

Settlements

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

1 acre = 4 dunums = 4,000 m²

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'.



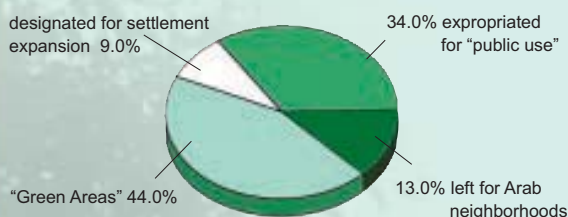
Ruhi Al-Khatib

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.



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