

## **Special Section: Givat-Amal Tel-Aviv – Jaffa: Genealogy of Ambiguity in Urban Planning**

### ***Spatial Confrontation During Wartime State of Emergency: Jamsin 1948-1950***

*Arnon Golan*

Jamsin al-Gharbi was a concentration of Bedouins near the urban area of Jaffa, which during the British Mandate developed into an agricultural village. At the outbreak of the 1948 War, the Arab residents abandoned their homes and, a short while later housed by Jewish refugees from south Tel Aviv. Caring for the needs of the refugees was the responsibility of the Municipality of Tel Aviv who sought to obtain Jamsin's agricultural lands for urban development and did everything in its power to prevent the refugees from establishing themselves in the Jamsin area. The refugees insisted on staying in Jamsin, expanded and renovated the depleted former Arab buildings in which they lived, and demanded recognition of their right to organize as a legitimate urban neighborhood. The parties and later the Israeli government authorities failed to reach an agreement on the fate of the neighborhood, and Jamsin remained for decades a refugee neighborhood in the heart of upper- and middle-class residential area of the north of Tel Aviv.

Key words: Tel Aviv, Jamsin, refugees, housing policies

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### ***The Same but Different: The social construction of target populations and its effect on the division of space***

*Harel Nachmany and Ravit Hananel*

How does the social construction of urban groups affect the design of national land policy? The present study relies on the findings of a previous study by the authors, which for the first time examined and compared changes over time in the property rights of residents of two