

vegetables.<sup>17</sup> In 1,929 the figure given by a publication of the Jewish agency, which was supervised by the same statistician of the previous source for 1927, was 1,267 *dunums* of presumably irrigated vegetables.<sup>18</sup>

As for output, a census of Jewish agriculture taken by the Palestine Foundation Fund for 1926 showed no entries for vegetables in a table showing the area and output of “principle” Jewish fruits and crops. This is in spite of the entry for beans with a minuscule output of about 5 tons.<sup>19</sup> By 1936, the area cultivated with vegetables grew to 8,344 irrigated *dunums*. However, in spite of this growth, Jewish European vegetable output accounted for only 12,500<sup>20</sup> tons out of a total of more than 120,000<sup>21</sup> tons for the whole country.

It was only after 1939 that there was a substantial increase in Jewish European vegetable production, with noticeable increases starting after 1936 with the onset of the Arab revolt of 1936-1939, during which the boycott of Arab produce was intensified. Still, by 1944-1945, Jewish European vegetable output, excluding potatoes, satisfied only 63 percent of the settlers’ consumption needs, while 21 percent was imported and an important 16 percent came from local Arab

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<sup>17</sup>Gurevich, *Handbook*, 152-63.

<sup>18</sup>David Gurevich, *Report and General Abstract of the Census of Jewish Agriculture, Industry, and Handicrafts, and Labor* (Jerusalem: The Jewish Agency for Palestine, 1931), Table 12, 9.

<sup>19</sup>Keren Hayesod (Palestine Foundation Fund), *Statistical Abstract of Palestine* (Jerusalem: Keren Hayesod, 1930), Table 54, 106.

<sup>20</sup>Gurevich, *Handbook*, 167.

<sup>21</sup>*Abstract 1939*, 39.