

Moshav grew to 10 per cent in 1922; 17 per cent in 1927; 18 per cent in 1936 and to 22 per cent in 1941. In 1944, 29,500 people or 21 per cent of the Jewish agricultural population were living in 99 Moshavs. (30)

In addition, until 1936 the Moshavs were the second largest form of enterprise- after the Moshava- and as the following table shows, more populated than the Kibbutz.

Table 4

Year	Settlements		Agricultural - Population			
	No.	Area (Dunams)	Total	Kibbutz (%)	Moshav (%)	Moshava (%)
1882	5	25,000	500	--	--	100
1890	14	107,100	2,770	--	--	100
1900	22	220,700	4,950	--	--	100
1914	47	420,600	11,580	2	3	95
1922	71	594,000	14,140	8	10	82
1927	96	903,000	27,500	9	17	74
1931	110	1,058,500	37,240	10	15	75
1936	172	1,392,600	87,110	14	18	68
1939	--	1,533,400	--	--	--	--
1941	231	1,604,800	111,250	21	22	57
1944	259	+1,731,300	139,000	24	21	56
1946	274	+1,807,300	160,000	--	--	--

Source: N. Weinstock, *Le Sionisme Contre Israel*, cited in abu-Rjeyli, *al-zira'a al-yahoudieh fi-falastin -l- muhtalla* [Jewish agriculture in occupied Palestine], 1970, p. 31.

{+ Figures include 175,000 d. given by the government as long term lease to the settlers}.

However, with the tremendous emphasis placed by the Zionist movement on the Kibbutzim in the late 1930s the place of the Moshav in the co-operative system began to decline.

Some authors maintain that the unpopularity of the Moshav was the result of economic factors. They claim that the development of private ownership and the hiring of labour defeated the whole thrust of co-operation and collectivity (Spiro, 1972:5). However, one can point out