

of all families, and (b) those who owned between one and two *feddans* (120 to 240 *dunums*) numbered 1,604 families or 7 percent of all families.

The second group consisted of “owner-occupiers who also work as laborers.” There were three subgroups in this group: (a) Those who owned between one and two *feddans* numbered 1,657 families or 7 percent; (b) those who owned less than one *feddan* numbered 8,396 families or about 36 percent; and (c) 1,103 families or 5 percent who grew trees only were presumably on a relatively smallholding. The last group was that of “laborers” who numbered 6,940 or 29 percent of the families in the 104 villages.

With the information now available from the 1931 Census, the Johnson-Crosbie Report, and from our own inquiry into the developments in agriculture, we are in a position to apply Patnaik’s categories to the Palestinian Arab peasantry.

First, there were those who cultivated citrus, bananas, and other cash crops such as vegetables and fruits. These people were enumerated in the 1931 Census except that for the noncitrus cash cropping there was no distinction between growers and pickers. Nonetheless, and in spite of the lack of subsequent data on the number of cash croppers, it can be definitely said that their share of agricultural production and possibly their numbers have increased. The substantial growth in cash cropping was shown in Chapter 4 whether in terms of area, output, or value both relatively and absolutely. In turn, these developments must have meant an increase in hired labor. The growers of cash crops did not themselves engage in any manual labor. They relied on seasonal and permanent hired labor.