

although Britain throughout the 1930s was still considered the major importer of citrus, absorbing 68 per cent of all Palestine's citrus exports, other European markets were also explored. Between 1932-38 citrus from Jewish groves was also exported to other European markets such as Germany, Holland, France, Romania, Poland, and Sweden (Brown,1937:141).

The conditions in the Arab groves were quite different. The forces involved in the production process in an ordinary Arab grove included the land owner, the contractor (Mutaa'hid) who hired the workers, another intermediary referred to as (Mutadammin) who shipped and marketed the produce, the pickers, packers and one or two carpenters who made boxes or cases. (31)

The contention that the Palestinian growers were in a slightly better position than Jewish farmers, since cheap labour was more available to them, is only partly true. The fact which must be borne in mind here is that the fallaheen were forced to lower their standard of living and sell their labour at a low cost in order to survive at all.

The gap created between the Jewish and the Arab branches of the citrus industry, resulted in a situation whereby the less developed capitalist branch began gradually to go out of business.

During the late 1920s and early 1930s, competition on the local or national market was not the only force the Arab citrus growers had to deal with. International competition which occurred in foreign markets and particularly in London also took its toll on the Arab growers.

The flooding of the Spanish citrus into the major traditional market for Palestine's citrus closed the main source of export to the