

used in the production of citrus, bananas, and other cash crops that were included in the 1931 Census. While the Johnson-Crosbie survey was conducted in 1929, I use my estimates and discussions on the quantitative and qualitative changes in agricultural production, techniques, and overall agricultural conditions for the remaining years of the Mandate to illustrate the developments in the relations of production in agriculture.

Data from the 1931 Census, although insufficient, are useful for our purposes. Table XVI of the census breaks down the “occupation or means of livelihood” for the settled population.¹⁸ The total number of Arab earners engaged in “pasture and agriculture” was 119,485 and with their dependents totaled 477,950. Of the total earners, 100,485 or 84 percent were engaged in “ordinary cultivation,” which primarily included the following subgroups: Those who received “income from the rent of agricultural land”¹⁹ totaled 5,263 earners or 5.2 percent (but 4.4 percent of all earners); “ordinary cultivators” (i.e., those primarily engaged in extensive cereal cultivation) (the census does not distinguish between owners and tenants) totaled 65,566 earners or 65 percent (but 55 percent of all earners); and “farm servants and field laborers and watchers” totaled 29,589 earners or 29.4 percent (but 25 percent of all earners). Included in these three subgroups were what the census calls “partly agriculturists” (i.e., “those who augment their means of subsistence”) by engaging, besides their principal

¹⁸*Census 1931*, 282-3.

¹⁹Many in this group were moneylenders, see *Census 1931*, 292.