

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of the Holy City of Jerusalem, and, in particular, the recent 'Basic Law' on Jerusalem, are null and void and must be rescinded forthwith."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.

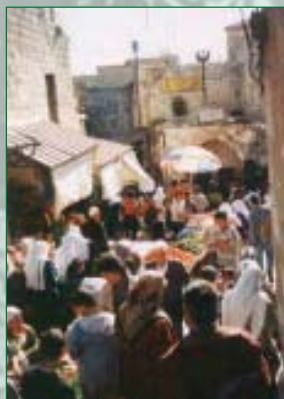


Inquiry Commission at the Wailing Wall

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

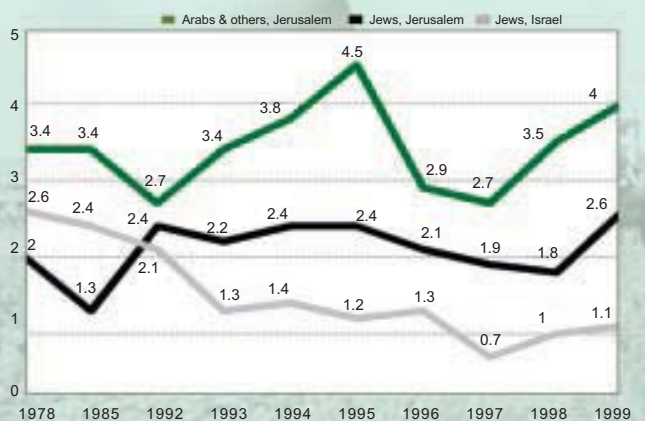


reside outside the city in nearby West Bank towns. The PCBS (Palestinian Central Bureau of Statistics) estimates that some 238,561 Palestinians lived in Israeli-annexed Jerusalem in 2001, while there were 373,713 in the PA Jerusalem governorate.

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

