

European settlers.<sup>1</sup> The only other breakdown, and only for the pre-1940 period, is according to district. No information is available on their exact uses or on ownership distribution by villages, individuals, or cooperatives. As an illustration of the degree on mechanization on European cereal farms, it has been pointed out that on some farms (i.e., collective ones) the hectares per tractor used was comparable to that in the United States and Great Britain in the 1930s, “although the degree of mechanization in Jewish farming as a whole is very much lower.”<sup>2</sup>

During WWII and as part of its efforts to increase agricultural production, the government launched a program in which it distributed machinery to European and Arab cultivators on a “lease/lend” basis. In 1943, Arab cultivators received “twenty five tractors, twenty seven plows, one combine, one mower, and one sweep rake,” while at the same time European “cultivators received fifty nine tractors, forty eight plows, thirty one combines, twenty nine mowers, and four sweep rakes.”<sup>3</sup> In addition, by December 1943, the government embarked on the importation of “410 tractors, 254 ploughs and 120 combine harvesters.” Of the first two, it is not clear how many were distributed, but the *Survey* claims that they had “been practically equally shared between Jewish and Arab farmers.” As for the “combine harvesters 76 were released to Jews and nine to Arabs.”<sup>4</sup>

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<sup>1</sup>See Kamen, 220-1.

<sup>2</sup>Horowitz and Hinden, 42.

<sup>3</sup>Kamen, 216.

<sup>4</sup>*Survey II*, 1031.