Al - Dabba	26-07-1971
109	90368	Private	Abdulsalam Odeh Muqbel	Ma'an	Zaid Bin Haritha Battalion	Internal Security Incidents	13-08-1971
110	52165	Private	Hassan Mohamed Saleh Al - Salayta	Madaba	Armored Battalion/2	Sahl Al - Dabba	25-08-1971
111	127392	Private	Hamad Falah Ghasab Al - Masaheed	Mafrq	infantry battalion /5	Sahl Al - Dabba	25-08-1971
112	6454	Lieutenant	Ahmed Abdul Malik Ahmed Al-Hawamda	West Bank	Engineering Battalion/ 5	Sahl Al - Dabba	06-10-1971
113	122614	Private	Osman Ali Fleih Iskandar	Jarash	Artillery Battalion/ 12	During the exercise.	18-10-1971
114	9764	Warrant Officer	Abdullah Ibrahim Al - Jizawi	Irbid	King Ali Battalion/5	Internal Security Incidents	08-11-1971



Martyrs of the Arab Army in 1972

#	Military number	Rank	The name of the martyr	Hometown	Unit	Place of martyrdom	Date of martyrdom
1	145727	Private	Mohamed Odeh Suleiman	Ma'an	Military Intelligence	Internal Security Incidents	08-01-1972
2	56229	Sergeant	Salem Abu Stteh Hamad Al-Darbi Al-Farroukh	Amman	Royal Guard Battalion /3	Internal Security Incidents	04-02-1972
3	93253	Lance Corporal	Fahd Eid Awad Al - Jaman	Amman	Armor Training Center	Internal Security Incidents	31-03-1972
4	82368	Private	Ahmed Ali Raja Bani Yasin	Irbid	King Abdullah/7	Training camp during military exercise	28-06-1972
5	142076	Private	Mohamed Aish Musa Sanqareh	Irbid	Engineering Corps	Internal Security Incidents	05-08-1972
6	142105	Private	Azer Youssef Ishtawi Al -Khoury	Irbid	Engineering Corps	Internal Security Incidents	05-08-1972
7	11027	Lieutenant	Talal Shafiq Issa Aqeel	Amman	Royal Air Force	Britain	10-08-1972
8	58583	sergeant	Ali Mufleh Khalaf Al-Khudhair	Amman	Armored Battalion/1	Training camp during military exercise	24-09-1972
9	6887	Lieutenant	Talal Mohammed Abdullah Al-Khatib	Al-Balqa'	Royal Air Force	Various incidents	09-11-1972
10	145428	Private	Salman Salamah Eid Abu Grifaneh	Ma'an	Military Intelligence	Internal Security Incidents	15-12-1972

Martyrs of the Arab Army in 1973

#	Military number	Rank	The name of the martyr	Hometown	Unit	Place of martyrdom	Date of martyrdom
1	96578	sergeant	Youssef Farhan Mohammed Bani Amer	Irbid	Engineering Battalion/ 2	While doing the job.	18-09-1973
2	89699	Lance Corporal	Salamah Mohammad Sulaiman Abu Rajuh	Madaba	Prince Abdullah battalion /1	Golan Heights	13-10-1973
3	76716	Sergeant	Obeid Khalaf Al- Helm Bani Sakher	Madaba	Tank Battalion/ 4	Golan Heights	15-10-1973
4	87608	sergeant	Abd Rabbo Awad Mahmoud Al - Jizawi	Irbid	Tank Battalion/ 4	Golan Heights	16-10-1973
5	89782	sergeant	Saeed Mohammed Abdullah Al - Qudah	Ajloun	Tank Battalion/ 2	Golan Heights	16-10-1973
6	90052	sergeant	Jadwa Salim Adghim Al - Saadanieen	Al - Tafila	Tank Battalion/ 2	Golan Heights	16-10-1973
7	96103	Lance Corporal	Mahmoud Mutlaq Mohammed Al - Nuumaat	Ma'an	Tank Battalion/ 4	Golan Heights	16-10-1973
8	117261	Lance Corporal	Shabib Mohammed Khalaf Al - Rahoaima	Irbid	Tank Battalion/ 4	Golan Heights	16-10-1973
9	123653	Private	Raji Abdul - Latif Kaplan	Madaba	Tank Battalion/ 4	Golan Heights	16-10-1973
10	6508	Lieutenant	Farid Ahmad Abdul Hamid Al-Shishani	Zarqa	Tank Battalion/ 2	Golan Heights	19-10-1973
11	68763	Sergeant	Abdullah Eid Suleiman Al-Gunmeein	Ma'an	Tank Battalion/ 3	Golan Heights	19-10-1973

12	72246	Sergeant	Rasheed Rashid Musallam Al-Rawana	Madaba	Tank Battalion/ 4	Golan Heights	19-10-1973
13	83322	sergeant	Khalaf Abdullah Jalal Slimanieen	Ma'an	Tank Battalion/ 4	Golan Heights	19-10-1973
14	108574	Lance Corporal	Fadl Khalaf Motair Al-Hudithat	Madaba	Tank Battalion/ 4	Golan Heights	19-10-1973
15	110855	Lance Corporal	Khalaf Salim Eid Haddad	Ajloun	Tank Battalion/ 4	Golan Heights	19-10-1973
16	116528	Lance Corporal	Abd El - Rahman Mohammad Thalhi Al-Zogha	Madaba	Tank Battalion/ 4	Golan Heights	19-10-1973
17	126782	Private	Ali Musa Hassan Al - Mahadoua	Irbid	Tank Battalion/ 2	Golan Heights	19-10-1973
18	131593	Private	Salem Kassab Zaal Al - Dabibah	Amman	Tank Battalion/ 4	Golan Heights	19-10-1973
19	132959	Lance Corporal	Mohamed Salim Ali Al - Mahameed	Karak	Tank Battalion/ 12	Golan Heights	19-10-1973
20	136225	Private	Mohamed Suleiman Mohammed Hayasat	Al-Balqa'	Tank Battalion/ 4	Golan Heights	19-10-1973
21	138082	Private	Mohamed Abdullah Ali Shweiat	Ajloun	Tank Battalion/ 4	Golan Heights	19-10-1973
22	138192	Private	Mufleh Ali Abdullah Al - Subihat	Mafrq	Tank Battalion/ 2	Golan Heights	19-10-1973
23	87879	sergeant	Obaidullah Mohammad Mohisin Al - Brikat	Karak	Prince Abdullah battalion /1	Golan Heights	23-10-1973
24	72191	sergeant	Eid Thani Zwaidi	Mafrq	Tank Battalion/ 4	Golan Heights	26-10-1973

Martyrs of the Arab Army in 1974

#	Military number	Rank	The name of the martyr	Hometown	Unit	Place of martyrdom	Date of martyrdom
1	106409	Private	Abd Al - Qader Abd Al - Karim Abd Al - Rahman	Irbid	Uqba Bin Nafi Battalion	Mine explosion	18-01-1974
2	70999	Lance Corporal	Alian Ahmed Makazi Al- Hadban	Amman	Tank Battalion/ 3	Palestine	28-02-1974
3	123762	Private	Ahmed Abdullah Shihab Al-Sharaia	Amman	Armor Corps	During the exercise.	01-05-1974
4	121910	Private	Abd Al - Aziz Musleh Shtawi Al - Masaroah	Irbid	Engineering Battalion/ 1	Mine explosion	01-07-1974
5	9225	Lieutenant	Khalaf Mustafa Ahmed Al-Barakat	Irbid	Engineering Battalion/ 12	Irbid	10-07-1974
6	89197	sergeant	Hemel Chati Oqla Al - Tawafsha	Mafrq	Tank Battalion/ 4	Sahl Al - Dabba	06-08-1974
7	129493	Private	Hamad Salem Musa Al- Kharsha	Karak	Tank Battalion/ 4	Sahl Al - Dabba	06-08-1974
8	138352	Private	Ali Sulaiman Makazi Al - Khudhair	West Bank	Tank Battalion/ 4	While doing the duty.	06-08-1974
9	8143	captain	Abdul- Razzaq Abdul - Hamid Ali Al - Hababhab	Ma'an	Prince Hassan Air Base	While doing the duty.	15-12-1974



Martyrs of the Arab Army in 1975

#	Military number	Rank	The name of the martyr	Hometown	Unit	Place of martyrdom	Date of martyrdom
1	131063	Private	Abd Al - Hamid Hassan Abd Al - Rahman Al - Fawayer	Al-Balqa'	Special Battalion	While doing the duty	08-03-1975
2	134378	sergeant	Salih Ali Ahmed Al - Sharadqa	Irbid	Artillery Battalion/ 9 Anti Aircraft	During military exercises	24-06-1975
3	86380	sergeant	Ali Khalaf Khalif Al - Athamat	Mafraq	Special Battalion /91	While doing the duty	03-07-1975
4	132539	Private	Radhi Ahmed Mutlaq Al - Harahshah	Mafraq	Special Battalion /91	While doing the duty	03-07-1975
5	137179	Private	Musleh Hammad Nafi Al-Sawayir	Amman	Special Battalion /91	While doing the duty	03-07-1975
6	107434	sergeant	Ali Falah Fadgham Al-Khawaldah	Jarash	Special Battalion /31	While doing the duty	18-07-1975
7	9765	Lieutenant	Mamdouh Mohammed Abdulhadi Al-Maharmah	Amman	Special Battalion /91	Amman	25-08-1975
8	8882	Warrant Officer	Salem Ahmed Hassan Al-Taluzi	Irbid	Special Battalion	While doing the duty	15-09-1975
9	132410	Private	Dhakheil Allah Sulieman Al-Jdailat	Ma'an	Wadi Araba Reconnaissance Unit	Mine explosion	26-09-1975
10	8820	captain	Ahmed Mohamed Ali Al - Qudah	Ajloun	Royal Air Force	Abu Dhabi	30-11-1975
11	145947	Private	Mohamed Mahmoud Siran Al - Manasir	Al-Balqa'	Tank Battalion/ 9	During the exercise	31-12-1975

Martyrs of the Arab Army in 1976

#	Military number	Rank	The name of the martyr	Hometown	Unit	Place of martyrdom	Date of martyrdom
1	15323	Lieutenant	Samir Ahmed Youssef Al—Aysara	Jarash	Royal Air Force	Camp Unit	14-04-1976

Martyrs of the Arab Army in 1977

#	Military number	Rank	The name of the martyr	Hometown	Unit	Place of martyrdom	Date of martyrdom
1	9980	captain	Nawaf Mohammed Talal Al- Thib	Mafraq	Royal Air Force	Camp Unit	01-01-1977
2	12250	Colonel	Her Majesty Queen Alia	Amman	Royal Court	Aircraft crash	09-02-1977
3	5917	captain	Hamed Qasim Hamed Qawasmeh	Irbid	Royal guard Brigade /2	West Bank	05-03-1977
4	10533	Lieutenant	Sameh Hussein Ali Ishtihan	Irbid	Military Security Directorate	Sahl Al - Dabba	11-03-1977
5	9621	captain	Abdul - Razzaq Zayed Hassan Al - Batayneh	Irbid	Royal guard Brigade /2	Amman	05-04-1977
6	150523	Private	Omar Musa Hilal Al-Shahwan	Amman	Imam Ali Battalion/8	While doing the duty.	01-05-1977

Martyrs of the Arab Army in 1978

#	Military number	Rank	The name of the martyr	Hometown	Unit	Place of martyrdom	Date of martyrdom
1	8825	captain	Hussein Ahmed Hassan Al - Mashaqaba	Mafraq	Royal Air Force	Amman	05-06-1978
2	11827	Lieutenant	Samir Mahmoud Ahmed Al-Zoubi	Irbid	Royal Air Force	Mafraq	05-06-1978
3	86024	Sergeant	Mohammad Fayad Qasim Al - Ghananim	Al-Balqa'	Artillery Battalion/ 12	During the exercise.	21-06-1978
4	11669	Lieutenant	Abdallah Abd Rabbo Obaidullah Al-Maaita	Karak	King Mohammed V Battalion / 14	During military exercises	04-07-1978
5	122851	Private	Suleiman Shtawi- Oqla Al - Tawafsha	Mafraq	Prince Talal Battalion /5	Golan Heights	25-08-1978
6	158061	Cadet	Mohammed Ahmed Mohammed Al-Darabkah	Ajloun	Royal Air Force	Plane crash	20-10-1978

Martyrs of the Arab Army in 1979

#	Military number	Rank	The name of the martyr	Hometown	Unit	Place of martyrdom	Date of martyrdom
1	91531	Sergeant	Merwih Zaal Khalaf Al-Sardiah	Mafraq	King Ghazi battalion /6	While doing the duty.	28-05-1979
2	137225	Private	Abd El - Karim Salim Mohsen Al - Horoob	Karak	King Ghazi battalion /6	While doing the duty.	28-05-1979

Martyrs of the Arab Army in 1980

#	Military number	Rank	The name of the martyr	Hometown	Unit	Place of martyrdom	Date of martyrdom
1	18347	Lieutenant	Awad Mufleh Abdelkader Almoumni	Ajloun	Royal Air Force	Camp Unit	30-03-1980
2	96623	Sergeant	Ibrahim Ahmed Ali al-Jawarneh	Irbid	Sharhabeel Ben Hasna Battalion	Camp Unit	01-09-1980
3	88277	Lance Corporal	Yacoub Youssef Rashid Al-Khawaldah	Jarash	Prince Abdullah battalion /1	While doing the duty.	30-03-1980

Martyrs of the Arab Army in 1981

#	Military number	Rank	The name of the martyr	Hometown	Unit	Place of martyrdom	Date of martyrdom
1	8161	Major	Musa Ahmed Hamad Al-Hawatmah	Irbid	Royal Air Force	Mafraq	08-04-1981
2	144600	Lance Corporal	Ayesh Falah Mufraj Al - Shaqour	Karak	Tank Battalion/13	While doing the duty.	16-05-1981



Martyrs of the Arab Army in 1982

#	Military number	Rank	The name of the martyr	Hometown	Unit	Place of martyrdom	Date of martyrdom
1	132065	sergeant	Abdullah Maloh Al-Aswad Al-Athamat	Mafraq	Tank Battalion/ 5	While doing the duty.	28-04-1982
2	23089	Lieutenant	Samir Abdulrahman Abdullah Bani Hani	Irbid	Royal Air Force	While doing the duty.	14-08-1982

Martyrs of the Arab Army in 1983

#	Military number	Rank	The name of the martyr	Hometown	Unit	Place of martyrdom	Date of martyrdom
1	701951	Commissioned	Khamis Yahya Mohammed Al-Katout	West Bank	Military Operations	Forefront	10-06-1983
2	704879	Commissioned	Mahmoud Ali Ismail Al – Khatib	West Bank	Military Operations	Forefront	11-06-1983
3	716026	Commissioned	Faisal Saleh Misbah Shweka	West Bank	Military Operations	Forefront	23-06-1983
4	721532	Commissioned	Saeed Musa Mohamed	West Bank	Military Operations	Forefront	13-08-1983
5	23684	Lieutenant	Ali Ahmed Hassan Al – Kayed	Jarash	Royal Air Force	While doing the duty.	24-08-1983

Martyrs of the Arab Army in 1984

#	Military number	Rank	The name of the martyr	Hometown	Unit	Place of martyrdom	Date of martyrdom
1	11828	Major	Mohamed Moussa Abdelkader Al-Alwneh	Irbid	Royal Air Force	Camp Unit	22-07-1984

Martyrs of the Arab Army in 1985

#	Military number	Rank	The name of the martyr	Hometown	Unit	Place of martyrdom	Date of martyrdom
1	24309	Lieutenant	Hisham Muhammad Ali Al – Zayoud	Amman	Royal Air Force	Camp Unit	18-02-1985
2	10294	Major	Ahmed Harun Ali Al-Nusseirat	Ma'an	Special Forces School	Dead Sea	10-03-1985
3	188369	Cadet	Fawaz Barakat Ahmed Al – Rawashda	Irbid	Royal Military College	During the military exercise	10-03-1985
4	197496	Cadet	Mohammad Faisal Ali Al – Quraan	Irbid	Royal Military College	During the military exercise	10-03-1985
5	197527	Cadet	Sami AbdulKarim Abdullah Al-Zuwaidi	Ma'an	Royal Military College	While doing the duty	10-03-1985
6	197547	Cadet	Khalid Ahmed Salem Al -Badarin	Ajloun	Royal Military College	While doing the duty	10-03-1985



7	197605	Cadet	Ajwad Badr Mansour Al -Qudah	Irbid	Royal Military College	During the military exercise	10-03-1985
8	197657	Cadet	Ali Maddad Mazal Al – Twalbah	Madaba	Royal Military College	While doing the duty	10-03-1985
9	198086	Cadet	Haidar Rafiq Ahmed Al- Atum	Jarash	Royal Military College	Sahl Al - Dabba	10-03-1985
10	176484	sergeant	Hani Hassan Ahmed Abu Al - Ghoul	Zarqa	Royal Guard Mechanized Battalion /3	Camp Unit	23-03-1985
11	198936	Cadet	Hassan Faleh Araheel Mashala	Karak	Paratrooper Battalion/ 91	While doing the duty	14-05-1985
12	772661	Commissioned	Walid Ahmed Sayah Abdul Razzaq	Haifa	Jaafar Bin Abi Taleb Battalion	While doing the duty	30-08-1985
13	766526	Commissioned	Ismail Mohamed Ismail Shorouk	West Bank	Hawi Defense Battalion /14	While doing the duty	03-09-1985
14	112197	Sergeant	Mohammad Hussein Jarwan Bani Ismail	Ajloun	Hawi Defense Battalion /14	Camp Unit	28-09-1985

Martyrs of the Arab Army in 1986

#	Military number	Rank	The name of the martyr	Hometown	Unit	Place of martyrdom	Date of martyrdom
1	24427	Lieutenant	Ahmed Joyad Ali Al - Jafara	Karak	Special Forces School	While doing the duty.	24-08-1986

Martyrs of the Arab Army in 1987

#	Military number	Rank	The name of the martyr	Hometown	Unit	Place of martyrdom	Date of martyrdom
1	136736	Sergeant	Ali Saad Naeem Al - Marian	Irbid	Artillery Battalion/29	During the military exercise.	21-06-1987
2	20431	captain	Ali Musa Mustafa Al-Adwan	Al-Balqa'	Battalion/ 81	Dead Sea	06-07-1987
3	209514	Student Cadet	Nidal Jamil Abdurba Al - Sweiti	Amman	Military College/Muta	While doing the duty.	30-08-1987



Martyrs of the Arab Army in 1988

#	Military number	Rank	The name of the martyr	Hometown	Unit	Place of martyrdom	Date of martyrdom
1	232790	Private	Moussa Odeh Ali Al - Mahameed	West Bank	Defense Battalion/14	While doing the duty	12-04-1988
2	224333	Student Cadet	Khaled Farid Ayed Al- Fakhoury	Al-Balqa'	Military College/Mota	While doing the duty	06-08-1988
3	125604	Sergeant	Abd Al - Karim Hamad Elian Al - Shadifat	Mafraq	Supply Battalion/ 4	Mine explosion	07-08-1988
4	227665	Lance Corporal	Jihad Fawzi Dawood Shalabaya	West Bank	Supply Battalion/ 4	Mine explosion	07-08-1988
5	227773	Private	Jumaa Mohammed Mahmoud Khalifa	Zarqa	Supply Battalion/ 4	Bomb blast training camp	07-08-1988
6	228724	Lance Corporal	Mohamed Ahmed Saad Mohammed	Jarash	Supply Battalion/ 4	Training camp	07-08-1988
7	230058	Private	Awad Falah Suleiman Al - Aqailla	Amman	Supply Battalion/ 4	Mine explosion	07-08-1988
8	810330	Commissioned	Sufyan Mohammed Yusuf Mahidat	Irbid	Supply Battalion/ 4	Mine explosion	07-08-1988
9	816494	Commissioned	Hamza Omar Ali Al - Shenawi	West Bank	Supply Battalion/ 4	Sahl Al - Dabba	07-08-1988
10	29084	Lieutenant	Abd El - Fattah Ibrahim Mohamed Al - Sukkar	Amman	Supply Battalion	Bomb blast training camp	08-08-1988

Martyrs of the Arab Army in 1989

#	Military number	Rank	The name of the martyr	Hometown	Unit	Place of martyrdom	Date of martyrdom
1	127691	Sergeant	Mohamed Hassan Bakhit Al - Ghayalin	Amman	Royal Guard Battalion/2	While doing the duty	18-02-1989
2	192654	sergeant	Ayman Raphael Odeh Majazeen	Karak	Artillery Battalion/31	While doing the duty	25-03-1989
3	18205	Major	Abdul Fattah Mohammed Abdunabi Al-Maaita	Karak	Al - Hussein Battalion /2	Car accident	07-06-1989
4	230489	Private	Bakr Muhammad Yusuf Abboud	Ajloun	Special Forces	While doing the duty	29-10-1989
5	4779	dean	Saud Mughasoub Hamed Al-Harahshah	Mafraq	Southern Region	Plane crash	02-11-1989
6	7179	Colonel	Abdullah Qasim Matir Al-Matarneh	Karak	Southern Region	Karak	02-11-1989
7	8594	Lieutenant Colonel	Mohamed Ahmed Ali Al - Mahmal	Al-Balqa'	infantry battalion/42	Plane crash	02-11-1989
8	14175	Lieutenant Colonel	Ahmed Mohammed Abdullah Al-Shamila	Karak	infantry battalion/42	While doing the duty	02-11-1989

9	27555	Lieutenant	Adnan Abdulmajid Suleiman Al-Oran	Al - Tafila	General Support Engineering Group	Karak	02-11-1989
10	28151	Lieutenant	Ibrahim Ali Mohammed Matalqa	Irbid	Royal Air Force	While doing the duty	02-11-1989
11	121240	Warrant Officer	Abdullah Hindawi Mohammed Al-guinait	Karak	Public Support Group	While doing the duty	02-11-1989
12	187379	Sergeant	Khalid Rubin Ali Bakkani	West Bank	Royal Air Force	Plane crash	02-11-1989

Martyrs of the Arab Army in 1990

#	Military number	Rank	The name of the martyr	Hometown	Unit	Place of martyrdom	Date of martyrdom
1	248282	Lance Corporal	Amjad AbdulKarim Khalil Al-Qaisi	Karak	Royal Guard Mechanized Battalion /3	While doing the duty	18-03-1990
2	12786	Lieutenant Colonel	Harbi Atallah Shaker al- Qaisi	Karak	Command and Staff College	Mafraq	11-06-1990
3	31477	Lieutenant	Hussein Abdul - Salam Suleiman Hussein	Ma'an	Royal Air Force	Amman	14-08-1990
4	245249	Private	Akram Mohammed Ahmed Al -Omariyan	Karak	Tank Battalion/ 9	While doing the duty	18-08-1990
5	31468	Lieutenant	Thabet Issa Atallah Tarawneh	Karak	Royal Air Force	Amman	03-09-1990
6	24175	captain	Suleiman Ajaj Talib Al-Alimat	Mafraq	Royal Air Force	Amman	20-09-1990

Martyrs of the Arab Army in 1991

#	Military number	Rank	The name of the martyr	Hometown	Unit	Place of martyrdom	Date of martyrdom
1	265796	Private	Ibrahim Suleiman Makazi Al- Jaribia	Amman	Armored Battalion/1	While doing the duty	13-03-1991
2	260159	Private	Firas Mohamed Ahmed Rababa	Irbid	Supply and Transport Battalion/ 12	Car accident	12-05-1991
3	23521	captain	Jadallah Khalaf Ibrahim Al-Maaita	Karak	Engineering Battalion/ 4	Mine explosion	21-05-1991
4	121902	First Warrant Officer	Zaal Mohammed Khaled Al -Abadla	Karak	Engineering Battalion/ 4	Mine explosion	21-05-1991
5	261267	Private	Mahmoud Khaled Abd El - Karim Al – Shamilah	Karak	Royal Artillery Battalion /28	Training camp	04-06-1991
6	863910	Commissioned	Musa Odeh Musa Al-Jahalin	Ma'an	Signal Battalion Division/ 3	Training camp	14-08-1991
7	213816	sergeant	Mohammed Hayel Bashir Shehada Abdulla	West Bank	Tank Resistance Battalion /4	While doing the duty	28-08-1991
8	233605	sergeant	Mohammad Reda Reda Ahmed Ibrahim Al – Atum	Irbid	Special Battalion/101	Training camp	21-11-1991



9	26034	captain	Tayseer Salem Fankhor Al - Zayoud	Zarqa	Royal Air Force	Amman	09-12-1991
10	33298	Lieutenant	Munir Hassan Mohamed Freihat	Ajloun	Royal Air Force	Plane crash	09-12-1991
11	34447	Lieutenant	Mohamed Sadek Mohamed Abdel - Haq	Ajloun	Royal Air Force	Plane crash	09-12-1991

Martyrs of the Arab Army in 1992

#	Military number	Rank	The name of the martyr	Hometown	Unit	Place of martyrdom	Date of martyrdom
1	274684	Lance Corporal	Naeem Saeed Ali Al - Zuabi	Irbid	Abu Obeida Battalion /24	While doing the duty	29-03-1992
2	287113	Private	Mohamed Abdullah Mustafa Heleel	Al-Balqa'	Royal Guard Battalion /3	Mine explosion	10-06-1992
3	31573	Lieutenant	Ahmed Hussein Ali Bani Arshid	Irbid	Artillery Battalion/6	Irbid	20-07-1992
4	268141	Lance Corporal	Zaid Mahmoud Abdulrahman Al-Shaloul	Irbid	Special Forces	Training camp	19-08-1992
5	156873	Warrant Officer	Qassim Mohammed Saad al- Hammouri	Irbid	Royal Air Force	Camp Unit	25-08-1992
6	883364	Commissioned	Marwan Ahmed Haj Ali Al - Laham	West Bank	Tank Battalion/ 12	While doing the duty	22-10-1992

Martyrs of the Arab Army in 1993

#	Military number	Rank	The name of the martyr	Hometown	Unit	Place of martyrdom	Date of martyrdom
1	301449	Private	Fatih Mohammed Mahmoud Al - Khatib	Irbid	Royal School of Newbies	During military exercises	01-02-1993
2	280585	Lance Corporal	Meshaal Shalash Mohammed Shahwan	Irbid	Royal Guard Battalion/2	During military exercises	21-05-1993
3	138762	First Warrant Officer	Amer Mahmoud Mohammed Al - Jafara	Zarqa	Tank Carriers Group	Camp Unit	15-07-1993
4	32806	Lieutenant	Mohamed Anwar Mohammed Al-Huniti	Amman	Royal Air Force	Plane crash	03-08-1993
5	273832	sergeant	Ali Mohammed Taleb Talalk	Mafraq	Special Forces	While doing the duty	30-09-1993
6	24525	captain	Suleiman Ali Salman Al - Awwouda	Madaba	Tank Carriers Group	While doing the duty	24-10-1993
7	215988	Sergeant	Mohamed Ahmed Rashid Medeallah	Irbid	Royal Guard Battalion /4	Camp Unit	24-10-1993
8	282772	Lance Corporal	Hussein Muhammad Ali Harb	Irbid	Hashemite Battalion /10	While doing the duty	29-10-1993
9	32665	Lieutenant	Ghazi Saleh Salamah Bani Younis	Irbid	Hashemite Battalion /10	Mine explosion	28-11-1993



Martyrs of the Arab Army in 1994

#	Military number	Rank	The name of the martyr	Hometown	Unit	Place of martyrdom	Date of martyrdom
1	243872	Sergeant	Sufyan AbdulQudahr Fares Talafhah	Irbid	Naval Force Command	During military exercises	19-01-1994
2	278030	Lance Corporal	Mahmoud Ibrahim Salem Assaad	West Bank	Princess Basma Battalion/ 3	Training camp	24-03-1994
3	298107	Cadet	Omar Abd El - Karim Musa Khalifat	Al-Balqa'	Military College/Muta	While doing the duty	27-03-1994
4	288519	Private	Bassem Mohamed Sobh Heleil	Amman	Khalid Bin Alwaleed Battalion/15	Training camp	26-04-1994
5	310318	Private	Maher Abdul - Hamid Suleiman Al - Ali Al-Qudah	Ajloun	Division Artillery Command/3	During military exercises	20-08-1994
6	29346	captain	Bilal Abdulmajid Abdullah Al-Shiraida	Irbid	Royal Air Force	Plane crash	28-12-1994

Martyrs of the Arab Army in 1995

#	Military number	Rank	The name of the martyr	Hometown	Unit	Place of martyrdom	Date of martyrdom
1	248697	Lance Corporal	Sami Mahmoud Ali Hazimah	Irbid	Royal Guard Battalion /6	During the military exercise	25-03-1995

Martyrs of the Arab Army in 1996

#	Military number	Rank	The name of the martyr	Hometown	Unit	Place of martyrdom	Date of martyrdom
1	263985	Sergeant	Mehdi Rakan Manawar Dhiab	Mafrq	King Abdullah Martyr Brigade	During military exercises	19-05-1996
2	280470	sergeant	Salam Salman Mohammed Al-Mohsen	Al-Balqa'	Anti-Tank Company/ Yarmouk	Camp Unit	30-05-1996
3	31720	captain	Jabrin Abdul - Latif Al - Al-Boniah Al-Maheirat	Amman	Special Battalion/101	Night jumping	15-07-1996
4	184689	sergeant	Zaid Hamad Nayef Al -Kharishah	Mafrq	Royal Air Force	During the military exercise	04-10-1996



Martyrs of the Arab Army in 1997

#	Military number	Rank	The name of the martyr	Hometown	Unit	Place of martyrdom	Date of martyrdom
1	117327	sergeant	Mubarak Khalaf Nahar Al-Wakhian days	Madaba	Supply Battalion/ 4	During military exercises	27-04-1997
2	31681	Major	Yusuf Ibrahim Yusuf Al- Daradkah	Al-Balqa'	Military Security Directorate	Mafraq	12-05-1997
3	188818	First Warrant Officer	Murad Abdessalam Sarhan Harrfoush	Zarqa	Al - Hashimi Brigade Command	During military exercises	17-05-1997
4	30094	captain	Omar Hani Bilal Noah	Amman	Royal Air Force	Belgium/Plane Crash	26-07-1997
5	24372	Major	Salamah Kasab Al - Hammoud	Amman	Clothing and Equipment warehouses	While doing the duty	15-08-1997
6	279409	Lance Corporal	Rafi' Ahmed Al – Hamad Al - Mashahra	Irbid	Prince Talal Battalion /5	Bomb blast training camp	25-08-1997
7	195603	Sergeant Major	Aref Ali Mohammed Al - Amamara	Ma'an	Royal Guard Battalion /6	While doing the duty	06-09-1997
8	258540	Sergeant	Khaled Farhan Heleil Al-Sabel	Mafraq	Imam Ali Battalion/8	During military exercises	10-09-1997

Martyrs of the Arab Army in 1998

#	Military number	Rank	The name of the martyr	Hometown	Unit	Place of martyrdom	Date of martyrdom
1	256981	Lance Corporal	Musleh Kheir Allah Mohamad Al-Kharsha.	Karak	Martyr Abd Alhamid /41	Mine explosion	19-02-1998
2	316094	Private	Habs Fleihan Helil Al-Nawasra	Ma'an	Martyr Abd Alhamid /41	Mine explosion	19-02-1998
3	281682	Lance Corporal	Raafat Nayef Mahmoud Al-Mommani	Ajloun	Princess Basma Battalion/ 3	During military exercises	19-04-1998
4	288484	Lance Corporal	Mohammed Hussein Mohammed Al-Mostarihi	Irbid	Khalid Bin Alwaleed Battalion /15	While paragliding - training camp	03-05-1998
5	250877	Sergeant	Rashid Tayseer Rashid Al-Aqili	Jarash	Armored Battalion/2	During military exercises	10-05-1998
6	26033	Major	Maher Turki Koliab Al-Shiraida	Irbid	Royal Air Force	While doing the duty	14-06-1998
7	36735	Lieutenant	Awni Mustafa Shabout	Jarash	Royal Air Force	Plane crash	14-06-1998
8	316875	Lance Corporal	Natheer Muhammad Tuma Al - Omari	Irbid	special operations unit/71	While paragliding - training camp	09-09-1998

Martyrs of the Arab Army in 1999

#	Military number	Rank	The name of the martyr	Hometown	Unit	Place of martyrdom	Date of martyrdom
1	24180	Lieutenant Colonel	Naji Abdul Mahdi Madallah	Karak	Royal Air Force	Plane crash	24-02-1999
2	38670	Lieutenant	Adnan Dhiab Matar Al - Masaed	Mafrq	Royal Air Force	During military exercises	01-03-1999
3	290414	Lance Corporal	Muwaffaq Issa Ahmed Abrik	Irbid	Engineering Battalion/ 12	During military exercises	30-08-1999
4	204900	Sergeant Major	Hani Mahmoud Faleh Al - Hatm	Irbid	Field Air Defense School	During military exercises	11-09-1999
5	297413	sergeant	Omar Ahmed Saleh Al-Omari	Irbid	Paratrooper Battalion/ 91	During the free jump in the Republic of Taiwan	03-11-1999

Martyrs of the Arab Army in 2000

#	Military number	Rank	The name of the martyr	Hometown	Unit	Place of martyrdom	Date of martyrdom
1	297172	Lance Corporal	Raiq Mohammed Musa Ba'arat	Ajloun	Al-Sharif Nasser Bin Jamil Battalion/43	During military exercises	11-03-2000
2	24301	Lieutenant Colonel	Nawaf Salman Mahmoud Abu Dari	Amman	Royal Air Force	Military plane crashes during training	25-07-2000
3	28608	Major	Ali Aflih Awad Aldeki Al - Jabour	Amman	Royal Air Force	Military plane crashes during training	25-07-2000
4	35171	captain	Ghazi Awad Awwad Al - Marayt	Al - Tafila	Air Operations Company	Military plane crashes during training	25-07-2000
5	36729	captain	Ahmed Tawfiq Khalif Al- Zayoud	Zarqa	Royal Air Force	Military plane crashes during training	25-07-2000
6	40516	Lieutenant	Hamoud Ahmed Awad Al-Qatawneh	Karak	Air Operations Company	Military plane crashes during training	25-07-2000
7	40800	Lieutenant	Imad Mohamed Abd El - Hafiz Al - Quraan	Irbid	Royal Air Force	Military plane crashes during training	25-07-2000
8	183891	First Warrant Officer	Jihad Mahmoud AbdulQudahr Al-Batahish	Jarash	Air Operations Company	Military plane crashes during training	25-07-2000
9	222577	Warrant Officer	Khaled Ali Ibrahim Rababa'a	Irbid	Royal Air Force	Military plane crashes during training	25-07-2000
10	239015	Sergeant Major	Harbi Obeid Allah Ayesh Al-Shahadat	Al-Balqa'	Air Operations Company	Military plane crashes during training	25-07-2000
11	239299	Sergeant	Muwaffaq Hamza Hashim Malkawi	Irbid	Air Operations Company	Military plane crashes during training	25-07-2000
12	261211	Sergeant	Rafat Hassan Azzat Al - Dhahabi	West Bank	Royal Air Force	Military plane crashes during training	25-07-2000
13	319063	Lance Corporal	Samir Kaid Ahmed Bani Said	Ajloun	Royal Air Force	Military plane crashes during training	25-07-2000



14	330231	Private	Salman Yousef Eid Al – Shaqirat	Ma'an	Air Operations Company	Military plane crashes during training	25-07-2000
15	209352	First Warrant Officer	Ibrahim Mohammed Qasim Al- Halahlah	Amman	Special Operations Command	Military plane crashes during training	13-11-2000

Martyrs of the Arab Army in 2001

#	Military number	Rank	The name of the martyr	Hometown	Unit	Place of martyrdom	Date of martyrdom
1	286784	sergeant	Suleiman Mohammed Suleiman Al- Rayahna	Irbid	King Mohammed V Battalion / 14	During the military exercise.	21-02-2001
2	281952	sergeant	Abdullah Mohammed Abdullah Rababa	Irbid	Special Operations Command	While paragliding - training camp	30-06-2001

Martyrs of the Arab Army in 2002

#	Military number	Rank	The name of the martyr	Hometown	Unit	Place of martyrdom	Date of martyrdom
1	40779	Lieutenant	Ayoub Youssef Khalaf Al - Samer	Irbid	Royal Air Force	Military plane crashes during training	25-03-2002
2	40236	Lieutenant	Zakaria Hashim Ali Al - Hijazi	Amman	Tank Battalion/ 9	During military exercises	21-04-2002
3	317604	Lance Corporal	Sharaf Ahmed Abdul Jalil Ahmadinejad	Ajloun	Command of the 3rd Division	During military exercises	17-09-2002

Martyrs of the Arab Army in 2003

#	Military number	Rank	The name of the martyr	Hometown	Unit	Place of martyrdom	Date of martyrdom
1	262998	Sergeant Major	Ibrahim Mohammed Khader Al-Awamara	Madaba	Abu Obeida Amer Bin Al-Jarrah Battalion	During military exercises	31-03-2003
2	299383	Sergeant	Ali Aqeel- Ebniah Al-Asem	Mafraq	Security and Protection Unit	Bomb blast	01-05-2003
3	327235	Lance Corporal	Mohamed Faraj Rabi Olmat	Mafraq	Al-Faisal Battalion/16	While paragliding - training camp	06-05-2003
4	329607	sergeant	Ayman Hassan Marzouq Al – tauashfah	Mafraq	Khalid Bin Alwaleed Battalion /15	During military exercises	10-08-2003
5	279491	Sergeant	Omar Ahmed Aref Asfour	Mafraq	Al - Sharif Shaker Bin Zaid Battalion	Al-Midan Military Hospital/Iraq	12-09-2003
6	348247	Cadet	Mohammed Hussein Salem Athamneh	Irbid	Muta University	While paragliding - training camp	22-09-2003
7	339706	Lance Corporal	Ziad Hamed Khalaf Al - Zayoud	Amman	Special Battalion	While paragliding - training camp	29-09-2003
8	32800	Major	Mustafa Khaled Dweihis Bani Doumi	Irbid	Royal Air Force	The plane crashed on a training trip	19-10-2003



9	24178	Colonel	Maloh Awwad Saleh Abdullah	Amman	Royal Air Force	The plane crashed on a training trip	21-10-2003
10	41899	Lieutenant	Malik Ghazi Abdullah Sakhni	Irbid	Royal Air Force	The plane crashed on a training trip	21-10-2003

Martyrs of the Arab Army in 2004

#	Military number	Rank	The name of the martyr	Hometown	Unit	Place of martyrdom	Date of martyrdom
1	346144	Lance Corporal	Omar Abdullah Salamah Al-Nabian	Mafraq	Hashemite Battalion /10	Training camp mine explosion	13-06-2004
2	145333	Sergeant Major	Ali Talib Ibrahim Qananwa	Irbid	Royal Supply and Transport	Training camp during military exercise	07-07-2004
3	281431	Sergeant	Shaker Saleh Hussein Atum	Jarash	Tank Carriers Group	Training camp during military exercise	07-07-2004
4	351818	Lance Corporal	Fouad Shafa Khaled Al - Ahmad	Irbid	Tank Carriers Group	Training camp during military exercise	07-07-2004
5	43319	Lieutenant	Omar Ali Mahmoud Bani Melhem	Irbid	Royal Air Force	The plane crashed during a training trip	08-11-2004

Martyrs of the Arab Army in 2005

#	Military number	Rank	The name of the martyr	Hometown	Unit	Place of martyrdom	Date of martyrdom
1	341289	Lance Corporal	Ahmed Abdul Rahim Ahmed Al-Nawasra	Al-Balqa'	Special Battalion/101	While paragliding - training camp	10-04-2005
2	24306	Colonel	Ahmed Marji Faour	Mafraq	Royal Air Force	Military plane crashes during training	21-06-2005
3	370786	Private	Ahmed Jamal Saleh Al - Najdawi	Amman	Martyr Abd Al-hamid /41	during terrorist operations in Aqaba	19-08-2005
4	44488	Lieutenant	Aladdin Mohamed Darwish	Amman	Special Forces	During military exercises	14-09-2005
5	350657	Lance Corporal	Abd El - Karim Ali Muadif Al - Jabour	Mafraq	Prince Hussein's Mechanized Battalion/1	During military exercises	09-11-2005

Martyrs of the Arab Army in 2006

#	Military number	Rank	The name of the martyr	Hometown	Unit	Place of martyrdom	Date of martyrdom
1	361321	Cadet	Mohamed Awad Nahab Al - Dalmaz	Mafraq	Royal Air Force	Military plane crashes during training	25-04-2006
2	365292	Private	Faisal Muhammad Arshan Al - Mohareb	Amman	Naval Force Command	While doing the duty	13-07-2006
3	376785	Private	Abdelkader Mohamed Ahmed Al-Husban	Mafraq	Naval Force Command	While doing the duty	18-07-2006



4	263883	First Warrant Officer	Talib Mahmoud Ahmed Al-Rama'Adana	Al-Balqa'	Naval Force Command	While doing the duty.	23-07-2006
5	373036	Student Cadet	Mohammed Ahmed Hijras Bataina	Irbid	Royal Air Force	Military plane crashes during training	16-08-2006
6	392378	Cadet	Mohamed Mahmoud Mohamed Al - Hassan	Jarash	Royal Military College	Camp Unit	16-08-2006
7	364467	Lance Corporal	Samir Ali Sweilem Al - Darab'ah	Karak	Naval Force Command	While doing the duty.	24-08-2006
8	358668	sergeant	Zayed Ahmed Ali Khasawneh	Irbid	Sharhabeel Ben Hasna Battalion/Tanks 26	During military exercises	30-08-2006
9	380891	Private	Atef Eid Reda Al - Bardan	Mafraq	Prince Hashim Special Operations School	While paragliding - training camp	14-09-2006
10	392870	Cadet	Shadi Khalil Atta Allah Al - Qalab	Zarqa	Military Training Directorate	Zayed II Military College/UAE	07-12-2006

Martyrs of the Arab Army in 2007

#	Military number	Rank	The name of the martyr	Hometown	Unit	Place of martyrdom	Date of martyrdom
1	293229	Sergeant Major	Salem AbdulQudahr Falah Ibrahim	Irbid	Naval Force Command	While doing the duty	05-01-2007
2	42621	Lieutenant	Saeed Mohammed Abd El - Abadi	Madaba	Royal Air Force	During military exercises	23-05-2007
3	355064	sergeant	Khaled Ayed Saad Al - Gwairi	Zarqa	special operations unit/71	Diving/Aqaba exercise	28-05-2007
4	42086	Lieutenant	Atef Aish Mohammed Swalmah	Irbid	Engineering Battalion/7	Bomb blast training camp	27-07-2007
5	395693	Private	Jihad Rizk Sahi Al-Salem	Mafraq	Tarek Bin Ziad Paratrooper Battalion/20	While paragliding - training camp	13-09-2007
6	44321	Lieutenant	Amjad Mohammed Saeed in Badawi Kananoa	Irbid	Royal Air Force	Military plane crashes during training	31-12-2007
7	46144	Lieutenant	Abdelkader Samir Fantul Al - Aoun	Mafraq	Royal Air Force	Military plane crashes during training	31-12-2007



Martyrs of the Arab Army in 2008

#	Military number	Rank	The name of the martyr	Hometown	Unit	Place of martyrdom	Date of martyrdom
1	38800	Major	Radwan Salem Mahmoud Ababaneh	Irbid	Royal Air Force	Military plane crashes during training	06-01-2008
2	46387	Lieutenant	Yazan Bassam Hanna Al-Arniki	Al-Balqa'	Royal Air Force	Military plane crashes during training	06-01-2008
3	46126	Lieutenant	Hamza Samir Odeh Al - Abadi	Amman	Royal Air Force	Military plane crashes during training	20-04-2008
4	33090	Colonel	Mohammed Salman Ghoneim Al - Tarwaneh	Karak	First Border Guard Group	While doing the duty	16-05-2008
5	277213	Warrant Officer	Essam Falah Samarini Al-Meshagbeh	Mafrq	Eastern Command-Control and Communications Group	During military exercises	26-06-2008
6	47755	Lieutenant	Wajdi Ali Hamad al- Badour	Ma'an	Al-Sharif Nasser Bin Jamil Battalion/43	During military exercises	18-08-2008
7	337626	sergeant	Bilal Abd El - Aziz Salim Al - Naimat	Irbid	Al-Sharif Nasser Bin Jamil Battalion/43	During military exercises	18-08-2008
8	377670	Lance Corporal	Iyad Ahmed Ali Al-Balawneh	Al-Balqa'	Artillery Battalion/ 5	During military exercises	19-08-2008

Martyrs of the Arab Army in 2009

#	Military number	Rank	The name of the martyr	Hometown	Unit	Place of martyrdom	Date of martyrdom
1	376784	Lance Corporal	Ayman Majid Suleiman Al-Oran	Al - Tafila	Hamza Bin Abdul-Motaleb Brigade/Special Guard	During military exercises	22-01-2009
2	307766	Sergeant Major	Hussein Yusuf Mohammed Al-Borini	Jarash	Artillery Battalion/ 23	While participating with the Special Duty Forces	22-05-2009
3	36721	Lieutenant Colonel	Sakher Musa Yusuf Al-Kharabshah	Al-Balqa'	Royal Air Force	Military plane crashes during training	02-06-2009
4	381455	Lance Corporal	Khaled Abdullah Abd El - Hamid Al - Kaed Al - Shaloul	Irbid	Khalid Bin Alwaleed Battalion /15	During the exercise	25-06-2009
5	389420	Lance Corporal	Murad Khalid Abd El- Hafiz Al- Khilaila	Zarqa	Khalid Bin Alwaleed Battalion /15	During the exercise	25-06-2009
6	365360	sergeant	Marwan Abd El- Karim Abdullah al- Kharsha	Karak	Special Battalion /101	During military exercises	11-10-2009
7	41196	captain	Karim Suleiman Aayed Al - Kaabneh	Amman	Counter-Terrorism battalion/71	During military exercises	16-10-2009
8	23258	dean	Suleiman Hamad Khalif Al - Jaafrah	Karak	Royal Guard Brigade /2	During military exercises	07-11-2009



Martyrs of the Arab Army in 2010

#	Military number	Rank	The name of the martyr	Hometown	Unit	Place of martyrdom	Date of martyrdom
1	43739	captain	Mohamed Suleiman Abdullah Al-- Makh	Zarqa	Maintenance Corps Directorate	Military Observer - Congo	11-01-2010
2	270554	First Warrant Officer	Khaldoon- Hamd Allah Rashid Al-Dajah	Zarqa	Command Division/ 2	Car accident	06-04-2010
3	266530	First Warrant Officer	Rakad Mudien Mshawah Al-Masaeed	Mafrq	Field Air Defense School	Camp Unit	15-04-2010
4	342022	Sergeant	Mahmoud Sahmi Shaman Al - Shorfaat	Mafrq	special operations unit/71	Car accident	20-07-2010
5	43318	captain	Saleh Abd El- Rahman Saleh Al - Darwasha	Irbid	Royal Air Force	Plane crash	28-09-2010

Martyrs of the Arab Army in 2011

#	Military number	Rank	The name of the martyr	Hometown	Unit	Place of martyrdom	Date of martyrdom
1	420846	Lance Corporal	Rakan Musa Ahmed Al-Rashaida	Karak	Jaafar Bin Abi Taleb Battalion	During military exercises	28-01-2011
2	47505	Lieutenant	Maan Mohammed Khalaf Al - Murabaha	Karak	Royal Air Force	Plane crash	08-02-2011
3	379851	sergeant	Abdul - Moneim Mahmoud Saleh Khalil	Irbid	Counter-terrorism battalion/71	During military exercises	23-04-2011

Martyrs of the Arab Army in 2012

#	Military number	Rank	The name of the martyr	Hometown	Unit	Place of martyrdom	Date of martyrdom
1	54197	Lieutenant	Mohammad Ahmed Ali Qazaqaza	Irbid	Royal Air Force	The plane crashed during a training trip.	22-01-2012
2	346966	Sergeant Major	Amer Ali Ahmed Al-Jarrah	Irbid	Prince Hussein Bin Abdullah Brigade/2	During military exercises	23-05-2012
3	296394	First Warrant Officer	Sufyan Salem Mohammed Anizat	Ajloun	Royal Air Defense Battalion/51	While doing the duty	11-06-2012
4	400294	Sergeant	Mohamed Abdullah Ali Al - Manaseer	Zarqa	Royal Border Guard Battalion/10	While doing the duty	21-10-2012

Martyrs of the Arab Army in 2013

#	Military number	Rank	The name of the martyr	Hometown	Unit	Place of martyrdom	Date of martyrdom
1	48464	captain	Ahmed Mahmoud Suleiman Nawasra	Jarash	Special Battalion/71	While doing the duty	19-03-2013
2	347056	Sergeant Major	Salman Musa Moqal Al- Zawahrah	Zarqa	Special Battalion/71	While doing the duty	19-03-2013
3	431128	sergeant	Mohamed Faisal Mamdouh AL-Mahafthah	Karak	Royal Shields Teacher	Camp Unit	08-04-2013
4	37886	Colonel	Maan Atallah Saleh Al-dehisaat	Karak	Royal Air Force Squadron of Basic Training Pilots	Plane crash	16-05-2013
5	442665	Lieutenant	Nael Raad Nael Alkhsman	Amman	Royal Air Force	Plane crash	16-05-2013
6	328806	Warrant Officer	Abd Al - Mohsen Ahmed Ali Qozzeh	Jarash	Royal Air Force	While doing the duty	21-11-2013

Martyrs of the Arab Army in 2014

#	Military number	Rank	The name of the martyr	Hometown	Unit	Place of martyrdom	Date of martyrdom
1	58840	Lieutenant	Hazem Ahmed Thoqan Al-Matar	Amman	Royal Air Force- 17th Squadron	Military plane crashes during training	17-04-2014
2	44310	Major	Moath Muhammad Ali Bani Faris	Irbid	Prince Hussein Air Base	Plane crash during training trip - Al-Ghabawi	16-05-2014

Martyrs of the Arab Army in 2015

#	Military number	Rank	The name of the martyr	Hometown	Unit	Place of martyrdom	Date of martyrdom
1	38673	Colonel	Ibrahim Hassan Ibrahim Hasunah	Amman	Prince Hussein Air College	Military plane crashes during training	06-04-2015
2	333076	Sergeant Major	Hail Faleh Khalaf Alshakhanbah	Madaba	Chemical Support Group	While doing the duty	17-06-2015
3	45576	captain	Osama Ratab Mohammed Al-rababa'	Irbid	Royal Air Force Maintenance Directorate	Camp Unit	10-11-2015
4	472721	Private	Khalid Ali Salamah Al - Khuderaat	Aqaba	Royal Navy Command	During military exercises	16-11-2015



Arab Army Martyrs in 2016

#	Military number	Rank	The name of the martyr	Hometown	Unit	Place of martyrdom	Date of martyrdom
1	57247	Lieutenant	Hazem Mahmoud Hassan Hassuna	Amman	Royal Air Force	While doing the duty	02-02-2016
2	50277	captain	Ashraf Fayeze Suleiman Al - Tafour	Ajloun	Prince Hussein Air College	Military plane crashes during training	01-05-2016
3	352605	Warrant Officer	Raafat Ezzedine Mahmoud Al - Rababa	Irbid	Tank Tanker Group	Car accident	18-07-2016
4	495593	Private	Islam Hazem Khaled Al-Fadhil	Irbid	Paratrooper Battalion/91	While paragliding - training camp	14-08-2016
5	43323	Lieutenant Colonel	Ayed Ahmed Nassar Al-Dasan	Amman	Royal Air Force	Plane crash	05-12-2016

Martyrs of the Arab Army in 2017

#	Military number	Rank	The name of the martyr	Hometown	Unit	Place of martyrdom	Date of martyrdom
1	451150	Sergeant Major	Ahmed Ibrahim Mohamed Abu Shamma	Amman	Supply battalion and transport of King Abdullah Armored Division/3	Camp Unit	10-05-2017
2	461076	sergeant	Ali Hussein Ali Al- Sharman	Irbid	Anti-Armored (Cornet) Company/ Yarmouk Brigade 12	During military exercises	25-05-2017
3	501618	Lance Corporal	Hamza Faris Arshid Al - Marchoud	Zarqa	Anti-Armored (Cornet) Company/ Yarmouk Brigade 12	Car accident	25-05-2017
4	486897	Sergeant Major	Asad Allddin Majid Saleh Mostarihi	Irbid	Anti-Armored (Cornet) Company/ Yarmouk Brigade 12	During military exercises	31-05-2017
5	370033	Sergeant Major	Samer Ahmed Hamdan Awwad	Irbid	Northern Military Region Artillery	Car accident	12-06-2017

Arab Army Martyrs in 2018

#	Military number	Rank	The name of the martyr	Hometown	Unit	Place of martyrdom	Date of martyrdom
1	378031	Sergeant Major	Shadi Tayea Salem Al-maraya	Ma'an	Anti- Armored Company (Tow)/ King Hussein Brigade/40	Camp Unit	30-07-2018
2	57245	Lieutenant	Ahmed Ali Mohammed al- Khawladeh	Zarqa	Prince Hashim Special Operations Aviation Brigade/5	Military plane crashes during training	21-08-2018
3	61226	captain	Mohamed Abd El - Ghani Salim Al - Sharman	Irbid	Royal Guard Brigade/1	Camp Unit	07-11-2018

Arab Army Martyrs in 2019

#	Military number	Rank	The name of the martyr	Hometown	Unit	Place of martyrdom	Date of martyrdom
1	344917	First Warrant Officer	Medhat Khaled Mustafa Bani Yassin	Irbid	Royal Artillery Battalion/9	During military exercises	12-06-2019
2	378342	Warrant Officer	Suleiman Mahmoud Suleiman Dawagarh	Irbid	Special Unit/71	During military exercises	08-08-2019

Martyrs of the Arab Army in 2020

#	Military number	Rank	The name of the martyr	Hometown	Unit	Place of martyrdom	Date of martyrdom
1	459318	Sergeant	Rabi Muhammad Ali Kiwan	Al-Balqa'	Royal Guard Battalion 2	Training camp	04-03-2020
2	450724	Sergeant Major	Ekrama Mohamed Zaki Ahmed Bani Mufraj	Irbid	Prince Talal Brigade/5	During military exercises	20-03-2020
3	67366	Lieutenant/1	Talaaq Mohammed Muslim Al-Harabsheh	Jarash	Royal Guard Special Command	During military exercises	22-09-2020
4	473602	Private	Qutaiba Tayel Musa Bani Amer	Irbid	Royal Guard Battalion/3	During the war operations	15-10-2020

Arab Army Martyrs in Terrorist Operations

#	Military number	Rank	The name of the martyr	Hometown	Unit	Place of martyrdom	Date of martyrdom
1	1649	Warrant Officer	Ibrahim Salamah Ibrahim Al- edibaat	Jarash	Special Battalion /101	Jordan Hotel Terrorist Attacks	17-11-1976
2	10591	Lieutenant	Mahmoud Abdulaziz Al-Kaid	Al-Balqa'	Special Battalion /101	Jordan Hotel Terrorist Attacks	17-11-1976
3	131898	private	abdel salam Salem irshead alqaralah	Karak	special forces	Terrorist attack on Jordan embassy on Lebanon	6-02-1981
4	52166	captain	Moath Safi Youssef Al-Kasasbeh	Karak	Al- Shaheed Muwaffaq Al -Salti	War movements in Syria	01-03-2015
5	48436	captain	Rashid Hussein Al - Zayoud	Zarqa	Special Battalion/71	Terrorist Operations - Irbid	01-03-2016
6	404297	Sergeant	Ahmed Mohamed Mahmoud al- Subhi	Irbid	Anti-Armored Company (Cornet) Hashemite Brigade/51	Terrorist Operations Al-Rukban	21-06-2016
7	426196	Sergeant	Noureddine Mohamed Saleh Shehadeh	Irbid	Royal Border Guard Battalion/6	Terrorist Operations Al-Rukban	21-06-2016
8	469816	sergeant	Bilal Omar Salem Al-Zoubi	Jarash	Royal Border Guard Battalion/6	Terrorist Operations Al-Rukban	21-06-2016
9	473649	Lance Corporal	Khader Mohammed Khader Al-Hajji	Irbid	Royal Border Guard Battalion/6	Terrorist Operations Al-Rukban	21-06-2016
10	476831	sergeant	Rashad Mohamed Abd El- Rahman Al- Talafha	Irbid	Royal Border Guard Battalion/6	Terrorist Operations Al-Rukban	21-06-2016
11	47241	Major	Moath Khamis Faraj Al- Damaniah	Ma'an	Special Task Force	Terrorist Operations - Salt	11-08-2018
12	456331	Sergeant	Hisham Abd El- Rahman Dhaifallah al- Serbaba	Zarqa	Special Task Force	Terrorist Operations - Salt	11-08-2018
13	485969	sergeant	Mohamed Ahmed Suleiman Bani Yassin	Ajloun	Special Task Force	Terrorist Operations - Salt	11-08-2018



Arab Army Martyrs in PeaceKeeping Missions

#	Military number	Rank	The name of the martyr	Hometown	Place of martyrdom	Date of martyrdom
1	197973	Sergeant Major	Hamed Thahir Mufraj	Amman	Croatia	04-01-1994
2	178619	Warrant Officer	Mohamed Hamed Jabr Al - Amawi	Irbid	Croatia	07-07-1994
3	194008	Sergeant	Saleh Mahmoud Fleihan Al - Zawaharah	Zarqa	Croatia	01-08-1994
4	223379	sergeant	Saif OdehAllah Al-Rawashdah	Karak	Croatia	23-02-1995
5	249506	Sergeant Major	Ismail Mohamed Ibrahim Abu Saida	West Bank	Croatia	26-06-1995
6	25228	Major	Ziad Mazin Mohammed Al-Jayousi	Irbid	Angola	03-04-1996
7	283138	Sergeant	Khaled Saleh Mohammed Al-Sardi	Mafrq	Sierra Leone	30-06-2000
8	35021	captain	Hamza Mohammed Ahmed Al-Qudah	Ajloun	Peacekeeping Forces / Ethiopia	21-04-2001
9	30407	Major	Safwat Nayef Saleh Al- Oran	Al - Tafila	Military Observer - Congo	13-05-2003
10	238461	First Warrant Officer	Ahmed Mohammed Atallah Bani Hammoud	Irbid	Peacekeeping Forces Battalion / Ethiopia	26-06-2003
11	39538	captain	Youssef Mubarak Mufleh Al- Ghadeer	Zarqa	Peacekeeping Forces Battalion / Haiti	24-02-2005
12	287281	Sergeant	Mohamed Khalaf Abd El - Hafeez Al - Maheirat	Amman	Peacekeeping Forces Battalion / Haiti	25-10-2005
13	39929	captain	Tariq Abd El- Fattah Abdullah Al- Jaavereh	Karak	Peacekeeping Forces Battalion / Haiti	18-01-2006
14	292376	Sergeant	Rabi Jalal Marei' Al-Dulaifi	Mafrq	Peacekeeping Forces Battalion / Haiti	18-01-2006
15	346189	Lance Corporal	Raed Ibrahim Salem Al - Shadifat	Mafrq	Peacekeeping Forces Battalion / Ethiopian	14-08-2006
16	43385	Lieutenant	Ahmed Mohamed Hassan Baeirat	Ajloun	Peacekeeping Forces Battalion / Haiti	11-11-2006
17	324283	Sergeant	Rami Wasif Taha Al - Muamed	West Bank	Peacekeeping Forces Battalion / Haiti	11-11-2006
18	39431	Lieutenant Colonel	Fawzi Ayed Musa Al-Hadban	Amman	Peacekeeping Forces Battalion / Ivory Coast	16-04-2007
19	281964	Warrant Officer	Hamdan Saeed Abdul Rahman Bani Ahmed	Jarash	Peacekeeping Forces Battalion / Haiti	15-06-2007
20	31569	Colonel	Kamel Salem Ayed Al - Kusa	Amman	Peacekeeping Forces Battalion / 5 Ivory Coast	16-07-2008

21	24508	dean	Obaidullah Ibrahim Hamidan Al - Mawajada	Karak	Peacekeeping Forces Battalion / Haiti	09-10-2009
22	44466	Lieutenant	Bilal Ahmed Rashid Abu Hajila	Jarash	Peacekeeping Forces Battalion / Haiti	09-10-2009
23	94243	Lieutenant Colonel	Jihad Samirin Hussein Al-Muhayrat	Irbid	Peacekeeping Forces Battalion / Haiti	09-10-2009
24	286198	First Warrant Officer	Amer Mahmoud Abdullah Al-Rawashda	Al - Tafila	Peacekeeping Forces Battalion / Haiti	09-10-2009
25	43739	captain	Mohamed Suleiman Abdullah Al- MakhI	Zarqa	Military Observer - Congo	11-01-2010
26	39607	Major	Atta Allah Issa Hussein Al-Manaseer	Amman	Peacekeeping Forces Battalion / Haiti	13-01-2010
27	39933	Major	Ashraf Ali Mohammed Al - Jayousi	Irbid	Peacekeeping Forces Battalion / Haiti	13-01-2010
28	367097	sergeant	Raed Faraj Mufleh Al- Khawaldah	Jarash	Peacekeeping Forces Battalion / Haiti	13-01-2010
29	306012	Warrant Officer	Haitham Jamil Saeed Al-Quwaidar	Al-Balqa'	Peacekeeping Forces Battalion / Ivory Coast	24-08-2010
30	321850	Sergeant	Yahya Huwaishal Al - Shanbala	Karak	Peacekeeping Forces Battalion / Ivory Coast	02-09-2010
31	341934	Sergeant	Laith Asaad Salman Al-Shanabla	Mafraq	Peacekeeping Forces Battalion / Ivory Coast	07-09-2010
32	273480	First Warrant Officer	Khalid Mohammed Hussein Al-Arood	Ajloun	Peacekeeping Forces Battalion / Ivory Coast	27-09-2010
33	49033	Lieutenant	Majid Amer Mohammed Abu Qudahri	Karak	Afghanistan	22-05-2011
34	335782	Sergeant Major	Hayel Mohammad Raji Al-hayya	Amman	Afghanistan	28-04-2012
35	336831	Sergeant Major	Bahaa Mohammed Hussein Al- Dabiba	Amman	Peacekeeping Forces Battalion / Congo	02-06-2012
36	48380	captain	Abdullah Suleiman Najib Nawafila	Irbid	Afghanistan	22-09-2012
37	390073	sergeant	Mohammed Lefi Rath'an Al-Sarhan	Mafraq	Peacekeeping Forces Battalion / Ivory Coast	20-12-2012
38	411945	Sergeant	Awad Raed Awad Shloul	Mali	Irbid	20-05-2021
39	39634	Colonel	Tariq Sabah Suleiman Al , Naimat	Mali	Ma'an	24-05-2021



Reference List

1. His Majesty King Abdullah bin Al Hussein (2008), Al Athar Al Kamelah, An Era of Jordan's History, first edition, Amman.
2. Antonius, George (1980), "Arab Awakening, History of the Arab National Movement", is sued in 1936, Dar Al-Ilm for Millions, fourth edition, Beirut.
3. Antonius, George, Op. cit.
4. Official Gazette (1927), Arab Army's first law, April 2, 1927, No. 154.
5. Frederick Peake (1939), "A history of Jordan and its tribes", "The Arab Command".
6. His Majesty King Abdullah bin Al Hussein (2008), Al Athar Al Kamelah, Chapter 8, Arab Affairs, p. 194.
7. Abu Nawar, Maan (2005), History of the Hashemite Kingdom of Jordan, the struggle for independence 1939 – 1947, published by the Jordan Press Foundation, Amman.
8. Mansion House speech to determine Britain's posture in the Middle East.
9. Two translations of Glubb Pasha's Journal (1897–1983), Dar Al-Fajr Publications, translated and commented by Salim Al-Tikriti, Baghdad.
10. Musa, Suleiman (1959), History of Jordan in the Twentieth Century, "Kingdom and Leadership", Chapter 7, Amman, p. 404.
11. Anglo-Jordan Treaty of Friendship and Alliance, March 22, 1946.
12. Official Gazette, May 25, 1946, Independence Decree, No. 861.
13. Official Gazette, June 17, 1946, Ratification of the Anglo-Jordan Treaty, No. 865.
14. Mousa, Suleiman (1959), Jordan in 1948 Palestine War, "Unforgettable Days", first edition, p. 109.
15. Al Athar Al Kamelah, Op. cit. p. 260–261.
16. Majali, Baker Khazer, (2013), Eternal Martyrs Record, Publications of Jordan Armed Forces- Arab Army.
17. Al Athar Al Kamelah, Op. cit. p. 261.
18. Mousa, Suleiman, "Unforgettable Days", Op. cit. p. 160.
19. Abu Nawar, Maan (1972), History of Jordan Armed Forces, Part Two, pp. 263–280.
20. Jordanian Constitution 2016, Publications of the Ministry of Political and Parliamentary Affairs.
21. Abu Nawar, Maan (1972), History, Op. cit. p. 118, p. 129, p. 169.
22. Mousa, Suleiman, Op. cit. "Liberation and Start-Up", Chapter 10, pg. 628.
23. His Majesty King Hussein bin Talal (1978), "My profession as a King", translated by Dr. Ghazi Ghazil, first edition, p. 98.
24. Official Gazette, April 16, 1964, Issue 1753.
25. Jordan Armed Forces Law of April 9, 1964.
26. Official Gazette, March 14, 1957, Termination of Anglo-Jordan Treaty under Law No. 6, Issue 1322.
27. King Hussein bin Talal, "My War with Israel" (An interview with King Hussein, conducted by the French journalists Vic Vance and Pierre Loire), 1970, The Battle of Samu, pp. 24–29.



Reference List

28. Mohammad Fawzy (1967 – 1970), Journals of Ajloun Radar. Journals of the Egyptian Minister of War Mohammad Fawzy, issued in the name of the “Three Years' War”.
29. Speech of the late King Hussein, may Allah rest his soul in peace, in the presence of the Heads and members of the House of Senate and House of Representatives in the Royal Court, on May 3, 1995 – p. 63.
30. Majali, Baker Khazer (2013), Jordanian Hashemite Leadership, “The First Summit Decisions 1964, Royal Hashemite Court Publications, p. 25.
31. King Hussein bin Talal (1968), My War with Israel, Op. cit.
32. Majali, Baker Khazir (2004), Battle of al Karameh, first edition.
33. Abu Nawar, Maan (1968), Battle of Karameh, King Hussein’s Cable to the leaders of Arab States and to the Secretary-General of the United Nations, in the morning of Battle of Karameh.
34. Military History Drafting Committee (1999), Military History of Jordan Armed Forces, p.75.
35. Sa’adeh, Ali (1999), Political Assassination in Jordan, first edition, Amman, p. 110.
36. Al-Tal, Sa’eed (1986), “Jordan and Palestine, an Arab Viewpoint”, Dar Al-Liwaa for Press and Publishing, Amman, p. 69.
37. Mousa, Suleiman (1980), Wasfi Al-Tal, a Personal Reflection in his writings on Arab issues, Dar Al-Liwaa for Press and Publishing, Amman, p.67.
38. Military History Drafting Committee, Op. cit. p.197.
39. Al-Tal, Sa’eed, Op. cit. p. 63.
40. Sa’adeh, Ali. Op. cit. p. 110.
41. Al Adroos, Syed Ali (1983), translated by Abdul Aziz Al-Maaytah, “Hashemite Arab Army 1908–1979, Amman, Humphrey Publishing House., Camelot Press Ltd., Southampton– London, pp. 280–284.
42. Sa’adeh, Ali (1999), “Political Assassination in Jordan”, Op. cit. pp. 111–112.
43. Khalil Hindi, et al. (1971) “Palestinian Resistance and the Jordanian Regime”, Beirut, Research Center, Palestine Liberation Organization, pp. 53–54.
44. Al-Tal, Sa’eed, Op. cit. p. 71.
45. Al-Tal, Sa’eed, “Jordan and Palestine, an Arab Viewpoint”, Op. cit. p. 72.
46. Abdel Quddous, Ihsan (1974), Political Thought, Step by Step, Akhbar Al-Youm Egyptian Newspaper.
47. Al Adroos, Syed Ali, “Hashemite Arab Army”, Op. cit. p. 280.
48. Al-Tal, Sa’eed, “Jordan and Palestine, an Arab Viewpoint”, Op. cit. p. 59.
49. Palestine Liberation Organization (1971), Palestinian National Liberation Movement Fatah, “Revolution with Trial and Error,” Palestinian Resistance and the Jordanian Regime, Research Center, Palestine Liberation Organization, p. 309.
50. Al-Tal, Sa’eed, “Jordan and Palestine, an Arab Viewpoint”, Op. cit. pp. 59–60.
51. Al-Kilani, Haitham, Reflective Critique of the Resistance, before, during and after September



Reference List

- Events, "Palestinian Resistance and the Jordanian Regime," Op. cit. p.281.
52. Al-Tal, Sa'eed, "Jordan and Palestine, an Arab Viewpoint", Op. cit. pp. 56.
53. Hindi, Khalil, Palestinian National Liberation Movement, Fatah, "Revolution with Trial and Error," Palestinian Resistance and the Jordanian Regime, Op. cit. p. 309.
54. Op. cit. p. 57.
55. Hindi, Khalil (1971), Palestinian Resistance and the Fateful Questions after September, Palestinian Resistance and the Jordanian Regime, Beirut, Research Center, Palestine Liberation Organization, pp. 270-271.
56. Rababa'a, Ghazi (1996), "Wasfi al-Tal and the Palestinian Cause", Wasfi al-Tal, his Thoughts and Stances, edited by Bilal Hasan al-Tal, et al., Jordanian Islamic Center in cooperation with Ministry of Culture, Amman, pp. 214-215.
57. Ghazi Rababa'a, "Wasfi al-Tal and the Palestinian Cause", Wasfi al-Tal, his Thoughts and Stances, edited by Bilal Hasan al-Tal , et al. Jordanian Islamic Center in cooperation with Ministry of Culture, Amman, 1996, pp. 214-215. Personal interviews with:
- A. Retired Brigadier General Salem Khader Abu Zaid, interviewed on Monday 20/1/2003 in Amman (passed away later). Abu Zaid served as the Commander of the 12th Royal Tank Battalion, one of the 40th Armored Brigade Units from 11/15/1969 – 25/1/1971. His battalion repelled the attack of the Syrian forces on Jordanian territories in the 1970 events.
- B. Retired Brigadier General Marzouq Falah Al Abed, interviewed on Monday 20/1/2003 in Amman. Al Abed served as the Deputy Commander of the 4th Royal Tank Battalion, one of the 40th Armored Brigade units. His battalion repelled the attack of the Syrian forces on Jordan, as he engaged directly and closely, in multiple locations, with the Syrian forces tanks.
- C. Retired Lieutenant-Colonel Hamed Abu Jamous, interviewed on Monday 20/1/2003 in Amman. Abu Jamous served as the Commander of the 2nd Tank Battalion (later 2nd Armored Battalion), one of the 40th Armored Brigade units. His battalion repelled the Syrian forces attack on Jordan, and fought the Syrian forces in Muthalath Al Ramtha. **