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History of Jerusalem Press (1876-1995)

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الاستعداد في سبيل تليها والالتزام...
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Introduction

Jerusalem, with its profound religious and political significance, has long drawn writers, intellectuals, and politicians alike. As a pivotal hub for the Palestinian national movement and international political discourse, the city has been the cradle of Palestinian journalism since its inception. The Palestinian press began to flourish in Jerusalem following the declaration of the Ottoman Constitution in 1908, continuing through World War I. The city emerged as a focal point for intellectual discourse and journalism during the 1936 Revolution and again after the Nakba in 1948.¹

The 1930s saw a significant growth in both the number and diversity of newspapers, with Jaffa emerging as a prominent center for Palestinian journalism. So much so that the director of publications regularly traveled from Jerusalem to Jaffa twice a week to oversee the press activity there, reflecting the flourishing media landscape. During this period, Palestine also witnessed the rise of «audio media» through the establishment of the «Here is Jerusalem» radio station in 1936, followed by the Near East Radio in the early 1940s. However, this media boom was short-lived due to the restrictive laws imposed by the British occupation. The escalating global events, the outbreak of World War II, and the subsequent Nakba of 1948, when Zionist forces seized many Palestinian cities, led to the looting of newspapers, printing presses, libraries, and archival materials, as well

1 - During the Ottoman era and later under British rule, Jerusalem stood at the heart of official government departments, the Palestinian political movement, and international political activity. This central role positioned the city as a hub of cultural and media activity, alongside other Palestinian cities. As Jerusalem became the focal point of conflict, the 1919 Revolution and the Buraq Revolution of 1929 had significant political and social impacts. During this period, the press played a crucial role in shaping Palestinian public opinion, which began to engage with the emerging political movements and organizations. Recognizing the power of the press, these movements either founded their own newspapers or supported existing ones to further their causes. (See: Muhammad Sulayman, *The Palestinian Press and the Mandate Laws*, Unified Palestinian Media, Tunis, 1988, p. 25.)



as commercial and industrial institutions.²

In the wake of the Nakba, as refugees spread across the region, Jerusalem became a refuge for many journalists, newspapers, and magazines displaced from Jaffa, Haifa, Acre, and other cities. After the 1967 war and Israel's occupation of the remaining Palestinian territories, the collapse of Palestinian political and press institutions in Jerusalem further complicated matters.

Despite facing arbitrary measures, harsh laws, and periodic closures designed to weaken its role, the Palestinian press showed resilience. Newspapers continued to operate, even as journalists, writers, and photographers were subjected to arrests, assaults, and even killings.³

Following the establishment of the Palestinian National Authority in 1994 and the ratification of the Palestinian Press and Publications Law in 1995, the press in Jerusalem—like other Palestinian cities—experienced a revival, supported by national efforts. Even though Jerusalem remained one of the key issues awaiting a final resolution under the peace agreements between Israel and the Palestine Liberation Organization, the press thrived. New newspapers were launched while others ceased publication, yet Al-Quds newspaper remained a steadfast and prominent title, alongside Al-Bayader Al-Siyasi, which had been publishing since



2 - During World War II, all Arab newspapers in Palestine were suspended, with the exception of three dailies: Filastin, Al-Difaa, and Al-Sirat Al-Mustaqeem. Between 1945 and 1948, the Palestinian press saw the publication of 68 new newspapers, including nine political ones. The 1940s also marked the rise of periodicals, monthly publications, and specialized media outlets. This period was distinguished by the contributions of a growing number of intellectuals, many of whom were young men from rural backgrounds who had pursued higher education in Beirut, Cairo, and Europe.

Among the notable political newspapers of the time were Sawt Al-Shabab in Gaza, and Al-Shaab (1946) in Jaffa, published by the National Press Company and edited by Kanaan Abu Khadra. Other key publications included Al-Mustaqbal (1946), owned by Khairi Hammad, who also edited the weekly magazine Asharq Al-Awsat, and Al-Baath (1948), the official voice of the Arab Socialist Baath Party, edited by Abdullah Rimawi and Abdullah Nawas, which continued its publication in Jerusalem until 1951.

In addition to the political press, newspapers rooted in rural communities also emerged. Among them were Al-Qarya Al-Arabiya (1946), owned by Arif Ali Al-Najjar of Lifta, and Al-Shabab, owned by Ali Saeed Al-Khalaf from the village of Al-Eizariya.

For further reference, see Jihad Saleh, *The Palestinian Press Before 1967*, Ministry of Information, Ramallah, 2021, p. 18.

3 - Despite enduring relentless hardships under Israeli occupation, the Palestinian press steadfastly fulfilled its mission with professionalism and a deep sense of patriotism. It consistently addressed national issues, even within the confines of its limited resources. This unwavering commitment, however, subjected it to various forms of repression: distribution bans, forced closures, censorship of articles, arrests of journalists, and travel restrictions, among other punitive measures.

For further insight, see: Mustafa Kabha, *Under the Eye of the Censor – The Palestinian Press and Its Role in the National Struggle*, Center for Arabic Literature Studies, Kafr Qara, 2004, p. 13.



1981.

Newspapers Published in Jerusalem:

1. Al-Quds Al-Sharif

Established in 1876, Al-Quds Al-Sharif was the first newspaper published in Palestine. It appeared monthly in both Turkish and Arabic, with just four pages. After a hiatus, it resumed in September 1903, now printed weekly with two pages each in Turkish and Arabic. The Turkish section was edited by Abdul Salam Kamal, while the Arabic section was led by Ali Al-Rimawi. Printed in the government presses of the old palace, later transformed into an Islamic orphanage, the paper primarily conveyed official news alongside some articles. Its publication ceased following the 1908 coup against Sultan Abdul Hamid II, though it resumed intermittently in January 1913 under the Jerusalem Governorate's direction.

2. Al-Ghazal

Also established in 1876, Al-Ghazal was published irregularly in Jerusalem. Ali Al-Rimawi, who had been a student in the city before studying at Al-Azhar, was the editor. Upon his return, he took up the role of editing Jerusalem's official newspaper. After the constitution was declared, Al-Rimawi was one of the first to launch national newspapers, founding Al-Najah, a weekly paper in 1908, which ran for two years. He also contributed to other Jerusalem-based publications, such as Al-Insaf, Al-Asma'i, Al-Munadi, and Al-Manhal.

3. Al-Nafayes Al-Asriya

Launched in 1908 by Khaleel Baydas (1874-1949), Al-Nafayes Al-Asriya was a literary newspaper that gained significant attention. Initially printed in Haifa, it moved to Jerusalem and was issued bi-monthly. It was unique for its time, celebrated across the Arab world and even reaching some European countries, including Argentina and parts of Latin America. Prominent Arab literary figures, such as Is'af Al-Nashashibi, Ali Al-Rimawi, Marouf Al-Rusafi, and Najeeb Saati, contributed to its pages. Known for its humor and literary excellence, it ceased publication with the onset of World War I. Originally titled Al-Nafayes, its name

was later changed to Al-Nafayes Al-Asriya. Khaleel Baydas, the newspaper's founder, was also a well-known writer, translator, and journalist. One of his most significant works, Hadeeth Al-Sujun, vividly depicted the harsh imprisonment methods used against Palestine's brightest minds by the colonizers.

4. Al-Najah

Al-Najah was published on December 24, 1908, by Ali Al-Rimawi, who was teaching at Al-Maarif School in Jerusalem at the time. This political, literary, scientific, and agricultural weekly, printed in both Arabic and Turkish, ran for only two years. According to Tarzi's Encyclopedia of Arab Journalism, Ahmad Al-Rimawi, not Ali, was responsible for issuing it.

5. Al-Nafeer⁴

Originally founded by Ibrahim Zakka in Alexandria in September 1902 under the title Al-Nafeer Al-Uthmani, the newspaper relocated to Jaffa and later to Jerusalem in 1908, following the announcement of the new Ottoman constitution. With offices near Bab Al-Khaleel, Jerusalem, the paper's management passed to Elia Zakka, who later renamed it Al-Nafeer in 1913. After a temporary cessation during World War I, its operations moved to Haifa in April 1919, a burgeoning media hub at the time. Haifa hosted the first media conference in November 1927, which led to the founding of the first union of Arab journalists in Palestine. Issued weekly, and occasionally semi-weekly, Al-Nafeer became a leading voice in the Palestinian revolution of 1936, dedicating all its pages to supporting the revolutionaries and opposing colonists and settlers.

6. Al-Quds Al-Asriya

Al-Quds Al-Asriya was first published by George Habeeb Hanania in September 1908, following the announcement of the Ottoman Constitution. Printed in

4 - Al-Nafayes Al-Asriya became a vibrant platform for writers who gravitated toward Khaleel Baydas and his literary vision. The magazine focused on publishing stories and short fiction, much of it translated from Russian, a language Baydas mastered. In 1924, the magazine ceased publication as Baydas dedicated himself fully to translating literature and teaching. Beyond his literary contributions, Baydas played an active role in the national movement and was among the founders of the Islamic-Christian associations, which advocated for non-cooperation with the mandate authorities. His involvement in the 1920 revolution led to his imprisonment. (See: Mustafa Kabha, op. cit., p. 25.)

Suwayqat Alun, its notable contributors included Ali Al-Rimawi and Khaleel Al-Sakakini. The inaugural issue appeared on September 18, 1908, and the newspaper was published twice a week, on Tuesdays and Fridays, with a circulation of 1,500 copies per issue. It ceased publication in 1914. George described his newspaper as covering «science, literature, and knowledge,» offering extensive coverage of life in Jerusalem and reports from other cities. He also published two smaller written newspapers, Al-Ahlam and Al-Deek Al-Sayyah, under the same name. Along with journalism, George Hanania pursued other interests.⁵

7. Al-Insaf

Al-Insaf, founded by Bandali Elias Mashhour on December 23, 1908, was a weekly political, scientific, literary, news, and satirical publication. It featured contributions from the poet Iskandar Al-Khoury, who was a prolific writer in Jerusalem's newspapers and left behind numerous poetry collections. The newspaper stopped publishing before World War I.⁶

8. Basheer Filastin and Al-Bulbul

Basheer Filastin and Al-Bulbul were launched by Athanasius Theophilo Bandazi in 1908. Alongside these, he produced two handwritten newspapers, Munabbih Al-Amwat and Al-Tayr. Basheer Filastin was printed in Arabic and Greek, though only three issues were published.

9. Al-Munadi

Al-Munadi, a weekly calling for urban reform, was established in Jerusalem by Saeed Jarallah, a member of the prominent Abu Al-Lutf family, on February 8, 1912. An administrator and educator, he was supported by editor Muhammad

5 - George Hanania's deep interest in printing led him to establish his own printing house, a venture that significantly contributed to the development of the media and literary landscape in Palestine, despite the financial strain it placed on him and his family. Known for his passion for both printing and journalism, George had been immersed in the field since 1894, driven by his strong national and patriotic convictions. This dedication came as no surprise, given his family background—his father, Issa Habeeb Hanania, was the sole Christian member of the Supreme Court in Jerusalem.

6 - By the onset of World War I, Palestine had seen the publication of 36 newspapers, covering a range of topics from politics and literature to humor. Most of these were issued weekly or biweekly. Remarkably, in 1908 alone, 15 newspapers and magazines emerged—12 in Jerusalem and three in Haifa. See: Abdul Qader Yassin, *The Arab Press in Palestine: The Palestinian Encyclopedia*, Part Two, Special Studies, Volume Four - Civilization Studies, First Edition, Beirut 1990, p. 19.

Musa Al-Maghribi, founder of Al-Manhal. As the first Arab-Islamic newspaper in Palestine to expose the Zionist movement's objectives, Al-Munadi faced suppression and was shut down in July 1913.

10. Al-Dustour

Al-Dustour was launched by Jameel Al-Khalidi on November 26, 1913, distinct from the Al-Dustour issued by the Constitutional School in 1910. It was handwritten, and Al-Khalidi contributed his articles to various Jerusalem newspapers during the British occupation.

11. Al-Taraqqi

Al-Taraqqi, founded in Jaffa by Adel Jabr (1885–1953), a distinguished Arab intellectual, became the first newspaper published in Palestine after World War I. In 1929, Jabr also established Al-Hayat and published a weekly magazine in Jerusalem titled Arab Economics.

12. Al-I'tidal

Al-I'tidal was founded in Jerusalem by Bakri Al-Samhoury in 1910. On March 18, 1914, Al-Samhoury relocated the newspaper to Jaffa, renaming it Al-I'tidal Al-Yafie.

13. Suria Al-Janubya (Southern Syria)

Suria Al-Janubya (Southern Syria) was established by Muhammad Hasan Al-Badri on September 8, 1919, with Arif Al-Arif as its editor-in-chief. It was the first newspaper published in Jerusalem after the British occupation. Initially a weekly, it later became semi-weekly and was known for its strong Arab nationalist stance and fierce opposition to Zionism, leading the British authorities to suspend it in July 1920. Key contributors included Raafat Al-Dajani, Saleeb Al-Jawzi, and Omar Al-Saleh Al-Barghouthi, alongside its editor Arif Al-Arif, a renowned Palestinian historian.

14. Bayt Al-Maqdis

Bayt Al-Maqdis was a political and literary newspaper launched by Bandali Elias

Mashhour on January 26, 1919. It was managed by Hassan Sidqi Al-Dajani and edited by Anton Lawrence. The newspaper proudly displayed the slogan, «Be honest even if it burns you,» and was marketed as a general newspaper for the people. Subscriptions cost 150 Egyptian piasters within United Syria and 165 abroad. Published daily except Fridays and Sundays, the paper's front page and subsequent pages were divided into four columns, featuring headlines such as «A newspaper for the people,» «Supporters of Zionism and its opponents,» and «News of the Arab countries.» Several newspapers were later issued under the same name.⁷

15. *Miraat Al-Sharq*

Founded and edited by Paul Shehadeh (1892–1943), this Jerusalemite newspaper began its publication on September 17, 1919, as a weekly, later becoming a semi-weekly. Notable contributors included Hamdi Al-Husseini, Ahmad Al-Shuqairi, Omar Al-Saleh Al-Barghouthi, and Akram Zuaiter. The newspaper published a revolutionary poem, leading to its closure by the British authorities in 1933, though it had been suspended earlier in 1929. Journalism historians note that *Miraat Al-Sharq* was initially printed in both Arabic and English, with Ahmad Al-Shuqairi overseeing the Arabic section.

16. *Al-Quds Al-Shareef*

Launched by Hassan Sidqi Al-Dajani on April 13, 1920, *Al-Quds Al-Shareef* was connected to its Ottoman predecessor only by name. Printed at the *Miraat Al-Sharq* press, it featured an English-language supplement called the «Jerusalem Gazette,» which ceased publication in July of the same year. Al-Dajani, a prominent figure in the Palestine Defense Party alongside its founder, Ragheb Al-Nashashibi, imbued the newspaper with a character and style reflective of the

7 - Bandali Mashhour, a patriot and man of letters, founded the Jerusalem Library and his own printing press in 1923. Fluent in multiple languages, he left behind a legacy of literary and historical works. See: Mustafa Kabha, op. cit., p. 16.

party's principles, describing it as politically free.⁸

17. Al-Quds

Founded by journalist Issa Al-Issa, Al-Quds primarily focused its efforts against the British Mandate government. It continued publishing until 1948, briefly halting before resuming until 1967. In mid-1967 and early 1968, Al-Difaa and Al-Jihad newspapers merged to form Al-Quds.

18. Al-Aqsa

A national political newspaper established by Saleh Abdul Lateef Al-Husseini on September 6, 1920, Al-Aqsa was short-lived, lasting only a few months. It published twice a week at the owner's expense.

19. Al-Sabah

Launched in October 1921 by Muhammad Kamil Al-Badri and Yusuf Yassin, Al-Sabah served as the voice of the Palestinian Congress and delegation. Edited by journalist Hani Abu Musleh, it ceased publication the following year. This daily newspaper articulated the hopes of the Palestinian people for freedom and independence, attracting British scrutiny and obstruction, while Kamil Al-Badri funded it personally.

20. Raqeeb Zion

Published on December 15, 1921, by the Latin Patriarchate, Raqeeb Zion was a religious and political newspaper that opposed Zionism, Freemasonry, and communism. It was particularly critical of the Hebrew University project.

21. Al-Jamiah Al-Arabya

This newspaper was issued by Munif Al-Husseini on December 20, 1925 (or 1927), serving as the voice of the Supreme Islamic Council. It was a political,

8 - The truth is that Dajani held controversial and contentious positions that often opposed the Palestinian majority, particularly regarding the conflict with the Zionists and the 1936 revolution. His stance, which seemed to counter Haj Amin al-Husseini merely for the sake of dissent, may have ultimately contributed to his demise in 1938. Dajani left behind a remarkable political and literary library, filled with rare books and writings by esteemed authors. Today, it stands as one of the richest and most renowned private libraries in Jerusalem. See: Muhammad Sulayman, *History of the Palestinian Press 1976-1876*, op. cit., p. 34.

scientific, and social daily, edited by Emile Al-Ghouri and Muhammad Al-Fityani. Al-Ghouri, known for his national contributions, published the English-language newspaper «Arab Federation» after his studies in Ohio in 1933. While based in Jerusalem, it was closed by the British authorities after just nine months. In 1934, he launched a weekly magazine called «Al-Shabab» and a daily newspaper, «Al-Wahda Al-Arabiya,» but both were also shut down, and the printing press was confiscated. In 1937, he became the editor of the daily newspaper «Al-Liwaa,» the mouthpiece of Hajj Amin Al-Husseini, and in 1946, he took the helm of the Jerusalemite newspaper «Al-Wahda.»⁹

22. *Ela Al-amam*

Founded in March 1928 by the Palestinian Communist Party.

23. Al-Me'aad

Launched by Michel Saleem Najjar on May 18, 1928, he had previously established the newspaper «Al-I'laan» on September 23, 1926.

24. *Al-Hayat*

Founded in Jerusalem by Adel Jaber in April 1930, Al-Hayat was the first daily Arab newspaper published every morning, in contrast to other papers released in the afternoon. Beyond its focus on politics, the newspaper explored literature, society, and economics. It was fiercely patriotic, opposing British colonialism, which it saw as an enabler of Zionist expansion in Palestine. This defiance led to British suppression, and the newspaper was shut down in 1931. Renowned for its political coverage, Al-Hayat also embraced literary and cultural writings, with contributors like the esteemed writer Akram Zuaiter.

25. *Al-Jami'a Al-Islamiyya*

Issued on July 16, 1932, by Suleiman Al-Taji Al-Farouqi, Al-Jami'a Al-Islamiyya was a political daily that faced closure in July 1934 under accusations of

9 - Notably, Al-Ghouri served as the secretary of the Arab Orthodox Club in Jerusalem. In 1937, he was appointed by the Arab Committee in Palestine to establish the Arab Palestinian Office for Propaganda and Information in London. After the Nakba in 1948, he was elected Secretary-General of the Palestinian National Council convened in Gaza, the body that declared the Government of All Palestine. Throughout his life, Al-Ghouri held various positions in the Jordanian governments until his passing in 1984. See: Qustandi Shomali, *The Arab Press in Palestine*, 1st ed., Jerusalem: Arab Studies Association, 1992, p. 32.



inciting against British authorities. Al-Taji, who lost his sight in youth, mastered Islamic, linguistic, and literary sciences, alongside Turkish, French, and English. A gifted orator and poet, he earned a law degree and launched his paper, «Al-Jami'a Al-Islamiyya, The Islamic University,» which the British quickly banned for its opposition to their rule and support of the nationalist cause. Al-Taji later emigrated to Jordan in 1948, relaunching the paper on March 15, 1949. Although appointed to the Jordanian Senate in 1951, he was soon dismissed for his boldness and integrity.¹⁰

26. Al-Difa`

Established on February 20, 1934, in Jaffa by Ibrahim Al-Shanti, “Al-Difa`, Defense” identified British occupation as the root of Palestine’s suffering. It persistently denounced Zionist settlements and British policies that facilitated Jewish immigration. Notable contributors included Sami Al-Sarraj, Ibrahim Touqan, and Abu Salma, with Muhammad Abdul Salam Al-Barghouthi serving as an editor. After the Nakba in 1948, the paper moved to Jerusalem, resuming publication in 1950 under Jordanian rule, but it ceased before the 1967 war. Al-Shanti, having emigrated to Egypt before 1948, founded “Al-Qahira, Cairo” newspaper in 1953, which lasted four years. Following the 1967 war, Al-Difa` merged with Al-Jihad and was renamed Al-Quds. Al-Shanti later reissued Al-Difa` in Jordan, where he led the Journalists’ Syndicate until his death in 1969.

27. Al-Liwa

Launched in 1936 by Jamal al-Husseini, Secretary-General of the Supreme Islamic Council and head of the Palestinian Arab Party, Al-Liwa lasted only one year. Al-Husseini, deeply invested in both politics and media, also championed translation efforts, opening an office in Jerusalem to support this work. An earlier Al-Liwa had been founded by Emile al-Ghouri in 1933.

28. Al-Ittihad Al-Ayawya

10 - A'aj Nuwayhid described Sheikh Al-Tajji as «a vessel of knowledge and virtue, an embodiment of struggle and sacrifice for the sake of Arabism and Islam. He was the very voice of truth, devoting his work, his literature, his poetry, and his pen to the service of the Arab cause.» See: Ahmad Al-Aqqad, History of the Arab Press in Palestine, op. cit., p. 22.



First published in Haifa on May 15, 1944, Al-Ittihad Al-Asyawya became the voice of Arab workers in Palestine under the editorship of Emile Touma. Closely aligned with the Palestinian Marxist-Leninist movement, the paper emerged as Nazism waned and Soviet victories grew. It took a bold stand against the British occupation and Zionism, exposing their conspiracies against the Palestinian people. Initially a weekly, the paper later became a daily. Contributors included celebrated writers such as Emile Habibi, who penned the regular column «They Ask You About,» alongside poets and authors like Abu Salma, Fadwa Touqan, Mahmoud Darweesh, and others. The British suspended the paper in February 1948 for its vocal criticism of their colonial regime. After the Nakba, Al-Ittihad Al-Asyawya re-emerged on October 18, 1948, becoming the official newspaper of the Israeli Communist Party, which united Arab and Israeli members. It was eventually renamed Al-Ittihad.

29. Philasteen

“Philasteen, Palestine” stands as the pioneer of Palestinian journalism. Founded in Jaffa in 1911 by Issa Al-Issa, the newspaper remained in publication until 1917, when Issa was exiled to Anatolia. His cousin, Youssef Al-Issa, took over during his absence. Upon Issa’s return in 1920, he relaunched the paper. In 1930, he also issued an English-language weekly, “Palestine”, edited by the linguist Akhdar Muhammad Rawshan, an Indian scholar fluent in both Arabic and English. Notably, Palestine was the first newspaper in the region to include caricatures. After the 1948 Nakba, the Arabic version, “Filasteen”, relocated to East Jerusalem and resumed publication in 1950. Initially, its news was sourced from the Turkish News Agency (Agence Osmanli), but the paper soon became known for its opposition to British colonialism and its warnings against the division of the Arab world. At first, it was a four-page biweekly publication, but it expanded over time, becoming an eight-page daily. By the 1960s, Filasteen had merged with Al-Manar, founded by Mahmoud Al-Shareef, and together they formed the Jordanian newspaper Al-Dustour, still known today. In March 1967, Raja Al-Issa reflected on the newspaper’s legacy in an editorial titled «Between Me and It, Companionship and Life,» where he wrote, «It embodied my childhood dreams, youthful passions, and determined spirit. Through it, I saw the light of challenge,

a platform for vision, calling for resistance to Zionism and colonial conspiracies.»

30. Al-Quds

Previously mentioned and later to be discussed again, Al-Quds ceased publication after the Nakba in 1948 but resumed in 1951. It soon became the most widely circulated newspaper in Jerusalem and across the Arab world, distinguished by its dedication to the Arabic language amidst an environment saturated with foreign influences and Zionist propaganda. Recognizing the threats to Arabic, Al-Quds focused on preserving the classical form, appointing specialized editors to scrutinize every article. Each Friday, the paper also devoted a page to religious culture.

31. Al-Jihad

Founded in Jerusalem in 1953 by Mahmoud Abu Al-Zuluf, Mahmoud Yaish, and Salim Al-Shareef, Al-Jihad ceased publication after the Israeli occupation of Jerusalem, the West Bank, and Gaza in June 1967. Mahmoud Abu Al-Zuluf reissued the paper under the name Al-Quds after merging it with Al-Difa` in late 1967 and early 1968.

32. Al-Sha`b

Established in Jerusalem in 1972 by Mahmoud Yaish, with Ali Al-Khateeb as its editor-in-chief, Al-Sha`b was a daily newspaper. Yaish had been one of the partners in Al-Jihad alongside Mahmoud Abu Al-Zuluf and Saleem Al-Shareef, which was published in Jerusalem from 1953 to 1968.

33. Jewish Newspapers in Arabic

Jerusalem witnessed the publication of several Jewish newspapers in Arabic, their primary aim being to spread Zionist propaganda and Jewish ideology among Arabs. Some were distributed for free, but they quickly fell out of favor with Palestinians and were soon discontinued.

34. Al-Salam Newspaper

Founded by Naseem Maloul, the first issue of Al-Salam was published in Cairo

on April 1, 1910. After World War I, when the British took control of Palestine, Maloul resumed publication in Jaffa on May 31, 1920, before moving the paper to Jerusalem. A key figure in the Zionist movement, Maloul supported Jewish settlements in Palestine. He infiltrated the Decentralization Party established by Levantines in Egypt in 1912, becoming one of its leading members. Through his efforts, both in his newspaper and beyond, he succeeded in weakening the voices opposing Zionism in Egypt and the Levant, even convincing prominent figures like Dr. Shibli Shumayyil of his cause. When he resumed Al-Salam in Jaffa, he dedicated the entire front page to recounting a celebratory gathering he held for the paper's first issue in Azbakeya Garden, Cairo, attended by journalists, writers, and intellectuals. Among the distinguished attendees were Dr. Shibli Shumayyil, the Egyptian writer Muhammad Sadiq, and Sheikh Mustafa Al-Shater, the owner of Al-Mumtaz newspaper.¹¹

35. Bared Al-Youm Newspaper

A Jewish Zionist newspaper published in Jerusalem by Mr. Safeer on May 11, 1920, Bared Al-Youm was edited by Ibrahim Al-Muhib, a Syrian by origin. The first issue's last page featured five advertisements, mostly for Jewish-owned businesses. Zionist media figures like Safeer seized every opportunity to criticize Arab leaders, either directly or subtly, while praising Zionist settlements as enlightenment projects. Despite its political, literary, social, and agricultural content, the newspaper was boycotted by Arabs and eventually distributed for free before ceasing publication altogether.

36. Lisan al-Arab Newspaper

Founded by Lebanese journalist Ibrahim Saleem al-Najjar on June 24, 1921, following the collapse of the Jewish newspaper Bared al-Yawm. Al-Najjar, a proponent of the Zionist settlement project, had previously expressed these views

11 - At that time, there were no Hebrew newspapers in Palestine, as the language was scarcely known, and over %95 of the population were Arabs. One of the most prominent Jewish figures writing in the Arab press to defend Zionism was Naseem Malul, head of the «Israeli Renaissance Society» in Cairo. Malul also served as a correspondent for Al-Muqattam in Palestine. Through his newspaper, he sought to manipulate public opinion, advocating for an understanding between Arabs and Jews.

See: Mahmoud Khalifa, Palestinian Media: Origins and Development, Ministry of Information, 2015, p. 33.

in his writings for the Egyptian newspaper al-Muqattam. His stance, already well known to Arab readers, led to a widespread boycott of Lisan al-Arab, which eventually shut down in January 1923. He later launched Al-I'lan in 1926, having earlier founded al-Liwaa in Beirut.

37. Ittihad al-Ommal newspaper

Ittihad al-Ommal newspaper was established in May 1925, serving as the voice of Palestinian laborers. It supported Jewish immigration and ceased publication in 1928.

38. Yerushalayim

This newspaper was founded by W. W. Catling on November 1, 1922.

Second: The Most Important Magazines Published in Jerusalem:

• Al-Asma'i Magazine:

A semi-monthly social publication launched in Jerusalem on May 19, 1908, al-Asma'i was the first magazine in all of Palestine. Its founder, Hanna Abdullah al-Issa, was so enamored with the scholar al-Asma'i that he earned his nickname «Abu Saeed.» Sadly, the magazine ceased after al-Issa's death on October 12, 1909, though some historians suggest it continued until the onset of World War I. Among its contributors were Khaleel al-Sakakini and Is'af al-Nashashibi. The magazine vocally opposed Zionist settlement and the Ottoman government's facilitation of Jewish land acquisition in Palestine.

• Al-Hadaf Magazine:

Established in Jerusalem in 1950, al-Hadaf was a weekly political and literary magazine founded by Burhan al-Dajani, later managed by Yahya Hamouda. It was committed to preserving Palestinian identity. Al-Dajani, known for his writings on politics and economics, also edited the Palestine Issue Annual, published from the 1960s by the Center for Palestine Studies. A later version of al-Hadaf appeared in Beirut in the late 1960s, aligned with the Arab Nationalist Movement and later the Popular Front for the Liberation of Palestine. Its editors included Ghassan Kanafani, Bassam Abu Sharif, Saber Muhyiddin, Omar Qutaish, and Talal Okal.

The magazine continues to be published intermittently.

• **Al-Taraqqi Magazine:**

Published in Jerusalem in 1907, al-Taraqqi was the first privately-owned newspaper in Palestine, following the era of Ottoman state-run publications. It was edited by Adel Jabr.

• **Al-Bakura Al-Zioniya Magazine:**

Founded by the English Missionary School of Zion in 1909, this magazine continued during the Mandate period under the title Bakurat Jabal Zion or Zion School Magazine. Published three times a year, it was printed by al-Sharq Press and Jerusalem Press, with its final issue appearing in February 1947. Some historians date its origin to 1906, but Tarazi confirms its first publication in 1909. He also mentions another magazine with the same name, published in Beirut on January 1, 1922.

• **Al-Dustour Magazine:**

Launched by students of the al-Dustour School in Jerusalem on December 6, 1910.

• **Al-Manhal Magazine**

Published by Musa al-Maghribi on August 5, 1913, most of its articles were historical in nature.

• **Dar Al-Mu'allimeen Magazine**

First issued on October 1, 1920, at the start of the British Mandate, this magazine later changed its name to al-Kullya al-Arabya (The Arab College) on December 15, 1927, following the institution's renaming. Tarazi notes that the magazine was founded by Musa Nicola Hanna and Abdul Hadi.

8. Al-Riwayat Al-Ahliya Magazine

First issued by the Jerusalem Library in June 1924, it became the most renowned literary magazine in Jerusalem.

9. Al-Waqa'i' Al-Filastiniyya Magazine

This magazine served as the official publication of the Palestinian government, printed in English, Arabic, and Hebrew. It remained in circulation until the end of the British Mandate in 1948. When the Palestinian National Authority was established in 1994, al-Waqa'i' al-Filastiniyya was revived as its official newspaper, issued by the Fatwa and Legislation Bureau. However, its publication has been irregular.

10. Al-Akhbar Al-Kanasiya Magazine

Issued by the Arab Evangelical Christian community in 1924, this magazine chronicled community events. It was printed at the Syrian Orphanage Press, Beit Al-Maqdis Press, and Miraat al-Sharq Press. It ceased publication with the end of the British occupation but resumed in April 1951, within the Green Line, following the Nakba.

11. Al-Hikma Magazine

Founded in Jerusalem by Murad Fuad Haqqi on October 1, 1927, this magazine originally began in Mesopotamia. The Patriarchate of the Ancient Syrians first issued it on August 14, 1912, at the Saffron Monastery, the seat of the Antiochian Church since the era of Ignatius Michael I the Great. After a brief run, the magazine disappeared with the outbreak of World War I, only to be revived thirteen years later. Due to political constraints, its management shifted from Deir al-Za`faran to St. Mark's Monastery in Jerusalem, where its second edition appeared in 1927. Following the death of its founder, its license passed to his brother, the writer Murad Fuad Haqqi.

12. Al-Arab Magazine

`Ajjaj Nuwayhid launched al-Arab in August 1932 as the official publication of the Independence Party, which he co-founded alongside Hajj Amin al-Husseini. Nuwayhid's writings led to several arrests by the British authorities. This political and cultural weekly featured contributions from renowned figures like Prince Shakeeb Arslan, Abdul Rahman Azzam, Masoud al-Nadwi, Subhi al-Khadra, Izzat Darwaza, and Omar al-Saleh al-Barghouthi—Nuwayhid's colleagues in the Arab Club. A historian and writer of Lebanese descent, Nuwayhid also worked as a correspondent for al-Ahram and served as the director of the Arab Radio in Jerusalem during World War II.

13. Rawdat Al-Ma`arif College Magazine

Founded by Sheikh Muhammad Sulaiman Al-Saleh in 1933, this academic magazine reflected the vision of Rawdat Al-Ma`arif College. Philippe de Tarzi claims the school issued its first edition in January 1920, but confusion remains over the exact date, as a license from May 29, 1933, contrasts with handwritten notes on a 1922 copy. Nevertheless, the magazine covered a range of social, literary, historical, and educational topics. Rawdat Al-Ma`arif College, a hub

for national gatherings, also hosted the first Islamic conference in 1931, which influenced the magazine's content.

14. Al-Iqtisadyat Al-Arabya (Arab Economics) Magazine

Issued in January 1935 by the Limited Printing Company, Al-Iqtisadyat al-Arabya was edited by Fouad Saba and Adel Jabr. The magazine extensively covered commercial, agricultural, and industrial issues across the Arab world.

15. Dar Al-Aytam Al-Islamiyyah (Islamic Orphanage) Magazine

Founded in 1936 by Ishaq Darwish in Jerusalem.

16. Al-Ofuq Al-Jadeed (New Horizon) Magazine

Founded by Kamel Al-Shareef and Mahmoud Al-Shareef in 1961.

17. Jerry Islam Times

This English-language weekly was founded in Jerusalem by Hanna Sama'an Siniora in 1995.

18. Al-Awda

A monthly magazine founded and edited by Ibrahim Qara`een in 1995 in Jerusalem. Several issues were published before it ceased operations shortly thereafter.

19. Shaqaiq Al-Nu'man

A monthly magazine founded by the Evangelical Lutheran Church in Jerusalem in 1995 and edited by Imad Al-Atrash.

20. Kareem

The first children's magazine in Palestine, Kareem was a colorful monthly publication for the adolescent, founded in Jerusalem by Ismail Hassan Ajwa in 1996. Due to financial constraints, the magazine has been published irregularly since 2007, with Mervat Ajwa serving as its general supervisor.

21. Al-Kanz Al-Iqtisadi (economic treasure)

A monthly economic magazine, founded by Muhammad Yusuf Halsa in Jerusalem in 1996.

22. Al-Bayader Al-Siyasi

This weekly newspaper, founded and edited by Jack Yousuf Khazmo, was first published in Jerusalem on April 1, 1982. It endured numerous Israeli military measures, including confiscation and distribution bans in the West Bank and Gaza from 1982 to 1985. Following the establishment of the Palestinian National Authority, the paper received a Palestinian license in 1997.

23. Huquq Al-Nas (Rights of the People)

A monthly newspaper founded by Sameeh Abdul Rahman Abu Hasheesh in 1997. Abu Hasheesh was also editor-in-chief of Kul Al-Shabab, which was licensed in 1995 but never published.

24. Al-Manar

Founded in Jerusalem in 1991 by Ismail Hassan Ajwa, this independent political weekly shifted to an electronic format at the end of 2006 due to financial difficulties. Basem Ajwa serves as its editor-in-chief.

25. Al-Raqeeb

A non-periodic magazine founded in Jerusalem by the Palestinian Human Rights Monitoring Group in 1997. Its editor-in-chief is Basem Eid.

26. `Abeer

Founded by `Atallah Al-Najjar in Jerusalem in 1996, `Abeer was a monthly magazine. Despite intermittent publication, it ceased in 2001.

27. Al-Myah w Al-Beya (Water and Environment)

Issued by the Palestinian Hydrologists Group in 1996 and headed by Abdul Rahman Al-Tamimi.

28. Samah

Founded and headed by Abdul Rahman Al-Khawaja in 1996.

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