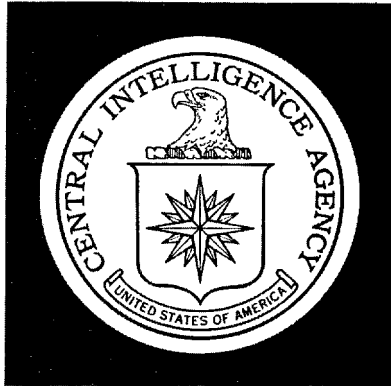


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DIRECTORATE OF
INTELLIGENCE

Intelligence Memorandum

Israeli Development of Occupied Arab Territories

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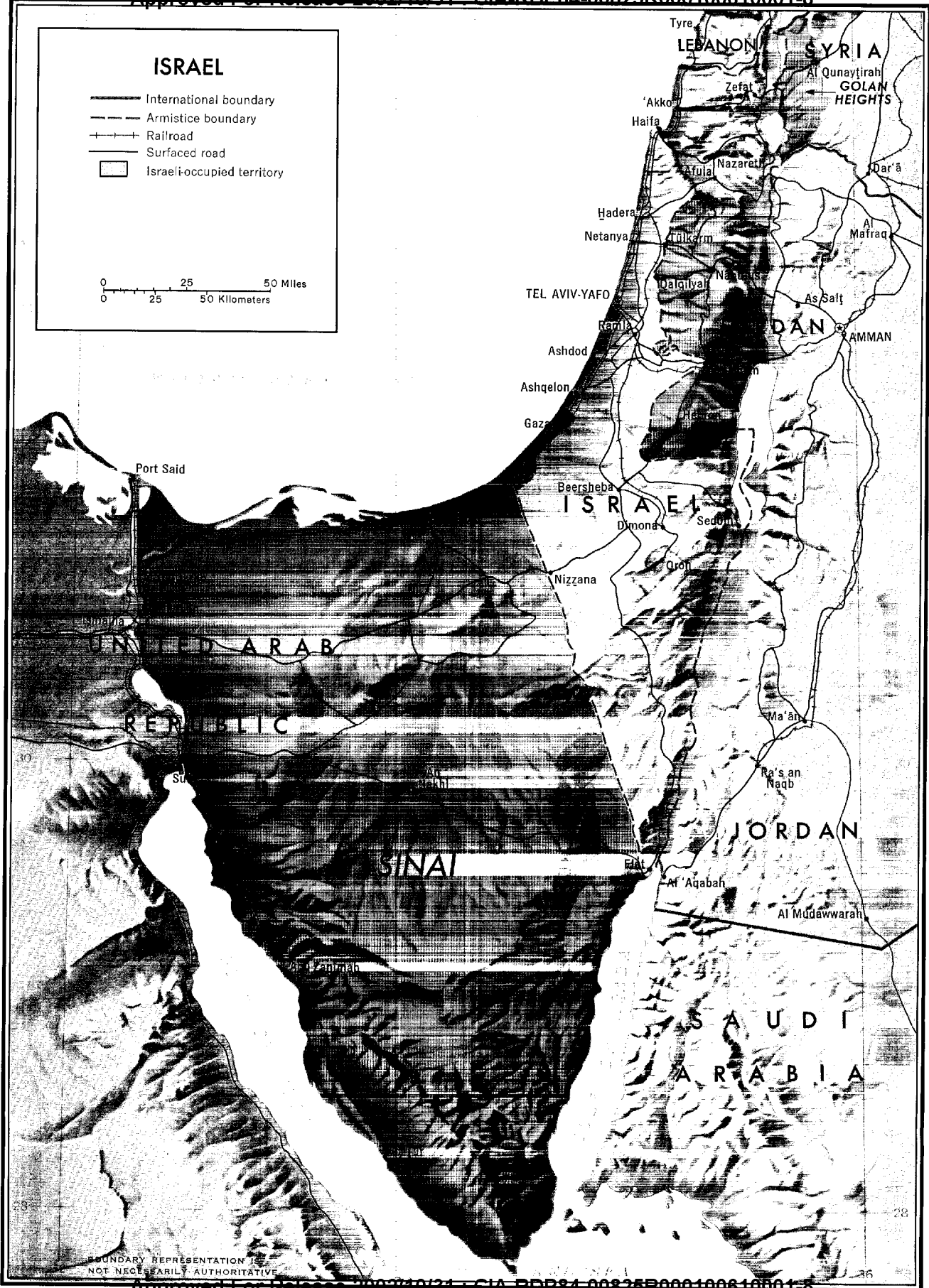
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November 1969

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY
Directorate of Intelligence
November 1969

INTELLIGENCE MEMORANDUM

Israeli Development of
Occupied Arab Territories

Introduction

Israeli settlers entered the occupied territories shortly after the conclusion of the June 1967 war. By November 1969, they had established 22 new settlements and had moved into the Arab towns of East Jerusalem and Hebron. While most of the settlements were founded to serve as military outposts, they have for some time now been assigned such nonmilitary functions as the development of agricultural and mineral resources and the promotion of tourism. This memorandum briefly outlines the developmental activities presently underway in the occupied territories and assesses their implications for longer term Israeli planning.

Note: This memorandum was produced solely by CIA. It was prepared by the Office of Basic and Geographic Intelligence and was coordinated with the Offices of Current Intelligence, Economic Research, and National Estimates.

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Israeli Approach to Development

1. From its origin in the late 19th century, the Zionist Movement has supported a philosophy that calls for a return to the soil. This philosophy, utilizing the special skills and social ideas brought to Palestine by European and American immigrants, has resulted in Israeli development of a variety of new rural settlements. In the presently occupied Arab territories the Israelis have established three of these settlement types -- the nahal (paramilitary presettlement), the kibbutz (commune), and the moshav (cooperative) (see Annex I). Most are frontier settlements in which much time is devoted to military security. As the needs of the area permit, settlement activity also gradually changes, with settlers devoting more time to farming and, possibly, less to security. Of the 22 settlements thus far established in the Arab lands, eight are nahals, nine are kibbutzim, four are moshavim, and one is privately organized. Eleven of the new settlements are on the Golan Heights, eight are on the West Bank, and three are in the Sinai Peninsula.

2. Among the organizations cooperating in the development of the occupied territories are the Israel Defense Forces (IDF), which are responsible for territorial administration. The Settlement Department of the quasi-official Jewish Agency, which raises funds throughout the world to support immigrant absorption, settlement, and land reclamation, is responsible for planning and carrying out all rural settlement in Israel. The Joint Agricultural Planning Centre (a joint institution of the Jewish Agency and the Ministry of Agriculture), the Hydrological Service in the Ministry of Agriculture, and the Ministry of Housing undertake appropriate support tasks. Also operating throughout the occupied areas is Tahal, an organization that coordinates all efforts to develop and distribute water in Israel.

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3. At the present time many settlements situated in the occupied territories create an impression of impermanence, with military and civilian personnel for the most part rotating out after 6 months to a year. Living quarters are generally inadequate or in short supply, the latter being the case particularly in the Golan Heights, where some of the sharpest winter weather in the occupied territories is experienced. Some personnel are housed in prefabricated buildings, and at some settlements buildings formerly occupied by the Arabs are still in use. Many settlements are understaffed, with shortages of agronomists and other technical personnel being a major problem.

4. The Israeli Government has not made formal statements concerning the details of development activity and policy, and the comments of individual officials seem to represent what may be both personal preference and governmental position. Available information is therefore fragmentary, and comparable coverage is not available for each of the occupied areas. Analysis of material on hand, however, does provide evidence of the status and trends of development to date.

Golan Heights

5. A major development effort appears to be underway in the Golan Heights. This effort includes the development of agriculture, the construction of a highway network, the promotion of tourism, and the establishment of 22 farm settlements (400-600 persons each) and a central city of some 20,000 people. As of October 1969, 11 of the settlements had been established and two more had been authorized; the remainder are to be in place in 3 to 5 years (see Annex II and Map 2). By May 1969 settlers were farming about half of the 20,000 acres of land that have been approved by Israeli planners for cultivation, and they were

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grazing stock on some 12,500 acres. Reportedly, 37,500 acres will ultimately be cultivated, and 150,000 acres will be devoted to grazing.

6. To date these development efforts have been supported through expenditures by the Ministry of Housing of a reported \$3,714,286 (IL 13,000,000). The Ministry has said that next year it will request a budget of \$4,857,142 to \$5,142,857 (IL 17,000,000 to 18,000,000). The Jewish Agency plans to invest another \$7,142,857 (IL 25,000,000) in the fiscal year 1969-70. In 1968 a return of \$1,714,285 (IL 6,000,000) was received from the sale of agricultural products produced by Israeli farms on the Golan Heights.

7. The approximate 6,500 Syrian nationals remaining in Israeli-occupied Syria are mostly Druze living in the area around and north of Al Qunaytirah, where some of them sell fruit to Israeli wholesalers. Other Druze have taken laboring jobs in Israel. Thus far the Ministry of Agriculture has allocated \$685,714 (IL 2,400,000) for water projects in the Druze villages of Buq'ata, Majdal Shams, Mas'adah, and Ayn Qunyah.

8. Lack of fresh water is the major hindrance to the agricultural development of the Golan Heights, which under Syrian control was primarily an area of dry farming and grazing. Tahal is investigating the potential of lakes, springs, streams, and underground water supplies throughout the region, and a 1968 survey by the Jewish Agency estimated that there are potentially 10 million cubic meters of water for irrigation available per year, mostly in the north. Plans call for water to be pumped from Lake Tiberias to the lower slopes of the southern part of the Golan Heights; upland areas here will not be irrigated as they are designated for grazing and dry farming.

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9. Farming settlements in the north are provided irrigation water from surface catchment storage dams. By 1970 they are expected to be receiving water via distribution lines emanating from Birkat Ram, a 15 million-cubic-meter natural reservoir located in an extinct volcano. Two storage dams have been erected, one with a reported 600,000-cubic-meter capacity near Ein Ziwan and one with a capacity of 300,000 cubic meters at Bab al Hawa, 3.5 miles northwest of Al Qunaytirah. The Bab al Hawa dam, which presently retains 60,000 cubic meters of water, is being enlarged at a cost of \$80,000 (IL 280,000) to retain 250,000 cubic meters by 1970.

West Bank

10. Eight Israeli settlements have been established on the West Bank, despite the presence of 600,000 to 650,000 Arab residents. Five of these settlements are in the Jordan Valley, two are south of Jerusalem, and one is in the former demilitarized zone west of Jerusalem (see Annex II and Map 3). In addition, a group of Israelis has settled in Hebron, and several hundred others have moved into East Jerusalem. The West Bank sector of the Jordan Valley contains marginal agricultural land, and estimates differ on the availability of potentially cultivable acreage. Israeli proponents of settlement claim some 87,000 acres; those opposed estimate it to be less than 25,000.

11. Security is a primary concern on the West Bank. Settlement activity in the thinly populated Jordan Valley appears to reflect ideas expressed in the "Allon Plan," which calls for a 10- to 15-mile-wide "security zone" west of the Jordan River. Control of this zone would be maintained by up to 20 settlements if the plan is fully implemented. A new hardtopped road has now been completed parallel to the Jordan River for a distance of 56

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miles between Lake Tiberias and Nahal Kallia on the Dead Sea. This road, referred to as the "Jordan Valley Road" or the "Dayan Highway," is part of a projected 250-mile road that is to follow the Israel-Jordan cease-fire line from the Yarmuk River to Elat on the Gulf of Aqaba. From 1967 to 1969 the Israelis spent about \$7,194,857 (IL 25,182,000) on road improvement elsewhere on the West Bank.

The Gaza Strip and Al 'Arish

12. Problems faced by Israel in the Gaza Strip and the adjoining Al 'Arish area concern the administration of an economically depressed area where the population, primarily refugee, exceeds 350,000. Payments from UNRWA have been the major source of income for most people in the Gaza Strip; the local nonrelief economy rests mainly on the export of citrus fruit. An attempt is being made by Israel to improve the production, grading, and packing of export fruit in order to improve the acceptance of Gaza products in Israeli markets. Programs have also been initiated to improve the quality of grazing animals, to increase the production of nuts and dates, and to expand the fishing industry. In July 1969 it was reported that allocations of \$2,285,714 (IL 8,000,000) had been made for the development of textile and service industries. An additional \$5,685,629 (IL 19,900,000) has been allotted for education, health, food rations, and agriculture in Gaza and northeastern Sinai.

13. Most of the 32,000 residents of the Al 'Arish area are living at a subsistence level, as they have for many years. Oasis agriculture and grazing are the primary occupations. In addition, the sale of fish caught in the Mediterranean brings money into the economy, and some income is derived from the increasing tourist trade.

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Sinai

14. Except for the oilfields on the Gulf of Suez and a few oases on the Mediterranean coast, the Sinai Peninsula is an unpromising 23,000 square miles of sand and gravel plains and mountains. Physical conditions severely limit agricultural potential, and most of the 45,000 to 50,000 local Arabs, two-thirds of whom are in the vicinity of Al 'Arish on the Mediterranean Coast, exist at a subsistence level. Israeli development here has been geared largely to security requirements. The main projects involve new military settlements, airfields, roads, and communication facilities. Of major importance also is the Israeli exploitation of the oilfields on the Gulf of Suez that were developed under Egyptian sovereignty.

15. The potential of this vast area is being investigated by Israeli scientists in an intensive 2-year study. Working out of base camps at Sharm ash Shaykh and Abu Rudays, they have completed 1 year of fieldwork on the southern coasts and central mountains and are now working between Sharm ash Shaykh and Elat. The study, conducted by both military and civilian personnel, includes some 50 projects, among which are reportedly 17 in geology, eight in medicine, seven in zoology, six in botany, and five in geography. Details for the most part have not been released; one major find appears to be a large reservoir of underground water which, however, will be expensive to develop.

16. To facilitate movement throughout the area a number of roads have been upgraded. A new 125-mile-long highway that will traverse the rugged terrain between Elat and Sharm ash Shaykh is the principal project. This three-lane blacktopped road, now nearing completion, has been engineered to US standards. A number of airfields have also

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been improved, and a major air facility has been constructed at Sharm ash Shaykh. Commercial air service is now available to Sharm ash Shaykh and other points on the peninsula, and in December 1969 a tropospheric scatter radio communication system is to go into operation between Sharm ash Shaykh and stations south of Tel Aviv and near Mitspe Ramon in the central Negev. A new port has been built at Ra's Muhammad, 8 miles southwest of Sharm ash Shaykh.

17. Two nahals and a kibbutz have been established on the Mediterranean coast of the Sinai Peninsula and two more settlements have been authorized. Five army camps are being completed in central and western Sinai (see Map 4). A US firm is supplying 375 skid-mounted, prefabricated buildings for these camps. They will provide 228,490 square feet of floorspace and quarters for up to 5,000 persons. A factory is being set up for construction of this type of prefabricated building in Israel, which has agreed to purchase 324,000 square feet of construction material per year for the next 5 years. A 6-inch, 63-mile waterline was laid in July 1968 from Al 'Arish to the military sites at Bi'r Jifjafah and Bi'r Ath Thamadah, where military airfields are in service.

18. Israel's most profitable economic venture in the occupied Arab territories is the exploitation of the oilfields on the Gulf of Suez. During 1968 Israel lifted some 3,920,000 barrels (560,000 tons) of crude oil from 16 offshore wells in the Bala'im field. The Israelis plan to move 14 million barrels (2 million tons) to Elat in 1969. When the 42-inch Elat-Ashqelon pipeline is completed in November 1969, it is anticipated that the output of the Bala'im field will be increased from 43,000 to 95,000 barrels per day. Israel plans to work in two other areas -- the eastern Gulf of Suez, where reports indicate some 99 wells

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may be worked over for possible reactivation, and the Al 'Arish area, where drilling is just beginning.

19. Tourism is also being actively developed in Sinai. Commercial tours have been operated regularly for 2 years, and new facilities to attract tourists are being added. A group of American businessmen, with the assistance of the Israeli Government, is investing \$1,285,714 (IL 4,500,000) in four tourist centers along the new highway between Elat and Sharm ash Shaykh. Another center is planned near Saint Catherine's Monastery in south-central Sinai. The center at Marsa al-At, which is scheduled to be completed when the highway is opened, will consist of 40 to 50 air-conditioned trailers, bungalows for two to six people, and eating facilities. All structures in the center will be on wheels or of portable construction. A hydrofoil has been proposed to operate between the tourist centers and Elat.

Conclusions

20. Israel's activity in the occupied territories reflects her strong concern for security and her readiness for the eventuality of a long-term occupation. Expenditures to date and projected activity indicate a systematic but flexible plan of development extending at least 3 to 5 years into the future. The nature of activity in western Sinai, for instance, indicates a recognition that the occupation may be terminated on short notice; Israeli development activities in the Jordan Valley and the Golan Heights, and activities associated with Sharm ash Shaykh at the entrance to the Gulf of Aqaba, on the other hand, give no such indication of impermanence.

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21. Israel clearly regards a strong presence in the occupied territories as essential to a firm negotiating position. At the same time, it recognizes that selective exploitation and development of the territories can generate income during the stalemate. The overall pace of development suggests that so long as there is no settlement of Arab and Israeli differences, Israel's presence in occupied territory will probably continue to grow.

22. Security aside, Israeli withdrawal from the occupied territories at this time would not result in substantial losses. After a few years of continuing investment of time, money, and effort, however, the potential costs incident to a withdrawal might be more than the Israeli Government would be willing to accept.

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ANNEX I - ISRAELI SETTLEMENT TYPES

NAHAL

The Nahal (Fighting Pioneer Youth) Corps is a special unit in the Israel Defense Forces that seeks to blend military service and agricultural training in either the establishment of new settlements or the strengthening of those already existing. The Nahalist's course of service varies according to his or her status: combat-fit males comprise about 65 percent of all nahalists; non-combat-fit males, 10 percent; and women, 25 percent. All Nahalists spend an initial period in recruit training, and they are then attached to training settlements for further military and agricultural instruction. During this period some nahalists may also spend time in an industrial arts course, such as carpentry or mechanics, in preparation for the final period of their service. After the completion of training, women are attached to a border settlement for an unpaid service period. Noncombat-fit males take a refresher military course and then serve at a border settlement. Combat-fit males take advanced military training, usually in a paratroop unit, and then they are attached to a border settlement.

A Nahal settlement (He'achsuth), a unique type of settlement developed within the Nahal Corps, may be the location for the nahalists' infantry training and agricultural service. He'achsuth, meaning "foothold," signifies that a settlement which may have been set up at a particular point because of defense needs or for the sake of exploring cultivation possibilities in a new area is in an experimental stage. This kind of settlement is a joint venture of Nahal, which provides the personnel and organization for defense, and the Settlement Department of the Jewish Agency, which

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provides agricultural planning and supervision. When security requirements decrease, such settlements may be converted to a normal kibbutz or moshav.

KIBBUTZ

A kibbutz is a communal settlement in which it is customary for the land to be owned by the State; everything else is collectively owned by all members. The fundamental principle of the kibbutz is that "every member gives to the community to the best of his abilities and receives from it according to his needs." All needs of the members are fully met by the community, and in theory there is no need for money to circulate within the kibbutz. Each couple occupies a private room or flat, but children live in special "children's houses."

MOSHAV

A moshav is a smallholders' community in which each settler works his separate piece of land, lives in his own household, and draws his income from the produce of his land. However, an individual's independence is limited by the four basic principles of moshav life: 1) each member receives an area of land not larger than his family can work; 2) the settler may take on hired labor only with the consent of the moshav authorities; 3) all members of the moshav are obliged to help their neighbors in case of emergency; and 4) all members of the moshav market their produce and purchase all of their necessities jointly.

Kibbutzim and moshavim are grouped by political party association. There are six kibbutz groupings: Ihud Kibbutz - Mapai Party; Me'uhad Kibbutz - Ahdut Haavoda Party; Hashomer Hatzair Kibbutz - Mapam Party; Hapo'el Hamizrahi Kibbutz - National Religious Party; Ha'oved Hazioni Kibbutz

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- Liberal Party; and Po'aley Agudat Israel Kibbutz
- Agudat Israel Party. There are five moshav groupings: Tenu'at Moshav - Mapai Party; Igud Hapo'el Hamizrahi Moshav - National Religious Party; Hamo'atsa Hahaqla'it - Liberal Party; Ha'oved Hazioni - Liberal Party; and Po'aley Agudat Israel
- Agudat Israel Party.

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ANNEX II - DATA ON INDIVIDUAL SETTLEMENTS

GOLAN HEIGHTS (See Map 2)

EIN ZIWAN (33°06'N 35°49'E) is located on the slopes of Tel Abu Nida, 1.2 to 1.8 miles southwest of Al Qunaytirah and 3 miles west of the cease-fire line. A Meuhad Kibbutz, it had 90 members in July 1968. By early 1969, however, there had been some turnover, and the present membership is uncertain. The settlers raise sheep and plan to plant apple and pistachio trees, but lack of water hampers agricultural development. An important activity in the settlement is the trimming and packaging of plastic sandals produced at a kibbutz in Israel proper.

EL AL (32°50'N 35°47'E) is a moshav located 2.5 to 3 miles north of the cease-fire line near the village of Al Al. In March 1968 it consisted of nine buildings within a barbed wire enclosure. At that time security, under contract to the IDF, was the main activity. Farming may now be important as this was a primary wheat-growing area under the Syrians.

EL HAMMA (32°41'N 35°40'E), a religious kibbutz, is located in or near Al Himmah, an Israeli town inaccessible to the general public from 1951 until 1967 because of its location in the Demilitarized Zone between Syria and Jordan. The hot mineral springs of Al Himmah have been famous since Roman times. In early 1969 new gardens, a bathhouse for 200 patients, piping, catering facilities, refreshment bar, restaurant-discotheque, and roads were completed, but authorities insist on considerable security precautions before allowing the public into the area.

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GESHUR (32°57'N 35°53'E) is a nahal located near the town of Ar Rafid on the Al Qunaytirah-Al Himmah road about 1.6 miles west of the cease-fire line. It occupies the buildings of a former Syrian service corps camp. The settlers, members of the Hashomer Hatzair Kibbutz Movement, have considerable security duty, work in nearby abandoned fruit groves, and raise poultry. By April 1968, living quarters, including a dining hall and clinic, had been put up, and water and electricity were available.

KIBBUTZ GOLAN (33°07'N 35°49'E), the first settlement on the Golan Heights, was first established outside of the Syrian city of Al Qunaytirah and later moved to the northwest edge of town, where it has taken over nearby Syrian homes and built some buildings of its own. In March 1969, the settlement had 1,750 acres of field crops and 37.5 acres of vegetables. The kibbutz grazes 700 head of cattle, most of which formerly belonged to the Syrians, on a reported 6,250 acres. The settlers are planting vegetables and orchards, which they hope will supply produce that is imported by Israel at present. In March 1968 there were 110 members in this kibbutz, which has rapidly become a popular tourist center with a hotel, cafeteria, mechanical repair shop, and guide service. In early 1968 the kibbutz had a contract with the IDF to construct concrete bunkers along the Israel-Syrian cease-fire line near Al Qunaytirah.

NAHAL GOLAN (32°47'N 35°46'E), in August 1968, consisted of 20 concrete buildings erected around five former homes of Syrian officers. It is located outside of the town of Jibbin, about 1.5 miles from the cease-fire line. The nahal cultivates 750 acres of field crops and 12.5 acres of vegetables, mostly onions. The settlers also raise cattle and chickens.

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MEVO HAMAH (32°45'N 35°40'E) is an Ihud Kibbutz located about 2.5 miles east of Lake Tiberias and 1,500 feet above it. Because of the height, the settlement has acute water problems. In March 1969, the kibbutz cultivated 37.5 acres of vegetables. Within the year they hope to increase the area in vegetables to 95 acres and to have an avocado plantation and cattle herd.

RAMAT MAGSHIMIM (32°46'N 35°42'E), located in the deserted Syrian town of Fiq, 3.5 miles east of Lake Tiberias, is a religious moshav that had 30 settlers in July 1968. In March 1969 the settlers were living in a former Syrian schoolhouse and were working nearby onion fields. The settlement also has 12.5 acres planted in tomatoes. Both crops are exported.

RAMAT SHALOM (33°16'N 35°44'E), located in the abandoned Syrian village of Jubbata az Zayt, 3 miles northeast of Baniyas, was begun in April 1969. Local Druze are serving as guards for this ski resort community which, although planned as a private enterprise, is currently receiving Israeli Government assistance. There are plans for a 60-room hotel, a dude ranch, and an outdoor barbecue restaurant. In early May the settlers, dissatisfied with Ministry of Housing inaction, moved into tents at the site and were working a 65-acre orchard.

SNIR (33°14'N 35°41'E) is a kibbutz settled in September 1967 near the former Syrian town of Baniyas in the northern Jordan Valley. In November 1967 the nahal planted 150 acres of wheat and was making plans for beekeeping, raising cattle and poultry, and the possible establishment of a citrus orchard. By July 1969 they had 300 acres fit for cultivation. The settlers, some of whom are members of the Hashomer Hatzair Kibbutz Movement, were living in 20 prefabricated buildings with running water,

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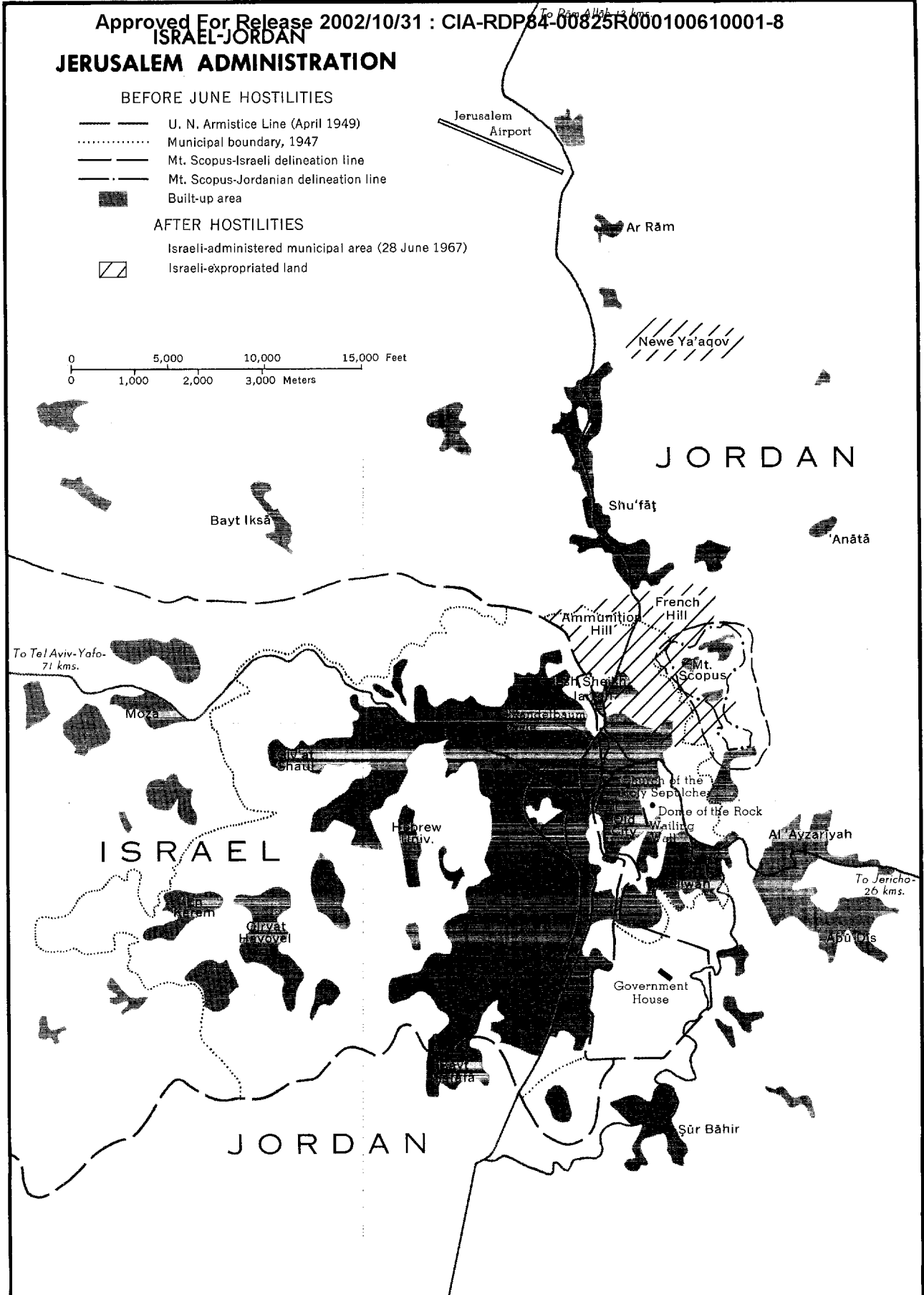
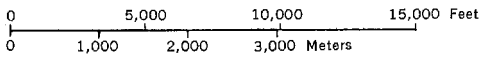
JERUSALEM ADMINISTRATION

BEFORE JUNE HOSTILITIES

- U. N. Armistice Line (April 1949)
- Municipal boundary, 1947
- Mt. Scopus-Israeli delineation line
- Mt. Scopus-Jordanian delineation line
- Built-up area

AFTER HOSTILITIES

- ▨ Israeli-administered municipal area (28 June 1967)
- ▧ Israeli-expropriated land



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and telephone links were established with neighboring Israeli settlements in November 1967. In late July 1969 an irrigation pumping station was completed near the settlement.

YORAV (32°48'N 35°41'E) is a moshav established 3 miles east of Lake Tiberias in the Syrian town of Suqufiyah in 1968. In March 1969 the settlement had 750 acres of field crops and pasturage, 17.5 acres of vegetables, 600 Merino sheep, and a turkey coop with 3,000 turkey poults. The settlers propose to double these figures within the year.

WEST BANK (See Map 3)

ARGAMAN (32°10'N 35°33'E), a nahal located less than 1 mile west of the Jordan River and about halfway between Lake Tiberias and the Dead Sea, was formally inaugurated on 6 May 1969. Jewish Agency investment this year amounts to US \$ 285,714 (IL 1,000,000). The settlement has been allotted 1,250 acres, primarily for intensive farming of fall and winter vegetables. Five existing wells will provide sufficient water for development. Argaman will eventually become a moshav settlement.

EAST JERUSALEM (31°47'N 35°14'E) is, in the Israeli view, an integral part of Jerusalem, the capital city of Israel (see Map 1). The city limits have been expanded to include Jerusalem airport, and plans are underway to transfer government ministries to East Jerusalem. Several hundred Israelis are now living in former East Jerusalem, particularly in the Mt. Scopus area. The Prime Minister's Bureau for Populating East Jerusalem has approved plans for the reconstruction of the Jewish quarter in the Old City, including homes for 600 families and accommodations for 800 Yeshiva students. In August 1969, there were about 160 Israelis, mostly Yeshiva students, in the Old

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City. The Bureau also has plans to construct 10,000 housing units in East Jerusalem during the period 1968-72. These units will provide housing for 40,000 additional inhabitants: 10,000 Arabs; 10,000 government employees who will transfer to East Jerusalem; 10,000 new immigrants; and 10,000 others deriving from natural increase among the Arabs of East Jerusalem.

Preparations are underway for the construction of 2,200 dwellings in the Ammunition Hill area; 3,000 units in the French Hill area; and an undetermined number in the Sūr Bāhir area of southern Jerusalem. French Hill and Ammunition Hill are part of the 832-acre area the Israelis requisitioned on 8 January 1968 (see Map 1). The Israeli Government has also expropriated land in the Newe Ya'aqov area of northeastern Jerusalem, reportedly for "public purposes."

HAGILGAL (32°01'N 35°27'E) is a nahal being established (November 1969) in the vicinity of Auja, a rich farming area 6.5 miles north of Jericho in the Jordan Valley. The settlement will affiliate with the Meuhad Kibbutz Movement.

HEBRON (31°32'N 35°07'E). About 1 August 1968 an unauthorized group of Israelis moved into Hebron, and on 8 August they were to have been expelled by the Military Government, as private Israeli settlement on the West Bank is prohibited. The settlers refused to leave, however, and on 12 May 1969, they were moved into permanent housing next to the Military Government compound. The group has two buildings with apartments, a Yeshivah (religious school), and various public institutions including a clinic. The group now numbers some 100 to 150.

KALLIA (31°45'N 35°30'E), a nahal located at the northwest edge of the Dead Sea, comprises about 30 buildings that were formerly a part of a

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Jordanian army installation. Security is the primary activity of the settlers and because so much time is devoted to it, agricultural development has been slow. Lack of fresh water is a major problem. At present drinking water is supplied by tanker vehicles from Jericho, and irrigation water is brought in via a 1.9-mile pipeline from an Arab-owned pumphouse near the intersection of the Dead Sea and Jericho to Jerusalem roads. An estimated 3,200 cubic meters of water will be needed to leach salts from each acre of land. Despite the water problem, tomatoes were planted in February 1969 on what is to become a 12.5-acre market garden that will also grow melons, watermelons, and sweet corn. The nahal has an additional 750 acres of potentially cultivable land, on which it is planned to grow crops for the high-priced winter market and especially for air export to Europe. The settlements and the nearby Dead Sea resort are popular tourist stops.

KFAR ETZION and ROSH TZURIM (31°38'N 35°07'E) are kibbutzim located about halfway between Bethlehem and Hebron on the site of older Jewish settlements destroyed in 1948. At least one of the settlements, Rosh Tzurim, was established by members of the Hapo'el Hamizrahi Movement. Many of the present inhabitants are children of the former Jewish settlers who owned 2,000 acres in the area. Soon after the first settlement was established in September 1967, the settlers were tending sheep and poultry and working in forests planted by the Jordanians. US \$71,429 (IL 250,000) were allocated for a restaurant-cafeteria and 10 acres were set aside for a tourist project. A decorative candle factory has been completed and a metal working plant has been projected. During 1968 the settlers exported 40,000 hothouse carnations. In 1969 they expect to market 200 tons of turkey meat and to raise 250 Merino sheep. During the 1968-69 fiscal year US \$571,429 (IL 2,000,000) were invested in

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the settlements, which have a 1969-70 budget of US \$1,428,571 (IL 5,000,000). The Israelis anticipate that a 8.4-mile asphalt road, built between Etzion and Newe Mikhael (just immediately west of the 1949 Armistice Line), will make the reclamation of more land for settlement easier. The Israelis have plans for a third kibbutz to be settled soon. In October 1969 construction of an urban center at Etzion for a population of 2,500 began. This town will provide services for the settlements of the area.

MASUA (32°05'N 35°30'E) is a nahal being established (November 1969) in the Jordan Valley in the vicinity of the Damiya Bridge by members of the Bnai-Akiva (orthodox) religious kibbutzim.

MEHOLA (32°22'N 35°32'E), a moshav located in the Beisan Valley 1.9 miles south of the 1949 Armistice Line and about 1.5 miles west of the Jordan River, has been allotted 1,750 acres of land for the cultivation of grain, sunflower seeds, vegetables, and other cash crops. A well dug by the settlers supplies 100 cubic meters of water an hour. The settlers, who moved into prefabricated homes in November 1968, are part of the religious moshav movement, and Mehola became a "civilian" settlement in November 1968.

MODI'IN (31°50'N 34°50'E), located in the Demilitarized Zone near the site of the demolished Arab village of Bayt Nuba, was established in October 1969 by members of Kibbutz Modi'in, a Po'aley Agudat Israel Kibbutz some 5 miles to the north. The new Modi'in may be renamed "Mevo Horon." The Settlement Department of the Jewish Agency has plans for distributing some 1,750 acres of land in the former Demilitarized Zone near Modi'in among nine settlements in the area. The new Modi'in has some 750 of these acres. Prior to 1948 some of this land was owned by the kibbutz.

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SINAI (See Map 4)

DAKLIM (31°14'N 34°08'E), a nahal established in May 1969 by elements of the Bnai-Akiva (orthodox) religious kibbutzim, is located on the north side of the Rafah-Al 'Arish road 7.5 miles west of Rafah, at the site of a former Egyptian desert development company. The settlers, who were living in six pre-fabricated buildings in June 1969, are installing an irrigation network, plan to grow vegetables, and will engage in agricultural experiments on the 500 acres they have claimed.

SINAI (31°08'N 33°48'E) is a nahal located near Al 'Arish. In January 1968 it had 30 to 50 settlers, who work 250 acres of olive and citrus groves planted by the Egyptian Government. The Jewish Agency provides irrigation facilities for 50 acres planted to late winter vegetables and for land that is allocated for the development of various vegetables suited to the local soil and climate.

YAM (32°02'N 33°08'E) is a kibbutz located on Lake Bardawil about halfway between the Suez Canal and the Gaza Strip, at a site previously occupied by an Egyptian fishing company. Shortly after being established, the settlement's daily catch was sufficiently large to provide for local consumption and for the marketing of US \$29 (IL 100) worth of fish per day in Al 'Arish. The catch has since increased and it is now also marketed in Ashqelon and Tel Aviv. The kibbutz has its own refrigerators and ice-crushing equipment. A seafood restaurant has been built.

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Soon after it was established the settlement had a population of 80 to 100, which was to be rotated yearly. Most of the inhabitants are Israeli military personnel, but there are a few civilians affiliated with the Me'uhad Kibbutz Movement. In April 1969 Yam became partially "civilianized" in order to qualify for funds from the Jewish Agency. The settlement has about a dozen prefabricated buildings and a screened-off communications area. Water is piped in some 35 miles from Al 'Arish. Surveys of the area indicate the presence of good soil but a lack of fresh water for irrigation.

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Figure 3. Jordan Valley north of Jericho. Top left is Israeli-occupied West Bank; bottom right is Jordan. Nahal Hagilgal is probably located in upper center. August 1957.



Figure 4. Terrain along the Jericho-Jerusalem road. June 1957.

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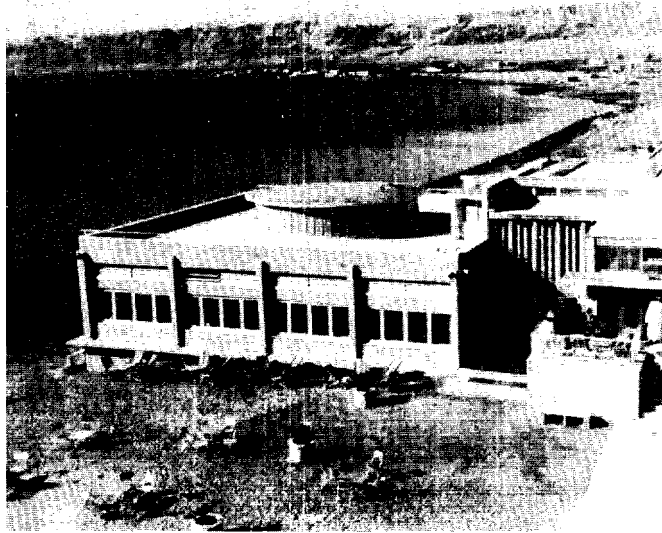


Figure 5. Casino of the Dead Sea Hotel. View is west across northern end of Dead Sea to the former Jordanian Army Camp, now the site of Nahal Kallia. In background is the almost unbroken escarpment of the Jordan Rift Valley. May 1959.



Figure 6. Road across northern Sinai, near Kibbutz Yam. 22 January 1968.

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Figure 7. Kibbutz Yam, northern Sinai, shortly after being established. 6 November 1967.

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Figure 8. Prefabricated buildings at Kibbutz Yam, northern Sinai. 22 January 1968.

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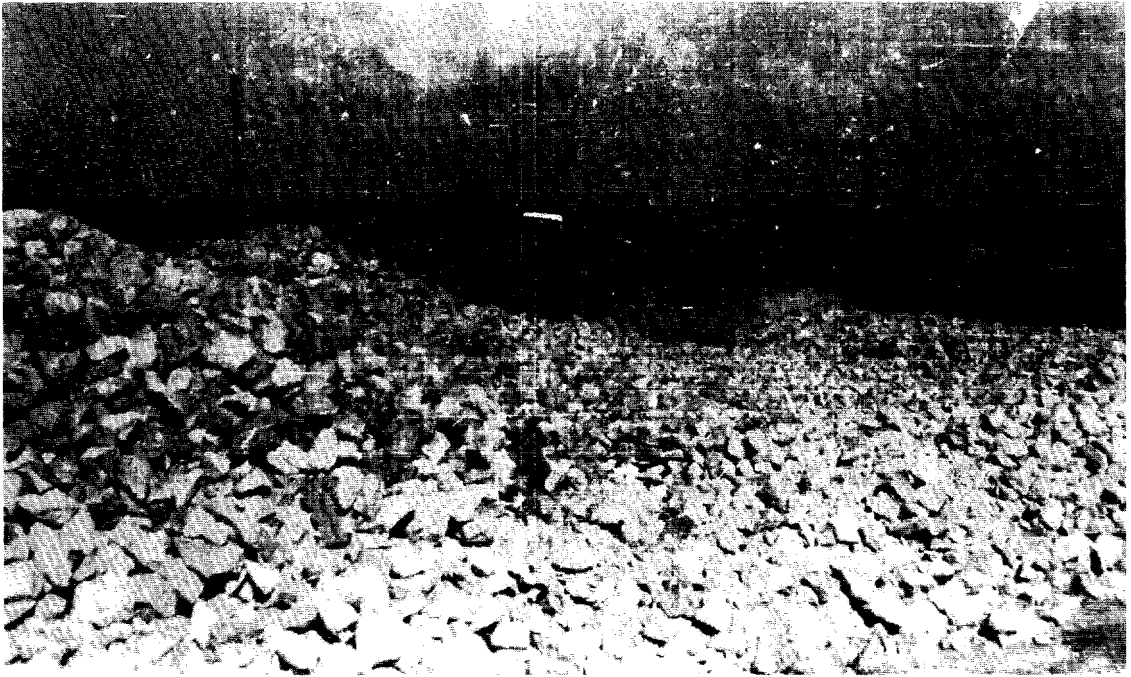


Figure 9. Kibbutz Yam boat slip. Looking north towards Lake Bardawil. 21 September 1967.

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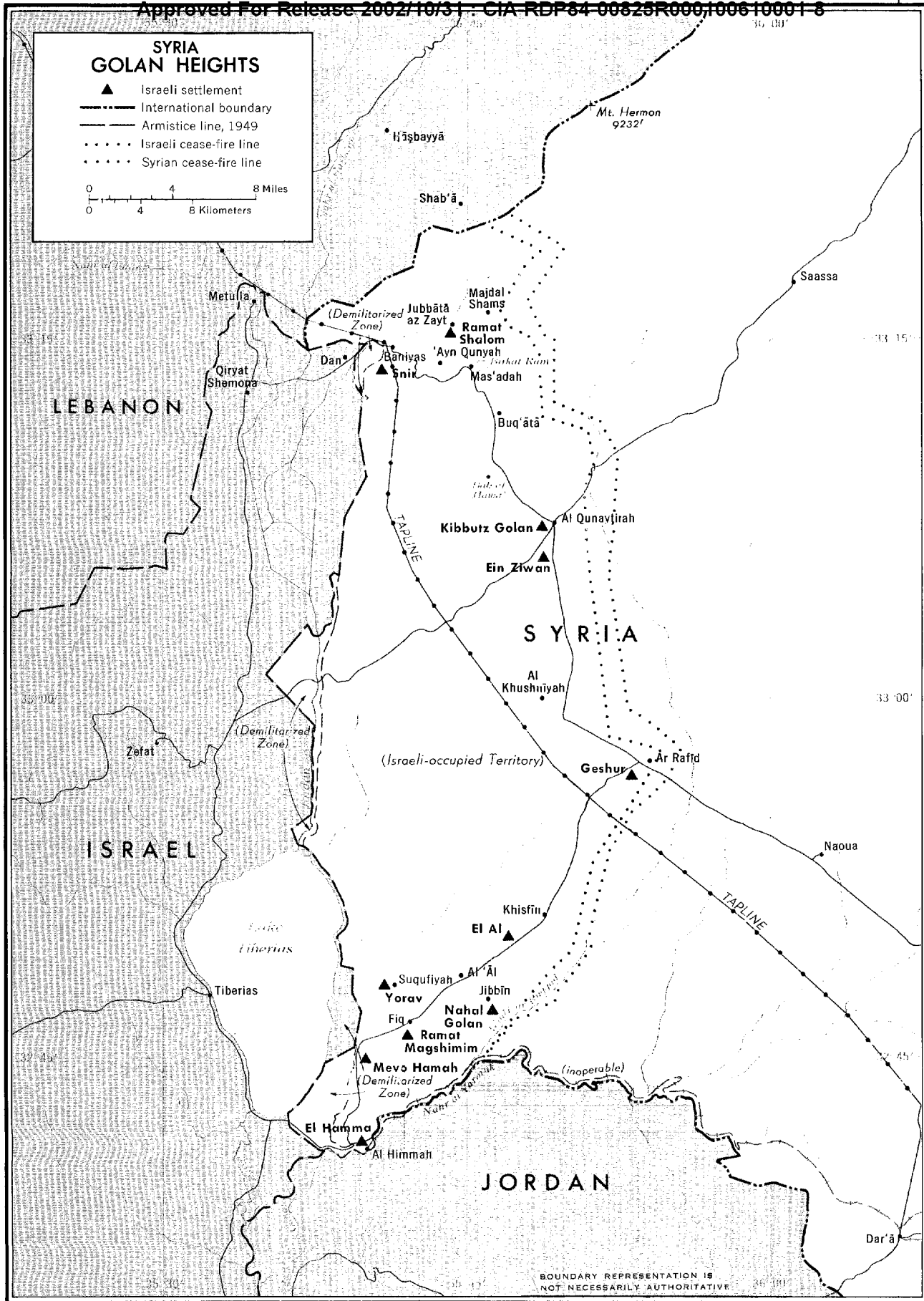
Figure 10. Earthmoving operation on highway from Elat to Sharm ash Shaykh. 10 June 1969.

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**SYRIA
GOLAN HEIGHTS**

- ▲ Israeli settlement
- International boundary
- Armistice line, 1949
- Israeli cease-fire line
- Syrian cease-fire line

0 4 8 Miles
0 4 8 Kilometers



BOUNDARY REPRESENTATION IS NOT NECESSARILY AUTHORITY

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