

latter.<sup>12</sup> As for output, it increased from 379 tons in 1942 to 3,020 tons in 1943, and 2,138 tons in 1944.<sup>13</sup> All of the enterprises were owned by Jewish Europeans.<sup>14</sup>

As it took some time for the Jewish European enclave to “congeal,”<sup>15</sup> including its agricultural output, it was Arab vegetable production that provided a major portion of European Jewish vegetable consumption, especially for the urban residents.

This is borne out by an analysis of the growth of European vegetable cultivation, production, and imports juxtaposed with the consumption needs of the total European Jewish population. The consumption needs are based on an estimate of the per-capita consumption of vegetables of Jewish European settlers<sup>16</sup> (see Table 4.3).

The area cultivated with vegetables by European Jewish settlers was slow in growth for most of the Mandate period. In 1927, there were only 1,366 irrigated *dunums* and 7,826 unirrigated *dunums*, which seem to be abandoned in the following years, so that by 1941, there was only 1,564 *dunums* of unirrigated

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<sup>12</sup>Gurevich, *Handbook*, 212.

<sup>13</sup>*Survey I*, 504, 516.

<sup>14</sup>*Abstract, 1944/45*, 59-60.

<sup>15</sup>This term is borrowed from Owen, *Studies*, 5.

<sup>16</sup>Gurevich, *Handbook*, 176.