

fertilizers and their sale at “controlled prices.”⁶

The figures for 1945 were divided as follows: Of the total area of 279,940 *dunums* cultivated with vegetables, 40,207 were Jewish and 239,733 *dunums* were Arab owned, and of the total output of 244,834 tons, 55,730 were Jewish and 189,104 tons were Arab.⁷ Jewish vegetable output increased by about 350 percent as compared to 1937 when output was 12,500 tons, while Arab output increased by 75 percent for the same period. Moreover, Jewish output was 10 percent of total vegetable output in 1937 and 23 percent in 1945.⁸ The output figures show not only that Jewish vegetable growth was faster than the Arab one, but also that it had greater productivity. The greater productivity was due primarily to more intensive methods of production. Besides the institutional support provided by experimental lab and farms, the main distinction between Jewish and Arab vegetable cultivation is the farmer’s more intensive use of fertilizers and irrigation.

In terms of irrigation, of the total Arab vegetable area of 239,733 *dunums* in 1945, only 107,053 *dunums* were irrigated or about 45 percent producing 64 percent of total Arab output. While of the total Jewish area of 40,207 *dunums*,

⁶Ibid., 1030-1; the tractors and plows were distributed “practically equally” between Arabs and Jews, and “of the 120 combine harvesters released 76 went to Jews and 9 to Arabs.”

⁷*Survey I*, 323; for Jewish output, Gurevich, *Handbook*, 166, gives the figure of 59,000 tons.

⁸Gurevich, *Handbook*, 166; *Abstract 1938*, 41; calculations were based on *Survey* figures for the 1945 Jewish output and Gurevich’s figures for 1937.