

tractors and combines. In 1939, a Jewish Agency survey showed that there were over 237 tractors and 80 combines in use in the settlements (Gozansky,1986:146).

Equally impressive was the introduction of irrigation schemes during this period. In 1922 an estimated 2,867 dunams were under irrigation, but by 1930 this land expanded to 21,348 dunams, an increase of more than 1,000 per cent, 58,162d. in 1941 and reaching 79,850d. by 1944. (19)

Capital and technological change in agriculture caused a dramatic change in the nature of production. Specialization and large-scale production based on intensive methods were at the core of this development.

#### **Agricultural Specialization**

Specialization in agriculture, which means producing commodities for exchange value, is considered by Marxists as a significant step in transforming agriculture into industry. The concept of agricultural industry must be differentiated from industrial production proper. This difference was described by Lenin as follows:

From the very nature of agriculture its conversion into commodity production occurs in a particular manner, unlike the corresponding process in industry. Manufacturing industry splits into separate, completely independent branches, each devoted exclusively to the manufacture of one product or part of a product. Agriculture on the other hand does not split into completely separate branches, but merely specializes in producing, in one instance, one market product, in another, another market product, the other agricultural aspects being adapted to this principal (i.e., market) product. (Lenin, 1977: 267)

Industry in this sense can be attributed to all Jewish settlements, both the private and the co-operatives. While the private settlements were predominantly specialized in producing citrus and grapes, the co-