

large holdings of the Jewish National Fund, P.I.C.A., and the *Waqf* would substantially alter these numbers and show less concentration. Nonetheless, what the survey showed was that the absolute average size of the majority of holdings was relatively small. The average area was 45.31 *dunums*, but that is overestimated because of the large holdings of the above-mentioned institutions.

The survey does not provide any figures for the landless households or the ownership distribution of holdings. A holding may be jointly owned by more than one household or a household may have owned more than one holding, but in general, the survey points to a relatively high concentration of ownership. The lack of ownership distribution is thus not helpful for a comparison with the earlier survey in assessing the differential impact of the bad conditions of the 1930s on peasant families. The survey does not also provide a breakdown of the nature of holdings in terms of cereal growing or cash crops holdings. This would have allowed us, along with ownership distribution, to categorize the income levels of the different sectors of the rural population.

The third survey was conducted in 1944. It included five cereal-growing villages within an area of about 25,000 *dunums*. The results are reproduced in Table 3.8.

For the five villages, the size distribution of holdings is less skewed than the earlier study, but still shows a considerable deviation from a normal distribution. For the size of holdings up to 20 *dunums*, 49 percent of holdings covered 11 percent of the total area. On the higher end, for holdings over 300