

The Plan And Efforts Of The Jews Of Winnipeg To Purchase Land And To Establish An Agricultural Settlement In Palestine Before World War One

YOSSI KATZ

Résumé

Dans ce document, l'auteur de l'article se propose de faire une étude d'un système spécial de colonies agricoles qui se développèrent entre 1908 et 1914 au coeur du monde juif. Ce système porte le nom de "Achoozo", terme hébreu qui signifie "possession d'une terre privée". Il était basé sur le capital privé et son objectif visait à permettre aux Juifs de classe moyenne à travers le monde de s'établir en Palestine. Le principe de l'Achoozo reposait sur la formation à travers le monde de compagnies.

L'auteur retrace les activités de la compagnie de Winnipeg, ce qui constitue la centralité de son étude. Cependant, auparavant, il donne quelques informations sur la compagnie de Toronto et celle de Montréal.

Malgré le grand nombre de compagnies Achoozo, seules 5 colonies Achoozo furent établies en Palestine.

Ainsi l'auteur de l'article, Yossi Katz, qui s'est spécialisé dans l'étude des Achoozo après une introduction qui nous promène à travers le monde et aux U.S.A. s'arrête sur une compagnie Achoozo en particulier: la compagnie de Winnipeg sur laquelle il a fait une étude approfondie qu'il nous soumet.

Between the years 1908-1914 a special system for agricultural settlement in Palestine was developed in the Jewish world. Its name was "Achoozo",¹ a Hebrew word which means 'ownership of private land' and it was unlike other settlement systems which were already established in Palestine and which were based on either a national capital ("Jewish National Fund") or philanthropic capital (Baron Rothschild). The Achoozo system was based on private capital and its aim was to enable Jewish people of the middle class all over the world to settle in Palestine.²

The principle was to organize Jewish groups from towns all over the world in "Achoozo Companies." They were supposed to immigrate to Palestine and to settle in the "Achoozo settlements" only after the products of these settlements would bear fruit. Until then those Jews would remain in their home towns and carry on with their businesses.

On this basis 70 Achoozo companies were established all over the world between the years 1908-1914.³ Three among the 70 were established in Canada: the first was the Achoozo Company of Winnipeg (1912), and two others were the Achoozo Company of Toronto (1914) and the Achoozo Company of Montreal (1914).⁴

An extensive correspondence between the Achoozo Company of Winnipeg and Arthur Ruppin, who was the representative of the Zionist Organization in Palestine, and who took care of everything concerning the settlements, is kept in the Central Zionist Archive in Jerusalem. This enables us to reconstruct the plans and activities of the company from Winnipeg.⁵ However, there are very few details about the companies from Toronto and Montreal, apparently because they were established only a few weeks before the war and were discontinued shortly thereafter.⁶

Before we discuss the activities of Achoozo Company of Winnipeg, we would like to speak about the settlements system of the Achoozo itself, the reasons for its appearance in this period and its aims. During the 1890's and the first decade of the 20th century, many Jewish people of the middle class whose aim was to buy land and to establish agricultural settlements in Palestine immigrated there. When they arrived they met some difficult problems which prevented them from achieving their goals. The problems were mostly in two areas: 1. The purchase of land. 2. The agricultural work itself.

Several factors prevented most of these immigrants from possessing land. First of all, they lacked knowledge concerning the Turkish land laws. Secondly, only Turkish citizens could purchase the land. Thirdly, those people selling the land were often speculators whose manipulations greatly increased prices.

Those who succeeded in purchasing land and began to work agriculturally, soon discovered problems that they could not solve, especially before the bearing of the fruit. Since these people had no agricultural experience, or even any educational background on the subject, this in itself was a problem.

These two main problems led most of these immigrants to return to

their native land, or to move to the cities, e.g. Jerusalem, Jaffa and Tiberias. This discouraged other middle class Jews from immigrating to Israel to do agricultural work.⁷

The aim of the "Achoozo" was to solve these problems in order to enable the middle class Jews to come to do agricultural work. The idea was that the Achoozo Companies were to be comprised of Jews whose income exceeded what was needed for them to live on, and whose intention was to live in Israel and to build "Achoozo settlements." The plan was for the members of the companies to put money into the membership bank, in installments over a 10 year period. While these members continued working in their native countries, the land was purchased for them and native Palestinian Jews worked the land until it prospered. Since olives and almonds were the products most often planted, the members had to wait 6-10 years until these bore fruit, and enabled them to come and settle on the Achoozo settlements, which would then offer them a livelihood.⁸ The members of each individual Achoozo company were from the same city, so that they would know one another before settling in Palestine, and so as not to have anyone in their company who was unfit.⁹ The buying and working of the land, before the settlement was set up by the owners, was done co-operatively by the representatives of the company and the "Palestine Land Development Company" a company that was established in 1908 by the Zionist Organization to buy and work land, whose leader was Arthur Ruppin. The parcelling of the land to individual owners was not done until the immigrants were on the settlements.¹⁰

In addition to the fact that the intention of the Achoozo was to spare the owner all the problems of buying the land, to help him remain abroad until the land in Palestine started producing profits, to prevent him from having to prepare the land, and from losing money and having to find other means of support during this period, the Achoozo had other advantages.

1. Not every Jew who wanted to settle in Palestine could immediately break off all his material and emotional connections with his native town. The Achoozo enabled him to break off gradually.¹¹
2. The plantation work, while working cooperatively, was much cheaper for the individual. For the Achoozo, as a company, it was easier to deal with everything that was concerned with settlements, and to be in contact with the settlement organizations in Israel. For a company, more than for an individual, it was easier to get credit on a cooperative basis.¹²
3. The system of payment by installments enabled people who did not

have much money to join the company and finally settle in Palestine.¹³

4. From the social point of view, the Achoozo settlement had a better chance to succeed because its members had known each other for a long time in their native place and were similar to each other in their ways of life.¹⁴

5. A strong connection would be formed between the Diaspora and Palestine by the Achoozo companies, and through Achoozo settlements the private capital was used to enlarge the settlement of Palestine.¹⁵

According to these principles 70 Achoozo companies were established between the years 1908-1914. A few days before the outbreak of World War I there were 49 companies in Russia and Eastern Europe, 14 companies in the U.S.A., 3 companies in Canada, 2 companies in England, 1 company in France, and 1 company in Argentina.¹⁶

It seems that the many advantages of this system led to the establishment of so many Achoozo companies all over the world.

In spite of the large number of Achoozo companies, only 5 Achoozo settlements were established: Poriyya (1910), by the Jews of St. Louis; Ruhama (1912), by Jews from Moscow; Sharana (1912), by Jews from Chicago; Kefar-Uriyya (1913), by Jews from Bialystock (Russia) and Karkus (1914), by Jews from London.^{17*}

The first Achoozo company was established in October of 1908 in St. Louis, U.S.A. by Shimon Goldman.¹⁸ The idea spread very quickly to other places in the U.S.A. Two Achoozo companies were established in New York in 1909,¹⁹ one was established in Chicago in 1911²⁰ and a second Achoozo company began in St. Louis in 1912.²¹ In that year also another Achoozo company was established in New York.²² The support of the concept by the Federation of American Zionists, and the success of the Achoozo companies from St. Louis and Chicago in buying the land in Palestine led to the spread of Achoozo to areas other than the U.S.A., including Canada. At the end of November, 1912, the first Achoozo company was established in Winnipeg under the name of "Ho'achoozo — The Palestine Land Company of Winnipeg." The company was headed by the following: S. Frankel, President; E. Cherniack, Vice President; L. Goldin, Treasurer; and, H. Vilder, Secretary.

On December 23rd, 1912 the Winnipeg company sent the first letter to Arthur Ruppin, who, as was already mentioned, was the head of the Zionist organization buying land in Palestine — The Palestine Land

*For location of Achoozo settlements see the attached map.

Development Company (PLDC). This letter was written in Hebrew, as were most of the letters.

"Last month we established an association in our city called "Achusat Winnipeg" whose aim is to buy a settlement in the land of Israel similar to the plan of the Achoozo of St. Louis. We already have 35 members, the majority of which are rich people and the rest are people who are able to save 2.50 dollars every week for this purpose. Almost all of the members are ready to immigrate themselves to Palestine, and to settle on their settlements after they pay the entire sum. Each member bought 7 shares at 200 dollars a share (a total of 1400 dollars) to pay out over a 10 year period. The first payment which was 35 dollars for a quarter of a year, was paid by everyone enthusiastically and with much excitement. There is no doubt that within a short time period we will increase the number of members to 50. If it were possible for some institution in our land to help us possess the land immediately, we should increase our membership to 75, or maybe even 100. We want to appoint the PLDC to manage our settlement and our Bank [Anglo-Palestine Company — APC — the bank of the Zionist Organization — Y.K.] to act as our treasurer. The first payment we are sending to you."

In the second letter, sent to Ruppin on January 13, 1913, they added:

"We now have 50 members who are likely to purchase 7 shares at 200 dollars each share. Only 35 members have paid the first installment, however, there is no doubt that the rest will pay very soon. These people are all of fine character, both materialistically and spiritually. All these people are good Zionists and idealists, they are all ready to immigrate to Palestine to settle there. We would like to receive the license for our settlement from the local government and slowly we will prepare the laws and amendments that will affect our settlement."

A short time after this membership laws were set up. The laws determined the following: In order to be a member of the settlement, which meant that one would settle in Palestine in the future, one must buy 7 shares which added up to 1400 dollars. This amount had to be paid in installments of 140 dollars during a 10 year period. After paying for these 7 shares, on the condition that 10 years had lapsed after first entering into the company, he then became an owner of an area of 70 dunam, of which on 64 dunam were planted olives and almonds, leaving 6 dunam for the building of a house, garden and for the agricultural machinery. With the money from the 7 shares of each member, the company was able to buy the land and plant it, to build houses for the workers, to buy inventory, to dig trenches for irrigation and to buy an engine for pumping water. It was estimated that this amount of land could produce a 4000 dollar profit, which was a nice salary for a middle class family in Palestine.

It was determined that as soon as the treasury had 500 dollars, it would be sent to the bank APC in Palestine, under the account of the company. This money would not be touched until there were sufficient funds to buy land. The buying of the land would be done only by PLDC. After

the company had all the money that was needed, it would then tell the PLDC where to buy and how much, and only then would the PLDC begin the process of purchasing. After they had the land, the preparing, improving, and planting of the plantation would be done by Jews from Palestine skilled in this type of work, with a manager overseeing them. All this would be done under the supervision of the PLDC, who would appoint the workers with the permission of the Winnipeg company. The PLDC would have to report to the Winnipeg company concerning the work on the settlements. All the work would be done co-operatively and the parcelling of land would be done after the immigration to the settlement. The payments of the first three years would be for the purchasing of the land; the money they received after that would be for the preparing, improving and planting of the settlement. After 10 years the entire settlement would be covered with olives and almond trees that were already bearing fruit. Then the members could immigrate, build houses and settle on their property which would be chosen by lot. Before parcelling the land among all the settlers, 4% of the entire settlement would be taken for public buildings.²⁵

At the end of January 1913, the company sent a letter to Ruppin asking him to report on the possibilities of buying land in Palestine. At the same time the company sent the first 1000 dollars to the bank A.P.C.

After reading these enthusiastic reports from Winnipeg in February 1913, Ruppin advised the company to buy a parcel of the land which was already owned by the PLDC in the Arab village of Karkur (see the attached map for its location), and he specified the good conditions of the place: "... a fertile plain good for planting where the water is only 7-8 meters deep ...". He also added that they must send 2,300 dollars immediately. The Winnipegers replied that they could not come up with that amount; the most they could send at that point would be 700 dollars.

Meanwhile, in May 1913, a representative, Mr. Harris, came to Palestine and explained to the PLDC that "the wish of the Winnipeg Achoozo is that their settlement be in the region of a big city like Jaffa, where there will be established schools for their children and markets for their products." The PLDC answered Harris and told him he had two choices: 1. to buy an area 5,000-6,000 dunam from the land of the Arab village Sheikh-Muneis which was near Jaffa (see the attached map: the area of Sheikh-Muneis is now the area of the Tel-Aviv University) and which the PLDC was going to buy for itself at the same time, or 2. Buying a similar land from the Arab village Ard-El-Chai which was north-

east of Jaffa in the direction of the settlement Kefar-Save. This land had already been bought by the PLDC in conjunction with a Zionist company "Geulah", which was established in Russia in 1902 to buy land in Palestine. The PLDC asked for 16,000 dollars for each piece of land and they stressed that neither tract could be purchased in installments.

In June 1913 Mr. Harris returned to Winnipeg and in a special meeting of all the members of the Achoozo company they decided to purchase Sheikh-Muneis. After many members undertook to pay for their shares earlier, they notified the PLDC that they were interested in purchasing at least 8,000 dunam from the land of Sheik-Muneis.

One month later, Ruppin notified the company in Winnipeg that they could not purchase the 8,000 dunam in Sheikh-Muneis, because the "Geulah Company" had notified the PLDC first and already negotiated with the Arabs of Sheikh-Muneis and bought most of the land for themselves. Before the negotiations were even completed "Geulah" sold the land to companies and individuals from Palestine and abroad. Therefore, there were only 3,500 dunam left open in Sheikh-Muneis. Ruppin added that as far as he knew the further purchasing of land in Sheikh-Muneis would be postponed for a long time, because there were a lot of Arabs living in Sheikh-Muneis whose claims had to be satisfied after lengthy negotiation with each Arab to determine the price. He advised them to give up the idea of purchasing the land of Sheikh-Muneis and to become interested in other lands that the PLDC was ready to purchase at this time, such as land in Emek Yizre'el. In the meantime, the number of members of the Winnipeg Company reached 100, and the account of the company in the APC bank in Jaffa was credited at 10,000 dollars.

Between the months of August until November 1913, there was frequent correspondence between Ruppin and the Winnipeg company. Ruppin wrote about the impossibility of buying land in Sheikh-Muneis and advised them to consider land in other places. The Achoozo company kept insisting that they were interested *only* in Sheikh-Muneis, even if they could only purchase 3,500 dunams. The company blamed Ruppin for promising the land of Sheikh-Muneis to them, and causing enthusiasm among the members to the point of their advancing the installments, and now Ruppin was not standing up to his promises. They added that not being able to purchase the land of Sheikh-Muneis would cause some members to leave and eventually cause the company to disperse.

The attachment of the Achoozo Company of Winnipeg to Sheikh-Muneis was due to the advantages of the geographic location, which was

near Tel Aviv and Jaffa. This was clearly explained in the prospectus that was distributed by the Achoozo Company in 1914, along with a schematic map, in order to show the closeness of Sheikh-Muneis to Tel Aviv and Jaffa (see appendix No. 2). Here are a few paragraphs from this prospectus (translated from Yiddish): "... As you can see from the attached map, our lands are right in the middle of the Jewish population, near the sea, not far from the seaport, $\frac{3}{4}$ of an hour's ride from Jaffa on the Jaffa-Haifa Road, $\frac{1}{2}$ hour from the large community of Petah-Tiqva, ten minutes from Kefar-Sava . . . We are located near Jaffa, the center of education in Palestine at this time. Our children can study at the famous high schools of the place and in the other excellent schools. The view is beautiful and the climate very healthy . . . At the edge of our land flows a beautiful river full of rich water [The Yarkon River]. The land gives good fruit easily, and is good for cultivation: plantations that do not need water, i.e. almonds, olives and grapes, also plantations that do need water like oranges, lemons and bananas . . . Because of the closeness, the place is also good for vegetables, dairy products, and a chicken-coop (because of the easy access to the produce markets of Jaffa and Tel Aviv). The best thing is that it is worth while to enter all these various branches, and a little of each one. After all these virtues that were mentioned, our land is comparatively cheap — 50 francs per dunam — a real bargain!"

At the beginning of 1914, S. Frankel, the president of the Winnipeg Company, was sent to Palestine in order to finally make a choice for the group to purchase and settle. The PLDC advised him to purchase land in Karkus — land which the PLDC already purchased at the end of 1913. However, Frankel was not authorized to finalize this purchase. On his return to Winnipeg, he was told that many members had left the company because they heard that even the purchase of the smaller Sheikh-Muneis tract had not been implemented, and that the entire company might dissolve. Frankel reported this to Ruppin, and the latter promised to do all he could to purchase the remaining 3,500 dunams of Sheikh-Muneis. On the basis of this, Frankel conducted intensive propaganda in Winnipeg, and distributed prospectuses on the Achoozo company and the virtues of Sheikh-Muneis. New members joined, and the company was brought out of this crisis.

In April 1914, the account of the Achoozo company in the A.P.C. bank in Jaffa was credited with 13,000 dollars.

In September 1914, a short time after the beginning of World War I, a letter from Ruppin arrived in Winnipeg saying that the purchasing of

Sheikh-Muneis was going very slowly, as the PLDC was entering into negotiation with each one of the owners (and as Ruppin wrote "they are many"), and that he would do all he could to finalize the sale. This letter planted hope in the members of the Achoozo Company of Winnipeg and they continued with the installments to the Achoozo company even during the time of World War I and the company itself operated as if nothing was wrong. This, in comparison to the other Achoozo companies in the United States, which stopped with their installments. They felt that because of the war the situation in Palestine was not clear, and they did not want to invest in a place whose future was unstable.²⁶

Because of the war, the PLDC stopped all their negotiations with the Arabs in reference to buying land, including those in Sheikh-Muneis. This situation continued for the duration. During this time also the connection between the PLDC and the Achoozo company of Winnipeg was broken, because Palestine was cut off from Europe and America.²⁷ Only in May 1918 was the connection between Winnipeg and PLDC restarted. The PLDC explained to the Achoozo company that during the war it had stopped handling the buying of land of Sheikh-Muneis as it had stopped purchasing other land, but it promised to begin again.²⁸

By the end of 1921 the purchasing of land was not finished even after all the negotiations with the Arabs of Sheikh-Muneis, including the area which Geulah was attempting to buy. In October of the same year, the Winnipeg company decided to send a representative by the name of Vaifel to find out what was happening with the purchasing of Sheikh-Muneis. Vaifel found out that the purchasing was still delayed and would take time to finish. Without being authorized by the Achoozo company in Winnipeg, he decided to withdraw the company's money from the APC bank in Jaffa, which was 13,000 dollars. Vaifel returned to Winnipeg at the beginning of 1922, and in a general meeting of the members of the Achoozo, it was decided to dissolve the company and to divide the money among the members.²⁹

It seems that in spite of the fact that the Winnipeg Achoozo company was one of 70 Achoozo companies that were established in the same time period, in cities all over the world, which were similar in their aims and economic and social structure, the Winnipeg company was exceptional in two respects.

First of all, the company had the needed money to purchase land in

Palestine and to establish Achoozo settlements. This was contrary to a lot of the other Achoozo companies (especially Eastern Europe), which could not collect the money needed to purchase land, and had to dissolve after finding out that they could not pay for the land in installments. The members of the Achoozo Company of Winnipeg advanced the installments to the company treasurer, even though according to the laws of the company they did not have to do it this way. Secondly the members continued sending the installments to the company treasurer during World War I, though the situation in Palestine was not clear. This was in contrast to *all* the Achoozo Companies of the United States who, although seeing that the Zionistic activities of that project were important, looked upon it as an economical investment, paying the installments to the company during World War I because of the unstable condition of Palestine.

It is clear that we cannot blame the members of the Winnipeg Achoozo Company for their attachment to Sheikh-Muneis, since Ruppín promised it to them at the beginning. In one of his first letters to Winnipeg, it was made to appear as if the PLDC *already owned* the land of Sheikh-Muneis, and was not ready to sell it. In fact they did not as yet own it, and were attempting to ensure that they would have the necessary money to accomplish the purchase prior to entering into negotiations. As we have seen, the "Geulah Company" did the same.

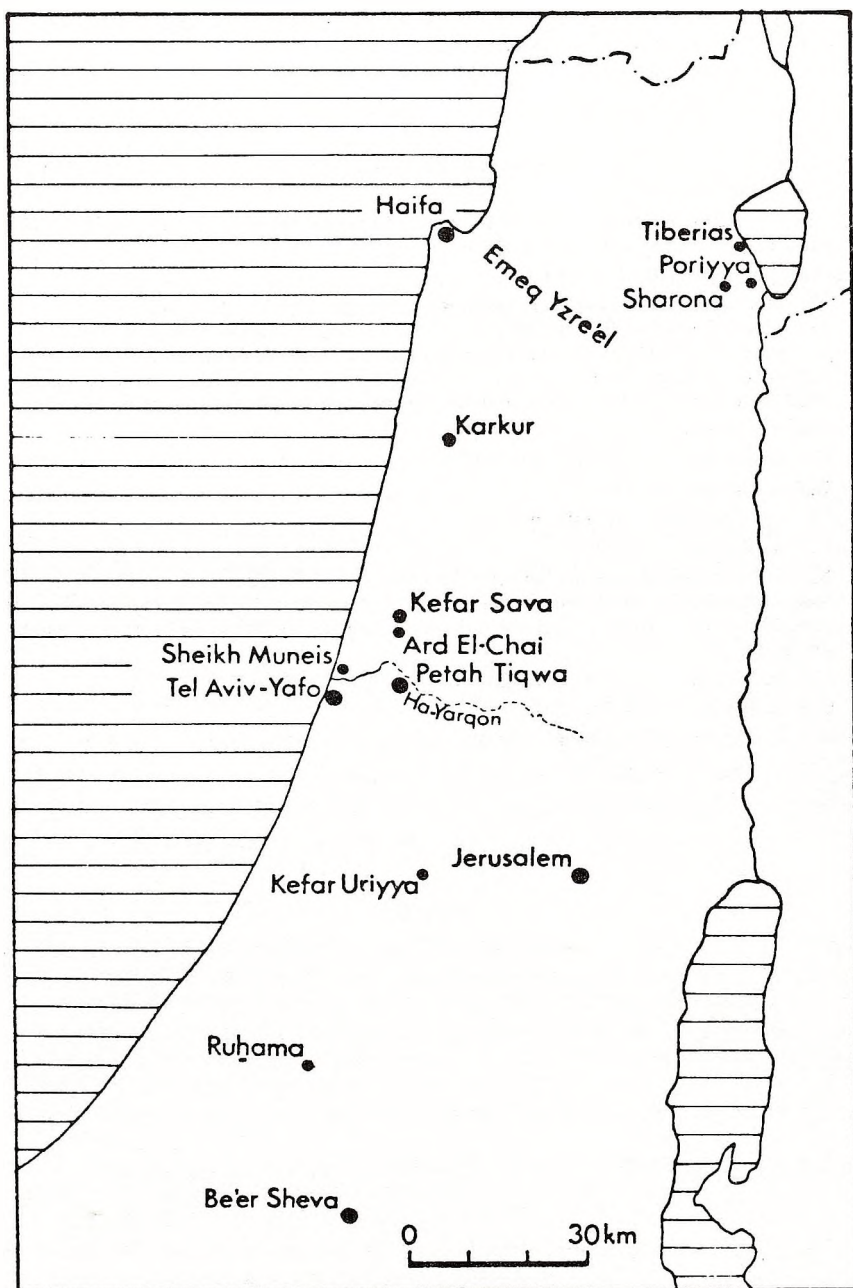
From here we can learn that if *from the beginning* the Winnipeg Company had been offered land which was already owned, the company would probably have bought the land, and set up an Achoozo colony of Winnipeg Jews. The fact that the Winnipeg Company did not buy the land in Palestine was first and foremost the fault of the PLDC.

NOTES

1. The name "Achoozo" is taken from the Bible, "Ba'midbar", 32,22.
2. About that period and the different forms of settlement see: Dr. Alex Bein: "*History of the Jewish Settlement in Israel*," Ramat-Gan, 1971, pp 20-96. (In Hebrew).
3. About the project of the "Achoozo" in general see Y. Katz, "*The Project of the 'Achoozo' in Palestine between the Years 1908-1917*." Jerusalem, 1979. (In Hebrew).
4. The Central Zionist Archive (C.Z.A.) File no. L 18/252.
5. The material is concentrated in the files of the C.Z.A. No. L 18/252, L 18/120, L 18/94/2.
6. The material about the Achoozo Companies of Toronto and Montreal is in the C.Z.A. files No. L/18/120/2, L 18/287, L 18/259.
7. C.Z.A. file No. A 208/1.
8. Ruppín, A.: *Der aufbau des Landes Israel*, Berlin, 1919, p.28.
9. "*Ha'Olam*" (a newspaper) 19.2.14, p.16 (in Hebrew).

10. Ettinger, A. J.: *Jewish Colonization in Palestine, Methods Plans and Capital*. Jerusalem, 1916, pp. 56-57.
Ruppin, A.: *The Agricultural Settlement of the Zionist Organization in Palestine, 1908-1924*, Tel Aviv, 1925 (In Hebrew).
11. C.Z.A. file No. S 15/36.
12. C.Z.A. file No. Z 3/1525.
13. *Ibid*.
14. Ettinger, A. J.: *Companies for Settling Palestine*, Jerusalem, 1920, p. 61 (In Hebrew).
15. C.Z.A. file No. 23/1525.
16. Katz, Y.: *The Project of the Achoozo in Palestine between the Years 1908-1917*. Jerusalem, 1979 p. 1 (In Hebrew).
17. *Ibid*. pp. 45-63, 101-124, 133-139.
18. *The Maccabaeon* (a newspaper) December 1908, pp. 250-251. Goldman was a Zionist Jew who was born in Russia and immigrated to England in the 1890's. In England he was a member of a local Zionist Organization and was sent by them in 1898 to help a settlement in Palestine by the name of "Bnei-Yehuda" in the Golan. After it failed in 1902 Goldman returned to England, and from there he immigrated to St. Louis.
19. C.Z.A. file No. L 18/120/8.
20. C.Z.A. file No. L 18/120/2, 3/1525.
21. C.Z.A. file No. 24/729.
22. "Jewish Chronicle", 10.9.09, p. 12.
23. C.Z.A. file No. L 18/252.
24. Most of the correspondence between the company of Winipeg and the Zionist settlements organizations in Palestine is in the C.Z.A. files No. L 18/252, L 18/256. The first two letters that were sent from the Achoozo Company of Winnipeg to Arthur Ruppin see in appendix No. 1.
25. C.Z.A. files No. 73/1525, L 18/253, L 18/250/3, L 18/2429/3.
26. C.Z.A. file No. L 18/250/2.
27. C.Z.A. file No. L 18/120/4.
28. C.Z.A. file No. L 18/120/4.
29. C.Z.A. file No. L 18/94/2.

LOCATION MAP



א פלאן פיר קאלאניזירען זיך אין ארץ ישראל
פיר ניט-רייכע לייטע.

זי פערברייטונג און פערטיעפונג פונ'ם ציוניסטישען אידעאל און פון דער צייטס-
טראַגער האַלטונג אונטער אונז. אלע סתירות פון פאקט - פון איין זייט און דער
בערייטער פארטריט, הן מאסערעל הן נייסטע, פונ'ם נייעם יישוב אין ארץ ישראל -
פון דער צווייטער זייט, האבען ארויסגערופען אנערקענטען וואונדער ביי זעהר פיעלע
אידען, בעזאנדערס ביי וועניג-בעמיטעלטע, זיך צו ערווערבען א נחלה אין ארץ ישראל
און זיך צו בעזעצן אויף איהר, אויף דעזען וועג ווילען זיי עררייכען א דרייפאכעם
ציעל: ערשטענס, צו שאפען פיר זיך א נעווערע, אונאבהענגיגע עקאנאמישע עקזיס-
טענץ; צווייטענס, צו העלפען אין דער אויסלייזונג און אויפלעבונג פון ארץ ישראל
ניט בלויז מיט קליינע נדבות פון צייט צו צייט, נאר מיט זייער נאנצער קראפט און
ענערגיע, פערבינדענדיג זייער אייגענע צוקונפט מיט דער צוקונפט פון ארץ ישראל; און
דריטענס, צופרעדען צושטעלען זייער פערזענליכע בענקעניש נאך א אידישע סביבה
און אריינצובריינגען זייערע קינדער אין יענע אסמאספערע און וועלכער עס פארמירט
זיך יעצט דער סוף פון דעם נייעם אידען, אין וועלכער דאס אידישע און דאס מעניש
ליכע ווערען צוזאמענגענאסען אין איין הארמאנישעם גאנצעם, און וועלכער עס פער-
שטינדען, ביסליכורץ אבער זיכער, די צווייטעניש פון גלות און די געפאלענקייט
פון גלות.

צו ווייזען אוועלכע אידען א וועג ווי צו עררייכען זייער יענהעם ציעל און צופיל
אנטשטענדונג - איז דער צוועק פון דעזען בלעטעל.

די גרונד-אידען אויף וועלכער דער פלאן איז געבויט איז
די פערמאנינטע פון פיעלע קליינע כחות אין איין גרויסען כח.
קולטיווירטעם לאנד, וועלכע קען באלד מפרנס זיין דעם אייגענע
טהומער, געפינט זיך נור אין א פארטיגען יישוב. אוועלכע לאנד
איז צו טייער פיר דעם ניט-רייכען מאנן. צו קויפן אונקולטיווירטעם לאנד און
בילדען א נייעם יישוב איז אונמעגליך פאר א יחיד. דאס קען אויספיהרען נור
א גאנצע גרופע.

פערמאנינט-
טע כחות

אבער זאגט א גאנצע גרופע, ווען זי וויל זיך (אפארט
איינשאפען) לאנד און באלד זיך בעזעצן דארויף, מוז האבען
א גרויסען קאפיטאל, אונזער פלאן בעזעצט אבער צו העלפען
ניט בלויז מענישען מיט פערטיגע קאפיטאלען, נאר אויף, און הויפט
זעכליך, מענישען און קאפיטאלען וועלכע קענען אבער אבישפארען פון זייערע פער-
דינסטען א געוויסע סוממע וועבענטליך אלס א אינוועסטמענט פיר די צוקונפט.

אויף אויס-
צאוועלען

אין אזא פאלל מח עם נעהמען א לענגערע צייט ביז די מיטגלידער פון דער גרופע קענען זיך בעזעצן אויף זייער בארען.

3 דאללער וועכענטליך פיר 10 יאהר

אונזער פלאן איז בערעכענט פיר לייטע וועלכע קענען איינצעהלען ווייניגסטענס 3 דאללער וועכענטליך, אדער \$140 פער יאהר, און זיינען צופרידען צו מאכען דיעזע איינצעהלונגען פיר צעהן יאהר נאכאנאנד. פון די איינצעהלונגען פיר די ערשטע דריי יאהר וועט אריינקומען נענט נעלד צו קויפען לאנד וועלכע איז נוס פיר אליווען און באנדעלבויער. די ווייטערע איינצעהלונגען וועלען געברויכט ווערען אויף פלאנצען און ערציהען די בויער, וועלכע בריינגען זייערע ערשטע ציר טינע פרוכטען ווען זיי ווערען 6 אדער 7 יאהר אלט. דאן איז די ריכטיגע צייט פאר די מיטגלידער זיך צו בעזעצן אויף זייער בארען.

א זיכערע קולטור

די קולטור פון אליווען און באנדלען ווערט געראטהען פיר אזעלכע גרופען, ווייל די הכנסה פון דיעזע פראדוקטען איז א זיכערע. זיי האבען א נוסען אבנאנג צו טסע פרייען; און אויף ווייל צו א קולטור פון דיעזע סאךס קענען זיך לייבט צושאפען אויף יעטערטיגע מענישען. וועלכע האבען קיינמאל נישט געהאט צו טהאן מיטן דארף און פארמערן.

די הכנסה צו יעטענער צייט ווערט געשאצט די הכנסה פון א דונאס (1/4 אקער) לאנד בעפלאנצט מיט פרוכט-בריינגענדע אליווען און מאנדעל-בויער, אויף דורכשניטליך 30 פראנט יעהרליך. די 14 הונדערט דאללער לויט דעם גרופען פלאן, וועלען געבען דעם מעכטער צו ענדע פון די 10 יאהר, א נחלה פון 70 דונאס, פון וועלכע 64 דונאס וועלען זיין בעפלאנצט מיט די אריבענגענאנטע בויער, איבערלאזענדיג 6 דונאס פיר א הויז, שטאל, א.ו.וו. די הכנסה פון אזא נחלה וועט אלע ערייכען די סוממע פון אונגעפער 2000 פראנט, וועלכעס איז געדוגט צום לעבען פיר א ארבייטער פאמיליע און ארין יטראל. דיעזע הכנסה ווערט געדוהנליך געזכער וואס מער עלמער עם ווערען די בויער.

די קאסטען פון בעזעצען זיך

אין די גענאנטע סוממע פון 1400 דאללער זיינען נישט אריינגעקענט די קאסטען פון א אייגענע הויז, בהמות, שטאל, א.ו.וו. עס איז דארום ראטהואס אז יעדער סעמלער זאל צו דער צייט פון בעזעצען זיך האבען וועניגסטענס נאך טרוענד דאללער פיר די גענאנטע איינריכטונגען, אויב ער האט דאס נישט, וועט ער מוזען אבלייגען זיין בעזעצען זיך אויף דער נחלה אויף נאך דריי יאהר, אונטער דיעזע צייט וועט ער קריגען די הכנסה פון זיין נחלה, 2000 פראנט א יאהר, וועלכעס, צוזאמען מיט זיינע געוועהנליכע אביספארטנען, וועט איהם מענליך מאכען צו בעזעצען זיך אויף זיין נחלה אויף א געווענלעך ארבעט.

נוט געהייסען פון פאלעס- טינא-אמט

דיעזער פלאן איז אויסגעארבייטעט געווארען פון מר. יעמער נאלדמאן פון סט. לואיס, וועלכער האט געגרינדעט אין זיין שטאט די ערשטע אמעריקאנער גרופע אונטערן נאמען „האחחה“ אין 1907. דיעזע גרופע האט „זיין געקויפט א שטרעקע לאנד ביים ים כנרת, וועלכע טראגט דעם נאמען „פוריה“ און ווערט יעצט קולטיווירט אונטער דער אויפזיכט פון יפור פאלעסטינא-אמט פון ציוניסטישען אקציאנס-קאמיטעט דר. א. רופין. דער עקספערט לייטער פון פאלעסטינא-אמט, רעקאמענדירט דעזען פלאן, און ווייט דאן זיינען געגרינדעט געווארען א צווייטע „האחחה“ אין סט. לואיס, א דריטע אין ישיקאנא און א פערטע אין ניוארק. זיי פיהרען אלע דעם נאמען „האחחה“ און ארבייטען רעזעלמענטן.