

industry over that of the indigenous Arab can be provided. One such source suggests that in 1936-37, out of a total of 11,408,964 cases of oranges exported from the country, 6,863,00 cases or 60.2 per cent were exported from Jewish groves and 4,244,000, or 37.2 per cent only were exported from Arab groves. The remainder was exported by other groups (Brown,1937:142).

Moreover, the European Jewish citrus industry did not confine itself to oranges only. With the application of capital and technology and the legal support provided through the "Tax Exemption Ordinance", citrus, other than oranges also developed. By 1929 grapefruit and lemon were produced in large quantities. Thus, in 1929, grapefruit in the value of the P.L. 32,000 was produced. It rose in 1930 to P.L.50,000 ; P.L.92,000 in 1932 and P.L.108,000 in 1937 respectively. Moreover, progress was also remarkable as regards Lemon cultivation. Thus, from a value of P.L.4,000 worth of lemon produced in 1929 production rose to; P.L.10,000 in 1930; P.L. 40,000 in 1931; P.L. 129,000 in 1933; P.L. 220,000 in 1934 and P.L. 534,000 in 1937.(29)

Further, capital and technology employed by the Jewish capitalists, by far outweighed that used by indigenous Arab capitalists. Experimental stations were established in various settlements, demonstration plots exempted from taxes and supported by the government were erected and seeds and chemical fertilizers were also developed. All this had undoubtedly contributed to the quality and quantity of their product.

In addition, marketing facilities used by the Jewish capitalists were highly advanced. Packing, shipping and marketing were handled by two very large companies "Tnuva" and "Hamashbir" which packed, shipped and marketed about 70 percent of all produce. (30) Moreover,