



ACOR
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المركز الأمريكي للأبحاث
AMERICAN CENTER OF RESEARCH

The AMERICAN CENTER of RESEARCH Since 1968



In January 2021, we undertook a drone survey in preparation for heritage and environmental impact assessments of the Wadi Rum Protected Area.



INTRODUCTION

The American Center of Research (ACOR) is an international, nonprofit academic institution whose mission is advancing knowledge of Jordan and the interconnected region, past and present. Its origin was grounded in the humanities, having been established in 1968 by archaeologists, anthropologists, and historians as a permanent base of operations to support research in the region. The American Center facilitates the acquisition of knowledge through research and dialogue with an extensive library, archives, and residential facilities in Amman and with international fellowship and scholarship programs. Today, we promote and support research across a broad swath of the social, natural, and physical sciences, humanities, and the arts. We do so through knowledge sharing, including by offering lectures, digital resources, publications, workshops and training programs, archaeological research, facilitating the work of others, cultural heritage preservation, and a variety of interdisciplinary initiatives.

The American Center serves as a conduit for cultural exchange among students, scholars, professionals, and the public in Jordan, the region, and beyond. We acknowledge the fundamental interconnectivity of tangible and intangible cultural heritage, economic development, education, and the environment across the region, and we engage in these fields.

Front cover: The Amman Citadel.



Surveying the Abdoun archaeological site, 2022.



Excavation at Bayt Ras, 2019.



Outdoor social and engagement space at the American Center of Research, after renovation.

*Entrance to the ACOR building with stairway
to Khirbet Salameh.*

THE CENTER





The American Center's building in Amman has served as a base for countless visiting scholars, students, tour groups, dig teams, training programs, and staff members since it officially opened in July 1986. The building is one of the few purpose-built research facilities of its kind in the region and is located across from the University of Jordan. It houses a research library, an extensive archive, a conservation laboratory, apartments and residential rooms for scholars, staff, and visitors, storage space for field projects, and meeting spaces for groups. The building was expanded in 2005 by adding one new floor and extending another to host more guests. Renovations took place in 2020–2022, funded by the United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and the American Center. These renovations upgraded the facility with specific attention to safety and security, disability access, gender sensitivity, and enhanced technology. Residential, dining, lounge, kitchen, and office spaces were also improved.



HRH Prince Raad Bin Zeid breaking ground for construction of the ACOR building in January 1985.

Next to the center is Khirbet Salameh, a multi-room Late Roman/Byzantine-period farmhouse with a central courtyard. Overlooking a fertile valley in antiquity, the site is a unique example of ancient rural architecture preserved in the Amman area. Dating from the second century CE, it was still functioning or being reused during Byzantine and early Islamic times (eighth century CE).

Khirbet Salameh was first surveyed in the 1970s by Mujahed Muheisin of Yarmouk University and was partially excavated in the 1980s by Cherie Lenzen and Allison McQuitty on behalf of the American Center. In the early 1990s, ACOR director Pierre M. Bikai carried out further excavations, and in 2021–2022, digital rendering of the site was completed.



*Scan the QR code to download the app
and access the virtual tour.*

*Right: Scene from the virtual tour of Khirbet
Salameh.*

The re-presentation and interpretation of this site is an exciting opportunity within urban Amman, an area under daily development that presents a threat to such historic agricultural settlements in urban spaces. Accordingly, in late 2021 and early 2022, augmented-reality and virtual tours were created to allow many people from different segments of society to interact with the site and better understand its historical content. The augmented-reality app for Khirbet Salameh can be downloaded from Google Play or the App Store.

App Store: apple.co/3xZHOMW

Google Play: bit.ly/3HUEIU5



*Site maintenance undertaken by the
Department of Antiquities in spring
2022.*

KHIRBET SALAMEH



LIBRARY

The American Center's library is one of the premier research libraries in the region and is, in many ways, the "jewel in the crown" of our Amman facility. It is a crucial resource for Jordanian and international scholars, holding more than 45,000 volumes and periodicals and providing important research resources unavailable elsewhere in the region. Normally, thousands of scholars, among them professors, students, and our fellows, and members of the wider public and international community actively utilize the library and its electronic resources. Thanks to free access to its library—and the JSTOR digital library—many academics are able to keep up with the latest developments in their fields and hundreds of Jordanian students have been able to finish their theses and dissertations.



The library terrace and entrance: dedicated outdoor space for library users.

As a master's student in Architectural Conservation earning my degree from the German Jordanian University, my thesis requires crucial data from books and references. It was hard to find these resources while using the internet or anywhere else.

At [the American Center]'s library, I was not only able to find very valuable and useful research materials, but I also was able to use the library to fully concentrate on my thesis. In addition, every resource is easy to find and the library team is very helpful.

*—Sarah Al-Zaghoul,
graduate student, German Jordan University Library*



The American Center of Research houses an impressive collection of more than 100,000 photographic slides and other image formats dating from the 1940s until today. These images document ACOR's institutional history, archaeological sites and excavations, architecture, landscapes, nature, and scenes of daily life. Since 2016, the American Center has been awarded two U.S. Department of Education grants (2016–2020, 2020–2024) to greatly improve access to our collections through digitizing and hosting images and metadata online. Originally launched as the ACOR Photo Archive, the multimedia ACOR Digital Archive now offers over 40,000 items to the public, including collections from Jane Taylor, Rami Khouri, George Bass, and others. The current grant has supported the digitization of the Barbara A. Porter collection, as well as slides from Nancy Lapp and audio recordings of lectures hosted at the center in the early 1980s. The Digital Archive will expand as digitization and description of our collections continue, and we are excited about the potential of adding new formats, such as videos and maps.

photoarchive.acorjordan.org



Dina Al Majali examining a photographic slide in preparation for scanning.

Right: Temple of Artemis, Jerash (ancient Gerasa), Jordan, 1995. Jane Taylor collection.



DIGITAL ARCHIVE



Petroglyphs photographed by the 'Aqaba-Ma'an Archaeological and Epigraphic Survey, 1980-1990. AMAES collection.



Early Neolithic arrowheads and blade fragments, Ayn Abu Nekheileh, Wadi Rum, 1975-1981. James A. Sauer collection.



Dried herbs for sale, Tunis, Tunisia. Barbara A. Porter collection.



Mosaic with camels, Bosra, Syria, 1997. Paul and Nancy Lapp collection.



Tall Kowm, Syria, 1982. Linda K. Jacobs collection.



Amman in snow, 1992. ACOR institutional collection.



Measuring wheat near Madaba, Jordan, 1945. Charles Wilson collection.

Since our founding, more than 1,000 fellowships have been awarded. With more than 30 fellowship appointments now available annually, the American Center maintains an active fellowship program that funds students and scholars to conduct research, publish or present their findings, and participate in archaeological expeditions. Long-term fellowships support research on a wide range of topics, from ancient to modern. The Council of American Overseas Research Centers (CAORC) Fellowship program, funded by the Department of State's Bureau of Educational and Cultural Affairs (ECA), has provided for nearly 200 fellowships since 2001. The National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH) has funded some fifty long-term fellows since 1980.

Ten named fellowships have been created in honor of significant supporters or friends of the American Center. So far, 197 Americans, Jordanians, and others have received grants from these endowments. In 2008, to honor forty years in Jordan, the Board of Trustees established the Jordanian Graduate Student Scholarship, which has thus far assisted 51 Jordanians for their university studies, particularly related to cultural resource management, archaeology, conservation, epigraphy, and heritage studies.



FELLOWSHIPS



Our fellows conduct research on tangible and intangible cultural heritage in Jordan and throughout the region.

American Center Fellowships

National Endowment for the Humanities (NEH)

Post-Doctoral Fellowship

Council of American Overseas Research Centers (CAORC)

Post-Doctoral Fellowships

Pre-Doctoral Fellowships

ACOR Fellow MESA Award

Pierre and Patricia Bikai Fellowship

Bert and Sally de Vries Fellowship

Frederick-Wenger Jordanian Educational Fellowship

Lawrence T. Geraty Travel Scholarship

Jennifer C. Groot Memorial Fellowships

Jordanian Graduate Student Scholarships

Jordanian Travel Scholarships for ASOR Annual Meeting

Harrell Family Fellowship

Burton MacDonald and Rosemarie Sampson Fellowship

The S. Thomas Parker Memorial Fund

Kenneth W. Russell Memorial Fellowships

Kenneth W. Russell Tawjihi Prize

James A. Sauer Memorial Fellowship

U.S. Educator Fellowship

As an ACOR Fellow I met scholars from various disciplines that shaped my thinking on my research and deepened my understanding of the region... [T]here are so many people that I am grateful to, for their expertise and the thoughtful conversation. I have never been in a place like ACOR with so many people who are passionate and knowledgeable about Jordan in unique and intersecting ways.

Rawan Arar

2018 ACOR-CAORC Pre-Doctoral Fellow



Above: Excavations at the Late Neolithic site of Wadi Fidan 61 in Jordan's Wadi Arabah, 2016, when ACOR-CAORC fellow Kathleen Bennallack worked at the site.

Right: Michael Morris, 2018-2019 ACOR-CAORC Post-Graduate Fellow, working to conserve a marble figure of Aphrodite found during excavations of the Petra North Ridge.



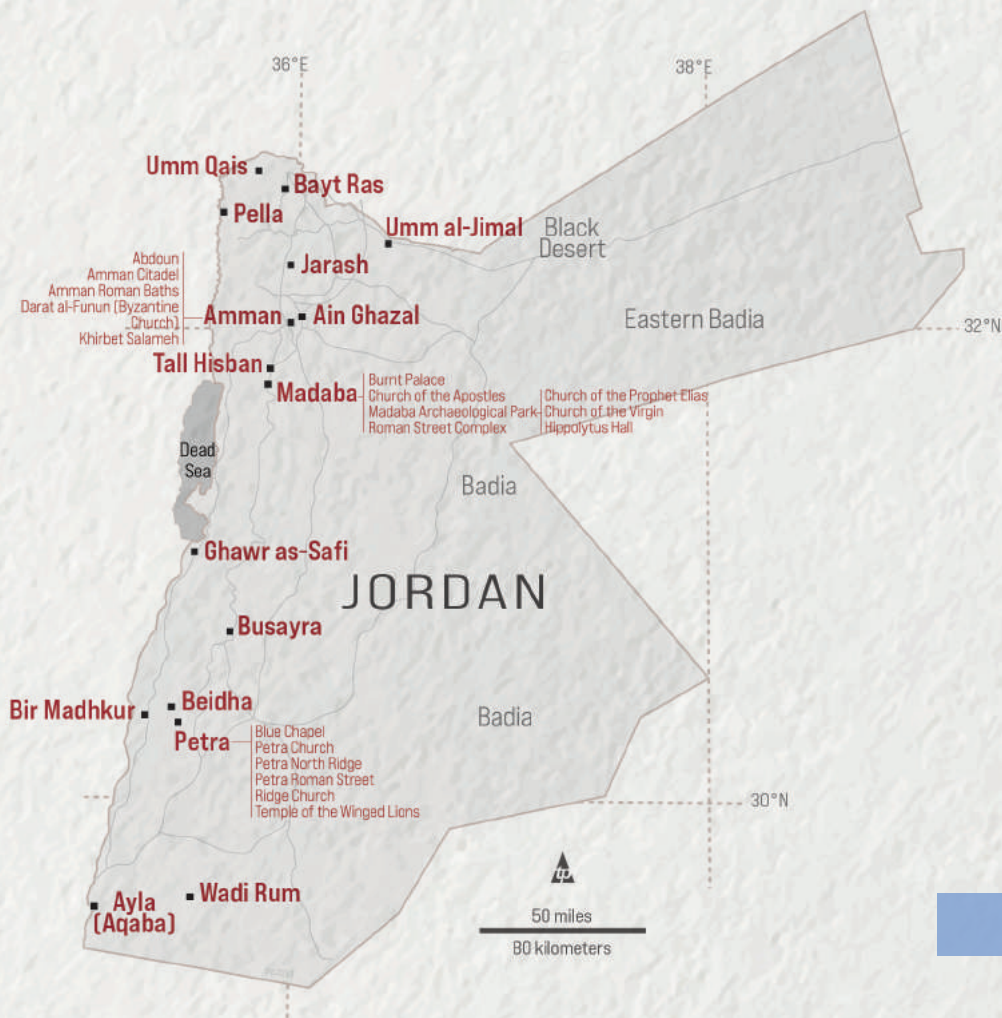
Above: Former United States Information Agency Fellow (1992–1993, 1994–1995, 1998–1999) Andrew Smith (background, standing) leading a SCHEP training workshop for workers at the Bir Madkhur site in 2015.



Right: Felicia De Peña, Kenneth W. Russell Fellow (2017–2018), flint-knapping to better understand how hunter-gatherer communities at Karaneh IV, a site in Jordan's Azraq basin, passed down knowledge of stone-tool technology during the Epipaleolithic, more than 18,000 years ago.



Map showing locations of projects in which ACOR has been involved, in varying capacities, since 1968.



PROJECTS



ABDOUN COMMUNITY ARCHAEOLOGY PROJECT

The American Center and the Jordanian Department of Antiquities partnered in 2021 to create a new community archaeology program: the Abdoun Community Archaeology Project. Focused on the site of Abdoun South, within the Japanese Garden in Amman, the project serves as a means to deepen the involvement of members of the public with the rich history and heritage of the area—that is, give them an opportunity to get their hands dirty. Under the close supervision of trained professionals, volunteers are welcomed to help understand and excavate the ancient site, which spans from the time of the Ammonite Kingdom (8th–6th centuries BCE) through the Ayyubid-Mamluk period (12th–16th centuries CE). The project's goal is simple: by promoting appreciation for historical structures and the past, inform and actively involve more people.

Right: Orthophoto (aerial photograph corrected for scale) of the Abdoun site, 2021.



Left: Khadija Adam and Kosi Atef conducting a survey for eastward extension of the Abdoun site.



PREVENTION OF ILLICIT TRAFFICKING OF CULTURAL PROPERTY

Funded by the Public Affairs Office of the U.S. Embassy in Amman and undertaken in collaboration with the Jordanian Department of Antiquities (DoA), the American Center's Prevention of Illicit Trafficking of Cultural Property project was launched 2021 to support the DoA's anti-smuggling/anti-trafficking section, enhancing national and international efforts to preserve and protect Jordan's wealth of cultural heritage. The project helps to develop training courses needed to prepare DoA employees to effectively address this worldwide problem.



Ahmed Kzzo conducting training workshops for Department of Antiquities staff in Amman (left) and Irbid (above), June 2022.

Columns of the eastern façade of the second-century CE Roman temple atop Amman's Citadel hill were re-erected (and four drums carved anew for structural reasons) in the 1990s by the American Center. Along with the architrave placed horizontally on top, they have become a symbol of Amman, and their images can found everywhere from the sides of taxis to official tourism materials. This ancient building collapsed in an eighth-century earthquake, and many of its stones were reused for the nearby Umayyad palatial complex and the Abbasid city wall. Thus little actually remained of the Roman temple, which was connected to the city below by a monumental staircase. Two ACOR publications document the excavations and architecture of the building and showcase its importance within ancient Philadelphia, as Amman was known in Hellenistic times.

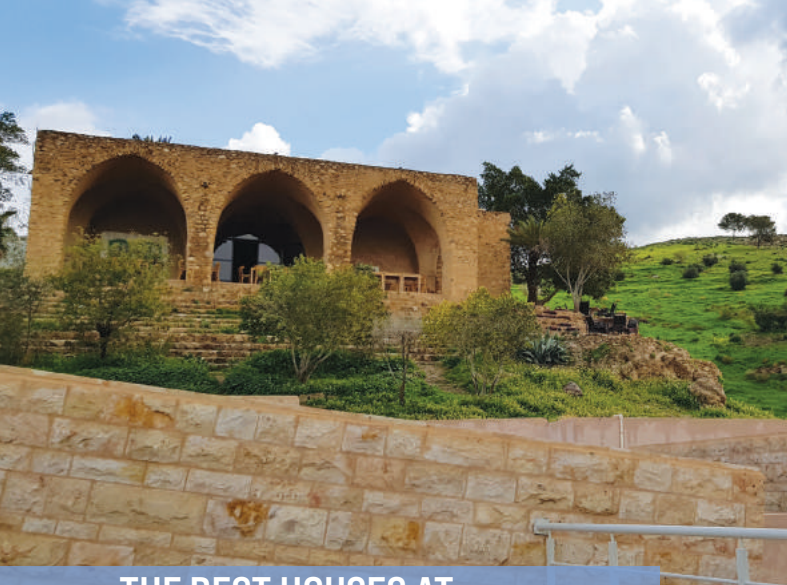


Reconstructing columns of the Roman temple at the Amman Citadel.





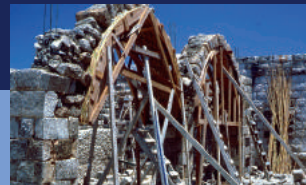
AMMAN CITADEL



THE REST HOUSES AT PELLA & UMM QAIS



The rest houses, built in the early 1990s, at these two important sites in Jordan were constructed with traditional methods and in a manner intended to blend into the archaeological site and serve visitors and local residents. Architect Ammar Khammash designed and directed the projects, which were funded by a USAID grant to ACOR. At Umm Qais (ancient Gadara), the building was constructed adjacent to the local school on the top of the acropolis, providing a sweeping view of Lake Tiberias and its surrounding landscape. Today, the facility includes a lovely restaurant. At Pella (modern Tabaqat Fahl), the triple-arched portico of the rest house looks over the site that dominates the northern part of the Jordan Valley.



The Umm Qais rest house today (top), and during construction (bottom).

Archival photographs of the Pella rest house at the time of its opening.

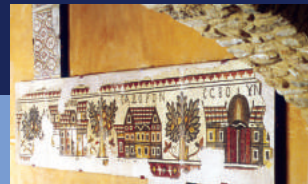


MADABA

ARCHAEOLOGICAL PARK

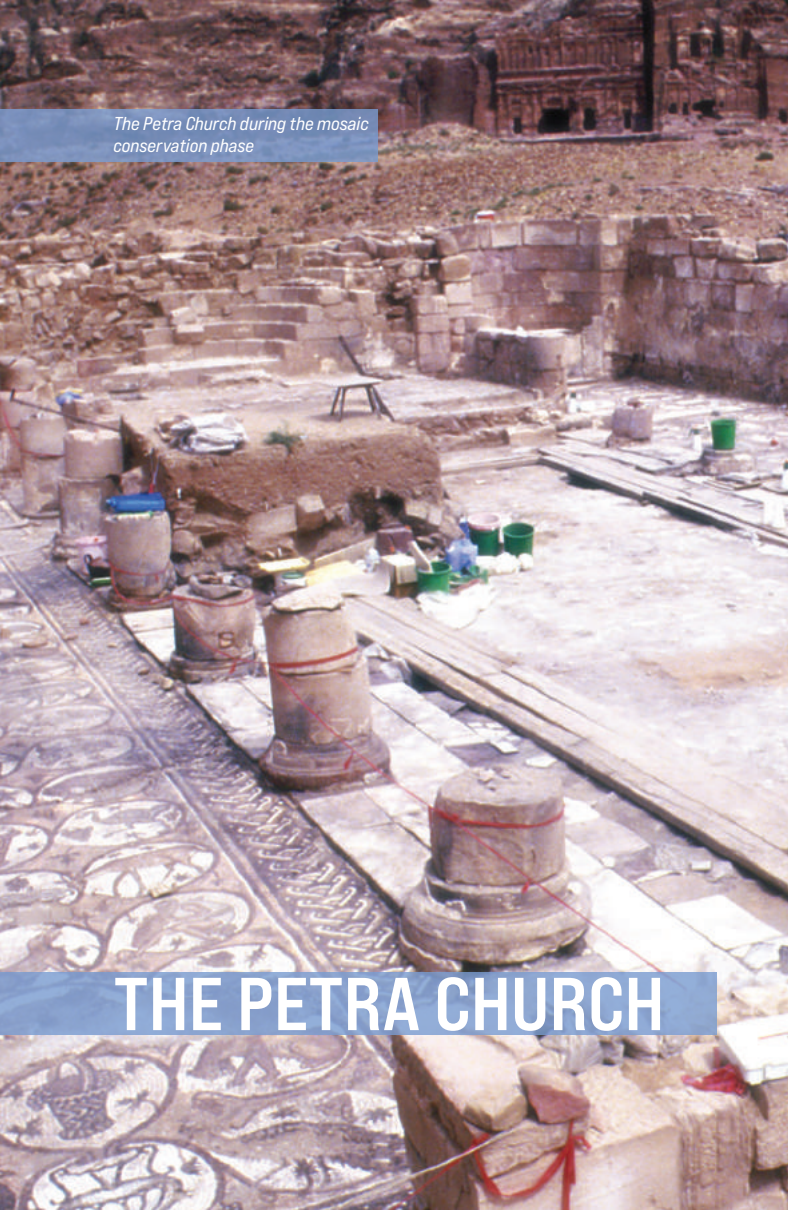


In the center of the city of Madaba are two areas called the Mababa Archaeological Park (east and west). With a Roman street running through them, these parks include several Byzantine churches, some of which were protected by shelters built as part of an ACOR project funded by USAID in the 1990s. Many of the extant mosaic floors of Madaba lie within this zone, and they provide a glimpse into the variety of mosaic patterns created in Madaba. A survey of the city undertaken during the same period also documented ancient structures, as well as the city's vernacular architecture of the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries. The long-awaited final publication of this effort is expected soon.



Shelter over the Madaba Archaeological Park East (top left), with various mosaics in this complex.

The Petra Church during the mosaic conservation phase

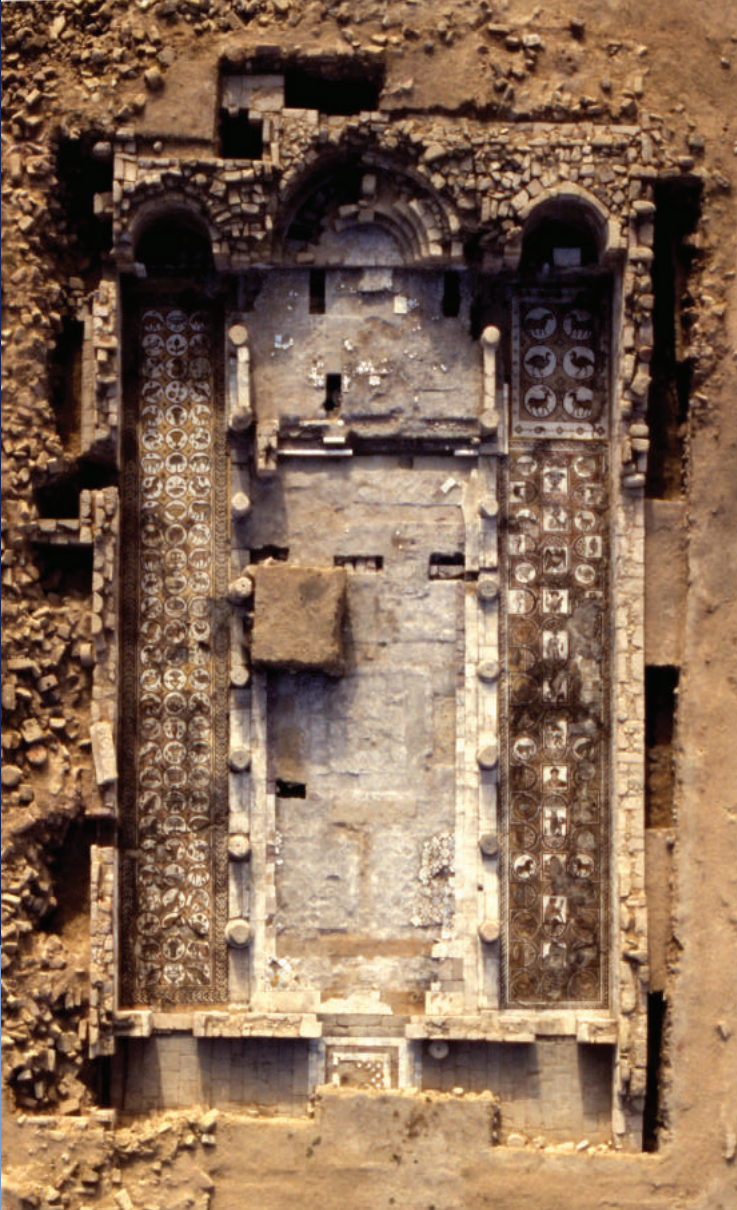


THE PETRA CHURCH

In the center of the ancient city of Petra sits “the Petra Church,” excavated by the American Center in the 1990s and protected by a shelter created in 1998. The main church interior contains a marvelous array of mosaic floors, uncovered and conserved by ACOR. An archive of sixth-century CE papyrus documents written in Greek were found in a small room in the church in December 1993. These documents, known today as the “Petra papyri,” show that the archdeacon of the church was named Theodoros and that it was dedicated to the Virgin Mary. The now published documents, largely economic in nature, allow us to reconstruct aspects of the lives of some of the inhabitants of Petra at that time. The detailed floor mosaics, which are remarkably intact, include visual imagery of objects of daily life as well as personifications of the seasons, the earth, the ocean, and wisdom.



Mosaic personifications on the floor of the south aisle in the Petra Church: “Ocean” [lower] and “Spring” [upper].



OUR LOGO

This marble panther vase (original height, 85 cm/33.5 in) was discovered in some 130 fragments in the Petra Church, and once restored it became the ACOR logo. The drawing of the vase first graced the cover of *ACOR: The First 25 Years* [1993], and, starting in 2004, it was used in the masthead of the *ACOR Newsletter*. That drawing was modified in 2012 to become the updated ACOR logo, as seen below. This Roman-period krater, dating to around 200 CE and made of marble from Turkey, was several centuries old when used in the sixth-century Petra Church. It is a fitting image for the ACOR logo, as it represents the many phases of advancing knowledge: excavation, restoration, and publication. This significant discovery is now displayed in the Petra Museum.





CONSERVATION

The American Center's conservation lab was created and equipped in the early 1990s thanks to a grant from American Schools and Hospitals Abroad and was renovated in 2021-2022. The initial timing was perfect, as in December 1993 fragile papyrus scrolls were discovered in the Petra Church and brought to this space for safekeeping and conservation and study for publication. In continuation of these efforts and in the integrated contribution to the preservation of the history and antiquities of Jordan, the Cooperative for Preserving Archaeological Artifacts was launched in 2006, providing a laboratory equipped with the latest scientific and technical methods in the field of restoration. The laboratory is equipped for all restoration applications associated with excavation work and provides all stages of documentation and "first aid" for the artifacts, the aim of which is to return the archaeological materials to a state closer to their original condition in order to accommodate study or display.



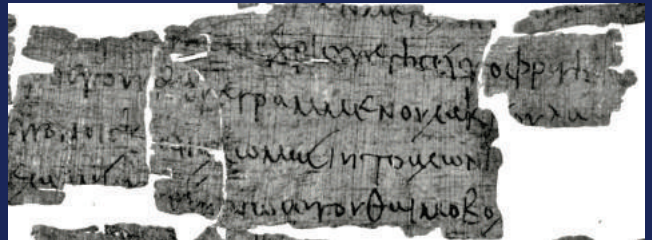
Above: Conservation lab at the American Center of Research, 2022.

Left: Khadija Adam investigating ceramic and stone samples in the lab.



THE PETRA PAPYRI

An archive of sixth-century documents written in Greek on papyrus was found in the Petra Church in December 1993 during preparations for building a shelter over the site. They were brought to ACOR almost immediately, and in the 25 years since their discovery they have been conserved, studied, and published. The five Petra papyri volumes provide transcriptions, translations, and commentary, as well as photos of 87 of the approximately 140 scrolls. This massive endeavor was undertaken by many scholars from the University of Helsinki and the University of Michigan. The published series is a testament to their dedication and persistence and provides insights into the lives of the people of Petra during Byzantine times.



A fragment of Petra Papyrus 17, a record of a property division among three brothers, early sixth century CE.

Left: Conservation and study of the Petra papyri at ACOR as undertaken by the Finnish team (below, Antti Arjava).



TEMPLE OF THE WINGED LIONS

The Temple of the Winged Lions (TWL) in Petra was built overlooking the ancient city center in the first century CE, perhaps to honor the Nabataean goddess Al Uzza. It was damaged and fell out of use after the earthquake of 363 CE. The American Expedition to Petra (AEP), directed by the late Philip Hammond, excavated here between 1974 and 2005, revealing important archaeological findings related to Nabataean cultic activity and temple workshops.

In 2009, the American Center launched the Temple of the Winged Lions Cultural Resource Management (TWLCRM) Initiative, alongside the Department of Antiquities of Jordan and the Petra Development and Tourism Region Authority, in response to urgent conservation needs. Over nearly a decade, the project sought to fully document, conserve, preserve, and present this monument to visitors in collaboration with the local community. With support from the U.S. Ambassadors Fund for Cultural Preservation, individual donors, and the USAID-funded Sustainable Cultural Heritage Through Engagement of Local Communities Project (SCHEP), the initiative piloted a sustainable model for cultural heritage preservation that builds the capacity of local communities through employment and on-the-job training and also raises awareness of cultural heritage among youth and adults.

Publication of the temple is being prepared with the support of a grant from the U.S. National Endowment for the Humanities (2021–2023).



The temple was named for the carved capitals of the columns surrounding its inner podium.



Hands-on educational experiences have taken place at the TWL for schoolchildren to learn the value of documenting and protecting cultural heritage.



The TWLCRM provided hundreds of training and employment opportunities for local community members, transferring skills and knowledge for better site management.



Augmented reality: a reconstruction of the ancient temple superimposed on the modern site.



Scan the QR code to visit our website for more about the temple and excavations there.



BAYT RAS



Modern-day Bayt Ras stands on the ruins of ancient Capitolas, one of the ten cities of the Decapolis League. A Roman-era tomb dating from the first to fifth centuries CE was discovered at the site in late 2016. It features sixty-four unique inscriptions in Greek and Aramaic, as well as dozens of frescoes that represent details of daily life that are not often mentioned in historical records. Consequently, the tomb is both visually beautiful and remarkably valuable for scholarly understanding of the region in this time period.

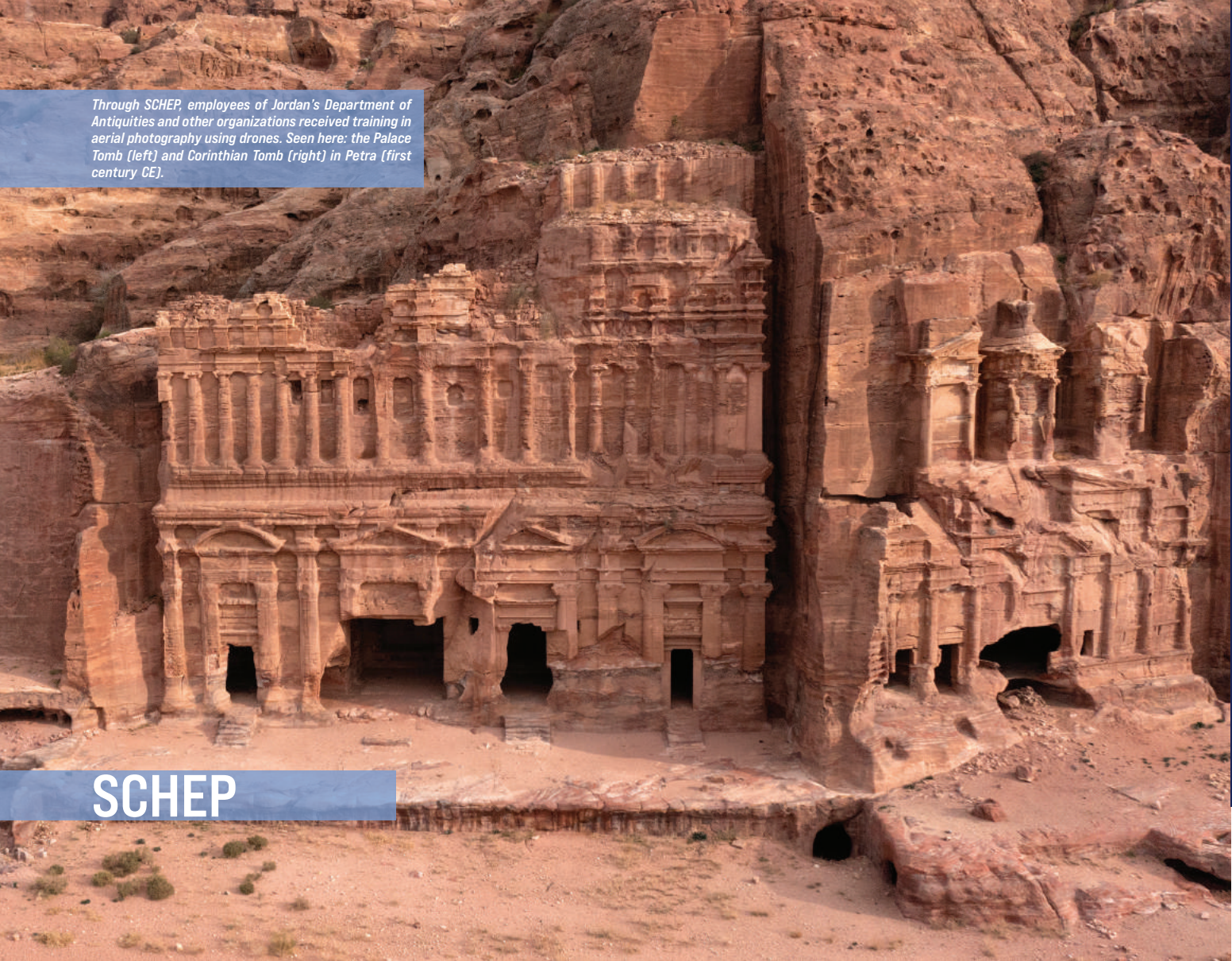
The site posed a major challenge, both technically and in terms of jurisdiction. However, the support of local community members and an international coalition headed by the American Center of Research's USAID-funded Sustainable Cultural Heritage Through Engagement of Local Communities Project (SCHEP) have preserved and protected the tomb.

Left: Giulia Pompa conserving the painted tomb at Bayt Ras.

Scan the QR code to view digital reconstructions.

Right: Fresco depicting Zeus.





Through SCHEP, employees of Jordan's Department of Antiquities and other organizations received training in aerial photography using drones. Seen here: the Palace Tomb (left) and Corinthian Tomb (right) in Petra (first century CE).

SCHEP

The Sustainable Cultural Heritage Through Engagement of Local Communities Project (SCHEP) is a USAID-funded initiative of the American Center. Thus far, it has supported 95 NGOs and micro- and small businesses that promote Jordan's cultural heritage to its youth. SCHEP has fostered local enterprises in the tourism industry that offer programs focused on Jordan's distinctive cuisine, performing arts, and handicrafts. Visitors and residents alike can experience traditional and contemporary Jordanian recipes, music and dance, and visual arts, important elements of Jordan's cultural heritage that might have been lost to history if the project had not sponsored these initiatives. Engaging women and members of the younger generation in traditional arts and crafts—some of them unique to Jordan—has been central throughout the project.

Since 2014, through SCHEP the American Center addresses the preservation and development of archaeological sites in Jordan and implements capacity-building programs for private and governmental agencies. The project likewise partners with the Department of Antiquities to formulate policies and strategies to preserve and promote Jordan's cultural heritage.



The first Archaeology Festival in Amman, held at Al Hussein Park in 2018.



First day of the Pottery of Jordan Workshop, Madaba.



A cultural heritage awareness workshop for children at a primary school in Bayt Ras.



An activity at Bayt Alturath in Fuhais, educating the public about local heritage dishes.



CAREER ACCELERATION PROJECT FOR CREATIVE DESIGNERS

The Career Acceleration Project for Creative Designers, supported and funded by the European Union, EDU-Syria, Nuffic, and Edu-Trans, was designed and implemented by the American Center (2021-2022). Through the four phases of the project, participants, especially Syrian refugees and traditionally under-represented Jordanians, built their capacities in soft and technical skills, promoted their creative work professionally, and gained access to an engaging and inspiring environment to help jump start and advance their careers in a digital economy.



Left and above: Participants (with, at left, program coordinator Hala Maita'ah) in the project's second phase, which provided career coaching and training in communication and other soft skills.

PUBLIC LECTURES

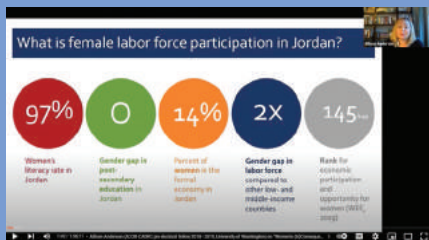
From its inception, the American Center has hosted lectures and seminars on a wide variety of topics, often with archaeology and heritage as dominant themes. The library serves as the main venue, transformed for presentations, many of which are now available on YouTube. In recent years, faced with the complications of the COVID-19 pandemic, we had to form a new strategy: hold our public lectures online, which has allowed us to reach a larger audience, and use this as an opportunity to considerably enhance our impact. With the advent of our online lecture series, these events have reached thousands of additional individuals and many more institutions—and in more formats than ever, including live dual English/Arabic translations and subtitles for improved accessibility. In 2022, in-person lectures returned, also streamed online, for the best of both worlds.



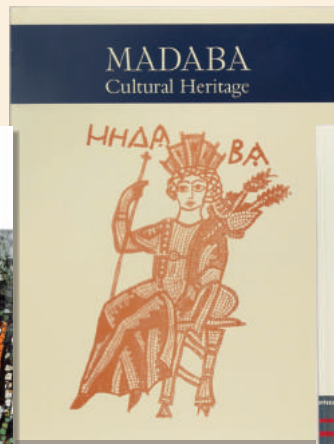
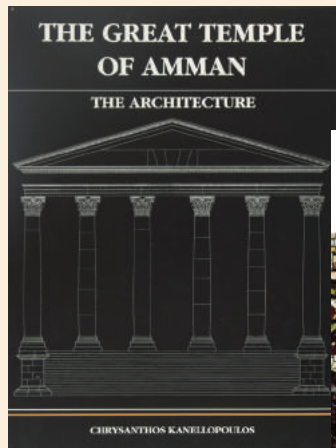
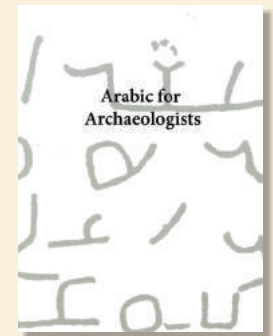
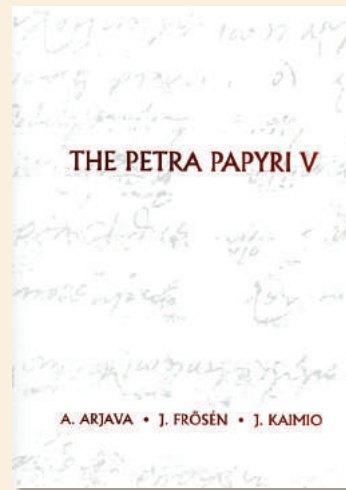
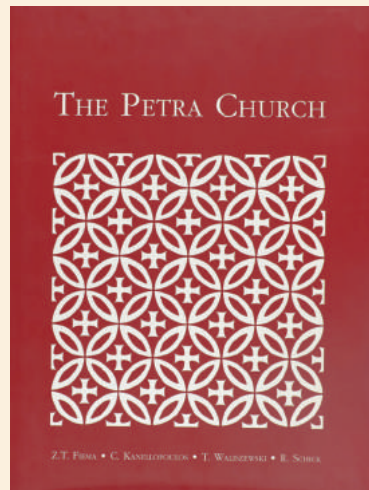
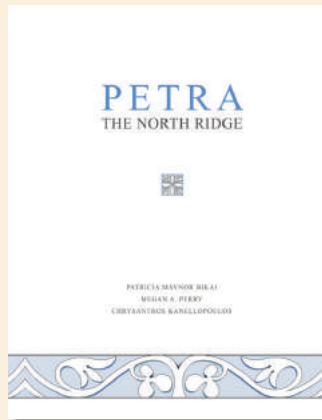
Above: Gary Rollefson, ACOR NEH Fellow, speaking on the people of the Neolithic Black Desert in September 2017.



Right: HRH Prince El Hassan Bin Talal addressing a seminar of professors from the United States at ACOR in January 2007.



youtube.com/c/ACORJordan1968



Issued twice a year, the *ACOR Newsletter* shares important updates on the American Center's major projects, fellowship programs, events, and more. Since debuting in 1989, it has become an important source of information for not only friends and supporters of the center but also researchers, especially those seeking information about archaeological projects in Jordan.

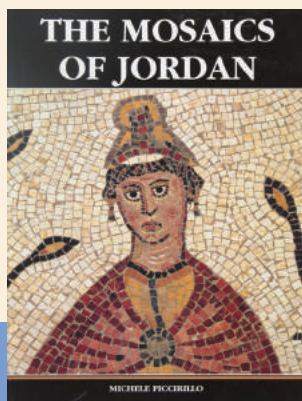


PUBLICATIONS

The first major monograph that the American Center published was *The Mosaics of Jordan* (1992), written by the late Father Michele Piccirillo. Through text and photos, this monumental volume documents the main mosaics known from Jordan at that time and provides excellent images that remain a major source for mosaic studies. Subsequent books have published the American Center's archaeological projects in Madaba, at the Amman Citadel, and in Petra, including the Petra Papyri series (2002–2018), among others. Many of these are available at no cost on our website.

Likewise published open access to raise scholarly awareness of archaeological and cultural resource management projects in Jordan is the biennial *Archaeology in Jordan*. The freestanding successor to reports of the same name that appeared in the *American Journal of Archaeology* (1991–2016), *AJJ* debuted in November 2018, covering the 2016 and 2017 field seasons.

Also on the website may be found *Insights*, the center's blog, to which fellows and other scholars contribute essays about their research.



Cover of *The Mosaics of Jordan* (1992).



Above: Pierre Bikai flanked by Patricia Bikai and Tom Dailey in production stages. Below: Father Michele Piccirillo with final proofs and cover designs

publications.acorjordan.org

THE STAFF

Since the opening of the center in 1968, countless talented, passionate, and dedicated people have worked for and with the American Center. Their dedication, which has made ACOR what it is today, will always be remembered and appreciated for years to come.

*Staff retreat at Umm al-Qais,
April 2022.*



*Staff at the center in Amman,
May 2022.*



LEADERSHIP

The members of the committee who founded the center in Amman formally incorporated it as The American Center of Oriental Research in Amman in 1970. Over the years, many individuals have served as members of the board of trustees, and here they are collectively remembered and acknowledged. The board has guided ACOR over the decades in the different phases of its history and has worked with the successive executives and diverse staff in Jordan and the United States. The strong commitment of trustees and staff has helped ACOR undertake its mission of “advancing knowledge of Jordan and the interconnected region, past and present” and has made it a place where people connect and international exchanges are fostered.



Ambassador Edward "Skip" Gnehm, Jr.: Board President since 2019; Trustee since 2012.



H.E. Mr. Abdelelah Mohammad Al-Khatib: First Vice President since 2018; Trustee since 2002.

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