

tine was required to be economically self-sufficient, that there was an impetus to invest in local industrial and agricultural production. In 1945, therefore, Arab and Jewish citrus production had, for the first time, levelled up.<sup>22</sup>

Arab industry, however, continued to lag behind, and even at a moment of economic boom it was not transformed into large-scale modern forms of production.

Table Y. Uneven Jewish Versus Arab Industry in Palestine During the Yishuv

	Jewish Industry	Arab Industry	Foreign Industry
Employed Labor Force	13,678	4,117	2,619
Total Production	6,046	1,545	1,215
Net Production	2,445	313	1,106
Fixed Capital (capital investment, by thousand pounds)	4,391	703	5,799
Machine Power (by horses)	40,644	3,914	133,128
Wages and Salaries	1,008	122	274

Source: Government of Palestine, A Survey of Palestine, Vol. I, p. 499.  
Copied from Yassin, op. cit., p. 163. Date of Survey unknown.

In 1942, Palestine's Arab industry consisted of 1,558 establishments engaging 8,804 persons; an establishment/employee ratio that is indicative of the predominance of small-scale commodity form,<sup>23</sup> amounting to only 10 percent of total industrial produce in Palestine.<sup>24</sup> These figures express the persistence of a structural weakness in the Arab industry from earlier