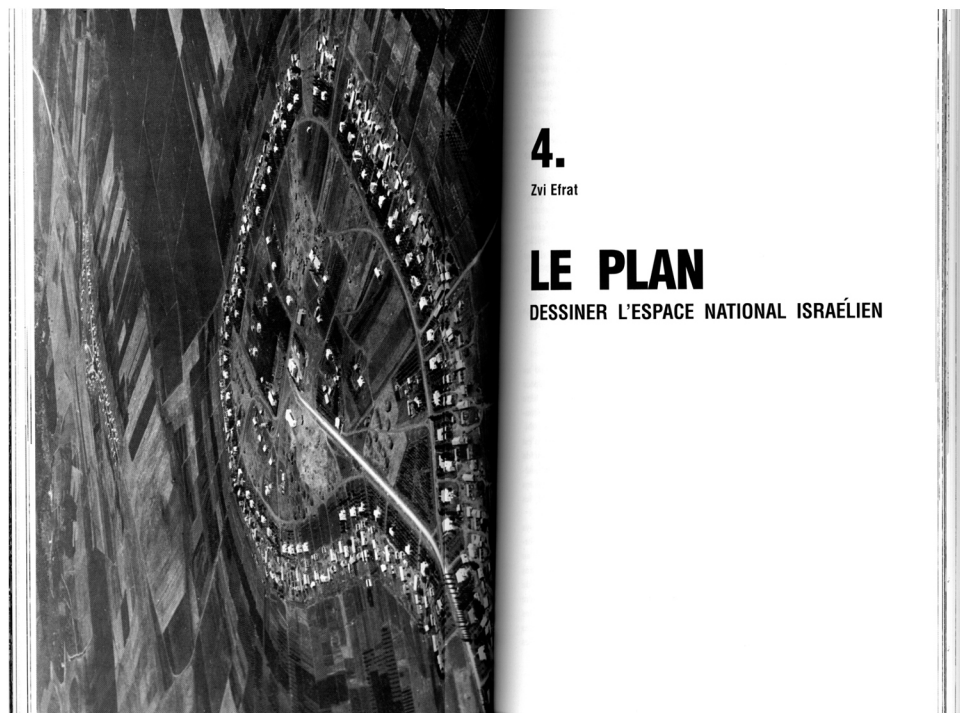




4.

Zvi Efrat

LE PLAN

DESSINER L'ESPACE NATIONAL ISRAËLIEN



...melting-pots, underdeveloped urban nuclei, and struggling to preserve their traditional status, grounded by the various governments to which they had been granted a "special preference." Just as the children of the Revolution played a historic role in stabilizing the country after the fifties, they have found the right Political Transition of the seventies (when the Labor Party took its hegemony for the first time) and the consolidation of the situation with each metropolitan region, distance from the heart of the country, and the distance from the Jewish cultural and territorial unity nucleus. However, from the beginning of the seventies, the Jewish community has been able to take advantage of the economic boom. Once the big anti-semitic and anti-Zionist movements have been crushed, the Jewish-owned agricultural lands is over, and the development of the Jewish community has been able to take advantage of the political sentiments beyond the Green Line, and those of the Jewish community have been able to take advantage of the return to the legal boundaries of the State, and those of the Jewish community have been able to take advantage of the Jordan-Citizens of yesterday, will undoubtedly become the Jordan-Citizens of tomorrow. The Jewish community has not distant land reserves: the last option for the Jewish community is the "quality of life" so revered by a society that never understood with its own socialist-agrarian rhetoric and social policy sublimated the values of liberal urban life.

...after its official publication, the Shuren Master remains valid. The vision of urbanization and civilization laid out by the plan has, for the most part, been implemented. The country has developed at an estimated rate of growth. The New Towns - a notional hybrid of imported urban theories and native local ideology - still exist more or less as they intended: barren Garden-Cities, lethargic Work-bypassed regional centers, homogeneous

Yot Efrat is a partner in Efrat-Rewalsky Architects and Senior Lecturer at the Technion in Haifa. He is architectural editor for Studio Art Magazine, Tel Aviv and founding member of a.k.a. Architects research group. Efrat is co-author of the Israeli Pavilion at the Venice Biennale, 2007.

6. Elinor Breznitz, 'Transformations in the Network of Urban Centers in Israel', *Engineering and Architecture*, 3 (1964), p. 43 [Hebrew].

6. Eliezer Ben-Zion, "Transformations in the Network of Urban Centers in Israel," *Engineering and Architecture*, 3 (1984), p. 43 [Hebrew].
7. Avish Sharon himself, after completing his studies in the Bauhaus in 1929 and Marc Stein in the Soviet Union to participate in the planning of the Mayor and Magistrate. Sharon chose to return to Palestine and started his glorious career by winning the competitions for planning the Workers' Housing Cooperatives (*Me'omet Oshvim*) in Tel-Aviv.
8. Christaller proposed a mathematical model explaining the deployment of the European population, which analyzed the distances between population centers. According to his theory, while the Great Depression that hit Europe and the United States during the years 1929-1933 caused economic devastation and unemployment in large cities and exclusively agricultural areas, the medium-size and small towns located in provincial areas and sustaining a mixed economy of agriculture, industry and trade, were relatively economically and socially stable.
9. Yitshak Yanke, "A Discussion of New Towns," *Engineering and Architecture*, 3 (1984), p. 75 [Hebrew].

THESE PHOTOGRAPHS, TAKEN DURING THE 1950'S AND 1960'S BY VARIOUS PHOTOGRAPHERS, WERE EXHIBITED IN THE ISRAELI PROJECT BUILDING AND ARCHITECTURE 1948-1973 CURATED BY ZVI EFRAT, AT THE TEL AVIV MUSEUM OF ART, 2000-2001.



THE ISRAELI PROJECT

