

Kautsky 1976; Lenin, 1977)

The general trend in Palestinian agriculture since the mid 1930s was of a constant and intensive decline in pre-capitalist forms of agricultural production which were being replaced by capitalist forms of production. As the following table shows cereal production was gradually but intensively undergoing a process of decline in terms of tonnage and value, while the production and value of cash crops was rising.

Table, 3: Production in Tons and Value in P.L. For Cereal, Vegetables and Fruits.

Year	Cereal		Vegetables		Fruits	
	Product (Tons)	Value (P.L.)	Product (Tons)	Value (P.L.)	Product (Tons)	Value (P.L.)
1935	248,408	1,597,100	67,847	365,735	162,984	1,021,244
1936	181,700	1,173,526	70,321	400,384	186,498	1,063,192
1937	298,200	2,225,875	120,395	480,733	230,034	1,197,369
1938	202,973	1,284,481	109,088	575,048	248,573	1,213,020
1939	241,642	1,520,316	129,373	669,037	183,006	1,205,171
1940	337,411	2,800,047	198,273	1,244,477	204,183	1,711,988
1943	185,910	4,859,527	244,446	7,158,747	280,068	4,698,479
1944	162,690	4,373,451	271,329	7,525,897	201,560	6,144,571

Source: Statistical Abstract of Palestine, 1935-1944 and 1945 in Ameri, tatawwor.....Palestine, 1900-1970, (Beirut, 1974, p.34)

In 1935, out of a total area of 7,533,386d. under all crops (Table 3) cereal cultivation occupied 6,535,031d. or 87 per cent of the area but produced a value of P.L.1,597,100 or 53 percent of the total value produced by the three crops. On the other hand, both vegetables and fruits which occupied just 998,355d. or 13 per cent of the total land yielded produce in the value of P.L.1,386,979 making 47 per cent of the total value. The trend continued throughout the 1930s and 1940s: Cereal cultivation occupying vast areas, yet producing much less