



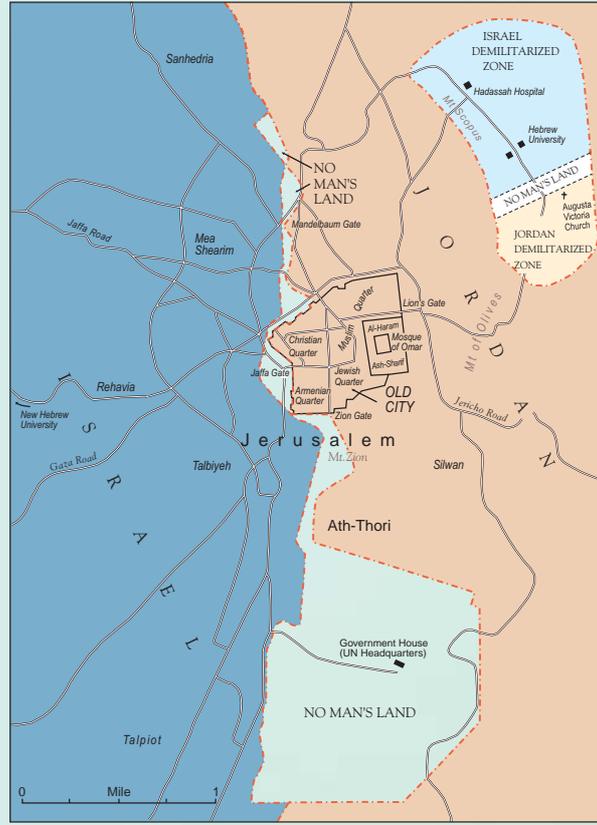
On 19 Dec. 1949, the UN General Assembly voted for Res. 303, restating its intention to place Jerusalem under a permanent international regime, which should envisage appropriate guarantees for the protection of the Holy Places, both within and outside Jerusalem, and confirm the provisions of the Partition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