

to the development of ownership of land under this crop.

Table 10 shows the development of citrus plantation and the share of each "sector" in this development.

Table 10

Area Under Citrus Plantation, Divided Between Arabs and Jews

Year	Total Area (Dunams)	Arab Share (Dunams) *	%	Jewish Share (Dunams)	%
1922	32,000	22,000	68.0	10,000	31.0
1926	42,000	25,000	59.5	17,000	40.4
1930	110,000	50,000	45.5	60,000	54.5
1932	150,000	50,000	33.3	100,000	66.7
1934	250,000	105,000	42.0	145,000	58.0
1939	299,500	144,500	48.2	155,000	51.8

Sources: International Labour Review, 1930, Vol. XXX, No.6 p. 808;
Survey of Palestine, 1945-46, Chapt. IX, p. 379.

* (Figures on Arab ownership are not available. Figures in this Table are reached by deducting Jewish ownership from the total amount of land. Moreover, this table excludes a small group of plantation owners who were neither Jewish nor Arabs).

This Table shows that Jewish ownership of land under citrus rose rapidly during the first two decades of British rule. During the first 10 years, from 1922-32, citrus plantation under European Jewish ownership mushroomed both relatively and in absolute terms. From 10,000d. of citrus plantations in 1922, European Jewish ownership rose to 155,000d or by over 15 times in 1932. And from 31 per cent of the total plantations in 1922, their ownership rose to 66.7 per cent in 1932. In contrast, however, Arab ownership, while showing absolute increase in the size of area had declined from 68 per cent of the total plantation in 1922 to only 33.3 per cent in 1932.

Nonetheless, data on the advantages of the European Jewish citrus