

persons”<sup>69</sup> in Jewish-owned groves “and in Jewish agriculture at large no less than 42 percent.”<sup>70</sup> Those would be much higher as a percentage of Jewish wage labor whether in citrus or in agriculture as a whole. The predominance of citrus in Jewish European agriculture is clear: From 1931 to 1935, when the largest number of Arab wage labor worked in Jewish European groves, Jewish European citrus output accounted for between 68 and 79 percent of total Jewish European agricultural output.<sup>71</sup> In 1935, Jewish European citrus exports represented 79 percent of *total* Jewish exports;<sup>72</sup> and by the late 1930s, Jewish citrus groves represented 30 percent of the total cultivated area by Jews and between 40 and 50 percent of total Jewish agricultural employment.<sup>73</sup>

Similarly, but to a lesser extent, was the case in construction. In 1935, the number of Arab wage labor represented 13 percent of the total labor force in Jewish construction, and in 1945, it was more than 29 percent.<sup>74</sup>

Next Metzger deals with production in the two economies. He applies an input-output analysis “within a ‘growth-accounting’ framework” from which he derives “a crude summary description of aggregate production,” and increase of

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<sup>69</sup>Metzger, *Divided Economy*, 175.

<sup>70</sup>*Ibid.*

<sup>71</sup>*Ibid.*, 146, 227, Table A.12.

<sup>72</sup>*Ibid.*, Table 5.8, 168.

<sup>73</sup>*Ibid.*, 149.

<sup>74</sup>*Ibid.*, Table A.5, 219.