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Galilee Plan. 1963-1965.

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THE JEWISH AGENCY

DATA CONCERNING THE PROPOSAL TO DEVELOP THE GALILEE GENERALLY
AND TO ESTABLISH NEW SETTLEMENTS THERE IN THE YEAR 1965/66

A. "THE GALILEE ENCLAVE" (General Description)

1. The Area and the Land Problem

The area proposed for settlement and called "The Galilee Enclave" consists of 1,050,000 dunams of which 418,000 dunams are cultivable. The non-arable land (632,000 dunams) is for the greater part considered State land. The actual establishment of the State ownership of these areas is still in progress, through Land Settlement and negotiations for the peaceful settlement of disputes. In accordance with the results of the legal proceedings so far, it appears that the State ownership of an area of between 300-400 thousand dunams will be recognized.

This area, which for the greater part is not arable can be partially prepared for cultivation, and together with the areas under cultivation at present, it will be possible through the technical media at the disposal of the Land Development Department of the J.N.F. to obtain an area of about 70,000 dunams suitable for intensive cultivation, such as plantations, and other crops.

2. Comprehensive Regional Planning

The agricultural planning for the region aspires to a full exploitation of the agricultural potential of the "Enclave" which is sparsely populated and which supports a number of settlements situated at great distances from one another. Since agricultural planning is closely bound up with the planning of other sectors, (industry, handicraft, services, tourism etc.) and with a regional physical plan, it was decided to draw up a comprehensive development plan for the whole of the Galilee Region. A special team composed of representatives of various institutions is already engaged on the preparation of the material for the drawing up of a comprehensive regional plan.

B. STAGE ONE

In the first stage of the development of the region it is planned to establish 12 settlements of which nine will be agricultural villages and three will be rural centers.

1. The following are the land data for each block in the proposed settlement operation:

<u>Block</u>	<u>Total Area (in dunams)</u>	<u>Area for Land Preparation</u>	<u>Net Area for Cultivation</u>
Biranit	25,000	3,900	2,780
Tefen	19,500	2,500	1,788
Hazon	43,000	7,900	4,778
Jermak (Har Meron)	3,800	1,300	1,015
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>
	91,300	15,600	10,361

2. Water

For the implementation of this plan will be needed 4.8 million cubic meters of water per annum, including water for irrigation and drinking water for the farming villages and for the regional centers. The water will be supplied from the following sources:

<u>Source</u>	<u>Million Cubic Meters</u>
National Water Project	1.4
Ein Ziv Project	1.6
Ein Aviv Project	0.6
New Sources	1.2
	<hr/>
Total	4.8

3. Principles Governing Farm Planning

Having regard to the climatic-soil properties of the region and water supply possibilities, a list of crops has been drawn up which in this region will enjoy both natural and relative advantages, over other regions. The scope of production in plantations and fowl raising (the two basic branches of cultivation in hill settlement, where production schedules have been laid down) has

been determined on the basis of plans for production, consumption and marketing possibilities over a ten-year range. The plan in the first stage envisages the establishment of 630 farm units in nine agricultural villages. The following is an overall picture of the farming plan:

	<u>Unit</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Per Farm Unit (average)</u>
Total Area	Dunam	91,300	145
For Agricultural Cultivation	Dunam	10,361	16.4
Plantations	Dunam	6,129	9.7
Field Crops under Irrigation	Dunam	1,092	1.7
Field Crops under Dry Cultivation	Dunam	3,140	5.0
Water	1,000 c.m.	4,405	6.9
Fowl Raising	Ton	5,426	8.6
Fur Animals	head	12,620	20
Sheep	head	4,710	7-8
Budget in Means of Production	IL	19,994	31.7
Net Income	IL 1,000	4227	6.7
Value of Production	IL 1,000	17,065	27

C. COMMENCEMENT OF IMPLEMENTATION

Actual work on the implementation of the Galilee Plan in the first year has commenced in the Biranit and Hazon regions by the preparation of land, planting operations and the building of the regional centre.

1. Preparation Work

In the Hazon region an area of 1,200 dunams was prepared during the first year. In the Biranit Region the situation is as follows:

Settle- ment	Total Area	Area Allocated			Unallocated Area	Stage of Preparation			Total
		Total Dunams	Plant. Dunams	Field Crops		Prepared Dunams	Under Preparation Dunams	For Preparation 1965 1966	
Zar'it	1180	870	670	200	310	410	460	110 200	1180
Shetula	1100	835	635	200	265	240	350	100 410	1100
Netua	1090	755	585	170	295	600	40	150 300	1090
	3370	2460	1890	570	870	1250	850	360 910	3370
	1110	2460	1890	570	870	1250	850	360 910	3370

2. Planting Operations

The fact that planting operations have preceded the establishment of the settlement and the arrival of the settlers is one of the innovations in the Galilee Development Plan. In the first year of planting operations (two years before the planned arrival of the settlers) the following planting operations were accomplished:

Stone fruits	398 Dunams
Peaches	501 "
European Plums	190 "
Vines	40 "
Miscellaneous	70 "
Total	1199 Dunams

3. Building Operations

An additional innovation in Galilee development is the establishment of the regional centre before the establishment of the agricultural villages. At the end of November 1964 a Nahal Unit settled in the Biranit regional centre.

4. The Farm Plan

Having regard to the soil data and the work accomplished in preparing the area for cultivation, the Planning Authority has approved the plan of the Agricultural Settlement Department for the establishment of four agricultural villages according to the following plan:

Settle- ment	Farm Units	Total Area Culti. Set.	Total Quant. Water Set. 1,000 c.m.	Agricultural Plan for Each Unit in Moshav					Work Days	Gross Income in IL
				Land Schedule for Cult. per Unit in Dunams	Plant. Dunams	Field Crops Dunams	Water Schedule c.m.	Fowl Schedule Tons		
1. Netua	50	755	488	15,1	11,7	3,4	9,780	10	371	9,950
2. Shetula	50	835	468	16,7	12,7	4	9,360	5	362	9,600
3. Zar'it	50	870	505	17,4	13,4	4	10,100	7	368	10,000
4. Hazon A.	60	1230	645	20,5	12,5	8	10,750	6	353	10,000

In addition, it has been decided to establish a regional agricultural and vocational training school to be located at Yakinton.

In all, three agricultural villages (Zar'it, Shetula, Netua), a regional centre (Biranit) and an agricultural school (Yakinton) will be established in the area extending for 24 kilometers along the Lebanese Border (between Admit, Dovev and Sasa) which has so far been unsettled.

In the Hazon region, one settlement will be established to begin with, and in a year's time another two agricultural settlements are to rise there.

D. GALILEE DEVELOPMENT PLAN-ADDITIONAL DEVELOPMENT OF MOUNTAIN AREAS

In view of the experience gained by the Agricultural Settlement Department in all matters concerning the development of the hill regions, a number of improvements have been introduced in the Galilee Settlement Plan which contribute greatly to settlement planning and implementation:

1. Special regard to the natural advantages of each region and to the micro-climatic conditions of each settlement, by adapting suitable crops to each settlement.
2. Basing the plan on the consumption forecast and its examination from the point of view of marketing the produce on profitable terms.
3. A shortening of the period of absorption by beginning planting operations before the arrival of the settlers, which may contribute to stability during the early period of settlement, that being the most difficult from the economic and social point of view.

4. A change in the method of plantation so as to make possible cooperative cultivation even in the individual Moshav.
5. Establishment of rural centers before, or simultaneously with the establishment of the settlements so as to make possible the supply of services at a proper level during the first stage of the settlements' establishment.
6. A raising of the standard of building to that hitherto in vogue in the cities only.
7. A linking with the Arab population, in the first stage by the supply of economic, health and cultural services.
8. The drawing up of a comprehensive plan to embrace all spheres of economic and cultural activity.

E. MANPOWER

1. General

The problem of suitable manpower for all the settlements proposed in the various parts of the country - in the framework of the resolution passed by the Government and the Jewish Agency Executive - is likely to constitute a serious limitation to the renewal of settlement activities. Seeing, however, that the human potential for the manning of these settlements is to be found in existing settlements, among the new immigrants as well as in urban settlements, it may be assumed that with suitable organizational activity it will be possible to man all the settlements to be established in the next four years (the total number of families planned being 2,300). (As already mentioned, in order to increase the attractive force of the new settlements, all preparations will be made so that they are built at a suitable standard and so as to reduce as far as possible the hardships of the new settlers by employing new and up-to-date methods of settlement).

2. The Four Settlements of the Year 1965/66.

In regard to the four agricultural settlements to be set up this year, nuclei for settlement from among the members of the settlements in the Galilee already exist: 130 members of the Moshavim movement for settlement at "Netua" and "Shetula", and another nucleus of 60 members from Hapoel HaMizrachi Moshavim for settlement at Hazon. In addition, various applications have been received

from individuals and organized groups in the cities who have expressed a desire to settle in one of the Galilee settlements and who are potential candidates for the settlement of "Zarit".

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הסוכנות היהודית לארץ ישראל

THE JEWISH AGENCY FOR ISRAEL
מחלקת ההסברה · INFORMATION DEPARTMENT

הודעה לעתונות PRESS RELEASE

בישיבת הנהלת הסוכנות היהודית שנתיימה היום בהשתתפות שר החקלאות, מר חיים גבתי, נדונו השאלות הכרוכות בתכנית להקמת ישובים חדשים, עליה הוחלט בזמנו עקרונית ע"י הממשלה והסוכנות היהודית. הוסכם, שמתוך הרשימה של 42 ישובים, שהוצעו ע"י המחלקה להתישבות, קיימת אפשרות לבצע, תוך שנה, את העלייה על הקרקע של 10 ישובים, שאושרו כבר ע"י המרכז המסותף לתיכנון; מהם - 5 ישובים בגליל, 4 - בחבל הבסור, ו-1 - בערבה. לחלק מן הישובים הללו כבר נמצאים גרעיני התישבות שהוצעו ע"י התנועות ההתישבותיות. אשר לסאר הישובים, נעשית פעולה לארגון גרעיני מתישבים נוספים.

המחלקה להתישבות תמשיך לבדוק את התנאים האובייקטיביים הקיימים לגבי 32 הישובים הנוספים אשר הוצעו על ידה. בדיקה זו תכלול: אפשרויות ריכוז סחחי קרקע בהר, אפשרויות ההכשרה, מידת ההתאמה של הסחחים לפיתוח הענפים המוצעים, וכו'. לאחר מכן תביא המחלקה להתישבות את הצעותיה, כמקובל, לדיון ולהחלטה במרכז המסותף לתיכנון.

ירושלים, י"ח באב, תשכ"ה
16.8.65

① פאוס לז מנכ"ל אג"מ - חייני { זלילי חלילין
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דגש למשתתפי "מסע גליל"

ב' באלול תשכ"ה - 30.8.65

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LT FRIEDMAN UJAPPEAL NEWYORK

JEWISH AGENCY GOVERNMENT KEREN KAYEMET HAVE JOINTLY DECIDED ON
PLAN FOR DEVELOPMENT OF CENTRAL GALILEE STOP THIS AREA WILL BE
ABLE TO ABSORB MANY THOUSANDS IMMIGRANT FAMILIES BOTH IN
AGRICULTURE AND RURAL OCCUPATIONS STOP IT WILL BRING GREAT
BENEFITS NOT ONLY TO NEW IMMIGRANTS BUT ALSO

TO EXISTING POPULATIONS BOTH JEWISH AND ARAB IN THAT AREA STOP
THIS PLAN OPENS UP NEW HORIZONS AND IN ITS DRAMATIC APPEAL
AND LASTING BENEFITS SHOULD BE ONE OF MAIN THEMES TO BE BROUGHT
BEFORE JEWISH PUBLIC IN PARTICULAR BEFORE STUDY MISSION IN OCTOBER
STOP FULL DETAILS WILL FOLLOW REGARDS

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AMERICAN JEWISH
ARCHIVES

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London, September 4, 1963.

PLAN TO DEVELOP GALILEE - CABINET DECISIONS

Tel Aviv, September 3, 1963.

(JCNS) The Israeli Government has unanimously approved a plan submitted to the Cabinet on Sunday by Mr. Levi Eshkol, the Prime Minister, for the development and settlement of Galilee.

The plan, which is expected to be implemented within the next few months, envisages the establishment of about 35 farming villages and seven rural centres, and will provide municipal, economic and social services to existing settlements.

The first stage, to be started in the winter, will entail the establishment of three regional centres and eight villages, at a cost of about I£82,000,000, to be divided between the Ministry of Housing (I£34m.) and the J.N.F. (I£33m.) for land amelioration, road laying and planting of trees, and the Settlement Department (I£15m.) for agricultural development.

A spokesman for the Jewish Agency said that the new plan would help to integrate the Arabs of Galilee into the Israeli economy, and that Arab workers would be engaged for the preparatory work.

The idea of the plan stems from a call by Mr. Ben-Gurion to judaize the Galilee, which has until now been settled mainly by Arabs, with a Jewish population not exceeding ten per cent.

The majority of the land to be developed is owned by the State.

THE NEW YORK TIMES, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1963.

Galilee Moving Into a New Era With a Development Project

By W. GRANGER BLAIR

Special to The New York Times

JERUSALEM (Israeli sector), Sept. 10—The rocky highlands of Galilee, one of Israel's most desolate and isolated regions, are to be developed and settled in the next decade.

The ambitious program, which will cover 262,500 acres, was one of the first projects advanced by Levi Eshkol when he succeeded David Ben-Gurion as Premier last June. It was recently approved by the cabinet.

One probable result will be the identification of Premier Eshkol with the development of the Galilee much as Mr. Ben-Gurion is identified with progress in the Negev desert.

The new development area is bound on the north by the Lebanese border, on the west by the West Galilee plains along the Mediterranean Sea, on the south by a line extending from Haifa to Tiberias and on the east by the established settlements scattered around the town of Safad.

The program will be carried out by the Government (principally the Ministry of Housing), the Agricultural Settlement Department of the Jewish Agency and the Jewish National Fund.

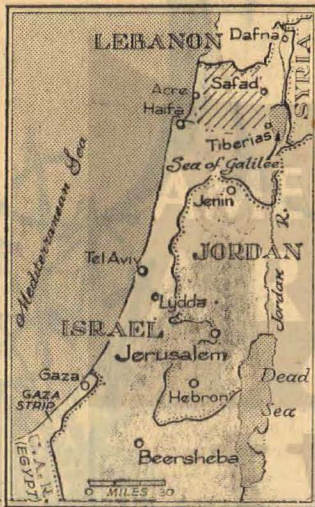
Cost is \$27.5 Million

They will also bear the cost, which is now set at 82.6 million Israeli pounds (slightly more than \$27.5 million) over a period of six years.

The successful establishment in the last decade of the Lachish agricultural and industrial center in the south between the Jerusalem corridor and the northern fringe of the Negev has served as a model for the Galilee highlands plan.

The purpose, as in the Lachish project, is to settle empty regions with new immigrants, to make the land productive and to integrate the diverse ethnic groupings.

In the Lachish region the



The New York Times Sept. 16, 1963
Diagonal shading shows the area picked for development.

problem was to get Jewish groups of widely different backgrounds to work and live in harmony. In the Galilee highlands an important additional human factor is involved: the Arab. The problem there will be not only to integrate Jew with Jew but also Jew with Arab.

The larger part of this country's more than 200,000 Arab inhabitants is concentrated in the region. Previously development projects for Jews and Arabs have been separate. In the Galilee highlands, for the first time on an important scale, the

Government will try to bring Arab and Jew together to the benefit of each other and to the nation as a whole.

It is a long-range project but one that the authorities concerned consider of great importance. The problems of Jewish immigrant absorption (in essence the blending of the traditional, patriarchal Oriental Jewish communities with the modern, technological society of Western Jews) and of the status of the minority Arab population have bedeviled Israel from the beginning.

Farming to Be Extended

Of the over-all area to be developed, the planning experts foresee that about 15 per cent of the highlands can be put to intensive cultivation on a commercial basis. The remainder is considered suitable for afforestation and pasture land.

The officials plan to create 35 to 40 Jewish and Arab agricultural settlements, each consisting of 70 agricultural and 10 tradesmen's families. These village economies will be based on fruit, tobacco, vegetable and other field crops as well as on animal husbandry—primarily sheep and poultry raising and the breeding of fur-bearing animals such as mink and chinchilla.

Serving the settlements will be seven regional town centers of about 300 families each. They will provide educational, econ-

omic, cultural and civic facilities.

Raanan Weitz, head of the Jewish Agency's Agricultural Settlement Department, describes the town centers as the "bouys" of the program to which the surrounding settlements will be linked economically and socially.

While the settlements will retain their essential ethnic characteristics—whether Jew or Arab—the towns will serve as integration centers. Their facilities will be available to the entire population in the area. This pattern already has proved its merits in the Lachish project, according to the planners.

The first three-year stage,

which will require the largest expenditures, will be the clearing of the soil, the construction of approach roads, the planting of fruit trees and vineyards, the construction of housing and the laying of power, water and irrigation systems in the settlements and town centers.

A second three-year stage will see more housing units, the completion of soil preparation and planting activities and the development of animal husbandry.

Three more years are expected to pass before the settlers will be able to move from subsistence to commercial farming and the towns can reach their full potential as regional centers.

2901 31 SEPTEMBER 16 1963

THE NEW YORK TIMES, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 16, 1963

Sale of Israel Bonds Tops 34 Million

By IRVING SPIEGEL

Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Sept. 15 — A total of \$34,050,000 in Israel bonds was sold from Jan. 1 through Sept. 13 of this year, Dr. Joseph J. Schwartz, the executive head of the Israel Bond Organization, reported today.

Most of the bonds were sold in the United States. The receipts are used to help build Israel's economy.

Dr. Schwartz, vice president of the bond organization, told 500 United States and Canadian Jewish leaders that the \$34,050,000 total represented an increase of more than \$5,000,000, or 18 per cent, over the amount sold during the same period last year.

He voiced confidence that the organization's goal of \$75,000,000 for 1963 would be achieved by the end of the year.

Dr. Schwartz gave his report at the closing session of the three-day National Planning Conference of Israel Bonds at the Mayflower Hotel. The conference was devoted to planning for greater support of the annual bond campaigns, which were started in 1951, and to an analysis of Israel's program for future economic development.

Official Sends Message

A cabled message from Pinhas Sapir, Israel's Minister of Commerce and Industry, stressed the "growing urgency" of accelerating this development.

Mr. Sapir noted that immigration and natural increase "have already moved us along into our third million of population." He said his nation, in the next 10 years, must "advance the tempo of development in the Negev and other empty areas for the upbuilding of industry, agriculture, housing, road construction, the production of electric power and the development of a water network."

The Negev is the desert region of southern Israel.

Dr. Schwartz, whose organization maintains headquarters in New York, said that the re-

demption this year, at \$1.50 on the dollar, of the Israel savings bonds "has brought about an upsurge of confidence in the economic progress of Israel."

From May 1 to Sept. 10 of this year, he reported, Israel's Treasury has paid out \$7,358,000 to United States investors. During this period \$14,395,000 became payable, but only half the amount has been claimed, he said. The estimated amount due to be collected by owners of bonds maturing by the end of 1963 is \$24,500,000.

Dr. Schwartz said more than

half the funds paid out so far on redemption had already been reinvested in new Israel bonds.

A plan for development and settlement in central Galilee in the northern part of Israel was outlined by Samuel Rothberg, national campaign chairman of the bond organization.

The plan calls for the establishment of 35 farming villages, together with seven rural centers to provide essential educational, health, economic and social services to the new villages and to those villages that already exist in the region.



MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 2, 1963

Central Galilee Plan Approved

35 New Villages Envisaged

Jerusalem Post Economic Reporter

The Cabinet yesterday unanimously approved the general outlines of a plan brought before it by Prime Minister Levi Eshkol for the settlement and development of Central Galilee.

The plan, which calls for the establishment of some 35 farming villages and seven rural centres to provide municipal, economic, and social services to the surrounding settlements and existing villages is to be implemented in several stages. The first stage, which is to be begun this fall, will provide for the settlement of about 1,750 new families in three regional centres and eight villages.

The plan was drawn up by the Jewish National Fund and by the Jewish Agency's Settlement Department in cooperation with the pertinent Government Ministries. It calls for the settlers in the villages to earn their livelihood from such farming branches as fruit orchards, the growing of vegetable seeds for export, and the raising of fur bearing animals such as mink and chinchilla, in addition to such traditional hill farming branches as poultry runs and sheep-raising.

The farming plans for the villages will be prepared in accordance with the general policy directives of the Ministry of Agriculture's and the Jewish Agency's Joint Farm Planning Centre.

The regional centres will supply essential educational, health, economic, and social services to the settlers in the villages and in the Arab villages in the area.

Integrate Arabs

At a press conference in Jerusalem yesterday, one of the plan's initiators, Mr. Yosef Weitz, the Director-General of the Lands Administration and head of the Jewish National Fund's land development, stressed the intention of using the scheme both to permit closer settlement of the relatively empty sections of Central Galilee and to provide essential services to the indigenous Arab population and to integrate these communities into the Israel economy. He noted that Arab workmen would also be used in the preparatory work that will precede the actual building of the villages and regional centres.

The Cabinet yesterday approved a preliminary allocation of IL32m. for the implementation of the first stage of the plan. The Ministry of Housing will supply IL34m. of this budget for the construction of housing and other buildings; the Jewish National Fund will provide IL33m., mainly for land amelioration, road laying and tree planting; and the Settlement Department will provide IL15m. for agricultural development.

Million Dunams

The area covered by the plan is one of about one million dunams in Central Galilee. In the north is the Lebanese border, in the west, the West Galilee coastal plain; in the south Emek Jezreel; and in the east the chain of existing settlements near Safad. The speakers at yesterday's press conference declined to identify the exact location of the projected regional centres and villages saying that the plans were not in such an advanced stage as yet.

Mr. Weitz expressed the hope that the land amelioration programme which is part of the overall plan would also

provide additional land for existing Arab villages and would make possible the concentration of existing arable strips into more economically viable units. Of the one million dunams, 600,000 are State lands.

It is believed that the announcement of this major plan, whose implementation is to stretch over many years, indicated Prime Minister Levi Eshkol's intention of identifying his administration and himself personally with the development and settlement of Central Galilee in the same manner that Mr. Ben-Gurion has identified himself with the development of the Negev in the past decade.

FURTHER CHECKS ON STATE LAND SALES

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The Ministerial Economic Committee yesterday adopted a change in the procedures concerning the sale of State lands which would enable any Minister to protest any particular transaction before the Minister of Agriculture and before the Committee itself. Either of the latter two could void such a transaction.

It is understood that the new procedure, which would open the Land Administration's land sales books to all interested Ministers or their representatives, was adopted after a number of Ministers had complained that specific land transactions, which they would have objected to had they known of them, had been implemented without their knowledge.

