



SPECIAL BULLETIN

History

Palestine was under the rule of the Eastern Roman Emperors since 400 AC and until it was conquered by Omar Ibn Al-Khattab, who was given the keys of Jerusalem from Patriarch Safronios in 638 AC. The city then remained under Islamic-Arab rule until the Crusaders captured it in 1099 AC. Christian rule lasted until 1187 AC when Salah Eddin reconquered the city, which then was ruled by the Ayyubids until being recaptured by the Crusaders in 1129. Some 15 years later, the Arabs regained Jerusalem and the city remained in their hands until 1917.

In 1517, Turkish Sultan Selim I conquered Jerusalem and Palestine and incorporated both into the Ottoman Empire, which remained in control until the British occupation in 1917, with the exception of a short period of Egyptian rule (from 1831 until 1840). In the course of World War I, the Ottoman forces capitulated in Jerusalem on 9 December 1917 and mayor Selim Effendi Al-Husseini surrendered to the allied forces led by British Gen. Edmond Allenby, who officially entered the city two days later and established the British military administration in Jerusalem.

In April 1920, the San Remo Conference awarded administration of the former Turkish territories of Syria and Lebanon to France, and Palestine, Transjordan and Mesopotamia (Iraq) to Britain. On 24 July 1922, the League of Nations Council approved the Mandate for Palestine without the consent of Palestinians (The terms of the Mandate became official on 29 Sept. 1923, until which time British military rule remained in place).

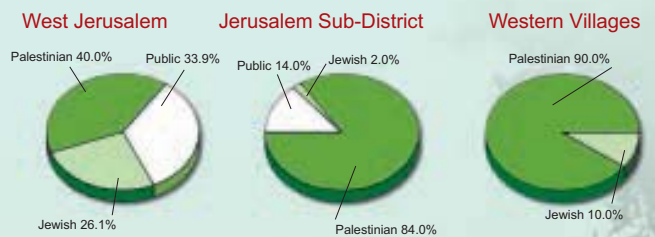


British Mandate and the War of 1948

During the British Mandate, Jerusalem (the Old City and Palestinian neighborhoods such as Talbiyeh, Baq'a, and Katamon south-west of the city) was surrounded by 66 Palestinian villages (e.g., Deir Yassin, Lifta, Malha, Ein Karem), while the mainly ultra-orthodox Jewish population was concentrated in part of the Old City and neighborhoods north-west of it. Palestinians formed the overwhelming majority in the Jerusalem district and owned most of the land. The last British Survey of Palestine (Dec. 1946) made the following demographic estimates:

1948	Population of Jerusalem	Jerusalem Sub-District
Palestinians	65,010	150,590
Jews	99,320	102,520
Other	110	160
Total	164,440	253,270

Property Ownership 1948



(Sources: A Survey of Palestine, Britain, 1946; Sami Hadawi, *Palestinian Rights and Losses in 1948*. London, 1988.

NB: 'Public' includes land owned by Palestinian religious institutions and government land.)

1947-49



Selim Effendi Al-Husseini

Mayor of Jerusalem at the end of the Ottoman rule up to his death in 1917

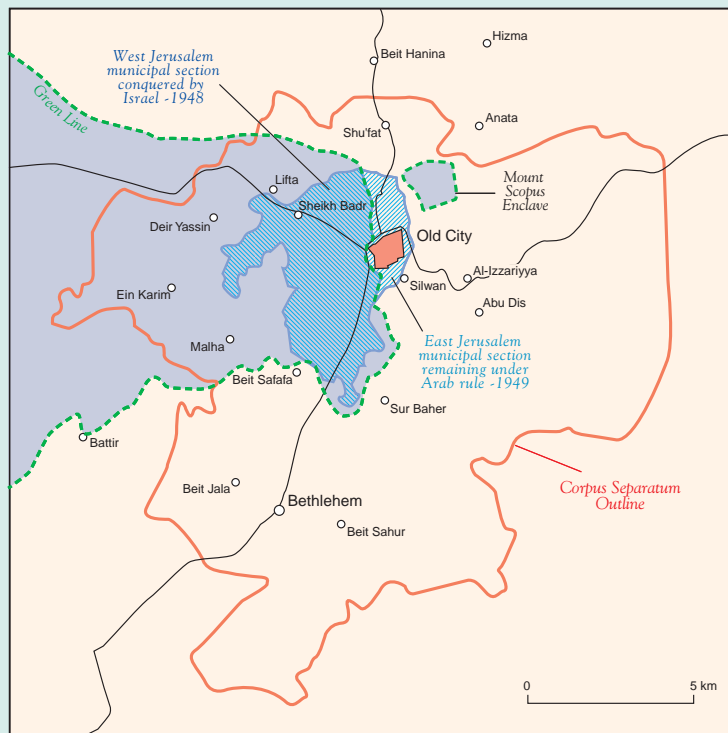
Sultan Abdel Aziz Bin Mahmud II issued an Ottoman decree establishing the first Jerusalem municipality in 1863.

In April 1947, the UN established a Special Committee on Palestine (UNSCOP) to investigate the situation in Palestine and propose a solution. The committee published a majority and a minority report containing different proposals. In Nov. 1947, the UNGA voted by 33-13 with 10 abstentions for the majority scheme (UN Res. 181), recommending the partition of Palestine into an Arab and a Jewish state with an international enclave comprising Jerusalem and Bethlehem. The Palestinians (two-thirds of the population and owning most of the land) rejected the resolution. The ensuing disturbances culminated in the first Arab-Israeli war, after the Jewish Agency declared the establishment of the State of Israel on 14 May 1948 in the part of Palestine allocated to the Jews in UN Res. 181.

The balance of power was very unequal with a well-equipped and trained Zionist army fighting against poorly armed Palestinian resistance groups, and many Palestinian civilians fled in panic after Jewish forces committed a series of massacres in their villages.

Before the entry of the Arab armies, the Zionist forces launched two offensives - one from Tel Aviv and one from Jerusalem itself (Dec. 1947-May 1948) - which resulted in the conquest of West Jerusalem and the corridor leading to the coast - in violation of the UN Partition Resolution. Until today the international community, incl. the US, has never explicitly recognized Israeli sovereignty over even West Jerusalem.

UN Partition Plan, 29 Nov. 1947



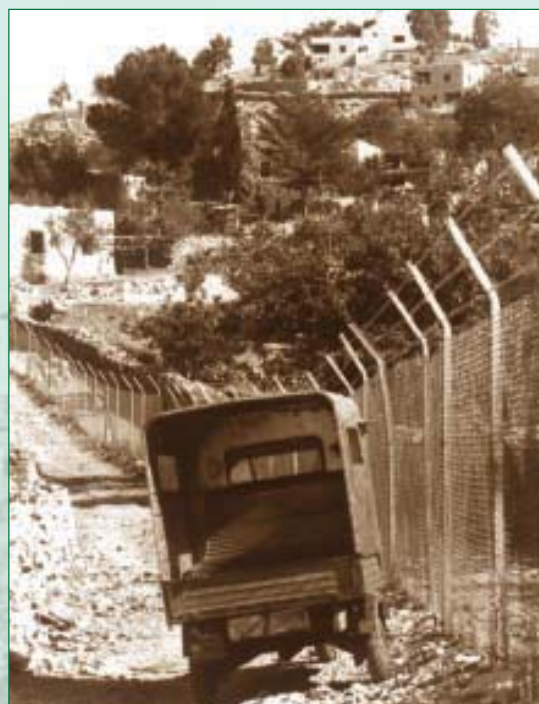
The War of 1948 and After

During the course of the War of 1948, Jewish forces captured much of the territory assigned to the proposed Arab state, incl. 85% of Jerusalem (mainly in the city's western part and surrounding neighborhoods). The Jordanian Arab Legion took control of the West Bank, incl. 11% of the eastern part of Jerusalem (incl. the Old City and adjacent villages). The remaining 4% of the Jerusalem area was considered no-man's land in which the UN headquarters were established.

Some 64,000-80,000 Palestinians were forcibly driven out of West Jerusalem and the villages in the immediate vicinity. In June 1948, their property (incl. 10,000 homes, furniture, and businesses) came under the control of the Israeli 'Custodian of Absentee Property'. Some 40 Palestinian villages in and around Jerusalem were depopulated and many of them destroyed.

The 1949 cease-fire agreement between Jordan and Israel formally divided the city into Jordanian-controlled East and Israeli-controlled West Jerusalem. In 1950, the Israeli government passed the 'Absentee Property Law', which transferred the ownership of 'left' property to the Jewish state.

On 2 Feb. 1949, Israeli PM David Ben-Gurion unilaterally declared that Israeli-held (West) Jerusalem was no longer occupied territory but an integral part of the Israeli state, and on 13 Dec. 1949, West Jerusalem was illegally declared the capital of Israel.



Israeli-Jordanian border at Beit Safafa



New Gate



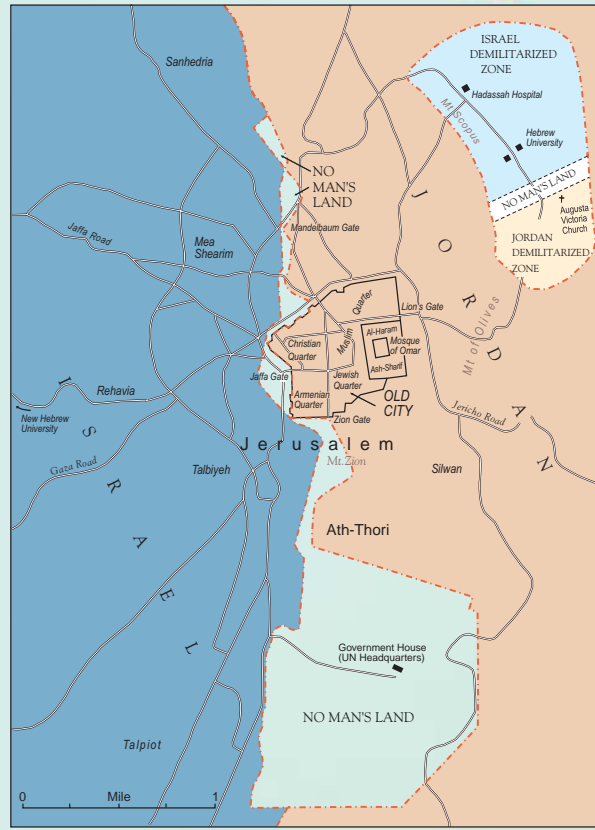
On 19 Dec. 1949, the UN General Assembly voted for Res. 303, restating its intention to place Jerusalem under a permanent international regime, which should envisage appropriate guarantees for the protection of the Holy Places, both within and outside Jerusalem, and confirm the provisions of the Partition Resolution 181 of 1947.



The Mandelbaum Gate - crossing point in the divided city

Partitioned Jerusalem, 1948-1967

Jerusalem



Musa Qassem Al-Husseini

Mayor of Jerusalem, 1917-1920

Became mayor replacing his deceased brother Selim Effendi. Was dismissed by the British in April 1920 due to his opposition to British occupation and Mandate policies. Remained head of the Arab Executive Committee until his death on 26 March 1934.

Israeli Occupation, 1967

Israel occupied the Gaza Strip and the West Bank, incl. East Jerusalem, in the course of the June War of 1967. Ever since, Israeli objectives and policies regarding Jerusalem have followed a clear pattern: to establish irreversible facts in the city that allow Israel to secure and maintain exclusive control. Immediately after the June War of 1967, the Israeli government began to redefine the municipal boundaries of both parts of Jerusalem.

The Arab East Jerusalem municipal boundaries, comprising 6.5 km², were expanded through the annexation of an additional 70 km² (70,000 dunums) of East Jerusalem and some 28 surrounding villages into the State of Israel's territory (added to the 38,000 dunums of West Jerusalem at the time). The new municipal boundaries, now embracing 108 km² (East and West Jerusalem) and representing an area of 28% of the West Bank, were designed to secure geographic integrity and a demographic Jewish majority in both parts of the city. Thus, many Palestinian populated areas such as Ar-Ram, Abu Dis, Izzariya and Qalandia Camp were excluded. On 28 June 1967, the Knesset amended the Law of 1950, which proclaimed Jerusalem as Israel's capital, to extend illegally Israeli jurisdiction to the eastern part of the city. One of the first moves after the war was the forceful eviction of over 6,000 Palestinians from the Old City's Mughrabi Quarter and the destruction of their houses (numbering at least 135) in order to create a plaza in front of Al-Buraq (Western Wall). On 4 July 1967, UN General Assembly Res. 2253 called upon Israel to "rescind all measures taken (and) to desist forthwith from taking any action which would alter the status of Jerusalem." In total disregard of the resolution, Israel confiscated over 18,270

dunums of Palestinian land in Jerusalem in the first three years of occupation alone.

Israel's strategies regarding Jerusalem, enacted at municipal level with the unconditional support of the national government, were masterminded by former mayor Teddy Kollek whose plans and policies, which are enthusiastically carried out until this day, were driven by the idea of cutting 'Greater Jerusalem' off from the West Bank and facilitating its annexation to Israel proper.

The Israeli strategy of 'Judaization' has involved colonization of the Old City and its immediate and extended surroundings, and the building of suburbs with new road links in order to populate heavily the metropolitan area of annexed East Jerusalem. The Kollek administration was extremely concerned about the growth of the Palestinian population in Jerusalem. It became common to refer to Palestinian-owned land as vacant or unused in order to justify expropriation and to block Palestinian development and housing to drive Palestinians out of the city. As stipulated in the *Land Ordinance; Acquisition Public Purposes* of 1943, the Israeli Finance Minister was authorized to issue expropriation orders for privately owned land if a 'public purpose' existed, which had simply to be defined as such by the Finance Minister. Between 1967 and 1996, some 23,500 dunums were expropriated from Palestinians in Jerusalem under this ordinance.

On 30 July 1980, the Israeli govt. reaffirmed the 1967 de facto annexation and declared Jerusalem the 'eternal undivided capital' of Israel through its Basic Law on Jerusalem. Constituting a harsh violation of international law and the Fourth Geneva Convention,



Lion's Gate or St. Stephen's Gate

Jerusalem



Ragheb Nashashibi

Mayor of Jerusalem, 1920-1927 and 1927-1934

Was appointed mayor by the British authorities in 1920 and was confirmed in his position in the first municipal elections held under the British Mandate on 27 Sept. 1927. Remained mayor of Jerusalem until his defeat in the second municipal elections in 1934.

it was condemned by UNSC Res. 478 (20 Aug. 1980), which declared "that all legislative and administrative measures and actions taken by Israel, the occupying power, which have altered or purport to alter the character and status of the Holy City of Jerusalem, and, in particular, the recent 'Basic Law' on Jerusalem, are null and void and must be rescinded forthwith."

Annexation, population transfer, settlement construction, and destruction of private property are violations of Israel's obligations under the Universal Declaration of Human Rights, the Fourth Geneva Convention and the letter and spirit of the Oslo Accords.

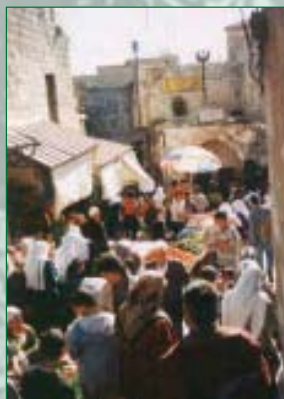


Inquiry Commission at the Wailing Wall

Population

Immediately after the occupation of Jerusalem in 1967, the Israeli government conducted a census that counted 66,000 Palestinians living in East Jerusalem within the new municipal borders (44,000 in pre-1967 East Jerusalem and 22,000 in the area newly annexed by Israel). While these Palestinians were classified as permanent residents of Jerusalem (according to the Law of Entry into Israel 1952, Entry to Israel Regulations 1974), those who were not recorded due to absence - whether studying abroad, visiting relatives elsewhere, etc. - had later to apply for family reunification to the Ministry of the Interior (see **Residency Rights**).

Ever since 1967, the Israeli government has encouraged Jews to settle in East Jerusalem and has provided numerous incentives such as favorable apartment purchase terms, subsidies, and exemption from municipal taxes (or reduced rates) for certain periods. As a result, the settlers in East Jerusalem comprise an estimated 75-80% of the total increase in Jerusalem's Jewish population since 1967. In June 1993, the West Jerusalem Municipality (WJM) reported for the first time an Israeli majority in East Jerusalem, with the number of Jewish settlers having reached 160,000, surpassing the city's then-155,000 Palestinians.



The 2000 Israeli Statistical Yearbook of Jerusalem puts the number of Arab inhabitants of Jerusalem at 208,700, comprising 31.7% of the city's total population (1990: 27.9%; 1999: 31.1%); Palestinian figures are much higher, although it is estimated that at least a third of the Palestinian Jerusalem ID card holders

Jerusalem Municipal Boundaries, 1947-2000

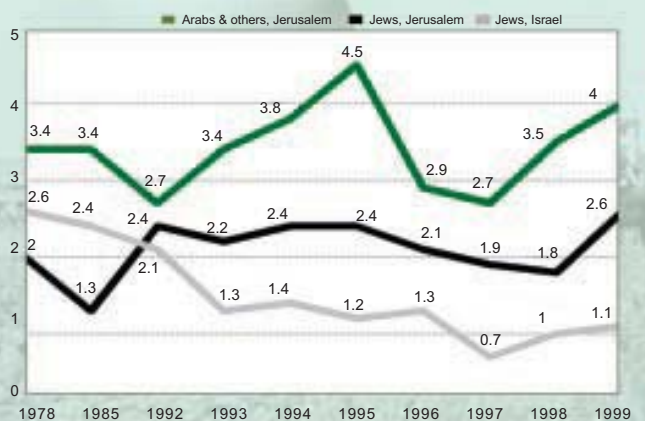


reside outside the city in nearby West Bank towns. The PCBS (Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics) estimates that some 238,561 Palestinians lived in Israeli-annexed Jerusalem in 2001, while there were 373,713 in the PA Jerusalem governorate.

An undisputed fact remains, however, that Jerusalem's Arab population is growing much faster (4% in 1999) than the Jewish population (1.1%), which is growing even slower than the rest of Israel (see graph, left). In 1998, the city witnessed a net loss of 6,300 Jewish residents; the main reason for leaving is the high housing prices in the city.

According to research undertaken by the Jerusalem Institute for Israel Studies, about 56% of Jerusalem residents live in parts of the city annexed in 1967. Some 46% of the residents in East Jerusalem are Jewish, and they constitute 38% of the city's total population. (*Ha'aretz*, 27 Sept. 2000.)

Annual Growth Rates (%) by Population Group and Area - selected years



Zion Gate

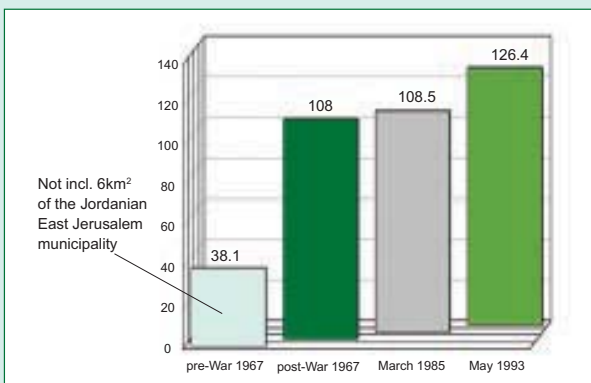


Demographic Features

	Jews	Palestinians	Total
Total Population (2000) - of which settlers in East Jerusalem - of which Haredim - of which Christians	448,800 ca. 180-200,000 ca. 30%	208,700 * 14,100 (2.2% of total pop.)	657,500
Population Growth Rates (%) 1999 - total 1967-2000 - average 1993-2000	1.1 127.0 1.17	4.0 204.2 3.52	2.0 146.9 1.88
Population ratio 1999 Projected population ratio 2010/2020	67.6 65.4 / 62.2	31.7 34.6 / 37.8	
Population by age (1999) in % - median age - 0-14 yrs. - 15-44 yrs. - 45-64 yrs. - 65+ yrs.	24.7 32.1 41.2 16.5 10.2	19.6 (Muslims: 19, Christians: 31.4) 40.8 (Muslims: 42, Christians: 21.6) 45.8 9.9 3.5	23.1 34.7 42.8 14.5 8.0
Internal Migration Balance (1999)	-7,839 (-7.8%)	(-0.2%)	-7,996 (-8.0)

* 5.5% of whom are Christians (Source: Statistical Yearbook of Jerusalem, 2000.)

Municipal Area of Jerusalem Since 1967 (in thousand dunums)



(Source: Statistical Yearbook of Jerusalem, 2000.)

It is against the background of these demographic trends that the Israeli government has drafted various plans to expand the municipal boundaries, the last of which was publicized in 1998 and focused on the realization of the 'Greater Jerusalem' concept - comprised of 440 km² - via an umbrella municipality of local councils. The plan included the incorporation of the settlements of Givat Ze'ev and Ma'ale Adumim, as well as other areas inside the 'Green Line' and the inclusion of another 30,000 Jews and construction of 142,000 apartments in the Jewish sector in order to consolidate the Jewish majority in Jerusalem. It should be noted in this context that Israel insisted during the Camp David and subsequent talks on an expansion of municipal Jerusalem to include settlements just over the Green Line (e.g., Ma'ale Adumim, Givat Ze'ev).

Palestinian Neighborhoods in Israeli-Annexed East Jerusalem

Neighborhood	Area in dunums	Persons per dunum	Population	Dwellings	Remarks
At-Tur	1,745	10.6	18,457	2,521	Pop. + dwellings incl. Sawaneh
Ath-Thori	1,736	12.3	12,599	2,691	includes Hirbet Beit Sahur
Jabal Mukabber	2,949	4.1	12,190	2,114	incl. Arab As-Sawahreh except area
Al-Issawiyya	2,394	3.9	9,343	1,412	-
Bab Az-Zahrah	823	7.9	6,483	880	includes Nablus Road area
Beit Hanina	5,294	3.8	20,219	3,810	-
Beit Safafa	1,577	3.3	5,144	711	-
Sheikh Jarrah	711	3.6	2,535	566	-
Shu'fat	2,564	10.9	27,750	2,827	incl. Shu'fat Camp (347 dunums) excl. Anatot industrial area
Silwan	537	16.1	8,669	2,196	-
Sur Baher/Im Tuba	5,333	1.9	10,091	1,792	-
Wadi Al-Joz	347	18.8	6,524	906	-
Old City	900	36.6	32,952	5,699	includes Jewish Quarter and 2,306 Jews
Arab As-Sawahreh	2,342	See / included in Jabal Al-Mukabber			incl. Um Leisan
Wadi Hilweh	506	7.8	3,970	93	-
Kufr Aqab	2,441	4.2	10,179	1,551	pop. incl. Atarot Industrial Zone
Ras Al-Amud	1,262	9.0	11,343	2,428	area includes Wadi Qadum
Sharafat	8,939	0.1	904	225	incl. Zuhur, Der Karmizan
Sawaneh	851	4.2			Pop. + dwellings incl. in At-Tur

(Source: (Israeli) Statistical Yearbook of Jerusalem, 2000.)



Hussein Fakhri Al-Khalidi

Mayor of Jerusalem, 1934-1936

In 1934, the British issued a new Municipalities Law organizing elections in a ward system, allotting six wards to Jews, four to Muslims and two to Christians; Hussein Fakhri Al-Khalidi became mayor of Jerusalem. In Aug. 1937, he was arrested for membership in the Arab Higher Committee and deported to the Seychelles. The arrest of another six Arab councilors created, for the first time, a Jewish majority in the city council, led by deputy mayor Daniel Auster until 1938.



Dung Gate



Mustafa Al-Khalidi

Mayor of Jerusalem, 1938-1944

Appointed mayor by the British on 1 Oct. 1938 to replace the exiled mayor Hussein Al-Khalidi; remained in office until his death in Aug. 1944.

■ Municipal Committee of British Employees 1945-1948

NB: The Jerusalem governorate of the Palestinian Authority has different district boundaries than the Israeli municipal area of Jerusalem, which includes illegally and unilaterally annexed East Jerusalem. Consequently, the statistical areas both sides refer to differ in scope and range.

The map on the right shows the PA governorate in dark gray and the Israeli municipal area in lighter gray. ►



■ The PA Jerusalem Governorate

Israeli-annexed East Jerusalem

Locality	Built-up area (dunums)
Beit Hanina	1,558
Shu'fat (excl. Anatot Industrial Area)	2,219
Al-Issawiyya	1,538
At-Tur	6,345
East Jerusalem (Al-Quds)	7,330
Silwan	2,650
Jabel Al-Mukabber	588
As-Sawahreh Al-Gharbiyya	535
Beit Safafa	1,265
Sharafat	285
Sur Bahir	1,478
Um Tuba	223
Al-Ghazayil	142
Total	26,156

(Source: PCBS, Jerusalem Statistical Yearbook, no. 3, 2000.)

According to the PCBS Census of Dec. 1997, 323,837 Palestinians were living in the Jerusalem Governorate, 210,209 of whom resided inside the Israeli checkpoints and 113,628 outside. The numbers projected for 2001 were 238,561 and 135,152 respectively, and those for 2005 267,952 and 161,471. Localities and populations are as follows:

Locality	Pop.		Built-up area	Locality	Pop.		Built-up area
	2001	2005			2001	2005	
Abu Dis	10,650	12,724	1,538	Beit Iksa	1,380	1,649	350
Al-Izzariyya	15,299	18,278	1,750	Beit Hanina Al-Balad	1,219	1,456	138
Sawahreh				Beit Diqqu	1,407	1,681	238
Ash-Sharqiya	4,582	5,474	1,158	Beit Surik	3,357	4,011	245
Sheikh Sa'ad	2,116	2,528	473	Beit 'Anan	3,750	4,480	402
Az-Za'yim	2,162	2,583	508	Bir Nabala	5,355	6,398	613
Anata	8,461	10,108	1,465	Hizma	5,361	6,405	378
Biddu	5,600	6,690	493	Kharayeb Im Al-Lahm	328	391	15
Nabi Samwil	182	230	15	Rafat	1,868	2,231	243
Al-Hazmiyya			145	Qatanna	6,592	7,875	819
Jab'a	2,848	3,402	253	Qalandia	1,015	1,212	70
Al-Judeira	1,865	2,229	140	Qalandia Camp	7,971	9,523	675
Dahiet Al-Barid	22,507		1,118	Kufr Aqab	9,155	10,938	440
Ar-Ram		26,890	1,653	Mikhmas	1,652	1,973	179
Al-Jib	4,082	4,877	358	Job Ar-Rum			83
Al-Qubeia	1,819	2,173	570	Bedouins (Jahalin, Tajamu)	1,918	2,291	—
Beit Ijza	590	705	142	Others	55	65	
Total				Total	135,152	161,471	16,667

(Source: PCBS, Jerusalem Statistical Yearbook, no. 3, 2000.)



Golden Gate



Anwar Al-Khatib

Mayor of Jerusalem, 1948-1950

Appointed mayor of the eastern part of Jerusalem by Jordanian Military Governor Abdullah Tal. Remained in office until his resignation in 1950.



Jaffa Gate

Residency Rights / ID Card Confiscation

Israeli demographic strategies vis-à-vis Palestinian Jerusalemites - such as restrictive residency and housing policies - aim at both separating them from the Palestinians in the West Bank and driving them out of the city in order to secure a long-term Jewish majority. Until this day, any Palestinian who is not classified by the Israeli government as a permanent resident of East Jerusalem - incl. spouses, children and other relatives of East Jerusalem permanent residents - must apply for family reunification to reside legally there. The decision to grant or deny these applications is, according to Israeli Law, ultimately at the discretion of the Interior Minister, who is not required to justify refusal.

Israel applies a number of discriminatory methods to control the number of Palestinians who legally reside in the city. The confiscation of ID cards under bureaucratic pretexts is one of these. Instrumental in this are the 1952 Law of Entry to Israel and the 1974 Entry to Israel Regulations, both of which regulate residence in Israel. The following restrictive provisions do not apply to Jewish permanent residents or Israeli citizens but only to Palestinian Jerusalemites. Those who:

- wish to **travel abroad** must obtain an Israeli re-entry visa; otherwise, they lose their right of return;
- hold or apply for residency/citizenship elsewhere lose their residency right in Jerusalem; this policy relates to a 'regulation' the Israeli government introduced in 1994, according to which Palestinian Jerusalemites must prove that their **'center of life'** is within the municipal boundaries;
- **live abroad** for more than seven years lose their residency rights; in 1996, the Israeli government decided that any Jerusalemite who lives in the 'territory' (West Bank) more than seven years, would also cease to be an Israeli resident (of those 411 ID cards confiscated in 1999, for example, 290 were revoked because the holder had moved abroad and 121 because he had moved to the WBGs);

- marry **non-resident spouses** (from the WBGs or abroad) must apply for family reunification in order to live legally with their spouses in Jerusalem. Most of these applications are turned down, with no need for justification.

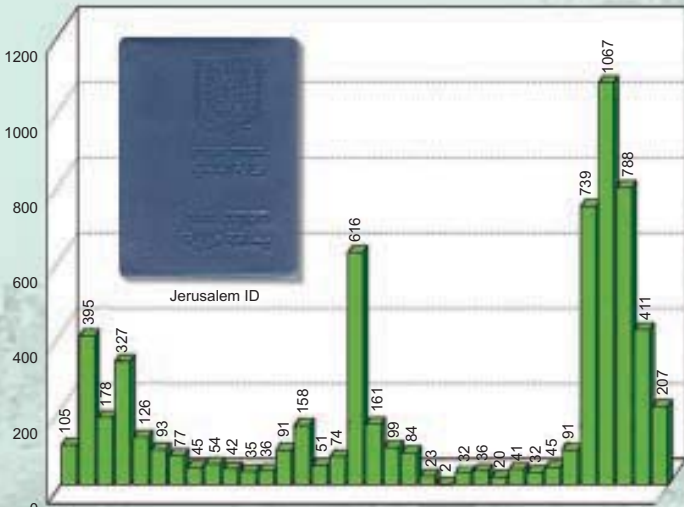
- want to register their **children** as Jerusalem residents can do so only if the father holds a valid Jerusalem ID card; as a consequence, there are countless cases of 'unregistered' children of couples living 'illegally' in Jerusalem - who are denied access to the city's educational and health services - and of Jerusalemite women who are forced to leave the city.

Due to the fear of having their ID cards revoked, Palestinian Jerusalemites avoid approaching the Ministry of Interior, except in real emergency situations, although the number of East Jerusalem Palestinians that have their residency rights revoked is decreasing. The Israeli policy of 'quiet deportation' in East Jerusalem - through court judgments, legal and administrative tactics - has resulted in the **revocation of 6,444 ID cards** from Palestinian residents of East Jerusalem since 1967 (as of April 2001); this number does not include the dependent children of those who lost their ID cards (see graph below).

In 2000, the Israeli Interior Min. **restored** residency rights to 818 Palestinians compared to 183 in 1999.



ID Cards Confiscated from Palestinian Jerusalemites, 1967-2000



(Sources: BADIL Resource Center, Bethlehem; B'Tselem, Jerusalem, based on figures released by the Israeli Min. of Interior; for 2000: Ha'aretz, 1 April 2001).





Aref Al-Aref

Mayor of Jerusalem, 1950-1951

Appointed mayor by the Jordanians in 1950. On 31 July 1951, the first Jordanian municipal elections were held in Arab Jerusalem, resulting in a 12-member council, which appointed Aref Al-Aref as its head. He was replaced after six weeks by Hanna Atallah who stayed in office for three months before Omar Wa'ari was appointed mayor.



Herod's Gate

Housing & House Demolition

In June 1967, Israel unilaterally expanded the boundaries of Jerusalem by annexing some 70 km² to within the municipal boundaries of West Jerusalem. Some 24 km² of the area were expropriated primarily to build new Jewish neighborhoods for which master plans were developed (covering 17.5 km²), while for the remaining 45 km² no such plans exist. Only 5 km² of the area for which master plans exist are allocated for Palestinian housing needs (about 8% of the total area of East Jerusalem; of these, only approx. 7.3% is available for residential and only some 0.6% for commercial and industrial construction. (IrShalem. *East Jerusalem - The Current Planning Situation. A Survey of Municipal Plans and Planning Policy*, 1998.)



Facts & Figures

Despite Israeli restrictive policies, the number of Palestinian dwellings in the city has increased considerably in recent years (with some estimates speaking of over 7,000 new dwellings in the past five years), though almost all of this construction was 'unlicensed' as Palestinians are routinely denied the required **building permits**. On average, the WJM issues one building permit for every additional 6.3 West Jerusalemites and only one for every 42.6 additional Palestinian East Jerusalem residents. (Peace Now, May 1997). Housing densities are accordingly unequal, as the following table shows:

	Jews	Palestinians	Total
Average persons per household	3.4	5.5	3.8
Households with 6+ persons	16%	44.8%	23.1%
Average persons per room	1.0	1.8	
Households with 3+ persons/room	1.6%	17.9%	

(Source: Statistical Yearbook of Jerusalem, 2000)

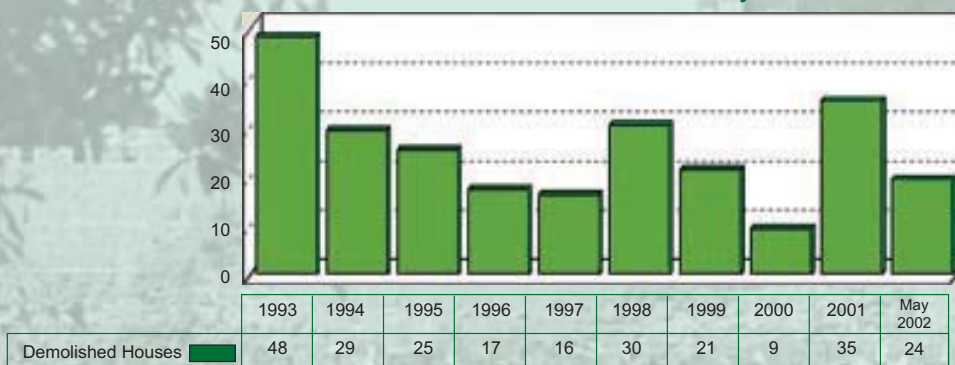
Unlicensed - and thus 'illegal' - construction provides the WJM with a pretext to **demolish** Palestinian homes (over 2000 since 1967). (B'Tselem.) As a result of these discriminatory policies, thousands of Palestinian Jerusalemites live under severely overcrowded conditions or even in caves, tents or under similarly inadequate conditions. (Illegally built houses in West Jerusalem are never destroyed, although up to 70% of the building violations in the city occur there).

Currently 2000 demolition orders are in effect - a number four times higher than that of building permits granted since 1967 (Meir Margalit, "A Chronicle of Municipal Discrimination in Jerusalem," *Palestine-Israel Journal*, Vol. VIII, No. 1, 2001).

Another Israeli strategy to restrict Palestinian construction in East Jerusalem is the WJM's **Town Planning Scheme (TPS)**: without an approved TPS that complies to the infrastructural, zoning, and housing requirements of the municipality's planning goals, no building permits will be issued. TPSs are comprehensive, costly and require extensive coordination with the municipal authorities; their stipulations make it nearly impossible for Palestinians to obtain the green light for development and housing plans. TPS approval for Palestinians is furthermore excessively delayed: for example, a plan for Shu'fat was approved only after 13 years.



Palestinian Homes Demolished by Israel



(Sources: B'Tselem, LAW)



Omar Wa'ari

Mayor of Jerusalem, 1952-1955

Appointed mayor by the Jordanians in March 1952 until 1955 when the municipal law was amended, appointing two additional members to the council and reappointing Aref Al-Aref as mayor for a few months.

■ Municipal Committee 1955-1957



Damascus Gate

The Old City

Founded around 4000 BC, the Old City is divided into four quarters: Muslim, Christian, Jewish and Armenian. The present walls surrounding the Old City were built by the Ottoman Sultan Suleiman Al-Qanouni in 1542. The walls stretch over 19.3 km and an average height of 12 m. Of its 11 gates, the following seven are presently open: Damascus Gate, Herod's Gate, Jaffa Gate, Zion Gate, Al-Magharbeh Gate, Lions' Gate/St. Stephen's Gate, and New Gate. The Old City houses 25 mosques, 65 churches and 19 synagogues.

Quarter	Population	Area in dunums	Persons per dunum	No. of dwellings	Persons per dwelling
Muslim	23,232	461 ¹	50,3	3,375	6.9
Christian	5,086	192	26.5	1,186	4.3
Armenian	2,346	126	18.6	596	3.9
Jewish	2,288 ²	122	18.8	542	4.2
Total	32,952	900	36.6	5,699	5.8

¹ Incl. the 135 dunums of Al-Haram Ash-Sharif compound. If this area is not counted, the population density in the Muslim Quarter rises to over 70.

² Excl.. over 1,700 settlers occupying houses in the Muslim Quarter.

(Source: (Israeli) Statistical Yearbook of Jerusalem, 2000.)

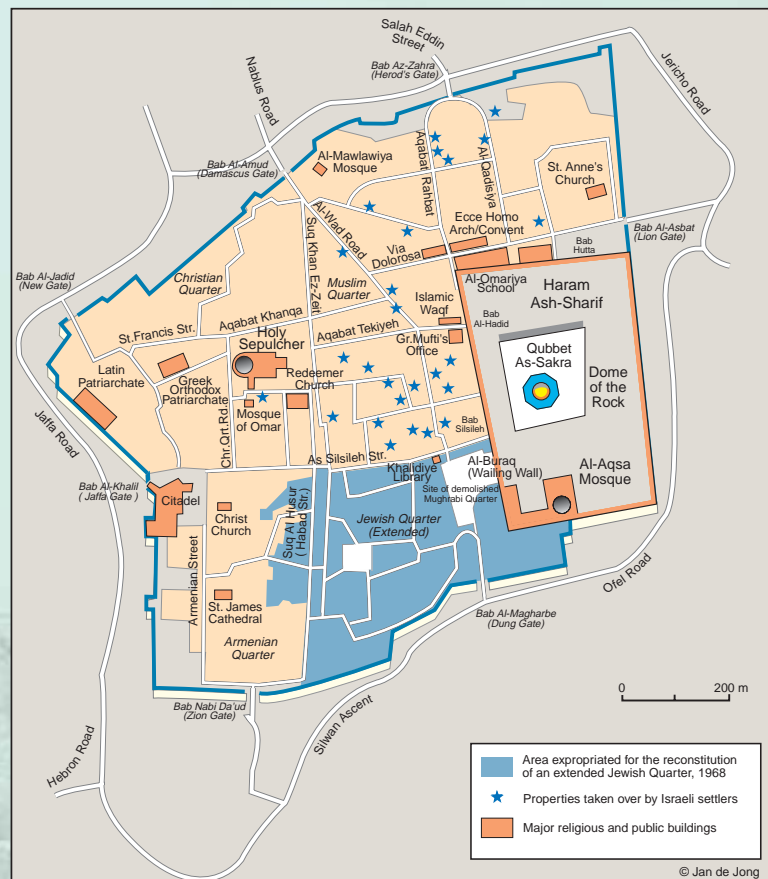


■ Settlers in and around the Old City

The Old City, the adjacent village of Silwan, and, more recently the neighborhoods of Ras Al-Amud and Sheikh Jarrah are exposed to extremist Jewish settler groups, such as Ateret Cohanim, Elad, Amana, and Hay VeKayam, which enjoy wide public support in their effort to take over as much Palestinian property as possible (marked as stars on map). The most recent case occurred in Sheikh Jarrah on 23 April 2002, when Palestinian families were forcibly evicted from two building complexes, in an area where settlers envision a new Jewish neighborhood.

The presence of the settlers, who often threaten and attack the Palestinian inhabitants and damage their properties, as well as the settlers' ongoing attempts to enter Al-Aqsa Mosque, are sources of constant tension and frequently lead to clashes in the Old City. The public cost of providing security for the settlers in East Jerusalem (Silwan, Ras Al-Amud and the Muslim Quarter) is high: Israel's 2001 budget earmarked \$5.1 million from the Construction & Housing Min. for settler security. (Peace Now, 7 Nov. 2000)

The Old City



Settlements

1 dunum = $\frac{1}{4}$ acre = 1,000 m²

1 acre = 4 dunums = 4,000 m²



Ruhi Al-Khatib

Mayor of Jerusalem, 1957-1967

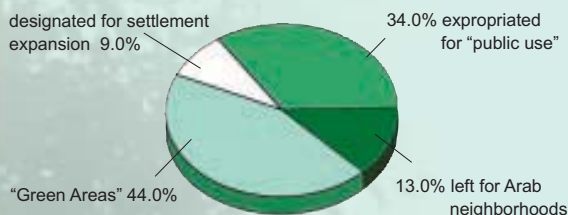
Appointed mayor by the Jordanians in Jan. 1957; in the Sept. 1959 municipal elections he was elected mayor and in the 1963 elections elected a council member and re-appointed mayor until the dismissal of the Arab Municipality by Israel following the occupation in 1967.

At least 66% of today's Jerusalem is territory seized by force (5% of the old Jordanian municipality and 61% of former West Bank territory). Within this area, Israel has expropriated more than 23,380 dunums of mostly Palestinian-owned land - over one-third of East Jerusalem - for the construction of Israeli settlements since 1967 (FMEP, *Report on Israeli Settlement*, May-June 1999). These settlements - with a population of approx. 180-200,000 - are intended to secure Israeli superiority over the entire Jerusalem region. They form two rings around the city - the inner ring in East Jerusalem and the outer ring ('Greater Jerusalem') reaching far into the West Bank - isolating Arab East Jerusalem, cutting the West Bank in half, and imposing economic strangulation as the city is the natural center for all trade and movement routes in the Palestinian Territories. The 'Greater Jerusalem' Plan is more of a political than geographical concept, which follows Israel's vision of a metropolitan Jerusalem stretching from Ramallah (north) to Hebron (south) and from Jericho (east) to Bet Shemesh (west) covering 30% of the WB. The total area amounts to 440 km², of which less than a quarter lies within pre-1967 Israeli borders.

Almost half of the area of Arab East Jerusalem has been slated as 'Green Areas', i.e., public space, on which construction is not allowed. In fact, these areas serve as land reserves for the construction or expansion of settlements. The first such case was Shu'fat: 2,000 dunums of its land, designated as a 'Green Areas' in 1968, were rezoned in 1973 to allow for the building of the Ramot settlement. The most recent case was Jabel Abu Ghneim (1991), where Har Homa settlement is now constructed on land formerly - in 1968 - classified as 'Green Area'.



Land Control in East Jerusalem



Israeli Settlements in East Jerusalem

Settlement	Year Establ.	On Land belonging to	Area in dunums	Population	Pop. Density/ (person/dunum)	Dwellings
Ramot Eshkol	1968	Lifta	985	5,922	6.4	2,359
Ramot Allon	1973	Beit Ikksa, Lifta, Beit Hanina	4,979	37,673	7.6	8,640
Neve Ya'acov	1972	Hizma, Beit Hanina	1,759	20,209	11.4	4,774
Pisgat Ze'ev	1985	Hizma, Beit Hanina	5,468	34,789	5.9	10,161
Atarot	1970	Qalandia, Beit Hanina	3,327	-	1.7	288
East Talpiot	1973	Sur Baher	1,196	13,050	11.0	4,301
Gilo	1971	Sharafat, Beit Jala, Malha	2,859	27,459	9.5	8,865
Mt. Scopus	1968	Shu'fat, Issawiyya, At-Tur	1,048	1,307	1.2	-
Givat Shapira	1968	Shu'fat, Issawiyya	970	7,040	8.3	2,106
Rekhes Shu'fat	1994	Shu'fat	1,126	10,330	7.8	1,974
Givat HaMatos	1991	Beit Safafa, Beit Jala	310	1,363	0.6 (incl. Har Homa)	274
Har Homa	1991	Um Tuba, Sur Baher	2,523	-	-	-

(Source: Statistical Yearbook of Jerusalem, 2000, except column three: PCBS.)



Omar Ibn Al-Khattab Mosque



Amin Al-Majaj
Acting Mayor of Jerusalem, 1967-1999

After the Palestinians rejected the dismissal of the Arab Municipality by Israel in June 1967 and continued to function at the Gloria Hotel in the Old City, council members elected Dr. Majaj as acting mayor. In June 1995, a Palestinian Authority ministerial committee decided to re-activate the Jerusalem Arab Municipal Council, and appointed Dr. Majaj as mayor (until his death in 1999) while all living members of the pre-1967 council became deputies.

Israeli Municipal Policies

NB: Palestinian Jerusalemites are considered Israeli residents - not citizens - and are subject to Israeli law, police and courts.

Municipal Budget, Taxation and Infrastructure

According to the Israeli CBS, the over 208,000 Palestinian Jerusalemites (32% of the city's total population) receive less than 12% of the municipal budget; on average, the city invests seven times as much on a Jewish resident as on a Palestinian resident. In addition, Palestinians are exposed to an unfair tax system (e.g., arnona tax), which requires them to pay the same rates as their Israeli counterparts whose per capita income is approx. 8 times higher.

The gap in the infrastructures between East and West Jerusalem is huge. The sewage system in East Jerusalem is inadequate and insufficient; about half of the water network needs replacing, and repairs and maintenance work on street lighting and roads are urgently needed.

	West Jerusalem	East Jerusalem (excl. settlements)
Sewage pipelines (in km)	650	76
Kilometer of sidewalks	700	73
Public gardens	1,079	29

(Source: Al-Quds, 1 June 2000, quoting a WJM Monitoring Dept. Report on the difference between East and West Jerusalem.)

The following table underlines the discrepancy in spending:

Allocation of Municipal Budgets, West and East Jerusalem

Department	Percentage of total Budget allocated to East Jerusalem
Welfare	12.5
Education	16.6
Health	6.2
Projects	3.5
Culture	2.6
Sport	8.1
Trade	2.2
Youth	5.9
Religious Affairs	0.0

Department	Percentage of Budget allocated to East Jerusalem
Sanitation	11.5
Beautification	7
Development Budget	12

(Source: Meir Margalit, "A Chronicle of Municipal Discrimination in Jerusalem," *Palestine-Israel Journal*, Vol. VIII, No. 1, 2001).

In Aug. 2001, the Israeli Govt. authorized the transfer of NIS 200 million to the WJM, which demands an extra NIS 300 million over the next three years to be used for urgent infrastructure projects in East Jerusalem (construction of roads, sewage, new classrooms, kindergartens, and parks). The Netanyahu administration had promised NIS 400 million for this purpose and under Barak NIS 250 million were waved, but hardly any funds have been actually allocated). The money will come from several sources, for different types of development:

- NIS 65 million for the multi-year project for improving city services to East Jerusalem
- NIS 40 million from the Housing and Construction Ministry, for infrastructure
- NIS 25 million from the Transportation Ministry, for roads
- NIS 40 million from the Education Ministry, for classrooms
- NIS 10 million from the Tourism Ministry, for support for tourism
- NIS 20 million from the Labor and Social Affairs Ministry, for welfare services.

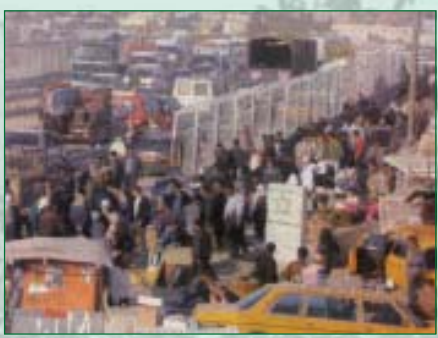
Closure

In March 1993, the Rabin government imposed a **general closure** denying Palestinians from the WBGS entrance to Israel, free movement between the southern and northern part of the West Bank, and access to Jerusalem, thus depriving thousands of Palestinians from reaching their workplaces and holy places as well as accessing medical, educational and economic services. Those Palestinians who enter the city 'illegally' risk imprisonment and high penalties.

In addition to the general closure, Israel imposes **total closures** - usually after attacks or to prevent attacks at sensitive times, such as Israeli holidays - in which all entry permits are cancelled, and **internal closures** - mostly imposed after a Palestinian attack on Israeli civilians or security forces - which blockade West Bank towns and villages by de facto isolating them.

The closure policy disregards international law, according to which East Jerusalem is an integral part of the West Bank, and the Oslo Accords, which view the WBGS as 'one territorial unit'.

The closure has had a devastating impact on the economy of East Jerusalem and thus, on the Palestinian economy in general; it is estimated that the lifting of the Israeli closure (i.e., the opening of Jerusalem) would add some 20% to the overall GDP of Palestine.



Window of Al-Aqsa Mosque

In Commemoration of the First Anniversary
of the Death of



FAISAL ABDUL QADER AL-HUSSEINI

(17 July 1940 - 31 May 2001)



"It is the obligation of all of us to stand together to achieve peace and defend Jerusalem in the face of the enemy of peace"



"I fear the day when Jerusalem will mourn its children before its children mourn Jerusalem"



"We chose a peaceful route. But there are other alternatives...We must have two capitals in an open and free-access city. Nothing can convince us why the Old City should not be under Palestinian control. It is not logical for the Israelis to say they want control of the Old City."

FAISAL HUSSEINI

- Born on 17 July 1940 in Baghdad, Iraq, to a Muslim Palestinian notable family; son of Palestinian guerilla leader Abdel Qader Husseini, grandson of Musa Qassem Pasha Al-Husseini, former mayor of Jerusalem, and nephew of Hajj Amin Husseini, then Grand Mufti of Jerusalem.
- Studied in Cairo, Baghdad, Damascus; joined the Arab Nationalist Movement (ANM) in 1957 and became a founding member of the General Union of Palestinian Students (GUPS) in 1959.
- Returned to Jerusalem and worked for the PLO after its initial establishment as deputy manager of the Public Organization Dept. (1964-65).
- Graduated from Damascus Military College in 1967 and joined the Palestinian Liberation Army in the same year.
- Worked as x-ray technician in Jerusalem from 1969-1977
- Studied history in Beirut, returned to Jerusalem and founded the Arab Studies Society in 1979, whose chairman he remained until his death.
- From 1982-87, placed repeatedly under house and city arrest by Israel as well as in "administrative detention" (last in October 1990 in the wake of the Al-Aqsa Mosque massacre)
- Member of the Higher Islamic Council, Jerusalem, since 1982.
- Palestinian spokesperson and highly respected (Fateh) leader during the first Intifada.
- Led the preparatory talks for the Madrid conference in 1990; became member of the Palestinian steering committee to the peace talks from 1991, and then head of the Palestinian delegation from April 1993.
- Headed the Fateh High Command in the West Bank from 1994 and became PLO Exec. Committee member since April 1996.
- Member of the final status negotiating team and PA Minister without Portfolio, in charge of the Jerusalem file since the mid-1990.
- Head of the Orient House, the first national address in Jerusalem.
- Died suddenly of a heart attack on 31 May 2001, whilst acting as 1st PLO leader to visit Kuwait after the 1991 Gulf War; buried next to his father at Al-Aqsa Mosque on 1 June 2001. Struggled all his life for justice and independence in Palestine, based on UN Resolutions 242 and 338 and international law, and pursued tirelessly his dream to see Jerusalem as the capital of a free Palestine.



"Leadership without a building is better than leadership without people"

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