

a marked failure. In this case, a Kvatza (group) of five rented a piece of land from the Keren Kayemet and received some capital advancement but, because of the excessive payments which the Kvatza was required to return to the Keren Kayemet, the plan was halted. Both the Kvatza and other potential settlers interested in such an enterprise were further discouraged (Gozansky, 1986:73).

The idea of the Kibbutz was revitalized only after British colonialism, largely due to the increasing economic and political power of the Zionist movement in Palestine.

2)The Kibbutz: "The Fulfillment of the Ideals"

As alluded to earlier, literature has presented the Kibbutz as "the fulfillment of the Jewish dream" or "the materialization of the Zionist ideals" (Tabenkin, 1985; Orchan,1977; Rosen et. al., 1983; Eisenstadt,1974).

It is assumed that the Kibbutz is the product of an "idea", a "dream" or a set of ideals put forward by the Zionist movement in Palestine. The Kibbutz in other words is perceived as a package of ready made concepts produced in Europe and imported to Palestine by the Zionist authorities.

This body of literature does not provide an objective scientific approach to the Kibbutz. Instead, it romanticizes the Kibbutz and discuss it as a separate and independent social phenomenon.

Extensive material has been published on the socialization of children in the Kibbutz. In *Children of the Kibbutz*, Spiro depicts the Kibbutz' children or what he calls "the generation of the desert" as the "cultural heroes" of the Jewish people (Spiro,1972). They are described as the "torch-bearers and liberators of the Jewish people"